References:

Natural reaction:
Plants and microorganisms use enoate reductases in both primary and secondary metabolism.

Mechanism:
Enoate reductases deliver a molecule of hydrogen across an alkene in a stereospecific, anti manner because a tyrosine hydroxyl is positioned on the opposite face as the incoming hydride, ready to donate a proton.

Disconnection:

Application in biocatalysis:
Enoate reductases can function with most standard electron withdrawing groups on the substrate.

Examples:
Protected versions of the industrially used building block ‘Roche ester’ are accessible.

Kosjek, B. and co-workers Tetrahedron: Asymmetry 2008, 19, 1403
The use of isolated enzyme (instead of whole cells) can be crucial due to the toxicity of the enone.