



## **supplementary materials**

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### **1-Benzoyl-3-[3-cyano-8-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2-yl]thiourea**

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#### **Comment**

There are several studies on cyanopyridine derivatives as these compounds exhibit useful anticancer and antiviral activities (Cocco *et al.*, 2005; El-Hawash *et al.*, 2006). If these compounds possess a primary amine group, then they can be reacted with phenyl isothiocyanate to yield cyanopyridine-benzoylthiourea derivatives, yet another class of medicinal compounds. Because of the ease phenyl isothiocyanate reacts with primary amines, we have in this study used 2-amino-3-cyano-8-methyl-4-(*N*-methylpyrrolyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline to synthesize the corresponding *N*-substituted benzoylthiourea (Scheme I).

In the *N*-substituted benzoylthiourea, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>OS, the benzoylthiourea portion is somewhat non-planar; the mean plane is aligned at 67.9 (1)° with respect to the mean-plane of the non-planar tetrahydroquinoline fused-ring. An intramolecular N–H···O hydrogen bond appears to prevent further twisting in the benzoylthiourea portion. The aliphatic portion of the tetrahydroquinoline fused-ring is disordered over two positions in a 0.592 (5): 0.408 ratio. The pyridine ring (which has a cyanide substituent) and the pyrrole ring (which has a methyl substituent) are twisted by 55.2 (1)° in order to avoid crowding of their respective substituents (Fig. 1). Two molecules are linked by an N–H···O hydrogen bonds to form a centrosymmetric dimer (Table 1).

#### **Experimental**

2-Amino-3-cyano-8-methyl-4-(*N*-methylpyrrolyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline (10 mmol), potassium carbonate (20 mmol) in dry acetone (25 ml) was stirred and then treated with phenyl isothiocyanate (12 mmol). The mixture was heated for 10 h; the acetone was removed under pressure and the solid mass dissolved in water. The solution was acidified with 2 N hydrochloric acid. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from ethanol.

#### **Refinement**

Carbon- and nitrogen-bound H-atoms were placed in calculated positions [C–H 0.95 to 1.00, N–H 0.88 Å, *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) 1.2–15*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C,N)] and were included in the refinement in the riding model approximation.

The three atoms of the cyclohexane ring that are not part of the fused system are disordered over two positions, as is the methyl substituent. For these four atoms, 1,2-related distances were restrained to 1.54±0.01 Å and 1,3-related ones to 2.51±0.01 Å. The displacement parameters of the primed atoms were set to those of the unprimed ones. The site occupation factor of the major component refined to 59.2 (5) %.

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## Figures

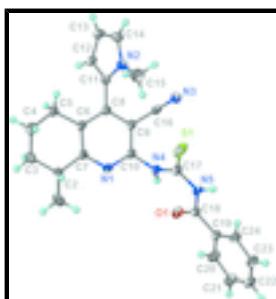


Fig. 1. Anisotropic displacement ellipsoid plot (Barbour, 2001) of  $C_{24}H_{23}N_5OS$  at the 70% probability level; hydrogen atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius. The disorder in the cyclohexene ring is not shown.

## 1-Benzoyl-3-[3-cyano-8-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)- 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2-yl]thiourea

### Crystal data

$C_{24}H_{23}N_5OS$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 429.53$	$F(000) = 452$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.329 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	$\text{Cu } K\alpha \text{ radiation, } \lambda = 1.54184 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 9.7072 (4) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 4274 reflections
$b = 10.4928 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.8\text{--}74.2^\circ$
$c = 11.8828 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.55 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 82.245 (4)^\circ$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 84.263 (3)^\circ$	Prism, brown-orange
$\gamma = 63.671 (4)^\circ$	$0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
$V = 1073.76 (8) \text{ \AA}^3$	

### Data collection

Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer with an Atlas detector	4218 independent reflections
Radiation source: SuperNova (Cu) X-ray Source	3897 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Mirror	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$
Detector resolution: 10.4041 pixels $\text{mm}^{-1}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 74.3^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 3.8^\circ$
$\omega$ scans	$h = -11 \rightarrow 8$
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Agilent, 2010)	$k = -12 \rightarrow 13$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.654, T_{\text{max}} = 0.747$	$l = -14 \rightarrow 14$
7386 measured reflections	

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites











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C5—C6—C7—N1	−176.9 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C14	−1.1 (2)
C8—C6—C7—C2	165.3 (2)	C11—N2—C14—C13	−1.8 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C2	−13.2 (4)	C15—N2—C14—C13	−171.12 (18)
C8—C6—C7—C2'	−163.5 (3)	C12—C13—C14—N2	1.7 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C2'	17.9 (4)	C10—C9—C16—N3	100 (3)
C3—C2—C7—N1	−172.9 (3)	C8—C9—C16—N3	−75 (3)
C1—C2—C7—N1	−45.7 (4)	C10—N4—C17—N5	171.52 (17)
C3—C2—C7—C6	22.2 (4)	C10—N4—C17—S1	−5.9 (3)
C1—C2—C7—C6	149.3 (3)	C18—N5—C17—N4	−10.1 (3)
C3—C2—C7—C2'	−81.8 (5)	C18—N5—C17—S1	167.55 (15)
C1—C2—C7—C2'	45.4 (5)	C17—N5—C18—O1	13.3 (3)
C1'—C2'—C7—N1	55.5 (4)	C17—N5—C18—C19	−164.14 (17)
C3'—C2'—C7—N1	−179.8 (4)	O1—C18—C19—C24	−172.29 (18)
C1'—C2'—C7—C6	−138.0 (4)	N5—C18—C19—C24	5.2 (3)
C3'—C2'—C7—C6	−13.2 (5)	O1—C18—C19—C20	3.2 (3)
C1'—C2'—C7—C2	−45.2 (5)	N5—C18—C19—C20	−179.29 (17)
C3'—C2'—C7—C2	79.6 (6)	C24—C19—C20—C21	0.4 (3)
C7—C6—C8—C9	1.6 (3)	C18—C19—C20—C21	−175.3 (2)
C5—C6—C8—C9	−179.84 (18)	C19—C20—C21—C22	−0.4 (4)
C7—C6—C8—C11	−179.3 (2)	C20—C21—C22—C23	0.1 (3)
C5—C6—C8—C11	−0.7 (3)	C21—C22—C23—C24	0.2 (3)
C6—C8—C9—C10	−4.4 (3)	C20—C19—C24—C23	−0.1 (3)
C11—C8—C9—C10	176.45 (18)	C18—C19—C24—C23	175.20 (18)
C6—C8—C9—C16	170.46 (18)	C22—C23—C24—C19	−0.2 (3)
C11—C8—C9—C16	−8.7 (3)		

### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

$D\text{—H}\cdots A$	$D\text{—H}$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{—H}\cdots A$
N4—H4···O1	0.88	1.90	2.594 (2)	135
N5—H5···N3 <sup>i</sup>	0.88	2.22	3.058 (2)	158

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ .

Fig. 1

