

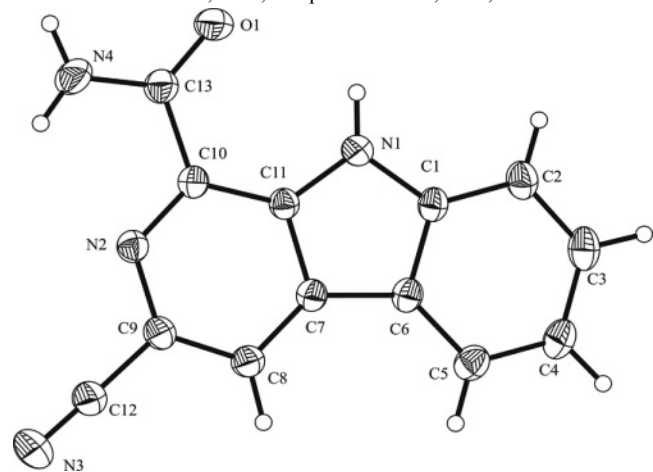
Crystal structure of 1-carbamoyl-3-cyano- β -carboline, C₁₃H₈N₄O

Yue Wang^{*,1}, Qiaomei Jin^{II} and Hao Guo^{II}

^I State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, NanJing 210093, Jiangsu Province, P. R. China

^{II} China Pharmaceutical University, School of Sciences, NanJing 210009, Jiangsu Province, P. R. China

Received December 16, 2013, accepted March 24, 2014, available online April 22, 2014, CCDC no. 1267/4083



Abstract

C₁₃H₈N₄O, monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ (no. 14), $a = 9.748(2)$ Å, $b = 14.661(3)$ Å, $c = 7.364(2)$ Å, $\beta = 93.22(3)^\circ$, $V = 1050.8$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0485$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.1500$, $T = 293$ K.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colourless prisms, size 0.10×0.10×0.30 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_{α} radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	1.01 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Nonius CAD4, $\omega/2\theta$
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	50.8°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	4084, 1934
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1360
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	163
Programs:	ORTEP-3 [8], XCAD [9], SHELX [10]

Source of material

γ -Tryptophan was chosen as the starting material for this study, converted to 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- β -carboline-3-carboxylic acid according to the Pictet-Spengler [1] reaction in good yield. Treatment with an excess of thionyl chloride in anhydrous EtOH at reflux for 6 h and dehydrogenation with KMnO₄ in dimethylformamide (DMF) at room temperature for 24 h gave ethyl β -carboline-3-carboxylate as a white solid. The intermediate product was reduced with LiAlH₄ and then oxidized by MnO₂ to obtain the 3-formyl- β -carboline. Then the reaction with iodine and ammonia solution gave 3-cyano- β -carboline. Subsequently, we treated 3-cyano- β -carboline with FeSO₄ and H₂O₂ in formamide under mild conditions via the Minisci reaction [2–3], giving the expected title compound 1-carbamoyl-3-cyano- β -carboline.

Experimental details

At first, all H atoms were located from the difference Fourier maps, and then were treated as riding [benzene C–H = 0.93 Å and methyl C–H = 0.97 Å; $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ times U_{eq} ; amine N–H = 0.86 Å; $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5$ times U_{eq}].

Discussion

The β -carboline moiety in many natural products is a key pharmacophore exhibiting potent biological activities such as the anticancer activity against colon and lung cancers, and as the biological control agent for receptor research on bio-enzyme inhibitors [4–6]. So it is urgent and significant to synthesize a large number of novel series of β -carboline derivatives with various substituents at 1-, 3-, and 6-positions. Herein, we report a novel crystal structure of 1-carbamoyl-3-cyano- β -carboline which should be useful for the further structure-activity relationships determination in drug design. In the crystal structure of the title compound, the carbamoyl group at 1-position are nearly coplanar with the carboline ring, indicating by the torsion angle of N2–C10–C18–N14 being 179.3(2)°. This rigid planar structure was further stabilized by the intramolecular H-bonding interaction between N1–H1B and O1. The cyano group is expectedly in a linear geometry to the C9 atom. The N3 atom is a H-bond acceptor in the intermolecular hydrogen bond N4–H4B...N3 ($-1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$). The carboline ring is stacking with the adjacent one at in face-to-face mode along c axis direction, evidenced by the interplanar distance of 3.497(2) Å. Besides this $\pi \cdots \pi$ interaction, the intermolecular H-bond between N1–H1B and O1($-x, 1-y, -z$) joins the formation of three-dimensional hydrogen-bonding network.

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{iso}
H(1B)	4e	0.0762	0.4070	0.0630	0.048
H(4B)	4e	−0.3724	0.4793	0.2282	0.070
H(4C)	4e	−0.3874	0.3784	0.2417	0.070
H(2B)	4e	0.3431	0.3778	−0.0284	0.055
H(3A)	4e	0.4955	0.2616	−0.0807	0.060
H(4A)	4e	0.4333	0.1109	−0.0550	0.061
H(5A)	4e	0.2168	0.0719	0.0274	0.055
H(8A)	4e	−0.0648	0.0746	0.1405	0.048

* Correspondence author (e-mail: zwy_1115@126.com)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
N(1)	4e	0.0764(2)	0.3484(1)	0.0669(2)	0.036(1)	0.0358(9)	0.048(1)	−0.0012(7)	0.0057(8)	0.0017(7)
C(1)	4e	0.1866(2)	0.2932(1)	0.0303(3)	0.032(1)	0.045(1)	0.034(1)	0.0018(8)	0.0035(8)	0.0030(9)
N(4)	4e	−0.3385(2)	0.4254(1)	0.2189(3)	0.049(1)	0.049(1)	0.079(1)	0.0121(9)	0.024(1)	0.005(1)
N(2)	4e	−0.2541(2)	0.2534(1)	0.1968(2)	0.0352(9)	0.0396(9)	0.041(1)	0.0001(7)	0.0039(7)	0.0013(7)
O(1)	4e	−0.1324(2)	0.4771(1)	0.1337(3)	0.055(1)	0.0385(9)	0.103(2)	−0.0006(7)	0.024(1)	0.0028(9)
C(2)	4e	0.3173(2)	0.3170(2)	−0.0176(3)	0.036(1)	0.056(1)	0.045(1)	−0.003(1)	0.0061(9)	0.007(1)
C(3)	4e	0.4071(2)	0.2474(2)	−0.0483(3)	0.035(1)	0.074(2)	0.043(1)	−0.000(1)	0.0095(9)	0.004(1)
N(3)	4e	−0.4025(2)	0.0496(1)	0.2667(3)	0.055(1)	0.059(1)	0.084(2)	−0.017(1)	0.014(1)	0.007(1)
C(4)	4e	0.3700(2)	0.1564(2)	−0.0324(3)	0.039(1)	0.061(1)	0.053(1)	0.011(1)	0.010(1)	0.000(1)
C(5)	4e	0.2413(2)	0.1328(2)	0.0162(3)	0.045(1)	0.047(1)	0.046(1)	0.007(1)	0.009(1)	0.001(1)
C(6)	4e	0.1478(2)	0.2019(1)	0.0486(3)	0.034(1)	0.045(1)	0.032(1)	0.0027(9)	0.0050(8)	0.0023(9)
C(7)	4e	0.0076(2)	0.2026(1)	0.1019(3)	0.034(1)	0.040(1)	0.032(1)	0.0010(8)	0.0040(8)	0.0021(8)
C(8)	4e	−0.0868(2)	0.1363(1)	0.1431(3)	0.041(1)	0.038(1)	0.043(1)	0.0008(9)	0.0049(9)	0.0003(9)
C(9)	4e	−0.2156(2)	0.1657(1)	0.1884(3)	0.037(1)	0.042(1)	0.037(1)	−0.0034(9)	0.0042(8)	0.0014(9)
C(10)	4e	−0.1644(2)	0.3179(1)	0.1587(3)	0.034(1)	0.040(1)	0.034(1)	0.0005(8)	0.0018(8)	0.0003(8)
C(11)	4e	−0.0316(2)	0.2952(1)	0.1103(3)	0.032(1)	0.037(1)	0.033(1)	−0.0007(8)	0.0021(8)	0.0016(8)
C(12)	4e	−0.3195(2)	0.1001(1)	0.2322(3)	0.043(1)	0.045(1)	0.050(1)	−0.002(1)	0.007(1)	0.000(1)
C(13)	4e	−0.2103(2)	0.4149(1)	0.1691(3)	0.042(1)	0.043(1)	0.047(1)	0.002(1)	0.009(1)	0.001(1)

References

- Whaley, W. M.; Govindachari, T. R.: The Pictet-Spengler synthesis of tetrahydroisoquinolines and related compounds. *Org. React.* **6** (1951) 151-190.
- Minisci, F.; Galli, R.; Cecere, M.; Malatesta, V.; Caronna, T.: Nucleophilic character of alkyl radicals: New syntheses by alkyl radicals generated in redox processes. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **54** (1968) 5609-5612.
- Minisci, F.; Gardini, G. P.: A new selective type of aromatic substitution: Homolytic amidation. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1** (1970) 15-16.
- Molina, P.; Fresneda, P. M.; Zafra, G. S.; Almendros, P.: Iminophosphorane-mediated syntheses of the fascaplysin alkaloid of marine origin and nitramarine. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **35** (1994) 8851-8854.
- Schlecker, W.; Huth, A.; Ottow, E.; Mulzer, J.: Regioselective metalation of 9-methoxymethyl-β-carboline-3-carboxamides with amidomagnesium chlorides. *Synthesis* (1995) 1225-1227.
- Dodd, H. R.; Ovannes, C.; Robert, G.; Potier, P.: Hybrid molecules: Growth inhibition of leishmania donovani promastigotes by thiosemicarbazones of 3-carboxy-beta-carbolines. *J. Med. Chem.* **54** (1989) 1272-1276.
- Enraf-nonius: CAD-4 Software. Version 5. Enraf-nonius, Delft, The Netherlands. (1989).
- Farrugia, L. J.: WinGX and ORTEP for Windows: an update. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **45** (2012) 849-854.
- Harms, K.; Wocadlo, S.: XCAD4. University of Marburg, Germany 1995.
- Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr. A* **64** (2008) 112-122.