

## 1D AND 2D NMR STUDIES OF 2-(2-(BENZYLOXY)-3-METHOXYPHENYL)-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE

Mohammed Hadi Al-Douh, Shafida Abd Hamid\* and Hasnah Osman

School of Chemical Sciences,  
Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Minden 11800, Pinang, Malaysia

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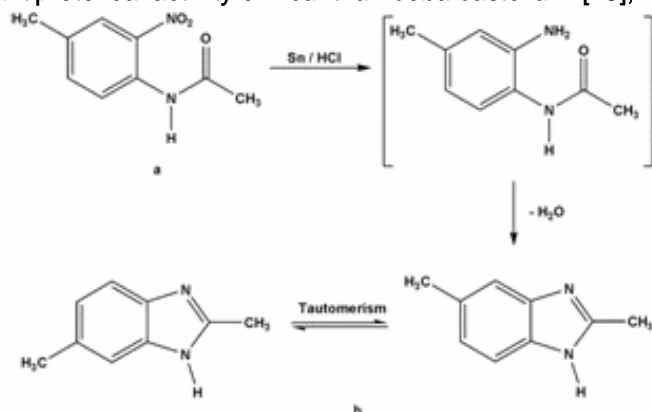
### ABSTRACT

The reaction of Benzyl *o*-vanillin **1** and *o*-phenylene diamine **2** in dichloromethane produced new benzimidazole, **3**. The complete assignments of **3** were made using 1D and 2D NMR including COSY, HMQC and HMBC NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. The coupling constants *J* are reported in Hertz, and the differences in the peak splittings using both solvents are discussed.

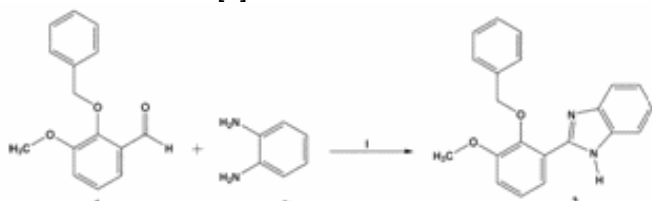
**Keywords:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR; <sup>13</sup>C NMR; 2D NMR; Benzimidazole.

### INTRODUCTION

Hobrecker prepared the first benzimidazole in 1872, when he reduced 2-nitro-4-methylacetanilide **a** to obtain the tautomers **2**, **5** (or **2**, **6**)-dimethyl benzimidazole **b** (Scheme 1) [1-2]. Since benzimidazoles have a similar structure to purines, whose derivatives play important roles in biological systems, substituted benzimidazoles show interesting biological activities. Many benzimidazoles are pharmaceutical agents and are used widely in biological system applications [3-8]. Recently, some derivatives of benzimidazole were reported and used as antiviral [5-6], topoisomerase I inhibitors [9-11], antiproliferative [12], antiprotazoal activity of *Acanthamoeba castellanii* [13],



**Scheme 1.** First benzimidazole **b**, prepared by Hobrecker in 1872 [1].



**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of new benzimidazole **3**, I) DCM, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 2hr.

antibacterial [14-16], anthelmintics activity of *Trichinella spiralis* [17], anti-inflammatory against [18-19], anti-HIV [20-24] and also as anticancer [3-4, 25-30]. Meanwhile, phenolic and anisolic benzimidazole derivatives have been synthesized and evaluated for vasodilator and antihypertensive activity [30], while other alkyloxyaryl benzimidazole derivatives have been tested for the spasmolytic activity [31].

Recently, we synthesized and characterized 2-(2-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)-1H-benzimidazole **3** by FTIR, GC-MS, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra from the reaction of benzyl *o*-vanillin **1** and *o*-phenylene diamine **2** in dichloromethane (DCM) (Scheme 2).

We also obtained the crystal of **3**, and its structure was determined and studied by X-ray crystallography [32-34]. In this work, the complete assignments of **3** were made using 1D and 2D NMR including APT, DEPT-135, COSY, HMQC and HMBC NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. The coupling constants *J* were reported in Hertz and the differences in the peak splittings using both solvents were discussed.

### EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

All NMR experiments were performed on Bruker Avance 400 Ultrashield™ NMR for <sup>1</sup>H operating at 400.123 MHz, and Avance 300 NMR spectrometers for <sup>13</sup>C operating at 71.478 MHz in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 298 K using Bruker XWINNMR software equipped with a 5 mm BBI inverse gradient probe [35-36]. Chemical shifts were reported downfield in parts per million (ppm) from a tetramethylsilane (TMS) reference, and coupling constants (*J*) were measured in Hz. The concentration of solute molecule was 100 mg in 1.0 mL CDCl<sub>3</sub> or acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

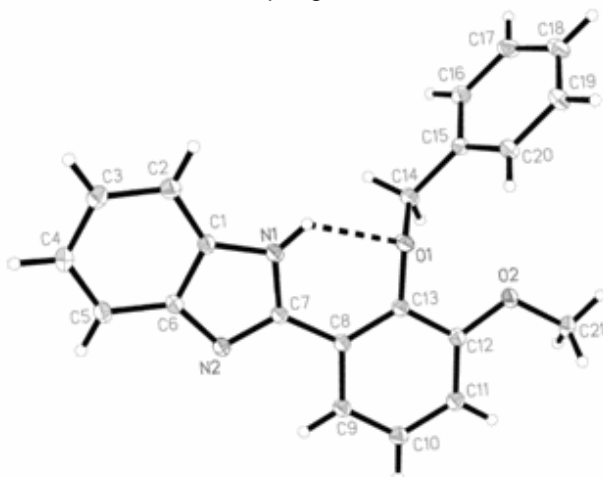
The new benzimidazole **3** was synthesized from the reaction of **1** and **2** in DCM as a solvent (Scheme

\* Corresponding author, tel/fax : 604-653-3888/604-657-4854  
Email: shafida@usm.my

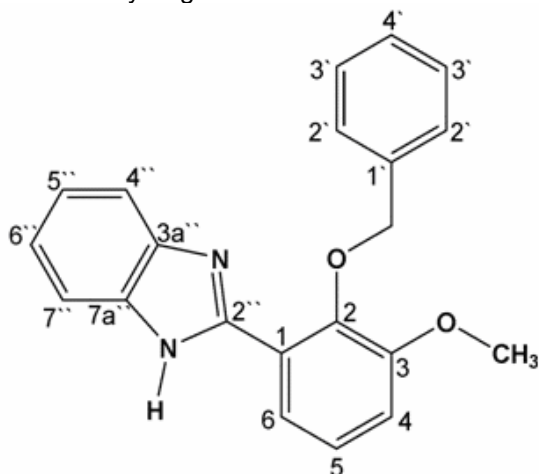
2). The benzimidazole **3** was obtained as single crystals with melting point of 135–136 °C, (Fig 1 and 2) [15–17]. 1D  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR along with 2D COSY, HMQC and HMBC experiments were performed to assign all proton and carbon chemical shifts. The splitting patterns for the aromatic protons of **3** were obtained from the spectra acquired using 400 MHz  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR chemical shift and coupling constants data in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and acetone- $d_6$  are listed in Table 1, while Table 2 shows the HMQC and HMBC signals of **3**. Figure 2 shows the chemical structure and the NMR numbering scheme of the new benzimidazole **3**.

### $^1\text{H}$ NMR

The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **3** was obtained and shown in Figure 3. Proton  $\text{H}_6$  displayed doublet of a doublet at  $\delta = 8.16\text{--}8.14$ , ( $J = 8.03$  and  $1.49$  Hz) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and  $8.03\text{--}8.01$  ppm, ( $J = 7.03$  and  $2.50$  Hz) in acetone- $d_6$  due to its coupling with  $\text{H}_5$  and N-H.



**Fig 1.** The crystal structure of benzimidazole **3**, showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme, the dashed line indicates an intramolecular hydrogen bond.



**Fig 2.** The chemical structure and the NMR numbering scheme of the benzimidazole **3**.

**Table 1.**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR chemical shifts and coupling constants of **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and acetone- $d_6$

Atom No.	$^1\text{H}$ NMR (ppm)			$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (ppm)	
	$\text{CDCl}_3$	$J$ (Hz)	acetone- $d_6$	$J$ (Hz)	$\text{CDCl}_3$ / acetone- $d_6$
$\text{CH}_3$	4.01, <i>s</i>	–	3.99, <i>s</i>	–	56.49 / 56.85
$\text{CH}_2$	5.18, <i>s</i>	–	5.23, <i>s</i>	–	76.85 / 76.57
N-H	7.25, <i>d</i>	1.06	7.24, <i>s</i>	–	– / –
1	–	–	–	–	123.37 / 124.90
2	–	–	–	–	146.53 / 147.07
3	–	–	–	–	153.26 / 154.46
4	7.28, <i>s</i>	–	7.21, <i>s</i>	–	114.44 / 115.44
5	7.09–7.07, <i>dd</i>	8.16, 1.43	7.21–7.19, <i>dd</i>	8.09, 2.39	125.29 / 125.74
6	8.16–8.14, <i>dd</i>	8.03, 1.49	8.03–8.01, <i>dd</i>	7.03, 2.50	121.98 / 122.73
1'	–	–	–	–	136.99 / 138.31
2'	7.49–7.47	x	7.47–7.45, <i>dd</i>	9.41, 3.52	129.40 / 130.22
3'	7.45–7.43, <i>t</i>	3.25	7.30, <i>d</i>	2.54	129.32 / 129.57
4'	7.46	x	7.31, <i>t</i>	0.99	129.35 / 129.54
2''	–	–	–	–	149.62 / 150.25
4''	7.44, <i>d</i>	3.09	7.61–7.60, <i>dd</i>	6.02, 3.19	123.10* / 123.58*
5'' & 6''	7.27–7.26, <i>t</i>	3.01	7.23–7.22, <i>t</i>	3.03	– / –
7''	7.51–7.49, <i>dd</i>	7.14, 3.71	7.61–7.60, <i>dd</i>	6.02, 3.19	114.44 / 116.42
3a'' & 7a''	–	–	–	–	–** / 139.72

x not clearly observed

\* overlap.

\*\* not observed.

**Table 2.** 2D  $^1\text{H}$ – $^{13}\text{C}$  HMQC and HMBC correlations for **3** in acetone- $d_6$ :

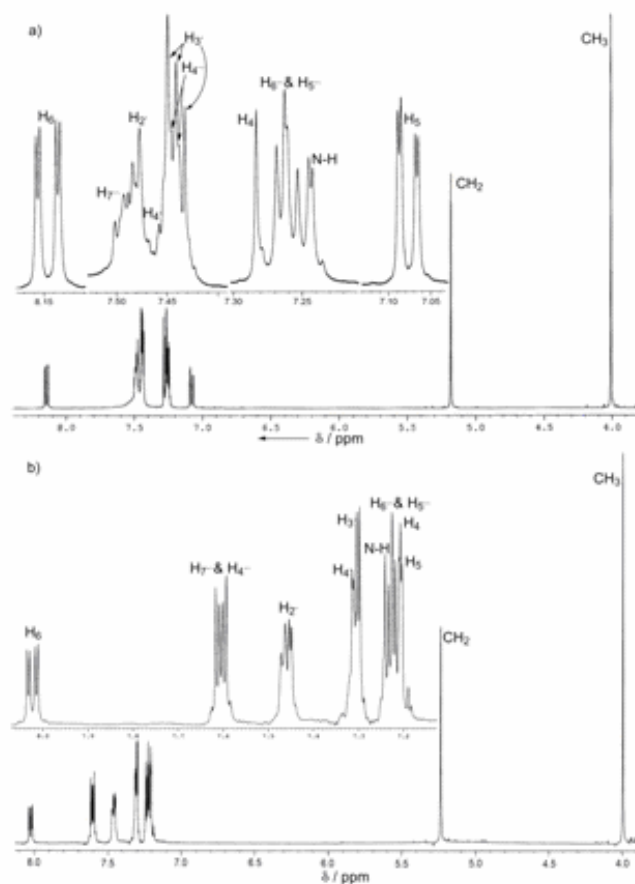
Atom	HMQC (ppm)	HMBC [ $J(\text{C,H})$ ] (ppm)		
	$^1J$	$^2J$	$^3J$	$^4J$
$\text{CH}_3$	56.85	–	154.46, $\text{C}_3$	115.44, $\text{C}_4$
$\text{CH}_2$	76.57	138.31, $\text{C}_1$	130.22, $\text{C}_2$ 147.07, $\text{C}_2$	129.57, $\text{C}_3$
N-H	–	139.72, $\text{C}_{7a''}$	116.42, $\text{C}_{7''}$ 124.90, $\text{C}_1$ 139.72, $\text{C}_{3a''}$	122.73, $\text{C}_6$ 123.58, $\text{C}_4''$ , $\text{C}_6''$
$\text{H}_4$	115.44	154.46, $\text{C}_3$	122.73, $\text{C}_6$ 147.07, $\text{C}_2$	124.90, $\text{C}_1$
$\text{H}_5$	125.74	115.44, $\text{C}_4$ 122.73, $\text{C}_6$	124.90, $\text{C}_1$ 154.46, $\text{C}_3$	147.07, $\text{C}_2$
$\text{H}_6$	122.73	124.90, $\text{C}_1$	147.07, $\text{C}_2$ 150.25, $\text{C}_{2''}$	154.46, $\text{C}_3$
$\text{H}_2$	130.22	129.57, $\text{C}_3$	76.57, $\text{CH}_2$ 129.54, $\text{C}_4$	129.57, $\text{C}_3$
$\text{H}_3$	129.57	130.22, $\text{C}_2$ 129.57, $\text{C}_4$	138.31, $\text{C}_1$	130.22, $\text{C}_2$
$\text{H}_4$	129.54	129.57, $\text{C}_3$	130.22, $\text{C}_2$	138.31, $\text{C}_1$
$\text{H}_{4''}$	123.58	123.58, $\text{C}_{5''}$ 139.72, $\text{C}_{3a''}$	123.58, $\text{C}_{6''}$ 139.72, $\text{C}_{7a''}$	x
$\text{H}_{5''}$	123.58	123.58, $\text{C}_{4''}$ , $\text{C}_{6''}$	116.42, $\text{C}_{7''}$ 139.72, $\text{C}_{3a''}$	139.72, $\text{C}_{7a''}$

H <sub>6</sub> <sup>x</sup>	123.58	116.42, C <sub>7</sub> <sup>x</sup> 123.58, C <sub>5</sub> <sup>x</sup>	123.58, C <sub>4</sub> <sup>x</sup> 139.72, C <sub>7a</sub> <sup>x</sup>	139.72, C <sub>3a</sub> <sup>x</sup>
H <sub>7</sub> <sup>x</sup>	116.42	123.58, C <sub>6</sub> <sup>x</sup> 139.72, C <sub>7a</sub> <sup>x</sup>	123.58, C <sub>5</sub> <sup>x</sup> 139.72, C <sub>3a</sub> <sup>x</sup>	123.58, C <sub>4</sub> <sup>x</sup>

x: not observed.

While the doublet of a doublet observed in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at  $\delta = 7.09\text{--}7.07$  ppm ( $J = 8.16$  and  $1.43$  Hz) is assigned to H<sub>5</sub> coupling to H<sub>4</sub> in the trisubstituted ring. This proton was shown doublet of a doublet and shifted a bit downfield in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. It was also observed that in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> H<sub>4</sub> appeared as a singlet at  $\delta = 7.28$  and  $7.21$  ppm, respectively. Additionally, the proton of N-H observed as singlet and resonated at  $\delta = 7.24$  ppm in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, and it appeared as doublet in CDCl<sub>3</sub> to  $\delta = 7.25$  ppm, ( $J = 1.06$  Hz). In acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, the coupling between N-H and H<sub>6</sub> was observed most probably due to the interaction of the solvent with the compound.

We suggested the triplet of signal in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at  $\delta = 7.23\text{--}7.22$  ppm, ( $J = 3.03$  Hz) and at  $\delta = 7.27\text{--}7.26$  ppm, ( $J = 3.01$  Hz) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> to be assigned to H<sub>5</sub><sup>x</sup> and H<sub>6</sub><sup>x</sup> in the benzimidazole ring due to coupling with H<sub>4</sub><sup>x</sup> and H<sub>7</sub><sup>x</sup>. The difference in chemical shift of H<sub>4</sub><sup>x</sup> and H<sub>7</sub><sup>x</sup> is also apparent in both solvents. In CDCl<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>7</sub><sup>x</sup> and H<sub>4</sub><sup>x</sup> signal were found to be separated; H<sub>7</sub><sup>x</sup> appeared as doublet of a doublet at  $\delta = 7.51\text{--}7.49$  ppm, ( $J = 7.14$  and  $3.71$  Hz), while H<sub>4</sub><sup>x</sup> appeared as doublet at  $\delta = 7.44$  ppm,  $J$  cannot be determined exactly due to peaks overlapping. However, in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> both protons shown signal as doublet of a doublet at  $\delta = 7.61\text{--}7.60$  ppm ( $J = 6.02$  and  $3.19$  Hz).



**Fig 3.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **3** in a) CDCl<sub>3</sub> and b) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>.

From Figure 3, the signal of the benzyl ring protons H<sub>2</sub> appeared as doublet of a doublet at  $\delta = 7.47\text{--}7.44$  ppm, ( $J = 9.41$  and  $3.52$  Hz) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> although the peaks were not clearly shown in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The H<sub>4</sub> splitting patterns in CDCl<sub>3</sub> was not clear due to that overlapping of the peaks but it appeared as a triplet at  $\delta = 7.31$  ppm, ( $J = 0.99$  Hz) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. On the other hand, the protons of H<sub>3</sub> displayed the signal as a triplet at  $\delta = 7.45\text{--}7.43$  ppm, ( $J = 3.25$  Hz) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, and as doublet at  $\delta = 7.30$  ppm, ( $J = 2.54$  Hz) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. The methoxy OMe and methylene CH<sub>2</sub> protons were observed in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at  $\delta = 4.01$  and  $5.18$  ppm, and at  $\delta = 3.99$  and  $5.23$  ppm in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, respectively. Table 1 shows the chemical shift values of **3** in both solvents.

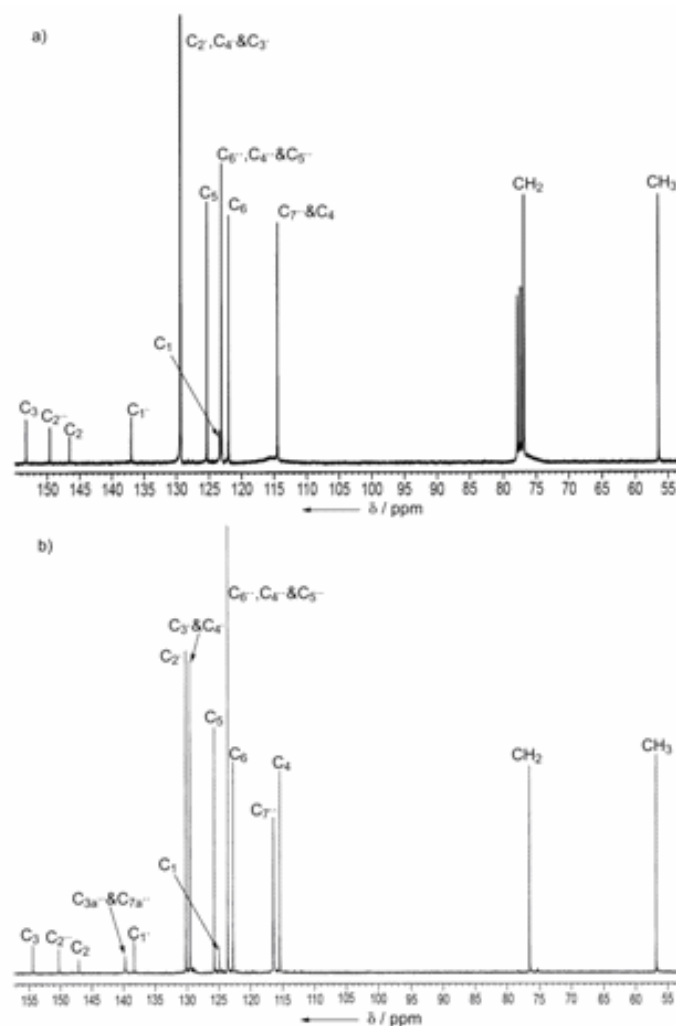
We found both spectra of the benzimidazole **3** were differed in splitting patterns for some of the aromatic protons, which may be due to the solubility of **3** in both solvents, including some effect from that six-membered illusory ring, which was formed from the intramolecular hydrogen bonding between N-H in the benzimidazole ring and the oxygen atom in the benzyl ring (Figure 1). <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY and HMBC experiments were performed to further confirm that assigned peaks.

**<sup>13</sup>C NMR**

The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of **3** were obtained and shown in Figure 4. The quaternary carbons in **3** were identified and recognized by APT and or DEPT-135 NMR experiments in both solvents. The quaternary carbon signals for C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>⋅</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub><sup>⋅</sup> and C<sub>1</sub> in CDCl<sub>3</sub> were observed at δ = 153.26, 149.62, 146.53, 136.99 and 123.37 ppm, respectively. In acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> these values were found to be shifted slightly downfield. The signals of the quaternary carbons C<sub>3a</sub><sup>⋅</sup> and C<sub>7a</sub><sup>⋅</sup> were absent in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, but, APT NMR experiment showed the existing of this peak at δ = 138.87 ppm in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. A NMR solid state study by Claramunt *et al.* showed that these signals appeared at δ = 136.9 ppm [37]. The CH<sub>2</sub> and OMe signals in both solvents were found at about δ = 76.60 and 56.50 ppm, respectively.

The spectra showed that some of the carbons in the benzimidazole ring overlapped with the other carbons in trisubstituted ring. For example, in CDCl<sub>3</sub> C<sub>7</sub><sup>⋅</sup> signal overlapped with C<sub>4</sub> at δ = 114.44 ppm, while the peaks were separated clearly in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, (Figure 4). Similarly, carbons C<sub>4</sub><sup>⋅</sup>, C<sub>5</sub><sup>⋅</sup> and C<sub>6</sub><sup>⋅</sup> appeared at the same chemical shift in both solvents. The carbons in trisubstituted ring C<sub>6</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> were resonated in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at δ = 121.98 and 125.29 ppm, respectively, while the benzyl ring carbons were observed at δ = 129.40, 129.35 and 129.32 ppm for C<sub>2</sub><sup>⋅</sup>, C<sub>4</sub><sup>⋅</sup> and C<sub>3</sub><sup>⋅</sup> in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, respectively. Table 1 summarizes the chemical shift values discussed.

To confirmed of the assignment signals and the overlapping between the aromatic carbons, the proton

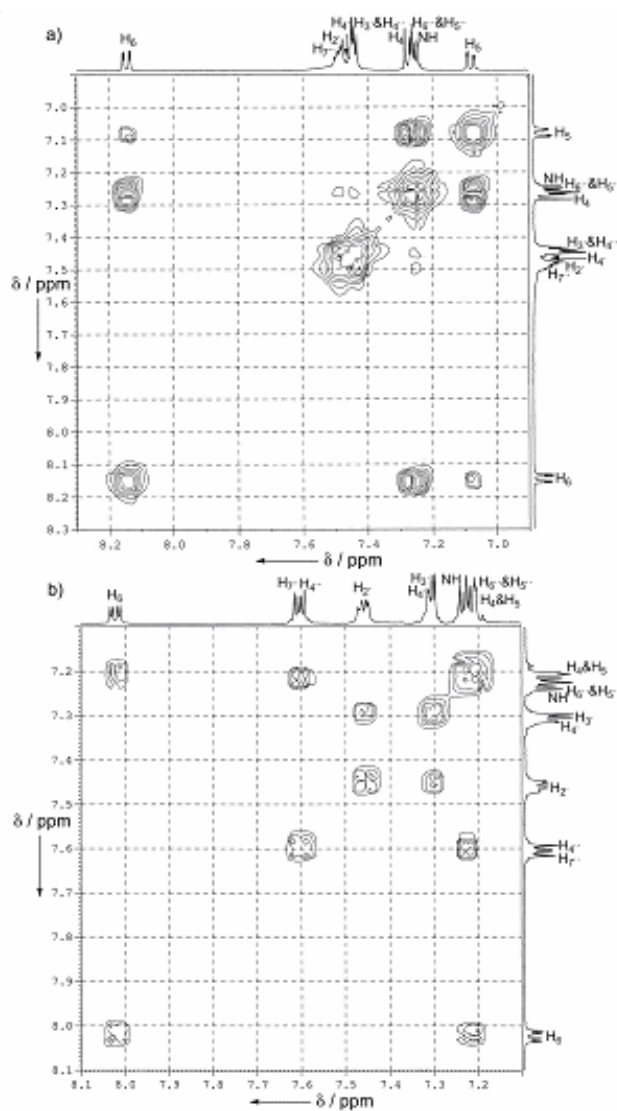


**Fig 4.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of **3** in a) CDCl<sub>3</sub> and b) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>.

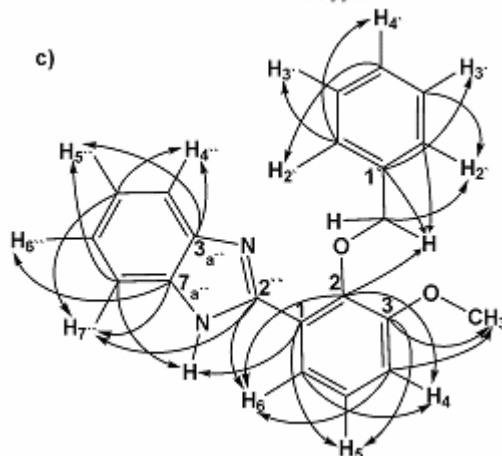
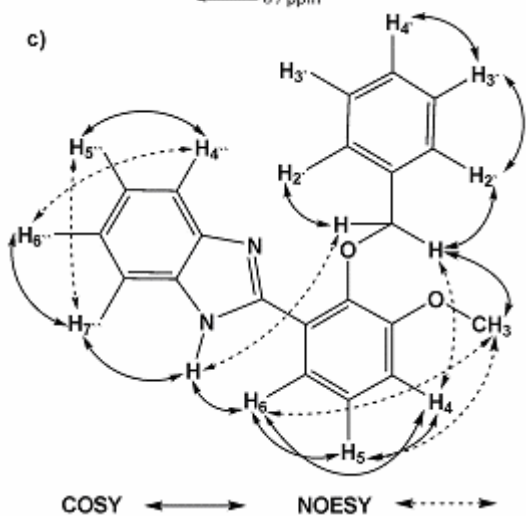
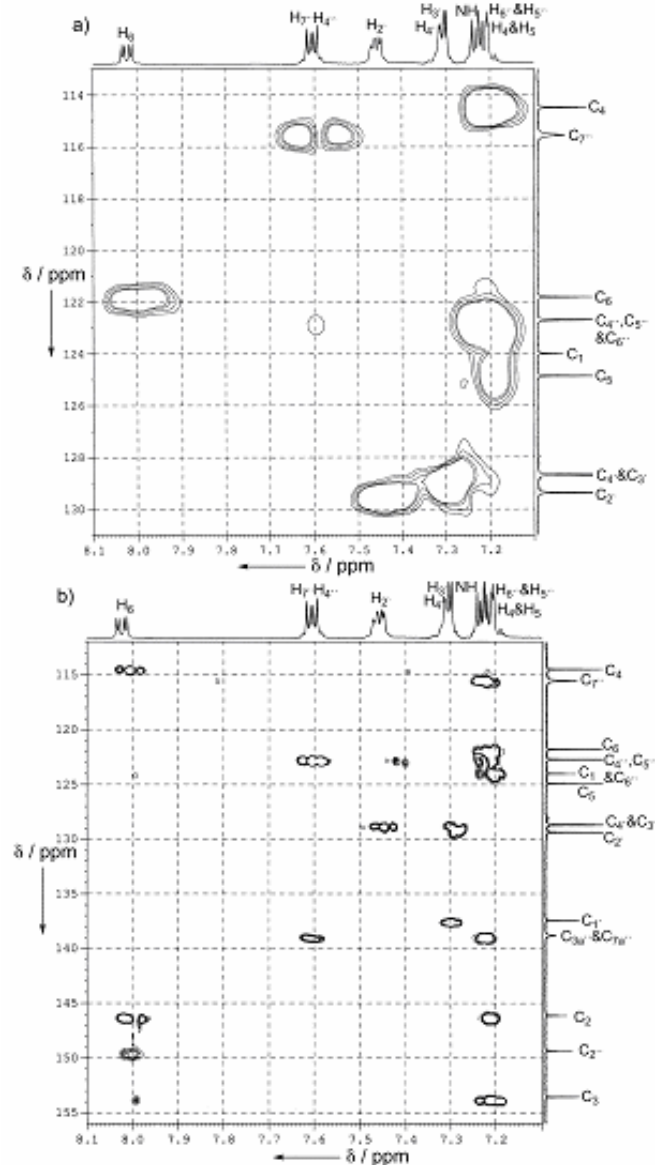
coupled <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of the benzimidazole **3** were also conducted. Additionally, the HMQC and HMBC experiments done, further aid in assigning the peaks.

**<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY**

The signals of **3** are also assigned with an aid by the COSY experiment. Figure 5 shows the <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY NMR spectra of **3** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. The signal in both solvents at δ = 4.01-3.99 ppm, was assigned to the methoxy protons, OMe and it showed correlations with CH<sub>2</sub> at δ = 5.18-5.23 ppm. As expected, proton H<sub>5</sub> was correlated with H<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>6</sub> in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at δ = 7.25 and 8.16-8.14 ppm, respectively. Besides H<sub>5</sub> and H<sub>4</sub>, proton H<sub>6</sub> show correlations clearly with H<sub>4</sub> and N-H although this correlation is not observed in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>. H<sub>5</sub><sup>⋅</sup>, H<sub>6</sub><sup>⋅</sup> were observed to be correlated with both protons H<sub>7</sub><sup>⋅</sup> and H<sub>4</sub><sup>⋅</sup> at δ = 7.51-7.49 and 7.43 ppm in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and at δ = 7.61-7.60 ppm in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>.



**Fig 5.** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H connectivities in the COSY a) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, b) in acetone-d<sub>6</sub> and c) the most important correlations observed in COSY and NOESY spectrum of **3**.



**Fig 6.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  connectivities of **3** in acetone- $d_6$  a) in the HMQC, b) in the HMBC and c) the most important correlations observed.

### $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ HMQC NMR

The 2D HMQC NMR spectrum was conducted to determine which hydrogens are connected to which carbons. The HMQC NMR spectrum for **3** was shown in Figure 6a, and it confirms the attachments between all hydrogens and their corresponding carbons. In acetone- $d_6$ , the signals owing to  $\text{C}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_{7''}$ ,  $\text{C}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_4'$ ,  $\text{C}_3'$  and  $\text{C}_2'$  atoms are observed at the respective  $\delta = 115.44$ , 116.42, 122.73, 125.74 and 129–130 ppm, while the signals of the one bond  $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$  connectivities are also well observed for OMe and  $\text{CH}_2$  atoms whereby the cross peaks appear at  $\delta = 56.85$  and 76.57 ppm, respectively. Table 2 shows the summarized value for HMQC of **3**.

### $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ HMBC spectra

The 2D HMBC NMR spectrum was conducted to examine the long-range  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  connectivities. The HMBC NMR spectrum for **3** was shown in Figure 6b. The aromatic quaternary carbons are established through the connectivities between the carbon and its neighboring proton by using a long-range correlated HMBC experiment. The signal in acetone- $d_6$  of methoxy protons showed  $^3J$ -correlation with  $\text{C}_3$  at  $\delta = 154.46$  ppm and  $^4J$ -correlation with  $\text{C}_4$  at  $\delta = 115.44$  ppm. While the protons of  $\text{CH}_2$  were observed  $^2J$ -correlation with  $\text{C}_1$  and  $^3J$ -correlation with  $\text{C}_2'$  and  $\text{C}_2$  at  $\delta = 138.31$ , 130.22 and 147.07 ppm, respectively.

Additionally, the long-range HMBC cross peaks of the quaternary carbon  $\text{C}_3$  with  $\text{H}_5$  appeared at  $\delta = 7.21$ –7.19 ppm and was correlated with  $\text{H}_6$  at  $\delta = 8.03$ –8.01 ppm. Proton  $\text{H}_6$  was demonstrated to correlate with  $\text{C}_2''$  and  $\text{C}_2$ .  $\text{H}_4$  and  $\text{H}_5$  were also observed to be correlated with  $\text{C}_2$ . The spectrum also shows that  $\text{C}_{3a''}$  and  $\text{C}_{7a''}$  were correlated with N-H,  $\text{H}_6''$  and  $\text{H}_5''$  at  $\delta = 7.24$ –7.22 ppm and with  $\text{H}_7''$  and  $\text{H}_4''$  at  $\delta = 7.61$ –7.60 ppm. The chemical shifts of the HMBC of **3** are summarized in Table 2.

### CONCLUSION

We have reported the complete assignments of the benzimidazole **3** using  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , COSY, HMQC and HMBC NMR in both  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and acetone- $d_6$ . Although the APT and DEPT-135 spectra were not shown, that experiments were performed and the results were discussed. Combination of the information gathered from experiments done in both solvents helps in assigning peak splittings of compound **3**. The differences in the peak splittings can be seen in a few cases. For example, in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_7''$  displayed doublet of a doublet at  $\delta = 7.51$ –

7.49 ppm and  $\text{H}_4''$  signal was overlapped at  $\delta = 7.44$  ppm. While in acetone- $d_6$  both protons shown the signal as doublet of doublet at  $\delta = 7.61$ –7.60 ppm. The quaternary carbon peaks of  $\text{C}_{3a''}$  and  $\text{C}_{7a''}$  were absent in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , but they were observed clearly in acetone- $d_6$  at  $\delta = 139.72$  ppm, and confirmed by APT NMR experiment. The cause of these differences may be due to the solubility of **3** in both solvents, including some effect from that six-membered illusory ring, which it was formed from the intramolecular hydrogen bonding between N-H in the benzimidazole ring and the oxygen atom in the benzyl ring. Overall, experiments done in acetone- $d_6$  demonstrated clearer peak splittings than in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . Further reactions using the compound to synthesis biologically important compounds are in progress.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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34. **Crystal data** of **3**: C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>r</sub> = 330.37, monoclinic, P2<sub>1</sub>/c, a = 9.54170 (1), b = 18.4590 (3), c = 11.0653 (2) Å, β = 123.814 (1)°, V = 1619.27 (4) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 4, μ = 0.088 mm<sup>-1</sup>, d<sub>x</sub> = 1.355 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, F(000) = 696, GOF = 1.062. A total of 54869 reflections were collected and 8446 are unique (R<sub>int</sub> = 0.0539), R = 0.0501, ωR = 0.1282 for 227 parameters and 8446 reflections (I > 2σ(I)). Residual electron density extremes were 0.613 and -0.326 e Å<sup>-3</sup>. The intensity data was collected at 297 K on SMART APEX2 CCD area-detector diffractometer with graphite-monochromated MoK<sub>α</sub> radiation (0.71073 Å), θ range 2.21 to 37.50° [38]. All absorption corrections were performed by using SADABS the multiscan program [38]. The structure was solved and refined by SHELXTL against F<sup>2</sup>[39]. The H atoms were refined as riding and the U<sub>iso</sub> values were freely refined, they were placed in calculated positions, with C–H = 0.93–0.97 Å and N–H = 0.89 Å. The software was used SHELXTL [39] and PLATON [40]. These data can be obtained free of charge from International Union of Crystallography IUCr cv2101 or The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre CCDC 620951. Reference: (doi:10.1107/S160053680603251X).
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