

2-Methyl-3-(2-methylphenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-8-yl benzoate

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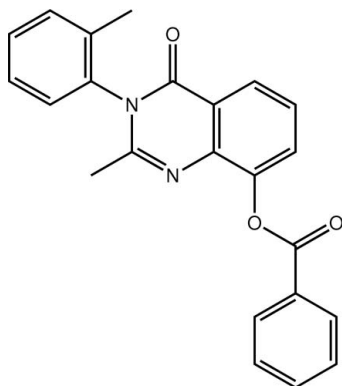
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.049; wR factor = 0.132; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.8.

In the title quinazolin-4-one derivative, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, both the benzoate [dihedral angle = $79.99(6)^\circ$] and the 2-tolyl [$89.02(7)^\circ$] groups are close to orthogonal to the central fused ring system. Both aryl groups are orientated towards the quinazolin-4-one-bound methyl group. In the crystal, molecules are connected into a three-dimensional architecture by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$, $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions.

Related literature

For the pharmacological activity of substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones, see: El-Azab & El-Tahir (2012); El-Azab *et al.* (2011); Al-Omary *et al.* (2010); Al-Obaid *et al.* (2009); Aziza *et al.* (1996). For the synthesis and evaluation of the anti-convulsant activity of the title compound, see: El-Azab *et al.* (2010). For the structure of the benzoate derivative, see: El-Azab *et al.* (2012).



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Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$
 $M_r = 370.39$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 20.3847(4)$ Å
 $b = 7.4352(1)$ Å
 $c = 12.7829(3)$ Å
 $\beta = 107.489(2)^\circ$

$V = 1847.87(6)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$
Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.72$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.30 \times 0.10 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer with an Atlas detector
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2011)
 $T_{\min} = 0.470$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

7377 measured reflections
3780 independent reflections
3432 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.015$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.132$
 $S = 1.05$
3780 reflections

255 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.61$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 is the centroid of the C17–C22 benzene ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{N1}^i$	0.95	2.58	3.521 (2)	172
$\text{C16}-\text{H16c}\cdots\text{O2}^{ii}$	0.98	2.44	3.298 (2)	146
$\text{C20}-\text{H20}\cdots\text{O3}^{iii}$	0.95	2.59	3.225 (2)	124
$\text{C11}-\text{H11}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{iv}$	0.95	2.72	3.5519 (18)	147

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (ii) $x, y + 1, z$; (iii) $-x + 1, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (iv) $x, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB6635).

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