

2837 reflections
300 parameters
H atoms: see below
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0557P)^2 + 0.2002P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.319 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.224 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Scattering factors from
*International Tables for
Crystallography* (Vol. C)
Absolute structure: Flack
(1983)
Flack parameter =
−0.004 (17)

Sheldrick, G. M. (1991). *SHELXTL-Plus*. Release 4.1. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SHELXL96. Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures*. University of Göttingen, Germany.

Table 1. Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

O1—C5	1.394 (4)	C4—C5	1.525 (3)
O1—C2	1.396 (3)	S3—O32	1.4264 (19)
C2—N3	1.497 (3)	S3—O31	1.427 (2)
N3—C4	1.491 (3)	S3—C31	1.762 (3)
N3—S3	1.6441 (19)		
C5—O1—C2	110.7 (2)	O32—S3—O31	120.33 (12)
O1—C2—N3	106.0 (2)	O32—S3—N3	106.30 (10)
C4—N3—C2	107.67 (18)	O31—S3—N3	106.04 (12)
C4—N3—S3	116.96 (16)	O32—S3—C31	107.92 (12)
C2—N3—S3	116.36 (16)	O31—S3—C31	107.91 (12)
N3—C4—C5	100.2 (2)	N3—S3—C31	107.77 (10)
O1—C5—C4	107.1 (2)		
C5—O1—C2—N3	8.2 (3)	C25—C21—C22—C23	−23.5 (3)
O1—C2—N3—C4	11.2 (3)	C21—C22—C23—C24	−1.1 (3)
C2—N3—C4—C5	−23.7 (3)	C2—C21—C25—C24	165.9 (2)
C2—O1—C5—C4	−24.1 (4)	C22—C21—C25—C24	38.3 (2)
N3—C4—C5—O1	28.9 (3)	C23—C24—C25—C21	−39.9 (3)

The structure was solved by extracting the position of the S atom from a sharpened Patterson list and extending the structure with a tangent expansion using *SHELXS96* (Sheldrick, 1990), and then refined with *SHELXL96* (Sheldrick, 1996) by full-matrix least-squares methods. All H atoms were located by difference Fourier syntheses and refined with fixed individual displacement parameters [$U(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$ or $U(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$], using a riding model with C—H(tertiary) = 0.98, C—H(secondary) = 0.97, C—H(methyl) = 0.96 or C—H(aromatic) = 0.93 \AA .

Data collection: *SDP* (Enraf–Nonius, 1985). Cell refinement: *SDP*. Data reduction: *SDP*. Molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1991).

We thank Professor Dr D. Hoppe (University of Münster, Germany) for providing us with the sample of the title compound.

Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: JZ1271). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

References

- Bolte, M. & Berger, B. (1996). *Acta Cryst.* **C52**, 1987–1989.
Cremer, D. & Pople, J. A. (1975). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **99**, 6193–6200.
Enraf–Nonius (1985). *SDP Structure Determination Package*. Enraf–Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.
Herbst-Irmer, R. (1990). PhD thesis, University of Göttingen, Germany.
Hoppe, I., Hoffmann, H., Gärtner, I., Krettek, T. & Hoppe, D. (1991). *Synthesis*, pp. 1157–1162.
North, A. C. T., Phillips, D. C. & Mathews, F. S. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 351–359.
Sheldrick, G. M. (1990). *Acta Cryst.* **A46**, 467–473.

Acta Cryst. (1998). **C54**, 1107–1109

2,3,4,5-Tetrahydrocyclohepta[b]pyrido-[2,1-a]benzimidazole-7-carbonitrile

GALAL E. H. ELGEMEIE,^a NAHED M. FATHY,^b HENNING HOPF,^c INA DIX^c AND PETER G. JONES^{d*}

^aChemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Helwan University, Helwan, Cairo, Egypt, ^bPhotochemistry Laboratory, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt, ^cInstitut für Organische Chemie, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Postfach 3329, 38023 Braunschweig, Germany, and ^dInstitut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Postfach 3329, 38023 Braunschweig, Germany. E-mail: jones@xray36.anchem.nat.tu-bs.de

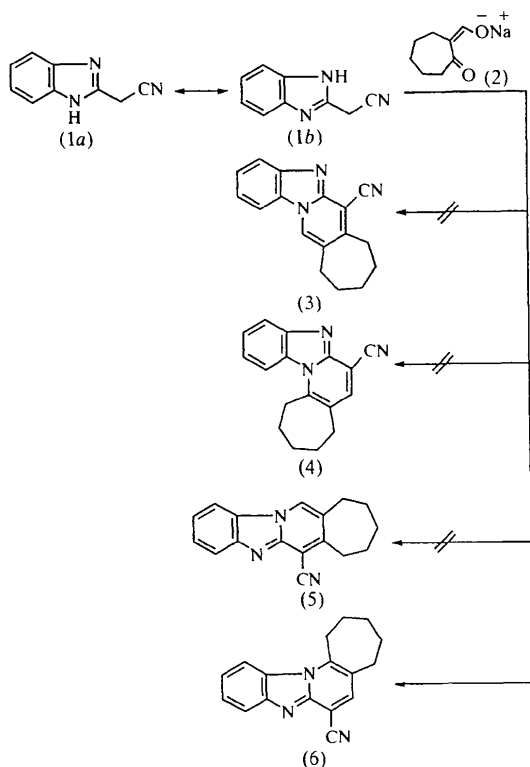
(Received 27 January 1998; accepted 24 February 1998)

Abstract

The title compound, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3$, is a tetracyclic system in which the atoms of the three unsaturated rings are coplanar to within 0.026 \AA . The molecules are stacked in pairs about inversion centres, with the shortest C...C separation being 3.386 (4) \AA .

Comment

The imidazole and imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine ring systems are components of heterocycles that have shown anti-tumor activity (Elgemeie *et al.*, 1996). Our interest in the development of novel non-classical antimetabolites directed us towards the synthesis of new tetracyclic antimetabolites involving the imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine system (Elgemeie & Hussain, 1994; Elgemeie *et al.*, 1994). A single-step synthesis of the title derivative (6) was anticipated *via* the cyclocondensation of 2-cyanobenzimidazole and the sodium salt of 2-(hydroxymethylene)-1-cycloheptanone. However, this reaction could give three other possible regioisomers [structures (3)–(5)]. The direction of ring closure in such cyclocondensations is difficult to predict, and spectroscopic data cannot differentiate between these structures. In order to establish unambiguously the structure of the product, the crystal structure was determined.



The X-ray analysis confirms the exclusive presence of form (6) in the solid state (Fig. 1). This implies that 2-cyanobenzimidazole is present in solution in form (1b) and its active methylene carbon will initially attack the unhindered formyl group of (2) to give (6), rather than attacking the hindered and electronically disfavoured ketonic group leading to (5). The aromatic ring system (N1, N2, C6–C16) is planar (r.m.s. deviation 0.026 Å). The saturated section of the seven-membered ring is displaced to one side of the plane of the aromatic

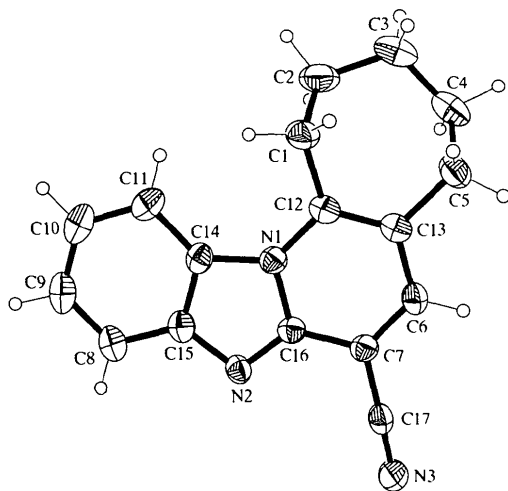


Fig. 1. The molecule of the title compound in the crystal. Ellipsoids represent 50% probability levels and H-atom radii are arbitrary.

ring system, with deviations of 1.060 (4), 1.173 (4) and 1.228 (4) Å for atoms C2, C3 and C4, respectively. A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (Allen & Kennard, 1993) revealed no other structures with the same tetracyclic ring system. Bond lengths and angles may be regarded as normal and are similar to those in analogous regions of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzo[d]imidazo-[2,1-b]quinazoline (Elgemeie *et al.*, 1998). As expected, the most marked deviations from ideal bond angles are associated with the five-membered ring [e.g. C11—C14—N1 134.1 (3) and C15—N2—C16 104.3 (2)°]. The molecules are arranged in pairs with parallel ring systems about inversion centres. The shortest non-bonded C...C distance is one of 3.386 (4) Å involving C13...C8(1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z).

Experimental

A solution of 2-cyanobenzimidazole [(1); 1.57 g, 0.01 mol], the sodium salt of 2-(hydroxymethylene)-1-cycloheptanone [(2); 1.62 g, 0.01 mol], and piperidine acetate (1 ml) in water (50 ml) and ethanol (50 ml) was refluxed for 15 min. Acetic acid (1.5 ml) was added to the hot solution. The precipitate was collected by filtration and crystallized from benzene in 65% yield (m.p. 481 K).

Crystal data

$C_{17}H_{15}N_3$
 $M_r = 261.32$
 Triclinic
 $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 8.105$ (4) Å
 $b = 9.292$ (4) Å
 $c = 10.283$ (4) Å
 $\alpha = 109.67$ (3)°
 $\beta = 102.76$ (3)°
 $\gamma = 107.14$ (2)°
 $V = 651.3$ (5) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.333$ Mg m⁻³
 D_m not measured

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
 Cell parameters from 40 reflections
 $\theta = 10.0$ – 11.5°
 $\mu = 0.081$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 143$ (2) K
 Pyramidal
 $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.3$ mm
 Yellow

Data collection

Stoe Stadi-4 diffractometer
 ω/θ scans
 Absorption correction: none
 2422 measured reflections
 2284 independent reflections
 1530 reflections with
 $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{int} = 0.028$

$\theta_{max} = 24.99^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -11 \rightarrow 10$
 $l = 0 \rightarrow 12$
 3 standard reflections
 frequency: 60 min
 intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.121$
 $S = 1.094$
 2284 reflections
 182 parameters
 H atoms: see below

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.18$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.17$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction:
 SHELXL93
 Extinction coefficient:
 0.021 (2)