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Received: 21 December 2009

Revised: 17 April 2010

Accepted: 20 April 2010

Published online in Wiley Interscience: 17 May 2010

(www.interscience.com) DOI 10.1002/mrc.2616

Synthesis and NMR spectral assignments of indol-3-yl pyridines through one-pot multi-component reaction

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Asimple protocol for the efficient preparation of 6-(ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(indol-3-yl)pyridine and 2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-6-(2-thienyl)pyridine derivatives has been achieved through multi-component reaction, and these compounds were thoroughly characterised by 2D NMR spectral techniques. Copyright © 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Supporting information may be found in the online version of this article.

Keywords: ¹H NMR; ¹³C NMR; 2D NMR; indol-3-yl pyridines; 3-cyanoacetyl indoles

Introduction

The structural diversity and biological importance of nitrogen containing heterocycles have made them attractive targets for synthesis over many years. They are found in various natural products and have been identified as products of chemical and biological importance. [1,2] 3-Substituted indole scaffolds are found in a number of biologically active compounds especially with anticancer, antitumour, [3] anti-inflammatory, hypoglycemic, analgesic, and antipyretic activities. [4] On the other hand, pyridine substructure is one of the most important heterocycles found in natural products, pharmaceuticals, and functional materials. [5] Pyridine derivatives containing multi-functional groups such as streptonigrin, streptonigrone, and lavendamycin are reported as anticancer drugs, and cerivastatin is reported as the HMG-CoA enzyme inhibitors. [6]

The wide-ranging biological activity associated with 3-substituted indoles and pyridines derivatives, both naturally occurring and synthetic, ensures that the synthesis of this important ring system remains a topic of current interest. [7–10] As part of our ongoing research on the development of novel synthetic routes for the synthesis of biologically active heterocyclic compounds [11–13] herein, we report the synthesis, [14] 1 H and 13 C NMR spectral assignment of 6-(ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(indol-3-yl)pyridine and (1*H*-indol-3-yl)-6-(2-thienyl)pyridine derivatives through 2D NMR spectral techniques in solution.

Results and Discussion

The structure of compounds **4A**–**E** was established based on the detailed spectroscopic studies, and the elemental analysis as exemplified for compound **4B** as follows: stretching frequencies at 3416 and 2246 cm⁻¹ in the IR spectrum confirm the presence of –NH and –C \equiv N functional groups. The ¹H NMR spectrum showed chemical shift of δ = 11.14 ppm (brs, D₂O exchangeable) which corresponds to –NH proton, and the aromatic protons resonated in the region of δ = 7.23–8.70 ppm. The three sharp

distinct peaks appearing in the region of $\delta=68.4$, 70.0, 71.1, and 82.5 ppm correspond to ferrocenyl ring carbons in the ¹³C NMR spectrum and the aromatic carbons appeared in the region of $\delta=112.0-162.7$ ppm. The mass spectrum displayed the molecular ion $[M+H]^+$ peak at m/z 494.20 (Scheme 1)

The structure of compounds **6A-F** was confirmed through spectral and elemental analysis. In the IR spectrum of compound **6B**, absorptions at wave numbers 3314 and 2214 cm⁻¹ confirmed the presence of -NH and -C \equiv N functionalities. The ¹H NMR spectrum exhibited a broad singlet at $\delta = 11.83$ ppm (D₂O exchangeable) for -NH protons and a sharp distinguishable singlet at $\delta = 2.38$ ppm for methyl protons. Aromatic protons were seen in the region of $\delta = 7.22-8.51$ ppm. A characteristic peak at $\delta = 21.4$ ppm in the ¹³C NMR spectrum confirmed the presence of methyl carbon. The cyano group attached carbon showed a characteristic peak at $\delta = 100.7$ ppm. The mass spectrum displayed the molecular ion [M + H]⁺ peak at m/z 392.27 (Scheme 2).

Due to the vast medicinal applications of the substituted pyridine derivatives, it is worthwhile to characterise these compounds with the aid of 1D and 2D NMR spectral studies such as $^{1}H-^{1}H$ COSY, HETCOR, HSQC, and HMBC. In order to assign a chemical shift value to each proton and carbon, atom numbering was assigned to all derivatives of compounds **4A**–**E** and **6A**–**F**.

The chemical shift value of each proton assigned to compounds **4A** – **E** is summarised in Table 1. Noticeable differences in chemical shift values due to the substituents present in the compound **4A** – **E** were observed. The HETCOR and HSQC correlation spectra gave the

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Aldehydes	R_1	R ₂	Producta	Time(h)	Yield(%) ^b
1A	Н	Н	4A	6.0	72
1B	CH ₃	Н	4B	6.5	76
1C	Br	Н	4C	7.5	70
1D	F	н	4D	7.0	74
1E	Н	NO_2	4 E	7.5	75

^aThe products were characterized by NMR, IR, MASS and elemental analysis.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of 6-(ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(indol-3-yl)pyridine derivative **4A – E** from various aldehydes.

same information about $^1H^{-13}C$ correlation connected through one bond, whereas the HMBC correlation spectrum contained the information on the $^1H^{-13}C$ correlation connected through two and three bonds. By combining the HETCOR/HSQC and HMBC correlation spectra, the ^{13}C chemical shifts for all compounds were assigned and are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 (see the supporting information).

Based on the detailed 2D NMR spectral studies, the structural assignments were made for the compounds 4A-E as exemplified for compound 4B as follows: From the literature, the peaks appearing at $\delta = 5.11, 4.54$ and 4.13 ppm correspond to ferrocenyl ring protons. The effect of pyridine ring was manifested by distinct chemical shifts of ferrocene ring protons $\delta = 5.11$ and 4.54 ppm. The observation of sharp singlet at 4.13 ppm can be recognised as the cyclopentadiene ring, connected only to the iron atom. A broad distinguishable singlet appearing at $\delta = 11.77 \, \text{ppm}$ with D₂O exchange corresponds to the indolyl –NH proton. The peaks at $\delta = 8.39$ and 7.51 ppm did not show any cross-correlation in the aromatic region of ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum. Based on the splitting pattern, the proton chemical shifts were assigned as H-2b ($\delta = 8.39$ ppm) and H-5 ($\delta = 7.51$ ppm). Based on the cross-peak correlations in ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum, splitting pattern, integral values, and coupling constants in the ¹H NMR spectrum, the indolyl ring and phenyl ring protons were assigned. The indolyl ring protons appeared at $\delta=8.70$ and 7.23 ppm and the aromatic protons were observed at $\delta=7.36$ and 7.56 ppm.

From the proton assignments in Table 1 and the HETCOR/HSQC spectra, the chemical shift of carbons was assigned based on their one-bond coupling with hydrogen. The remaining quaternary carbon signals were assigned through HMBC spectra. In a similar fashion, the NMR structural assignments were made for the compounds **6A** – **F** based on the 2D NMR spectral studies. The proton chemical shift and coupling constant data are documented in Table 4. The carbon chemical shifts and HMBC correlations of compounds (**6A** – **F**) are summarised in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Finally, we have carried out ¹⁵N NMR spectral studies on compounds **4A** – **E** and **6A** – **F**; however, we were able to observe ¹⁵N signal for the compound **6B** only. The distinct singlet appearing at $\delta = -126.69$ ppm corresponds to indole – NH nitrogen in the ¹⁵N NMR spectrum (with reference to nitromethane), whereas the other nitrogens were not observed owing to their long relaxation times.

Conclusions

In summary, we have demonstrated a simple method for the synthesis of indol-3-yl pyridine derivatives through multicomponent reaction employing structurally diverse aldehydes with 3-cyanoacetyl indole and 2-acetyl thiophene (or) 1-acetyl

^bIsolated yield.

Aldehydes	\mathbf{R}_1	\mathbf{R}_2	Product ^a	Time(h)	Yield(%) ^b
1A	Н	Н	6A	6.0	72
1B	CH ₃	Н	6B	6.5	76
1C	OMe	Н	6C	7.5	70
1D	F	Н	6D	6.5	71
1A	Н	Br	6 E	7.0	74
1B	CH ₃	Br	6 F	7.5	75

^aThe products were characterized by NMR, IR, MASS and elemental analysis.

 $\textbf{Scheme 2.} \ \textbf{Synthesis of 6-(indol-3-yl)-(2-thienyl)} pyridine \ derivative \ \textbf{6A-F} \ from \ various \ aldehydes.$

ferrocene. ¹H and ¹³C NMR chemical shift values for the newly synthesised indol-3-yl pyridine derivatives were assigned using 2D NMR techniques.

Experimental

General

All the substituted aldehydes, 1-acetyl ferrocene, 2-acetyl thiophene, indole, and DMSO- d_6 were purchased from Aldrich Chemicals. Acetic anhydride and other reagents were procured from S. D. Fine Chemicals Ltd. (India), and were used as received. IR spectra were taken as KBr pellets for solids on a Perkin Elmer spectrum RXI FT-IR.

All NMR experiments were made on a JEOL ECA-500 MHz high resolution FT-NMR spectrometer operating at frequencies 500.16 MHz (1 H), 125.77 (13 C), and 50.68 (15 N). An amount of 30 mg of compounds was dissolved in 0.7 ml of DMSO- d_6 . Tetramethylsilane was used an internal reference standard for the assignment of 1 H and 13 C chemical shifts. 15 N chemical shifts were given with reference to nitro methane as an internal standard. All the NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K. JEOL-Delta software package (version 4.3.6) was used for the purpose of NMR pulse sequences and data processing.

The experimental parameters chosen for 1D ¹H/¹³C NMR were as follows: spectral width 15/250 ppm, number of data points

16,384/32,768, number of scans 8/200, acquisition time 1.3/0.83 s, relaxation delay 5/2 s, and 90° pulse width 12.5/10.2 μs . The experimental parameters chosen for ^{15}N NMR were as follows: spectral width 600 ppm, number of data points 16,384, number scan 1000, acquisition time 0.54 s, relaxation delay 5 s and 90° pulse width 25.4 μs . Exponential multiplication was applied before Fourier transformation in both cases.

 $^{1}\text{H}-^{1}\text{H}$ COSY: COSY spectra were obtained using the gradient version of dqf cosy pulse sequence of the JEOL-Delta software. The spectra resulted from 1024 (F_2) \times 256 (F_1) data matrix size with one scan per t_1 increment. A spectral width of 15 ppm was used in both F_1 and F_2 dimensions.

 $^{1}\text{H}-^{13}\text{C}$ HETCOR: HETCOR spectra were recorded using the standard hector pulse program of the JEOL-Delta software. The acquisition parameters were as follows: spectra resulted from 1024×128 data matrix size with eight scans per t_1 increment. A spectra width of 180 ppm in F_2 and 15 ppm in F_1 was recorded.

 $^{1}\text{H}-^{13}\text{C}$ HSQC: The one-bond correlation of ^{1}H and ^{13}C was tracked using the phase sensitive HSQC pulse sequence of the JEOL-Delta software. The experiments were optimised for the one-bond coupling constant ($^{1}J_{\text{CH}}$) as 140 Hz. The spectra were obtained from 1024 \times 256 data matrix size with four scans per t_{1} increment. A spectral width of 15 ppm in F_{2} and 180 ppm in F_{1} was recorded.

^bIsolated yield.



Table 1.	Table 1. 1 H chemical shifts of compounds 4A – E in DMSO- d_6	unds 4A – E in DMSO- d_6					
Entry	2a	2b		2d 2e	2f		29
4A	11.77 (brs, 1H, – <i>NH</i>)	8.32-8.33 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)		8.52-8.53 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)	7.15-7.24 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)		7.15–7.24 (m, 3H, –Ar–H)
48	11.14 (brs, 1H, – <i>NH</i>)	8.39 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)		8.70 (d, 1H, $J = 7.7$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	7.23-7.31 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)		7.23-7.31 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)
40	11.78 (brs, 1H, -NH)	8.33-8.34 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)		8.51 (s, 1H, – Ar–H)	7.15-7.24 (m, 2H, -Ar-H)		7.44–7.51 (m, 3H, – Ar–H)
4D	11.76 (brs, 1H, -NH)	8.31-8.33 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)		8.51 (s, 1H, – Ar–H)	7.15-7.24 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)		7.15–7.24 (m, 3H, – Ar–H)
4E	11.79 (brs, 1H, – <i>NH</i>)	8.35-8.36 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)		8.52-8.53 (m, 1H, -Ar-H),	7.21-7.26 (m, 2H, -Ar-H)		7.52–7.61 (m, 2H, –Ar–H)
Entry	4b	4c	4d	5	e9/q9	p9/29	6f′
4A 4B 4C 4D	7.50–7.56 (m, 4H, –Ar–H) 7.56–7.58 (m, 2H, –Ar–H) 7.44–7.51 (m, 3H, –Ar–H) 7.41–7.52 (m, 3H, –Ar–H) 8.19 (s, 1H, –Ar–H)	7.50–7.56 (m, 4H, –Ar–H) 7.36–7.38 (m, 2H, –Ar–H) 7.74–7.76 (m, 2H, –Ar–H) 7.72–7.78 (m, 2H, –Ar–H) 6.47–6.52 (m, 2H, –Ar–H)	7.50–7.56 (m, 4H, –Ar–H) 7.52–7.61 (m, 2H, –Ar–H)	7.71–7.73 (m, 2H, –Ar–H) 7.51 (d, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz, –Ar–H) 7.66–7.68 (m, 1H, –Ar–H) 7.41–7.52 (m, 3H, –Ar–H) 7.88 (s, 1H, –Ar–H)	5.21 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 5.11 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 5.19 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 5.21 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 5.23 (s, 2H, -fc-H)	4.57(s, 2H, -fc-H) 4.54 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 4.56 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 4.57 (s, 2H, -fc-H) 4.60 (s, 2H, -fc-H)	4.11 (s, 5H, -fc-H) 4.13 (s, 5H, -fc-H) 4.10 (s, 5H, -fc-H) 4.10 (s, 5H, -fc-H) 4.12 (s, 5H, -fc-H)



Table 2	. 13C che	emical sh	ifts of com	pound 4A	− E in DMS	O-d ₆								
Entry	2	3	4	5	6	4	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2h	2i
4A	163.0	99.7	154.3	116.0	157.5	154.3	129.7	114.8	122.8	123.2	121.5	111.5	136.3	126.8
4B	162.7	99.1	154.2	115.5	157.7	154.2	128.3	113.8	122.5	122.6	120.9	112.0	136.7	126.9
4C	163.2	99.2	153.1	116.1	157.5	153.1	128.9	113.5	122.2	123.8	121.3	112.6	136.7	126.9
4D	163.0	99.3	154.3	116.3	157.5	154.3	128.9	113.6	122.2	122.9	121.2	112.6	136.8	126.9
4E	162.3	99.0	151.9	116.0	157.5	151.9	128.6	113.4	122.2	122.9	121.2	112.4	136.7	126.8
Entry	3a	a	4a		4b		4c	40	d	6a	6b/6e	6c/6d		6f′
4A	119	9.8	137.5		128.7		128.9	127	7.6	82.4	71.2		68.5	70.1
4B	120	0.0	134.6		129.5		128.7	139	9.6	82.5	71.4		68.4	70.0
4C	119	9.9	136.9		131.6		132.2	123	3.8	82.5	71.7		68.8	70.3
4D	119	9.6	137.5		129.4		129.2	130).1	82.6	71.6		68.6	70.3
4E	119	9.5	139.0	124	.5/135.9	148	3.3/130.7	124	1.1	82.3	71.6		68.8	70.2

Entry	4.6	١	4E	3	40	-	41)	4E	
Proton	$\delta^1 H$	m	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС	$\delta^1 H$	HMBC
2a	11.77	_	11.14	_	11.78	_	11.76	_	11.79	_
2b	8.32-8.33	2c,2h,2i	8.39-8.40	2c,2h,2i	8.33-8.34	2c,2h,2i	8.31-8.33	2c,2h,2i	8.35-8.36	2c,2h,2i
2d	8.52-8.53	2e,2h,2i	8.70	2e,2h,2i	8.51	2e,2h	8.51	2e	8.53-8.53	2e
2e	7.15 – 7.24	_	7.23 – 7.31	_	7.15-7.24	2i 2g,2h	7.15-7.24	2g,2i 2h	7.21 – 7.26	2d 2g
2f										
2g	7.15 – 7.24	2h,2i	7.23 – 7.31	_	7.44-7.51	2e,2i	7.15-7.24	_	7.52-7.61	2f,2h,2i
4b	7.50-7.56	4c,4d	7.56-7.58	4,4d,4c	7.44-7.51	4, 4a	7.41-7.52	4c	6.47-6.52, 8.12	4,4c
4c	7.50-7.56	4b	7.36-7.38	4b, 4a	7.74-7.76	4b, 4d	7.72-7.78	4a,4b,4d	6.47-6.52	-
4d	7.50-7.56	4b	_	-	_	-	_	-	7.52-7.61	_
5	7.71 – 7.73	3,4,6,6a	7.51	3,4	7.66-7.68	3, 4	7.41 – 7.52	3,4	7.88	3
6b/6e	5.21	6a,6c	5.11	6a,6c	5.19	6a,6c	5.21	6a,6c	5.23	6a,6c
6c/6d	5.47	6a,6b	4.54	6a,6b	4.56	6a,6b	4.57	6a,6b	4.60	6a,6b
6f′	4.11	_	4.13	_	4.10	_	4.10		4.12	

 $^{1}\text{H}-^{13}\text{C}$ HMBC: The gradient version of HMBC experiments were recorded in order to sketch the long-range (two and three bonds) $^{1}\text{H}-^{13}\text{C}$ correlations. The long-range coupling constant ($^{n}J_{\text{CH}}$) optimised was 8 Hz. The spectra resulted from 2048 × 256 data matrix size with eight scans per t_1 increment. A spectral width of 15 ppm in F_2 and 180 ppm in F_1 was recorded.

2D correlation spectra were recorded in order to track 1H – 1H and 1H – ^{13}C correlations. A relaxation delay of 1.5 s was used in all the 2D experiments.

Mass spectra were recorded with Thermo Finnigan mass spectrometer using an electrospray ionisation method. Melting points were determined in capillary tubes and are uncorrected. Analytical TLC was performed on precoated plastic sheets of silica gel G/UV-254 of 0.2 mm thickness (Macherey-Nagel, Germany). Elemental analysis data were recorded using Thermo Finnigan FLASH EA 1112 CHN instrument.

General procedure for the synthesis of 6-(ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(indol-3-yl)pyridine derivatives (4A – E)

A mixture of 1-acetyl ferrocene (1 mmol), aldehyde (1 mmol), and ammonium acetate in methanol was refluxed. After the complete disappearance of the starting materials (monitored by TLC), 3-cyanoacetyl indole was added and the reflux was continued for appropriate time mentioned as in Table 1. After the completion of

the reaction as monitored by TLC, the reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was chromatographed, and the appropriate isolated yield of the pure product is shown in Table 1.

6-(Ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(phenyl)nicotinonitrile (4A)

Deep red colour semisolid; R_f 0.38 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1170, 1247, 1445, 1521, 2227, 3421 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=480.20 [M $^+$ + H $^+$]; Anal. Calcd for C₃₀H₂₁FeN₃: C 75.17, H 4.42, N 8.77. Found: C 75.06, H 4.43, N 8.79.

6-(Ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(4-methylphenyl)nicotinonitrile (**4B**)

Deep red colour semisolid; R_f 0.42 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1119, 1223, 1435, 1526, 1559, 3325 cm⁻¹; MS (EI): $m/z = 494.20 \, [\text{M}^+ + \text{H}^+]$; Anal. Calcd for $C_{31}H_{23}\text{FeN}_3$: C 75.47, H 4.70, N 8.52. Found: C 75.37, H 4.71, N 8.54.

6-(Ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(4-bromophenyl)nicotinonitrile (**4C**)

Deep red colour semisolid; R_f 0.51 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1168, 1252, 1454, 1642, 2236, 3427 cm⁻¹; MS (EI): m/z =



Table	Table 4. ¹ H chemical shift of compounds 6A-F in DMSO- d_6	nds 6A – F in DMSO- d_6						
Entry	2a	2b		2d	2e		2f	29
6A	11.83 (brs, 1H, – <i>NH</i>)	8.40 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.12	8.12 (d, 1H, $J = 3.9$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	-Ar- <i>H</i>)	7.22-7.24 (r	7.22–7.24 (m, 3H, –Ar– <i>H</i>)	7.57 (m, 4H, –Ar–H)
6B	11.83 (brs, 1H, -NH)	8.39 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)		8.10 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)		7.22-7.24 (r	7.22-7.24 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	7.52 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$, $-Ar-H$)
9	11.82 (brs, 1H, – <i>NH</i>)	8.37 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.08	8.08 (d, 1H, $J = 3.8$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	-Ar- <i>H</i>)	7.20-7.23 (r	7.20-7.23 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	7.51 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)
Q9	11.84 (brs, 1H, – <i>NH</i>)	8.37 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.0	8.08 (d, 1H, $J = 3.9$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	-Ar- <i>H</i>)	7.19-7.24 (7.19–7.24 (m, 3H, Ar– <i>H</i>)	7.77-7.83 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)
9E	11.85 (brs, 1H, -NH)	8.38-8.42 (m, 2H, -Ar-H)		7.85 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)		7.24-7.27 (r	7.24-7.27 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	7.52 (s, 4H, -Ar-H)
6F	11.83 (brs, 1H, -NH)	8.37-8.39 (m, 1H, -Ar-H)		7.79 (d, 1H, $J = 3.9$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	-Ar- <i>H</i>)	7.21-7.28 (r	7.21–7.28 (m, 3H, –Ar–H)	7.52 (d, 3H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)
Entry	4b	4c	4q	2	99		p9	99
6A	7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 6.0 \text{ Hz}$, $-Ar-H$)	7.57 (m, 4H, –Ar– <i>H</i>)	7.57 (m, 4H, –Ar– <i>H</i>)	7.90 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.52 (d, 1H, J = 6.8	Hz, -Ar-H)	7.22–7.24 (m, 3H, – Ar–H)	7.90 (s, 1H, -Ar-H) 8.52 (d, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz, -Ar-H) 7.22-7.24 (m, 3H, -Ar-H) 7.81 (d, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz, -Ar-H)
6B	7.62 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $-Ar-H$) 7.36 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $-Ar-H$	7.36 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	I	7.86 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.51 (d, 1H, J = 8.4	Hz, -Ar-H)	7.22-7.24 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	7.86 (s, 1H, -Ar-H) 8.51 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, -Ar-H) 7.22-7.24 (m, 3H, -Ar-H) 7.81 (d, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz, -Ar-H)
Ų	7.69 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $-Ar-H$) 7.01 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $-Ar-H$	7.01 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	I	7.84 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.49 (d, 1H, J = 6.8)	Hz, -Ar-H)	7.20-7.23 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	7.84 (s, 1H, $-Ar-H$) 8.49 (d, 1H, $J=6.8$ Hz, $-Ar-H$) 7.20 -7.23 (m, 3H, $-Ar-H$) 7.79 (d, 1H, $J=4.6$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)
Q 9	7.77-7.83 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	7.39 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $-Ar-H$)	I	7.87 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.49 (d, 1H, J = 6.8)	Hz, -Ar-H)	7.87 (s, 1H, $-Ar-H$) 8.49 (d, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz, $-Ar-H$) 7.19–7.24 (m, 3H, $Ar-H$)	7.52 (d, 1H, $J = 4.5 \text{ Hz}$, $-Ar-H$)
9E	7.66 (s, 2H, -Ar-H)	7.52 (s, 4H, -Ar-H)	7.52 (s, 4H,	7.79 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.38-8.42 (m, 2H, -Ar-H)	1, -Ar-H)	7.24-7.27 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	ı
			-Ar- <i>H</i>)					
9F	7.52 (d, 3H, $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz}$, $-Ar-H$) 7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}$, $-Ar-H$	7.27 (d, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz, -Ar-H)	I	7.71 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	8.34 (s, 1H, -Ar-H)	4r-H)	7.21-7.28 (m, 3H, -Ar-H)	ı



Table 5	5. ¹³ C ch	emical shi	ft of compour	nds 6A - F in I	DMSO-d ₆									
Entry	2	3	4	5	6	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f		2g	2h	2i
6A	157.8	100.8	154.5	114.9	155.5	129.3	113.0	128.9	123.0	121.4	1	12.6	136.3	126.6
6B	157.8	100.7	154.2	114.9	155.4	129.5	113.0	128.9	123.0	121.3	1	12.6	136.8	126.6
6C	161.0	100.6	155.1	114.7	161.1	129.3	113.0	128.7	123.0	121.3	1	12.6	136.9	126.6
6D	164.5	100.8	157.7	114.9	162.5	129.3	112.9	128.9	123.1	121.4	1	12.6	136.9	126.6
6E	157.8	101.2	153.1	114.5	155.5	129.2	112.8	129.2	123.0	121.5	1	12.6	136.9	126.5
6F	157.8	101.1	153.0	112.8	155.4	129.3	114.3	129.1	122.9	121.4	1	12.6	136.7	126.5
Entry	3a	4a	41	b		4c			4d		6b	6с	6d	6e
6A	119.5	144.2	129	9.4		129.2			130.2	1	37.3	122.3	129.3	131.7
6B	119.7	140.1	129	9.8		129.3		142.2		1	34.2	122.3	129.8	131.4
6C	119.8	144.2	130	0.9		114.8			154.1	1	31.5	122.3	129.5	130.7
6D	119.5	144.1	131.8 (d, J_{C-F}^2	= 38.3 Hz	116.1	$(d, J_{C-F}^1 = 8)$	35.9 Hz)	154.2 (d, .	$J_{C-F}^1 = 85.9$	Hz) 1	33.6	122.3	129.5	131.7
6E	119.4	145.9	129	9.3		129.1			130.2	1	17.6	122.1	132.8	137.1
6F	119.5	140.0	129	9.2		129.7			145.8	1	17.4	122.1	132.8	134.1

Entry	6 <i>A</i>	١	6	В	60	2	61)	6E	Ė	6F	
Proton	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС	$\delta^1 H$	HMBC	$\delta^1 H$	HMBC	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС	$\delta^1 H$	НМВС
2a	11.83	_	11.83	2b,2c,2h	11.82	_	11.84	_	11.85	2c,2h,2i	11.83	_
2b	8.40	2c,2h,2i	8.39	2c,2h,2i	8.37	2c,2h,2i	8.37	2c,2h,2i	8.38-8.42	2c,2h,2i	8.37-8.39	2h,2i
2d	8.12	_	8.10	_	8.08	_	8.08	_	7.85	_	7.79	_
2e	7.22-7.24	2i	7.22-7.24	_	7.20-7.23	2i	7.19-7.24	2g,2i	7.24-7.27	2d	7.21-7.28	_
2f	7.22-7.24	2g,2h	7.22-7.24	-	7.20-7.23	2e,2g,2h	7.19-7.24	2h	7.24-7.27	2g	7.21 – 7.28	_
2g	7.57	2f,2h,2i	7.52	2f,2i	7.51	2e,2i	7.77-7.83	-	7.52	2f,2h,2i	7.52	2f,2i
4b	7.73	4c,4d	7.62	4,4a,4c	7.69	4	7.77-7.83	4c	7.66	4,4c	7.52	4,4a,4c
4c	7.57	4b	7.36	4b, −CH ₃	7.01	_	7.39	4a,4b,4d	7.52	-	7.27	_
4d	7.57	4b	_	_	_	_	_	_	7.52	_	_	_
5	7.90	3,4,6,6b	7.86	3,4,6b	7.84	3,4a,6	7.87	3,4a,6b	7.79	3,4a,6	7.71	3,6
6с	8.52	6b	8.51	_	8.49	_	8.49	_	8.38-8.42	_	8.34	_
6d	7.22-7.74	6с	7.22-7.24	_	7.20-7.23	_	7.19-7.24	6c	7.24-7.27	6с	7.21-7.28	_
6e	7.81	6d	7.81	_	7.79	_	7.52	6c	_	_	_	_

558.07 [M $^+$ + H $^+$]; Anal. Calcd for C $_{30}$ H $_{20}$ BrFeN $_3$: C 64.54, H 3.61, N 7.53. Found: C 64.62, H 3.60, N 7.55.

6-(Ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)nicotinonitrile (**4D**)

Deep red colour semisolid; R_f 0.56 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1142, 1348, 1567, 1638, 2236, 3422 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=498.07 [M $^++H^+$]; Anal. Calcd for C $_{30}H_{20}$ FFeN $_3$: C 72.45, H 4.05, N 8.45. Found: C 72.56, H 4.06, N 8.43.

6-(Ferrocene-1-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(3-nitrophenyl)nicotinonitrile (**4E**)

Deep red colour semisolid; R_f 0.45 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1052, 1246, 1451, 1621, 2238, 3452 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=526.13 [M $^+$ + H $^+$]; Anal. Calcd for C $_{30}$ H $_{20}$ FeN $_{4}$ O: C 68.72, H 3.84, N 10.68. Found: C 68.63, H 3.85, N 10.65.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-(indol-3-yl)-6-(2-thienyl) pyridine derivatives (6A-F)

A mixture of 2-acetyl thiophene (1 mmol), aldehyde (1 mmol), and ammonium acetate in MeOH was refluxed. After the complete

disappearance of starting materials (monitored by TLC), 3-cyanoacetyl indole was added and the reflux was continued for appropriate time mentioned as in Table 2. After the completion of the reaction (as monitored by TLC), the solid was filtered and then dried. The crude solid was recrystallised with ethanol and appropriate isolated yield was shown in Table 2.

2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-phenyl-6-(2-thienyl)nicotinonitrile (6A)

Yellow solid; mp 248 – 250 °C; R_f 0.37 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1136, 1231, 1566, 2216, 3302 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=378.27 [M $^+$ + H $^+$]; C₂₄H₁₅N₃S. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₄H₁₅N₃S: C 76.37, H 4.01, N 11.13. Found: C 76.20, H 4.00, N 11.16.

2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(4-methylphenyl)-6-(2-thienyl)nicotinonitrile (6B)

Yellow solid; mp 283 – 285 °C; R_f 0.40 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1528, 1652, 2214, 2930, 3314 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=392.27 [M $^+$ + H $^+$]; C₂₅H₁₇N₃S. Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₁₇N₃S: C 76.70, H 4.38, N 10.73. Found: C 76.82, H 4.36, N 10.70.



2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(4-methoxylphenyl)-6-(2-thienyl)nicotinonitrile (**6C**)

Yellow solid; mp 218–220 °C; R_f 0.29 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1248, 1516, 1635, 2370, 2918, 3309 cm⁻¹; MS (EI): $m/z = 408.20 \, [\text{M}^+ + \text{H}^+]$; $C_{25} H_{17} N_3 \text{OS}$. Anal. Calcd for $C_{25} H_{17} N_3 \text{OS}$: C 73.69, H 4.21, N 10.31. Found: C 73.54, H 4.20, N 10.34.

4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-6-(2-thienyl)nicotinonitrile (6D)

Yellow solid; mp 288–290 °C; R_f 0.46 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1025, 1428, 1620, 2369, 2922, 3304 cm⁻¹; MS (EI): m/z = 396.33 [M⁺ + H⁺]; $C_{24}H_{14}FN_3S$. Anal. Calcd for $C_{24}H_{14}FN_3S$: C 72.89, H 3.57, N 10.63. Found: C 72.75, H 3.56, N 10.66.

6-(5-Bromo-2-thienyl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-phenylnicotinonitrile (6E)

Yellow solid; mp 208 – 210 °C; R_f 0.37 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1421, 1623, 2210, 3413 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=456.13 [M $^++H^+$]; C₂₄H₁₄BrN₃S. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₁₄N₃BrS: C 63.16, H 3.09, N 9.21. Found: C 63.08, H 3.10, N 9.24.

6-(5-Bromo-2-thienyl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-4-(4-methylphenyl)nicotinonitrile (**6F**)

Yellow solid; mp 234–236 °C; R_f 0.34 (20% AcOEt/petroleum ether); IR (KBr): 1528, 1652, 2214, 2930, 3314 cm $^{-1}$; MS (EI): m/z=470.20 [M $^+$ + H $^+$]; C₂₅H₁₆BrN₃S. Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₁₆BrN₃S: C 63.83, H 3.43, N 8.93. Found: C 63.93, H 3.42, N 8.95.

Acknowledgment

The authors P. Thirumurugan and A. Nandakumar thank the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, India, for the research fellowship.

Supporting information

Supporting information may be found in the online version of this article.

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