


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 31488

 Received 13th September 2023
 Accepted 23rd October 2023

DOI: 10.1039/d3ra06248a

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Efficient synthesis of new indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellanes and spiroindenopyridotriazine-4*H*-pyran derivatives†

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The pyrido[1,2,4]triazines as substrates, generated from 1,6-diaminopyridinone derivatives and ninhydrin, were reacted with malononitrile and CH-acids to afford a new library spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*] [1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyran]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile in ethanol at reflux condition in excellent yield. Also, novel indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellanes were synthesized *via* the reaction of pyrido[1,2,4]triazine and *N*-methyl-1-(methylthio)-2-nitroethenamine (NMSM) by using of HOAc in ethanol. The important aspects of this protocol are the abundance of starting materials, mild conditions, structural diversity of products, excellent yields and easy isolation of products with no chromatographic technique.

Introduction

Fused nitrogen heterocycles are among the most special scaffolds in natural and synthetic products. Pyridotriazine derivatives are one of the significant fused nitrogen heterocycles which have displayed a broad range of biological properties such as anti-avian influenza virus (H₅N₁),¹ anticancer,² anti-fungal,³ anti-anxiety, anti-inflammatory,⁴ antibacterial,⁵ antioxidant,⁶ antimicrobial functions.⁷ Moreover, some examples of pyridotriazine can show optical⁸ and corrosion inhibition properties.⁹ Manifold and varied syntheses of these systems are well documented in the literature.^{10–12} Pyridotriazine moieties are commonly synthesized *via* heterocyclization reaction between 1,6-diaminopyridones and bifunctional electrophiles. As an unsymmetrical diamine, 1,6-diaminopyridone is a very active substrate for building diverse heterocyclic systems.¹³ The majority of the new reported methods for the construction of pyrido[1,2,4]-triazines, use reactions of 4-aryl-1,6-diamino-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyridine-3,5-dicarbonitrile derivatives as a precursor with some active dicarbonyl compounds in the presence of a catalyst.^{14–16}

Diversity-Oriented Synthesis (DOS) is a new approach consists of synthetic methods to generating and developing new chemical diverse compounds libraries.¹⁷ DOS explores some promising new applications, that have the potential to significantly advance studies in drug discovery and chemical biology, so that increase the biological outcome of the molecules.^{18,19} Spiro compounds are a specific category of heterocycles that are extensively found in many natural products and bioactive substances.²⁰ Pyran core-

containing compounds also have a great variety of pharmaceutical potentials and biological sensors.²¹ In this regard, spiro-4*H*-pyrans are significant in organic synthesis because they have a wide spectrum of important biological effects that consist of anti-anaphylactic, antibacterial,²² antitumor, antifungal,²³ and antirheumatic activities. Through multicomponent reactions,^{24,25} several strategies of synthesis of these compounds have been reviewed,^{26–28} particularly involving the reaction of active carbonyl compounds such as acenaphthoquinone, isatin or ninhydrin with 1,3-diketones, and malononitrile/ethyl cyanoacetate *via* a three-component reaction in the presence or absence of a catalyst.^{29–31} Recently, numerous publications reported the synthesis of these compounds with indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin (Scheme 1a),³² indeno[2,1-*c*]pyridazine (Scheme 1b),³³ indolo[2,1-*b*]quinazoline (Scheme 1c)³⁴ instead of active carbonyl compounds. In our previous works, also we have reported the biological properties of spiro-4*H*-pyran derivatives (Scheme 1b and 1c).^{35–37} To extend these works, we decided to use indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine as a main component in the reaction with malononitrile and CH-acids for building novel spiro-4*H*-pyrans (Scheme 1d). As a result, the fusion of the spiro-pyran system with the pyrido-triazine moiety could be as a privileged nucleus for many biological activities.³⁸ We have successfully synthesized a series of compounds containing spiro-4*H*-pyrans attached to pyrido[1,2,4]triazine, which are completely new.

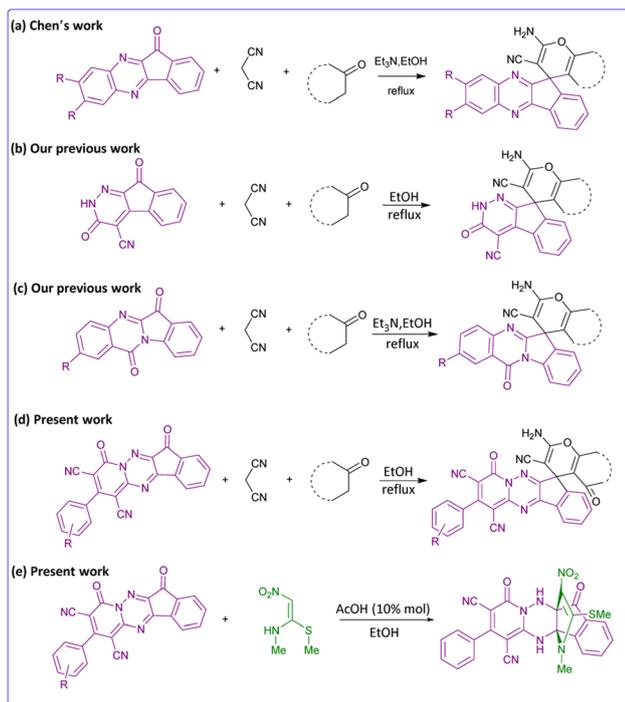
Nitrogen-containing propellane and analogs are remarkable models for the study of their synthesis, and have gained much consideration due to their pharmaceuticals.³⁹ Many approaches have recently been reported for the synthesis of propellanes and the formation of framework of these compounds was discussed.^{40–44}

(*E*)-*N*-Methyl-1-(methylthio)-2-nitroethenamine that have flexibility and high reactivity has shown important attention as an ambiphilic synthon and suitable framework due to the

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ra06248a>





Scheme 1 Previous studies for synthesis of spiro-4H-pyran.

attendance of push-pull system to synthesis of numerous heterocyclic compounds and mainly exist in natural and synthetic drugs.^{45,46} In continuation of our effort, by using pyrido-triazine as a main component and NMSM as an ambiphilic synthon, we also investigate an efficient synthesis of indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellans in the presence of HOAc in ethanol (Scheme 1e). So far, there are no reports on the synthesis of these structures.

Results and discussion

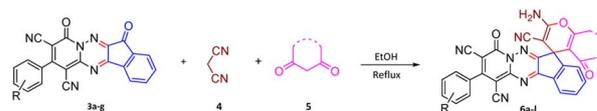
The starting material, 1,6-diaminopyridinone derivatives **2** were easily synthesised from cyanoacetohydrazide with arylbenzylidenemalononitriles *via* cyclocondensation reaction.⁴⁷ Then reaction of ninhydrin **1** and 1,6-diamino-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarbonitrile derivatives **2** in acetic acid as a solvent without any catalyst led to corresponding dihydroindenopyrido[1,2,4]triazine derivatives **3**. Therefore, we used compound **3** to synthesize some novel spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyran]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile derivatives **6**. Initially, we have chosen pyrido[1,2,4]triazine **3a** (1 mmol), malononitrile **4** (1 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylbarbituric acid **5a** (1 mmol) as model substrates in numerous temperatures and solvents to acquire an optimum condition which was accomplished in ethanol without any catalyst (entry 1, Table 1).

Using the results obtained from the optimized table, we succeeded in synthesizing a three-component one-pot procedure of new spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyran]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile derivatives **6a-l** from pyrido[1,2,4]triazine derivatives **3a-g**, malononitrile **4** and CH-acids **5** in EtOH under catalyst-free condition (Scheme 2).

Table 1 Optimization conditions for the generation of **6a**^a

| Entry | Solvent | Catalyst | Time (h) | Temp. (°C) | Yield ^b (%) |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|------------------------|
| 1 | EtOH | — | 3 | 78 | 90% |
| 2 | H ₂ O | — | 24 | 100 | No reaction |
| 3 | EtOH | HOAc | 5 | 78 | Trace |
| 4 | EtOH | Piperidine | 24 | 78 | 50% |
| 5 | EtOH | Et ₃ N | 10 | 78 | 61% |
| 6 | MeOH | — | 10 | 64 | 45% |
| 7 | MeCN | — | 24 | 82 | 58% |
| 8 | Iso-propanol | — | 10 | 82 | 70% |
| 9 | DMF | — | 12 | 120 | 10% |

^a Reaction conditions were accomplished using **1**, **2a**, **3a**, **4**, **5a** (1 mmol), catalyst (0.01 mmol), and solvent (10 mL). ^b Isolated yield based on **6a**.

Scheme 2 Synthetic scheme for the formation of products **6a-l**.

The scope of the process is shown in Table 2. The desired compounds **6a-l** were obtained in excellent yields in all cases and substituent with electron-donating/withdrawing of compounds **3a-g** have not been effect in this reaction.

The structures of products **6a-l** were elucidated from their IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and Mass spectra that confirmed the formation of **6a-l** (see the ESI[†]). The ¹H NMR spectrum of **6a** exhibited two signals assigned as arising from two methyl groups (δ 2.92 and 3.44 ppm), signals of the aromatic moiety showed multiplets (δ 7.61–8.21 ppm), the NH₂ protons (δ 8.08 ppm) that exchangeable with D₂O. Chemical shifts of compound **6a** were completely assigned and shown in Fig. 1. The ¹³C NMR spectrum of **6a** recognized 29 clear resonances which is in accordance with the proposed structure. Resonances due to spiro carbon and C=CNH₂ appeared at δ 48.2 and 56.8 ppm respectively. Three signals at δ 86.9, 90.8 and 98.3 ppm were assigned to CCON, C-CONMe and C-CN respectively. The carbonyl group of pyridone ring was displayed at δ 160.6 ppm. The signal at δ 160.4 ppm was assigned to C-NH₂. The characteristic signals of three CN were observed at δ 114.8, 115.7 and 117.0 ppm. The mass spectrum of **6a** showed the molecular-ion peak at *m/z* 579 that confirmed the proposed structure. Absorption bands of **6a** in the FT-IR spectrum displayed due to NH₂, 3CN and 3CO groups at 3376, 2317, 2227, 2204, 1690, 1642, 1594 cm⁻¹ respectively.

A proposed mechanism for the synthesis of spiroindenopyridotriazine **6** is illustrated in Scheme 3. First, condensation of ninhydrin **1** with 1,6-diaminopyridinone **2** leads to the formation of intermediate **9**. Then nucleophilic



Table 2 Synthesis of spiro[indeno[1,2-e]pyrido[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyran]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile **6a-l**^a

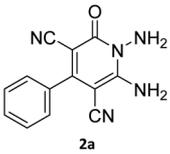
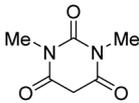
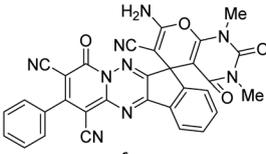
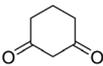
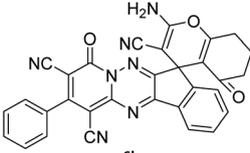
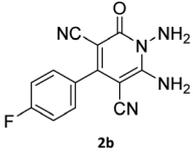
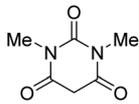
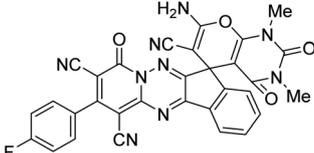
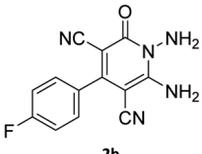
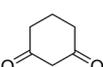
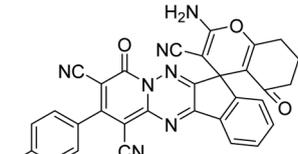
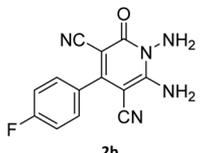
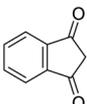
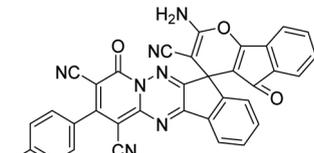
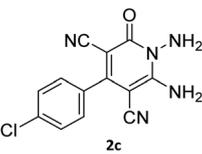
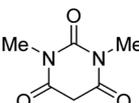
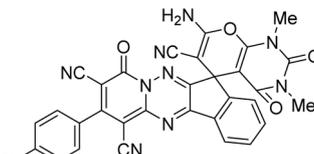
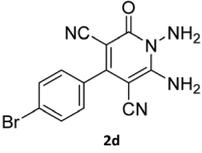
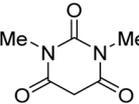
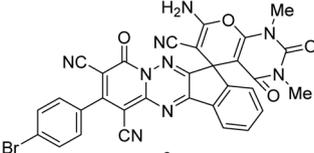
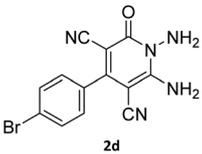
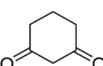
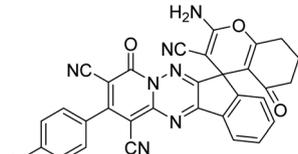
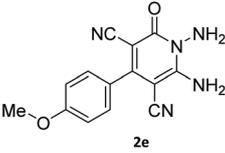
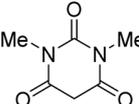
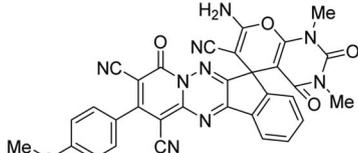
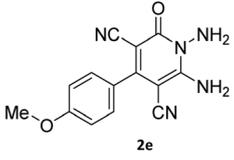
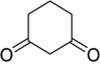
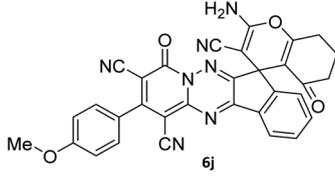
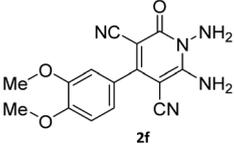
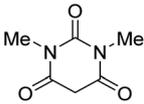
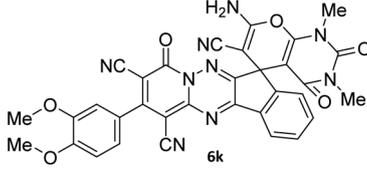
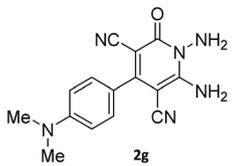
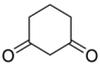
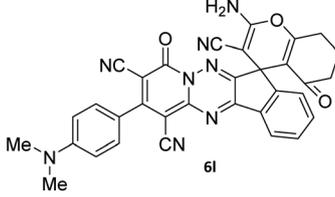
| Entry | 1,6-Diaminopyridone | CH-acid | Product 6 | Yield (%) |
|-------|---|---|--|-----------|
| 1 |  |  |  | 90 |
| 2 |  |  |  | 83 |
| 3 |  |  |  | 86 |
| 4 |  |  |  | 91 |
| 5 |  |  |  | 81 |
| 6 |  |  |  | 85 |
| 7 |  |  |  | 89 |
| 8 |  |  |  | 80 |
| 9 |  |  |  | 86 |



Table 2 (Contd.)

| Entry | 1,6-Diaminopyridone | CH-acid | Product 6 | Yield (%) |
|-------|---|---|--|-----------|
| 10 |  |  |  | 88 |
| 11 |  |  |  | 82 |
| 12 |  |  |  | 81 |

^a The reactions were performed using 1,6-diaminopyridone (1 mmol), malononitrile (1 mmol), C-H acid (1 mmol), EtOH (10 mL).

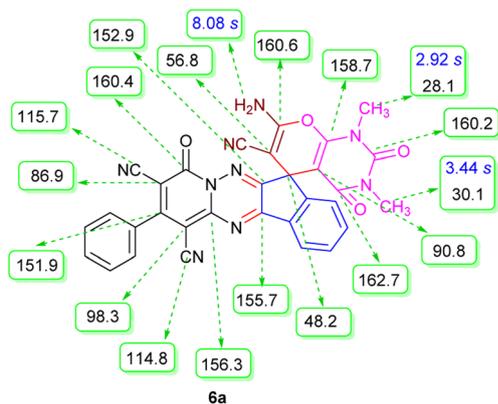


Fig. 1 ¹H and ¹³C NMR chemical shifts of compound 6a.

attack of the NH₂ to the carbonyl group in intermediate **9** via intramolecular cyclization gives the corresponding pyrido[1,2,4]triazine **3**. Subsequently, pyrido[1,2,4]triazine **3** and malononitrile **4** participate in the Knoevenagel condensation reaction to produce the adduct **10**. Next, CH-acid compound **5** attacks adduct **10** via its nucleophilic core to construct the Michael adduct **11**, followed by intermolecular *O*-cyclization via nucleophilic addition of oxygen to the nitrile group that yields intermediate **12**. In the final step, imine-enamine tautomerization of **12** leads to the final product **6**.

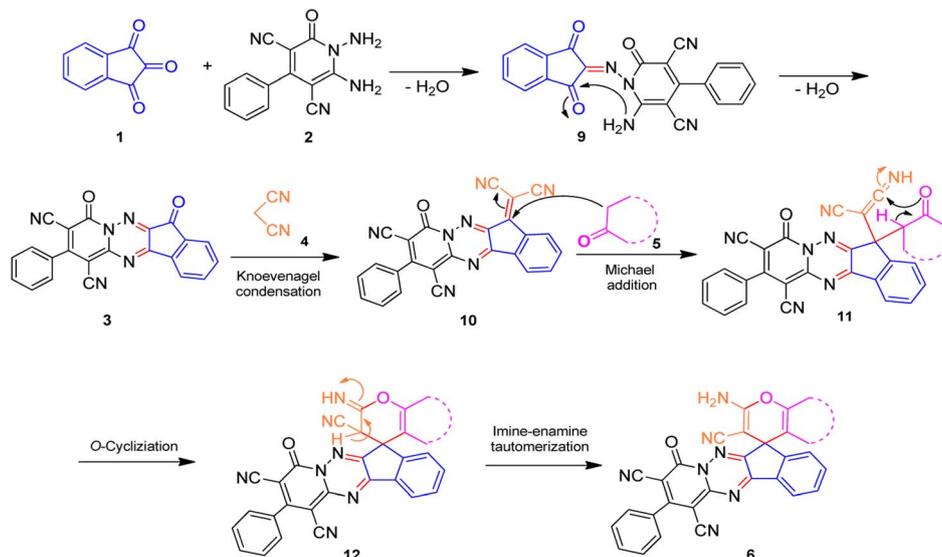
To further expand the scope of these studies, we also tested nitroketene acetals as a 1,3-*N,C* di-nucleophilic precursor for the preparation of indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellane. By

using pyrido[1,2,4]triazine **3** (containing two C=N as 1,2-dielectrophilic sources) and NMSM **7** as a nitroketene *N,C*-acetal in the presence of HOAc as a catalyst, the [4.3.3]propellane system, was obtained. We used different solvents and catalysts for the optimization of this reaction. As a result, without catalyst, the yield was low, so the best conditions were achieved in EtOH in the vicinity of HOAc (10 mol%) at reflux condition (Table 3). When we used compounds **3** containing electron-donating groups at high temperature conditions, the pyridone moiety was separated from the final product (TLC and NMR evidence). Thus we could synthesize the [4.3.3]propellane system **8a-d** with good to high yields, when 1,6-diaminopyridone have electron-withdrawing groups. In all of these reactions, all products were obtained with high efficiency and good purity (Table 4).

The low solubility of products **6** and **8** in organic solvents significantly simplified workup and purification of the products. The product is withdrawn from the reaction mixture by precipitation due to its low solubility in the solvent. However, the low solubility of these molecules made it difficult to evaluate their biological activities. Due to the low solubility of the products, NMR data could be obtained only for selected products. Just in case, it was not possible to obtain ¹³C NMR data for compound **6e** due to insolubility, while in other cases NMR data could be obtained by increasing the number of scans.

The structures of products **8a-d** were deduced from their IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and Mass spectral data. The ¹H NMR spectrum of **8a** showed characteristic two signals of the N-H proton at $\delta = 8.25$ and 9.64 ppm (exchangeable with D₂O). Aromatic





Scheme 3 Proposed mechanism for the formation of products 6.

Table 3 Optimization of reaction conditions for the synthesis of 8a

| Entry | Solvent | Catalyst | Time (h) | Temp. (°C) | Yield (%) |
|-------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | EtOH | — | 24 | 78 | Trace |
| 2 | EtOH | HOAc | 5 | 78 | 91 |
| 3 | EtOH | <i>p</i> -TSA | 24 | 78 | 40 |
| 4 | EtOH | CCl ₃ COOH | 20 | 78 | 50 |
| 5 | EtOH | I ₂ | 8 | 78 | Trace |
| 6 | EtOH | <i>l</i> -Proline | 10 | 78 | 58 |
| 7 | MeOH | — | 10 | 64 | 45 |
| 8 | MeCN | — | 24 | 82 | 58 |
| 9 | DMF | — | 24 | 90 | 0 |
| 10 | Neat | — | 24 | 90 | 0 |

protons appeared at δ 7.49–8.61 ppm. The NCH₃ and SCH₃ groups exhibited two sharp singlets at 3.40 and 2.61 ppm, respectively. ¹³C NMR spectra revealed a signal at δ = 191.3 ppm for C=O carbon of the ninhydrin moiety and signals corresponding to the C-SMe, C-NO₂, C-NMe groups were observed at about 160.2, 124.3 and 87.9 ppm respectively. Two nitrile groups were observed at 114.7 and 116.1 ppm. The IR spectrum of 8a displayed vibrational stretching bands for NH (3441 and 3170 cm⁻¹), CN (2224 cm⁻¹), C=O (1729, 1674 cm⁻¹) and NO₂ (1544 and 1388 cm⁻¹) groups. Mass data also supported product 8a (see the ESI[†]). A probable reaction mechanism was suggested as shown in Scheme 4. First, pyrido[1,2,4]triazine 3 reacts with HOAc to give protonated triazolopyridinone 13 which reacts with NMSM 7 to generate the intermediate 14. The intermediate 14 undergoes successive tautomerization followed by *N*-

Table 4 Synthesis of indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellane 8a–d

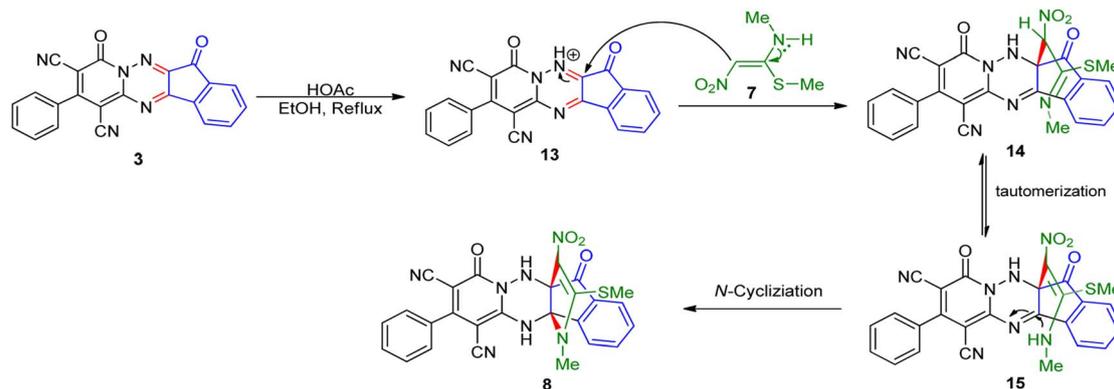
| Entry | 1,6-Diaminopyridone | Product 8 | Yield (%) |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | | | 91 |
| 2 | | | 87 |
| 3 | | | 85 |
| 4 | | | 79 |

cyclization *via* nucleophilic addition of nitrogen of NMSM that leads to the formation of desired products 8.

Conclusion

We have developed the synthesis of structurally diverse products from a simple reaction followed by cyclization steps and appendage diversity. This study describes a convenient protocol





Scheme 4 Proposed mechanism for the formation of products 8.

for the synthesis of novel spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyran]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile *via* the reaction of pyrido[1,2,4]triazine with malononitrile and CH-acids under reflux condition in ethanol. Also, we have expanded an easy one-pot reaction for the synthesis of indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellanes from the reaction of pyrido[1,2,4]triazine and NMSM in HOAc as a catalyst. The diverse structures that we synthesized in this study are completely new and no reports of them have been presented, and the biological evaluations of these derivatives are underway.

Experimental

Materials

All commercially available chemical compounds and other solvents in this study were purchased from Merck and Aldrich chemical companies. The NMR spectra for synthesized compounds were acquired using a Bruker DRX-300 AVANCE instrument (300 MHz for ^1H and 75.4 MHz for ^{13}C) with $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ as the deuterated solvent. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm (δ) relative to the internal TMS, and the coupling constant (J) given in hertz (Hz). FT-IR spectra and melting points of all the compounds were measured with a Bruker Tensor 27 spectrometer and electrothermal 9100 apparatus, respectively. Mass spectra were given by an Agilent 5975C VL MSD with a Triple-Axis detector operating at an ionization potential of 70 eV.

General procedure of the synthesis of pyrido[1,2,4]triazine compounds (3a–g). In a 10 mL round-bottomed flask mounted over a magnetic stirrer a mixture of ninhydrin **1** (2.0 mmol) and 1,6-diaminopyridinone derivatives **2** (2.0 mmol) and HOAc 10 mL was located. The contents were stirred magnetically in an oil-bath maintained at 50 °C (30–60 min). The progress of the reaction was monitored with TLC (using ethyl acetate–*n*-hexane 1 : 1), after the reaction was completed; the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. Then, the solid was separated by filtration, washed twice times with water, and was subsequently washed with Et_2O . The precipitate was dried in 130 °C to obtain crude product **3** without recrystallization.⁴⁸

Procedure of the synthesis of spiroindenopyridotriazine-4*H*-pyran compounds (6a–l). The stoichiometric mixture of pyrido

[1,2,4]triazine **3** (1 mmol), malononitrile **4** (1 mmol) and cyclic CH-acid **5** (1 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was stirred at reflux for maximum 3 hours. The reaction time was monitored by TLC and after completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered to give the crude product. The solid was washed with cold EtOH to give pure product **6a–l**.

Procedure of the synthesis of indenopyridotriazine [4.3.3]propellanes (8a–d). The mixture of pyrido[1,2,4]triazine **3** (1 mmol), NMSM **7** (1 mmol) and HOAc (0.1 mmol, 10 mol%) in EtOH (10 mL) was stirred at reflux for 5–6 hours. The progress of completion of the reaction was controlled with TLC monitoring, then the precipitate that formed in this reaction was filtered after cold at room temperature and was washed with cold EtOH to give the pure product **8**.

4,7-Dioxo-2-phenyl-4,7-dihydroindeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-1,3-dicarbonitrile (3a). Prepared according to the general procedure, orange crystal, 88%, mp: 325–327 °C, IR (KBr): 2222 (CN), 1698, 1736 (C=O), 1473 (C=C), cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ : 8.33–8.36 (1H, m, ArH), 8.18–8.20 (1H, m, ArH), 8.08–8.10 (2H, m, ArH), 7.65–7.68 (5H, m, ArH); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ : 160.7, 183.6 (C=O), 156.2, 160.5 (C=N), 151.2, 148.3, 141.0, 138.5, 138.1, 137.2, 133.7, 131.6, 129.4, 128.8, 125.9, 125.6, 115.35, 114.4 (Ar), 91.7, 99.8 (CN).

7'-Amino-1',3'-dimethyl-2',4,4'-trioxo-2-phenyl-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydro-4*H*-spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile (6a). Orange powder, 90%, mp: 286–288 °C; IR (KBr): 3376, 2354, 2317, 2227, 1690, 1642, 1596, 1547, 1468, 1386, 1201, 763 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ : 8.20 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7.0$ Hz, ArH), 8.08 (2H, s, NH_2), 7.93–7.98 (1H, m, ArH), 7.86–7.89 (1H, m, ArH), 7.69–7.74 (1H, m, ArH), 7.61–7.62 (5H, m, ArH), 3.44 (3H, s, NCH_3), 2.92 (3H, s, NCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ : 162.7 (CONMe), 160.6 (CONN), 160.4 (CNH₂), 160.2 (CO(NMe)₂), 158.7 (CNMe), 156.3 (CNN), 155.7 (C=N), 152.9 (C=N–N), 150.0 (CC=N), 151.9, 138.9, 134.2, 131.8, 131.4, 131.2, 129.3, 128.7, 126.5, 124.9 (Ar), 117.0, 115.7, 114.8 (3CN), 98.3 (C–CN), 90.8 (C–CONMe), 86.9 (CCON), 56.8 (C=CNH₂), 48.2 (C_{spiro}), 30.1 (NCH₃), 28.1 (NCH₃); MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 579 (12) [$\text{M}]^+$, 515 (12), 423 (30), 254 (23), 156 (100), 129 (31), 83 (38), 56 (69).

2-Amino-4',5'-dioxo-2'-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4*H*-spiro[chromene-4,7'-indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine]-1',3,3'-



tricarbonitrile (6b). Orange powder; 83%, mp: 296–298 °C; IR (KBr): 3191, 2223, 2195, 1672, 1594, 1548, 1488, 1435, 1356, 1308, 1223, 1157, 1009, 750 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.19 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 9.0 Hz, ArH), 7.91–7.96 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.81 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.67–7.72 (1H, m, ArH), 7.61–7.62 (5H, m, ArH), 2.77–2.84 (2H, m, COCH₂), 2.17–2.19 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.94–1.97 (2H, m, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 196.2 (COCH₂), 169.1 (CONN), 163.1 (CNH₂), 160.8 (CNN), 160.3 (C=N), 159.1 (C=N–N), 156.3 (=C–O), 151.8 (CC=N), 156.1, 138.9, 134.2, 131.6, 131.1, 129.3, 128.7, 126.1, 125.7, 125.0 (Ar), 117.6, 115.7, 114.9 (3CN), 111.9 (C–CN), 98.3 (C–COCH₂), 90.7 (CCON), 56.6 (C=CNH₂), 47.7 (C_{spiro}), 36.5 (O=C–CH₂), 27.3 (=C–CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 535 (8) [M]⁺, 436 (3), 281 (11), 236 (21), 207 (21), 149 (22), 129 (20), 84 (49), 55 (100).

7-Amino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1',3'-dimethyl-2',4,4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydro-4H-spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile (6c). Orange powder, 86%, mp: 253–255 °C; IR (KBr): 3166, 2224, 1685, 1650, 1601, 1547, 1462, 1386, 1237, 1162, 843, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.21 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 6.5 Hz, ArH), 8.09 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.93–7.98 (1H, m, ArH), 7.87–7.89 (1H, m, ArH), 7.66–7.75 (3H, m, ArH), 7.47–7.53 (2H, m, ArH), 3.44 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.92 (3H, s, NCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 162.7 (CONMe), 162.2 (CONN), 161.4 (*d*, ¹J_{CF} = 245.0 Hz), 160.3 (CNH₂), 159.4 (CO(NMe)₂), 158.7 (CNMe), 156.2 (CNN), 155.7 (C=N), 152.9 (C=N–N), 150.0 (CC=N), 151.93, 139.01, 132.5 (*d*, ⁴J_{CF} = 6.5 Hz), 131.35 (*d*, ³J_{CF} = 8.2 Hz), 130.6, 124.9, 126.5, 117.0, 115.5 (*d*, ²J_{CF} = 22 Hz, Ar), 116.7, 116.4, 114.8 (3CN), 98.4 (C–CN), 90.9 (C–CONMe), 86.9 (CCON), 56.7 (C=CNH₂), 48.2 (C_{spiro}), 30.1 (NCH₃), 28.1 (NCH₃); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 597 (5) [M]⁺, 441 (47), 413 (22), 254 (13), 156 (100), 129 (14), 99 (20), 66 (47).

2-Amino-2'-(4-fluorophenyl)-4',5'-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4'H-spiro[chromene-4,7'-indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine]-1',3,3'-tricarbonitrile (6d). Dark orange powder; 91%, mp: 296–298 °C; IR (KBr): 3198, 2224, 2197, 1674, 1599, 1548, 1463, 1354, 1227, 1161, 845, 772 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.20 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 6.8 Hz, ArH), 7.91–7.96 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.81 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.65–7.72 (3H, m, ArH), 7.47–7.53 (2H, m, ArH), 2.77–2.48 (2H, m, COCH₂), 2.17–2.21 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.06 (acetone), 1.92–1.97 (2H, m, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 196.2 (COCH₂), 168.1 (CONN), 165.5 (*d*, ¹J_{CF} = 247.0 Hz), 163.2 (CNH₂), 162.2 (CNN), 160.8 (C=N), 159.3 (C=N–N), 159.1 (=C–O), 156.2 (CC=N), 156.1, 151.80, 139.0, 131.5, 131.4 (*d*, ³J_{CF} = 9.0 Hz), 131.1, 126.1, 125.0, 117.61, 116.5 (*d*, ²J_{CF} = 22.5 Hz, ArH), 116.4, 115.7, 114.8 (3CN), 111.9 (C–CN), 98.4 (C–COCH₂), 90.8 (CCON), 56.6 (C=CNH₂), 47.7 (C_{spiro}), 36.5 (O=C–CH₂), 31.1 (=C–CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 553 (2) [M]⁺, 551 (20), 495 (9), 368 (100), 313 (31), 236 (37), 213 (10), 135 (15), 83 (47), 57 (63).

2-Amino-2'-(4-fluorophenyl)-4',5'-dioxo-4'H,5H-spiro[indeno[1,2-*b*]pyran-4,7'-indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine]-1',3,3'-tricarbonitrile (6e). Orange powder, 81%, mp: 258–260 °C; IR (KBr): 3195, 2223, 1681, 1634, 1599, 1550, 1459, 1360, 1240, 1162, 847, 770 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.28 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 9 Hz, ArH), 8.19 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.99–8.03 (2H, m, ArH), 7.77–7.82 (1H, m, ArH), 7.58–7.69 (3H, m, ArH), 7.48–7.54

(3H, m, ArH), 7.40–7.46 (1H, m, ArH), 7.32 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 6 Hz, ArH). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 587, (0.4) [M]⁺, 521 (6), 441 (13), 269 (15), 208 (20), 146 (100), 104 (62), 66 (75).

7-Amino-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1',3'-dimethyl-2',4,4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydro-4H-spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile (6f). Orange powder, 85%, mp: 273–275 °C; IR (KBr): 3451, 3325, 2223, 1680, 1650, 1593, 1544, 1462, 1387, 1243, 1188, 1160, 1090, 967, 835, 775 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.21 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 6 Hz, ArH), 8.09 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.93–7.98 (1H, m, ArH), 7.87–7.89 (1H, m, ArH), 7.72–7.75 (3H, m, ArH), 7.62–7.64 (2H, m, ArH), 3.44 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.91 (3H, s, NCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 162.5 (CONMe), 160.6 (CONN), 160.2 (CNH₂), 159.9 (CO(NMe)₂), 158.6 (CNMe), 156.3 (CNN), 155.7 (C=N), 153.0 (C=N–N), 151.8 (C-4), 150.0 (CC=N), 151.3, 148.7, 138.9, 131.8, 131.4, 125.9, 122.2, 117.1, 116.0 (Ar), 115.1, 112.6, 112.0 (3CN), 97.9 (C–CN), 90.9 (C–CONMe), 86.9 (CCON), 56.49 (C=CNH₂), 48.1 (C_{spiro}), 30.1 (NCH₃), 28.1 (NCH₃); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 575 (3) [M], 463 (3), 368 (7), 284 (17), 256 (32), 185 (22), 129 (41), 97 (55), 57 (100).

7-Amino-2-(4-bromophenyl)-1',3'-dimethyl-2',4,4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydro-4H-spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile (6g). Orange powder, 89%, mp: 271–273 °C; IR (KBr): 3357, 3198, 2924, 2224, 2198, 1673, 1593, 1461, 1384, 1355, 1221, 1128, 1073, 835, 771, 535 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.21 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 6 Hz, ArH), 8.09 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.93–7.98 (1H, m, ArH), 7.86–7.89 (3H, m, ArH), 7.69–7.74 (1H, m, ArH), 7.54–7.57 (2H, m, ArH), 3.44 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.91 (3H, s, NCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 162.9 (CONMe), 160.8 (CONN), 160.2 (CNH₂), 159.3 (CO(NMe)₂), 158.7 (CNMe), 156.1 (CNN), 155.7 (C=N), 153.0 (C=N–N), 152.0 (C-4), 150.0 (CC=N), 139.1, 133.4, 132.5, 131.8, 131.4, 130.8, 126.5, 125.0, 124.9 (Ar), 117.0, 115.6, 114.7 (3CN), 98.2 (C–CN), 90.7 (C–CONMe), 86.8 (CCON), 56.3 (C=CNH₂), 48.2 (C_{spiro}), 30.1 (NCH₃), 28.1 (NCH₃); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 551 (11), 523 (10), 368 (15), 313 (18), 236 (27), 207 (24), 149 (56), 107 (40), 83 (55), 57 (100).

2-Amino-2'-(4-bromophenyl)-4',5'-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4'H-spiro[chromene-4,7'-indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine]-1',3,3'-tricarbonitrile (6h). Dark orange powder; 80%, mp: 250–252 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.20 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 6.0 Hz, ArH), 7.94–7.96 (1H, m, ArH), 7.86–7.91 (2H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.81 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.68–7.73 (1H, m, ArH), 7.54–7.57 (2H, d, ArH), 2.78–2.82 (2H, m, COCH₂), 2.19–2.17 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.07 (acetone), 1.93–1.97 (2H, m, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 196.2 (COCH₂), 168.1 (CONN), 163.3 (CNH₂), 160.9 (CNN), 159.3 (C=N), 159.2 (C=N–N), 156.3 (=C–O), 156.2 (C-4), 151.8 (CC=N), 152.7, 139.0, 133.4, 132.4, 131.5, 131.1, 130.8, 126.1, 125.0 (Ar), 117.6, 115.6, 114.8 (3CN), 111.9, 98.2 (C–COCH₂), 90.6 (CCON), 56.5 (=C–CN), 47.7 (C_{spiro}), 36.5 (O=C–CH₂), 31.1 (=C–CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂).

7-Amino-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1',3'-dimethyl-2',4,4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydro-4H-spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile (6i). Orange powder, 86%, mp: 252–254 °C; IR (KBr): 3665, 3635, 3322, 3161, 2922, 2355, 2328, 2220, 1720, 1676, 1641, 1546, 1461, 1387, 1296, 1175, 835 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.19 (1H, d, ³J_{HH} = 9 Hz, ArH), 8.08 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.86–7.97



(2H, m, ArH), 7.69–7.74 (1H, m, ArH), 7.58 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9$ Hz, ArH), 7.18 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9$ Hz, ArH), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.44 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.91 (3H, s, NCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 162.5 (CONMe), 161.7 (CONN), 160.6 (CNH₂), 160.2 (CO(NMe)₂), 160.0 (CNMe), 158.6 (CNN), 156.3 (C=N), 155.6 (C=N–N), 152.9 (C-4), 150.0 (CC=N), 151.9, 138.8, 131.8, 131.4, 130.7, 130.3, 126.5, 126.0, 124.8 (Ar), 117.0, 116.0, 114.7 (3CN), 98.0 (C–CN), 90.8 (C–CONMe), 86.9 (CCON), 56.8 (C=CNH₂), 55.9 (OCH₃), 48.2 (C_{spiro}), 30.1 (NCH₃), 28.1 (NCH₃).

2-Amino-2'-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4',5-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4'H-spiro[chromene-4,7'-indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine]-1',3,3'-tricarbonitrile (6j). Orange powder; 88%, mp: 250–252 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.19 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.91–7.96 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.80 (1H, m, ArH), 7.78 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.67–7.72 (1H, m, ArH), 7.57 (2H, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9.0$ Hz, ArH), 7.18 (2H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9$ Hz, ArH), 3.86 (3H, s, OMe), 2.78–2.82 (2H, m, COCH₂), 2.17–2.21 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.07 (acetone), 1.93–1.97 (2H, m, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 196.2 (COCH₂), 168.0 (CONN), 163.0 (CNH₂), 161.7 (CNN), 160.7 (C=N), 160.0 (C=N–N), 159.1 (=C–O), 156.4 (C-4), 151.7 (CC=N), 156.1, 138.8, 131.6, 131.1, 130.7, 126.0, 124.9, 117.6, 116.0 (Ar), 115.1, 114.7, 114.3 (3CN), 111.9 (C–CN), 98.0 (C–COCH₂), 90.8 (CCON), 56.7 (C=CNH₂), 55.9 (OCH₃), 47.6 (C_{spiro}), 36.5 (O=C–CH₂), 31.1 (=C–CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂).

7-Amino-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1',3'-dimethyl-2',4,4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydro-4H-spiro[indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-7,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-1,3,6'-tricarbonitrile (6k). Orange powder, 82%, mp: 268–270 °C; IR (KBr): 3339, 2226, 1683, 1641, 1598, 1464, 1388, 1264, 1206, 1145, 1022, 857, 767 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.19 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.0$ Hz, ArH), 8.08 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.86–7.97 (2H, m, ArH), 7.70–7.74 (1H, m, ArH), 7.21–7.25 (3H, m, ArH), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.44 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.91 (3H, s, NCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 162.5 (CONMe), 160.6 (CONN), 160.2 (CNH₂), 160.0 (CO(NMe)₂), 158.6 (CNMe), 156.3 (CNN), 155.6 (C=N), 152.9 (C=N–N), 150.0 (CC=N), 151.8, 151.3, 148.8, 138.8, 131.9, 131.4, 126.5, 125.9, 124.8, 122.2, 116.0, 112.7 (Ar), 117.0, 115.0, 112.1 (3CN), 97.9 (C–CN), 90.9 (C–CONMe), 86.9 (CCON), 56.9 (C=CNH₂), 56.1 (OCH₃), 48.2 (C_{spiro}), 30.1 (NCH₃), 28.1 (NCH₃).

2-Amino-2'-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-4',5-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4'H-spiro[chromene-4,7'-indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine]-1',3,3'-tricarbonitrile (6l). Brown powder; 81%, mp: 250–252 °C; IR (KBr): 3387, 3311, 3206, 2922, 2216, 2191, 1674, 1601, 1524, 1457, 1367, 1307, 1157, 1070, 949, 821, 770 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.17 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.5$ Hz, ArH), 7.89–7.94 (1H, m, ArH), 7.75–7.79 (1H, m, ArH), 7.75 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.67–7.72 (1H, m, ArH), 7.50 (2H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 8.0$ Hz, ArH), 6.88 (2H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 8.0$ Hz, ArH), 3.03 (6H, s, NMe₂), 2.78–2.81 (2H, m, COCH₂), 2.17–2.21 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.91–1.95 (2H, m, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 196.1 (COCH₂), 167.9 (CONN), 162.6 (CNH₂), 160.6 (CNN), 160.0 (C=N), 159.1 (C=N–N), 156.6 (=C–O), 156.1 (C-4), 151.7 (CC=N), 152.3, 138.7, 131.7, 131.0, 130.7, 126.0, 124.8, 119.9, 117.6 (Ar), 116.6, 115.5, 111.9 (3CN), 111.7 (C–CN), 96.7 (C–COCH₂), 90.3 (CCON), 56.7 (C=CNH₂), 47.6 (C_{spiro}), 36.6 (NMe₂), 36.5 (O=C–CH₂), 27.3 (=C–CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂).

13-Methyl-14-(methylthio)-15-nitro-4,7-dioxo-2-phenyl-4,12-dihydro-6H,7H-11b,6a-(epiminoetheno)indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-1,3-dicarbonitrile (8a). Creamy powder; 91%, mp: 262–263 °C; IR (KBr): 3441, 3170, 2224, 1729, 1674, 1544, 1388, 1340, 1248, 1064, 981, 804, 743 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 9.64 (1H, br s, NH), 8.59 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.8$ Hz, ArH), 8.25 (1H, s, NH), 7.96–8.01 (2H, m, ArH), 7.71–7.76 (1H, m, ArH), 7.49–7.57 (5H, m, ArH), 3.40 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.61 (3H, s, SCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 191.3 (C=O), 164.3 (=CNNH), 160.2 (C–SMe), 157.5 (O=C–N), 155.6 (=C-3), 149.5, 137.7, 134.4, 133.9, 131.1, 131.1, 129.1, 129.1, 128.6, 125.5 (ArH), 124.3 (C–NO₂), 116.1, 114.7, (2CN), 92.1 (NH–C–CO), 87.9 (C–NMe), 78.5 (C–CN), 65.8 (C–CN), 31.4 (NCH₃), 17.7 (SCH₃); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 523 (4) [M]⁺, 477 (65), 429 (100), 375 (23), 288 (84), 195 (43), 148 (49), 84 (61), 55 (73).

2-(4-Bromophenyl)-13-methyl-14-(methylthio)-15-nitro-4,7-dioxo-4,12-dihydro-6H,7H-11b,6a-(epiminoetheno)indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-1,3-dicarbonitrile (8b). Light orange powder; 87%, mp: 267–269 °C; IR (KBr): 3444, 3252, 2223, 1729, 1661, 1589, 1470, 1329, 1249, 1179, 1068, 901, 840, 759 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 9.76 (1H, br s, NH), 8.60 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9$ Hz, ArH), 8.27 (1H, s, NH), 7.96–8.01 (3H, m, ArH), 7.75–7.80 (3H, m, ArH), 7.45–7.48 (1H, m, ArH), 3.39 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.61 (3H, s, SCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 191.3 (C=O), 164.4 (=CNNH), 159.2 (C–SMe), 157.4 (O=C–N), 155.7 (=C-3), 149.4, 137.7, 133.9, 133.6, 132.3, 131.1, 130.8, 129.3, 125.5, 124.8 (ArH), 124.3 (C–NO₂), 116.0, 114.6 (2CN), 92.0 (NH–C–CO), 87.9 (C–NMe), 78.4 (C–CN), 65.8 (C–CN), 31.5 (NCH₃), 17.7 (SCH₃); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%) = 557 (7), 509 (12), 427 (3), 376 (2), 288 (19), 195 (12), 148 (64), 101 (76), 77 (24), 55 (100).

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-13-methyl-14-(methylthio)-15-nitro-4,7-dioxo-4,12-dihydro-6H,7H-11b,6a-(epiminoetheno)indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-1,3-dicarbonitrile (8c). Light orange powder; 85%, mp: 265–267 °C; IR (KBr): 3238, 2221, 1651, 1565, 1469, 1336, 1235, 1143, 1093, 971, 843, 766 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 9.92 (1H, br s, NH), 8.42 (1H, s, NH), 7.98 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6$ Hz, ArH), 7.81–7.88 (2H, m, ArH), 7.69–7.74 (1H, m, ArH), 7.63–7.66 (4H, m, ArH), 3.56 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.61 (3H, s, SCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 191.1 (C=O), 164.2 (=CNNH), 159.7 (C–SMe), 155.7 (O=C–N), 155.2 (=C-3), 150.0, 142.4, 135.8, 135.3, 133.4, 132.5, 130.6, 129.3, 125.7, 123.5 (ArH), 123.1 (C–NO₂), 116.2, 115.2, (2CN), 98.3 (NH–C–CO), 89.8 (C–NMe), 74.9 (C–CN), 61.6 (C–CN), 31.7 (NCH₃), 17.6 (SCH₃).

2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-13-methyl-14-(methylthio)-15-nitro-4,7-dioxo-4,12-dihydro-6H,7H-11b,6a-(epiminoetheno)indeno[1,2-*e*]pyrido[1,2-*b*][1,2,4]triazine-1,3-dicarbonitrile (8d). Light orange powder; 79%, mp: 266–268 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 9.89 (1H, br s, NH), 8.42 (1H, s, NH), 7.98 (1H, d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.8$ Hz, ArH), 7.83–7.86 (2H, m, ArH), 7.63–7.68 (3H, m, ArH), 7.38–7.44 (3H, m, ArH), 3.56 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.61 (3H, s, SCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 191.6 (C=O), 165.3 (=CNNH), 164.1 (C–F, *d*, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 246.0$ Hz), 159.9 (C–SMe), 155.7 (O=C–N), 155.2 (=C-3), 150.0, 142.4, 141.0, 138.5, 132.5, 131.5, 131.3 (*d*, $^3J_{\text{CF}} = 8.2$ Hz), 125.6 (ArH), 123.5 (C–NO₂), 116.7 (*d*, $^2J_{\text{CF}}$



= 22.5 Hz, Ar), 116.4, 116.1 (2CN), 98.4 (NH-C-CO), 91.8 (C-NMe), 75.1 (C-CN), 61.7 (C-CN), 31.7 (NCH₃), 17.6 (SCH₃).

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

Acknowledgements

Financial support of this research from Imam Khomeini International University, Iran is gratefully acknowledged.

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