

# 1-Benzoyl-3-[3-cyano-8-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2-yl]thiourea

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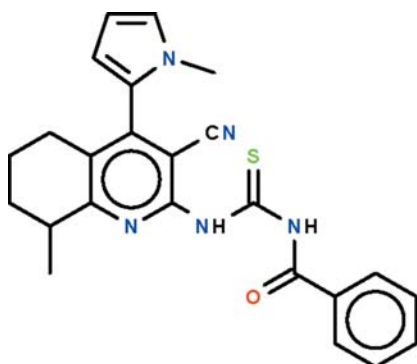
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; *T* = 100 K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C})$  = 0.003 Å; disorder in main residue; *R* factor = 0.052; *wR* factor = 0.146; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.3.

In the *N*-substituted benzoylthiourea, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>OS, the benzoylthiourea unit is non-planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.126 Å). The aliphatic part of the tetrahydroquinoline fused-ring system is disordered over two positions in a 0.592 (5):0.408 (5) ratio. The pyridine and pyrrole rings are twisted by 55.2 (1)° in order to avoid crowding of their respective substituents. Pairs of molecules are linked by N—H···N hydrogen bonds, forming centrosymmetric dimers. Furthermore, an intramolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond stabilizes the molecular conformation.

## Related literature

For medicinal properties of cyanopyridines, see: Cocco *et al.* (2005); El-Hawash *et al.* (2006).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>OS  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 429.53  
Triclinic, *P*1̄  
*a* = 9.7072 (4) Å  
*b* = 10.4928 (5) Å  
*c* = 11.8828 (5) Å  
 $\alpha$  = 82.245 (4)°  
 $\beta$  = 84.263 (3)°  
 $\gamma$  = 63.671 (4)°  
*V* = 1073.76 (8) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 2  
Cu *K*α radiation  
 $\mu$  = 1.55 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 100 K  
0.30 × 0.20 × 0.20 mm

### Data collection

Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer with an Atlas detector  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)  
*T*<sub>min</sub> = 0.654, *T*<sub>max</sub> = 0.747  
7386 measured reflections  
4218 independent reflections  
3897 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)  
*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.020

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$  = 0.052  
*wR*(*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.146  
*S* = 1.03  
4218 reflections  
294 parameters  
20 restraints  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$  = 1.25 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$  = -0.46 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N4—H4···O1	0.88	1.90	2.594 (2)	135
N5—H5···N3 <sup>i</sup>	0.88	2.22	3.058 (2)	158

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$ .

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2010); 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: *X-SEED* (Barbour, 2001); 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: BT5613).

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