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Abstract – Some novel tetrahydroquinazoline and xanthenone derivatives were synthesized from the reaction of dimeredone and Schiff base in the presence of sulfamic acid in good yields.

Heterocycles containing nitrogen and oxygen are important targets in medicinal chemistry. The quinazoline ring system along with many alkaloids is a widely recognized moiety in organic syntheses and medicinal application.1-3 It has been reported that quinazoline derivatives possess interesting biological activities, such as anticonvulsant, antibacterial, antidiabetic and anticancer properties.4 Many quinazolines have been found to inhibit kinases by competing with ATP for the kinase active site.5 Large numbers of quinazolinones have been synthesized or isolated from plants, animals and microorganisms6 and also in several areas as materials in electronics, in electrochemistry as anticorrosive agents, as polymers or optical materials and fluorescent tags in DNA sequencing.7,8 It was reported that benzimidazo-quinazoline derivatives show various therapeutic activities, such as anticancer,9 antiviral,10 antimicrobial,11 anti-inflammatory12 and anticonvulsants.13

Xanthenone derivatives have been reported to possess interesting cytotoxic activities.14,15 They are reported to possess antileukemic, antitumor, antiulcer, antimicrobial, antihepatotoxic and CNS-depressant activities.16,17 Therefore, development of efficient preparation of novel quinazoline and xanthenone derivatives is an interesting challenge.
Recently we have developed synthesis of new heterocyclic compounds in the presence of sulfamic acid (SA) as an efficient and useful catalyst.\textsuperscript{18-20} Sulfamic acid is a common sulfur-containing amino acid with mild acidity. It is green, inexpensive, easy to handle, non toxic, available and efficient catalyst for various organic chemistry transformations and its use has been growing rapidly.\textsuperscript{21} 

In the context of our interest in designing new ways for synthesis of heterocyclic compounds,\textsuperscript{18-20,22} herein, we have developed a novel and convenient approach to synthesize new tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazoline and benzothiazol-2-ylamino-xanthenone derivatives via reaction of dimerdone 1 and Schiff bases 2 and 7 catalyzed by sulfamic acid (Schemes 1 and 3).

![Scheme 1](image1)


We initially used the most direct approach, a Biginelli-type condensation and subjected dimerdone 1, salicylaldehyde 4 and 2-aminobenzimidazole 5 to a one-pot three-component reaction as a model reaction (Scheme 2). Then the model reaction was carried out under different conditions. Some conditions and results are summarized in Table 1.

![Scheme 2](image2)

**Scheme 2.** Investigation of one-pot three-component reaction of dimerdone 1, salicylaldehyde 4 and 2-aminobenzimidazole 5, under different conditions as can be seen in Table 1

At first we studied the reaction in solvent-free conditions (Table 1, entries 1 and 3). Any products were not obtained at ambient condition or evaluated temperatures (100 °C). When the model reaction performed under solvent-free condition at 100 °C in the presence of sulfamic acid (30 mol%), product 6
was exclusively isolated as proved by physical and spectral characterization.\textsuperscript{23} The results show that 2-aminobenzimidazole has not participated in the reaction. It is worthy to mention that when the model reaction was carried out in different solvents in the presence of a variety of catalysts as can be seen in Table 1, same product was detected and there was no evidence for formation of desired product. We also applied microwave irradiation to the model reaction and 6 was isolated as the only product (Table 1).

Table 1. Investigation of various conditions for a one-pot three-component reaction of dimedone 1, salicylaldehyde 4 and 2-aminobenimidazole 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Yield of 6 (%)\textsuperscript{a}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>solvent free (100 °C)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12 h</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MW irradiation (500 W)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6 min</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>solvent free (100 °C)</td>
<td>sulfamic acid (30 mol%)</td>
<td>12 h</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MW irradiation (400 W)</td>
<td>sulfamic acid (30 mol%)</td>
<td>7 min</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MeCN (reflux)</td>
<td>K\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3} (36 mol%)</td>
<td>8 h</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MeCN (reflux)</td>
<td>PTSA (17 mol%)</td>
<td>10 h</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EtOH (reflux)</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{2} (40 mol%)</td>
<td>5 h</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MeCN (reflux)</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{2} (40 mol%)</td>
<td>5 h</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>toluene (reflux)</td>
<td>K\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3} (36 mol%)</td>
<td>8 h</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} (reflux)</td>
<td>sulfamic acid (30 mol%)</td>
<td>8 h</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Isolated yields.

To overcome this apparent failure, another alternative synthetic route was designed. For this purpose, various Schiff bases 2 were prepared by reaction of salicylaldehyde 4 and its derivatives with 2-aminobenzimidazole 5. We tried to prepare the corresponding Schiff bases 2 via reported procedures,\textsuperscript{24,25} we could not prepare them however in high yields. We found that under microwave conditions, condensation reaction could proceed very fast and efficiently. A mixture of salicylaldehyde derivative (1 mmol) and 2-aminobenzimidazole (1 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was irradiated in microwave oven (700 W/ 7 min). After cooling to room temperature, the precipitate was collected, washed three times with cold methanol. In most cases, Schiff bases were analytically pure without recrystallization however they can be crystallized from methanol.
Next the reaction of dimedone and Schiff base was investigated. As can be seen in Table 2, to optimize the reaction conditions, the Schiff base of salicylaldehyde and 2-aminobenzimidazole was treated with dimedone \(1\) under different reaction conditions to form the corresponding product \(3a\) (Scheme 1). The best result was obtained in the presence of 30 mol\% sulfamic acid in MeCN under reflux condition. It is also to be noted that any undesired products were not observed.

The model reaction was achieved under microwave irradiation and different power inputs were examined. It was found that no product was obtained even in the presence of sulfamic acid. We also investigated the effect of other catalysts such as \(I_2\), \(ZnCl_2\) and \(KF/Al_2O_3\) and in all case the desired product was not obtained. In order to expand the scope of the present work, various Schiff bases \(2\) were examined and desired products were obtained in good yields. The results are summarized in Table 3.

Proposed mechanism for the synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno-[4,3,2-de]quinazoline derivatives \(3\) can be explained in Scheme 3, based on reference\textsuperscript{26} that discussed reaction of imines and dimedone.
Table 3. Synthesis of 3 by the reaction of 1 and 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>R&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>R&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>R&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Yield (%)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;b&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;d&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;e&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>NO&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;f&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Br</td>
<td>3&lt;sub&gt;g&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Isolated yields


We next prepared Schiff bases derived from 2-aminothiazole and salicylaldehyde derivatives. General procedure is the same as described for compounds 2. Under optimized conditions, reaction of dimedone 1 and mentioned Schiff bases 7 were examined. In this case, interestingly corresponding tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone derivatives were formed (Scheme 4). In order to show the generality and scope of this new protocol, reaction of dimedone 1 and Schiff bases 7 were conducted in the presence of 30 mol% sulfamic acid under reflux condition and related tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone derivatives were obtained in good yields. Corresponding data are shown in Table 4.
**Scheme 4. Synthesis of benzothiazol-2-ylaminoxanthene derivatives**

**Table 4. Synthesis of 8 by the reaction of 1 and 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>R₁</th>
<th>R₂</th>
<th>R₃</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>8a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>8c</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>NO₂</td>
<td>8d</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Br</td>
<td>8e</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aIsolated yields*

In conclusion, we have described a new and efficient procedure for the preparation of novel tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazoline and tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone derivatives via reaction of dimedone and Schiff base in the presence catalytic amount of sulfamic acid in MeCN under reflux condition. The procedure was simple and products were obtained in good yields.

**EXPERIMENTAL**

Melting points were measured, using a capillary tube method with a Bamstead Electrothermal 9200 apparatus. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AQS-AVANCE spectrometer at 500 and 125 MHz, using TMS as an internal standard. FTIR spectra were recorded using, KBr disks on FT-IR Bruker Tensor 27 instrument. Mass spectra were documented on an Agilent Technology (HP) mass spectrometer operating at an ionization potential of 70 eV. The elemental analysis was performed with an Elemetar Analysensystem GmbH VarioEL CHNS mode.

**General procedure for the synthesis of compounds 3a-g and 8a-e**
A mixture of dimedone (1.2 mmol), Schiff base (1 mmol), sulfamic acid (30 mol%) and MeCN (5 mL) was heated at reflux for indicated time as required to complete the reaction (Table 3). Upon completion of the reaction, monitored by TLC, the mixture was cooled to room temperature. The precipitated product was separated by filtration, washed with water and acetone. Corresponding products were analytically pure without recrystallization.

7,7-Dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazoline (3a)

Compound 3a was obtained as white powder. Mp 185-186 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3067, 2957, 1682, 1615. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.21 (m, 4H, CH₂), 6.12 (s, 1H, CH), 6.78-8.35 (m, 8H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δC: 29.4, 32.1, 38.9, 49.8, 50.9, 53.0, 109.2, 110.2, 111.0, 118.1, 118.9, 123.1, 123.9, 125.9, 126.2, 127.4, 132.3, 140.1, 152.2, 154.0, 155.2, 165.0. MS m/z: 341 [M⁺]. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₉N₃O: C, 77.40; H, 5.61; N, 12.31. Found: C, 77.65; H, 5.95; N, 12.11.

4-Methoxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinozaline (3b)

Compound 3b was obtained as white powder. Mp 274-275 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3113, 2884, 1691, 1634 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.20 (m, 4H, CH₂), 3.78 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.06 (s, 1H, CH), 6.69-8.35 (m, 7H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δC: 28.9, 32.3, 38.7, 50.5, 51.1, 53.2, 57.2, 109.9, 110.3, 113.0, 118.1, 120.9, 124.9, 125.9, 126.3, 127.0, 132.9, 140.1, 144.8, 152.3, 154.2, 156.3, 165.3. MS m/z: 371 [M⁺]. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₁N₃O₂: C, 74.37; H, 5.70; N, 11.31. Found: C, 74.66; H, 5.95; N, 11.57.

3-Methoxy-7,7-dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinozaline (3c)

Compound 3c was obtained as white powder. Mp 277-278 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3115, 1688, 1630 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.21 (m, 4H, CH₂), 3.84 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.15 (s, 1H, CH), 6.61-8.33 (m, 7H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δC: 28.3, 32.4, 38.7, 50.4, 51.1, 53.4, 57.1, 110.0, 110.2, 112.7, 118.2, 120.9, 124.8, 125.7, 126.3, 127.1, 133.2, 140.1, 144.4, 152.3, 154.2, 156.4, 166.3. MS m/z: 371 [M⁺]. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₁N₃O₂: C, 74.37; H, 5.70; N, 11.31. Found: C, 74.01; H, 6.05; N, 10.97.

7,7-Dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazolin-4-ol (3d)

Compound 3d was obtained as light brown powder. Mp 282-283 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3440, 2950, 1680, 1625 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.21 (m, 4H, CH₂), 6.05 (s, 1H,
7,7-Dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazolin-3-ol (3e)

Compound 3e was obtained as orange powder. Mp 280-282 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν max: 3437, 2957, 1698, 1620 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.20 (m, 4H, CH₂), 6.05 (s, 1H, CH), 6.71-8.33 (m, 7H, Ar), 10.26 (s, 1H, OH). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δC: 29.1, 32.5, 38.5, 49.7, 50.3, 51.4, 109.1, 110.1, 111.7, 119.2, 120.0, 122.3, 122.5, 123.2, 124.2, 128.1, 133.6, 145.2, 146.1, 151.5, 155.5, 166.5. MS m/z: 357 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₉N₃O₂: C, 73.93; H, 5.36; N, 11.76. Found: C, 74.21; H, 5.41; N, 11.38.

2-Nitro-7,7-dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazoline (3f)

Compound 3f was obtained as white powder. Mp 284 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν max: 3188, 2958, 1672, 1615, 1581, 1378 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.20 (m, 4H, CH₂), 6.25 (s, 1H, CH), 6.83-8.32 (m, 7H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δC: 29.1, 32.4, 38.6, 49.5, 50.1, 53.2, 109.9, 112.2, 112.3, 118.1, 123.0, 123.3, 123.6, 124.9, 129.2, 132.7, 138.9, 140.0, 151.6, 154.1, 155.3, 164.8. MS m/z: 386 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₈N₄O₃: C, 68.38; H, 4.70; N, 14.50. Found: C, 68.62; H, 4.43; N, 14.30.

2-Bromo-7,7-dimethyl-6,7,8,15a-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-b]chromeno[4,3,2-de]quinazoline (3g)

Compound 3g was obtained as white powder. Mp 206-207 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν max: 3188, 2960, 1675, 1616 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃), 2.21 (m, 4H, CH₂), 6.05 (s, 1H, CH), 6.70-8.38 (m, 7H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δC: 29.1, 33.0, 38.5, 49.2, 50.6, 52.4, 109.8, 112.1, 112.2, 118.1, 122.9, 123.4, 124.1, 124.9, 129.5, 133.0, 139.0, 140.0, 151.2, 152.1, 153.1, 164.8. MS m/z: 419 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₈BrN₃O: C, 62.87; H, 4.32; N, 10.00. Found: C, 63.16; H, 3.98; N, 10.28.

9-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylamino)-3,3-dimethyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone (8a)

Compound 8a was obtained as pale yellow powder. Mp 277 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν max: 3439, 2960, 1621, 1574 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δH: 0.96 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.11 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.11 (d, J = 15.75 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.27 (d, J = 15.10 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.45 (d, J = 16.38 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.56 (d, J = 15.10 Hz,
1H, CH2), 6.50 (s, 1H, CH), 6.90-8.45 (m, 8H, Ar), 11.70 (s, 1H, NH). 13C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δC: 27.3, 29.4, 33.5, 46.3, 52.1, 54.0, 112.1, 119.3, 123.6, 124.4, 124.9, 126.9, 127.3, 128.1, 128.3, 139.0, 139.8, 144.3, 159.8, 161.0, 165.5, 194.0. MS m/z: 376 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C22H20N2O2S: C, 70.19; H, 5.35; N, 7.44. Found: C, 69.95; H, 5.50; N, 7.78.

9-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylamino)-5-methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone (8b)

Compound 8b was obtained as pale pink powder. Mp 226-227 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3409, 2954, 1642, 1585 cm⁻¹. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δH: 0.96 (s, 3H, CH3), 1.11 (s, 3H, CH3), 2.11 (d, J = 15.70 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.30 (d, J = 15.11 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.48 (d, J = 16.30 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.53 (d, J = 15.08 Hz, 1H, CH2), 3.84 (s, 3H, CH3), 6.48 (s, 1H, CH), 6.80-8.42 (m, 7H, Ar), 11.75 (s, 1H, NH). 13C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δC: 27.1, 29.3, 33.5, 45.6, 51.3, 53.5, 57.8, 111.5, 116.3, 121.2, 121.6, 125.4, 126.1, 127.3, 128.0, 128.1, 137.1 140.0, 140.3, 163.0, 166.7, 194.5. MS m/z: 406 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C23H22N2O3S: C, 67.96; H, 5.46; N, 6.89. Found: C, 68.25; H, 5.15; N, 7.11.

9-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylamino)-6-hydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone (8c)

Compound 8c was obtained as pale yellow powder. Mp 240-242 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3415, 2960, 1640, 1570 cm⁻¹. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δH: 0.96 (s, 3H, CH3), 1.11 (s, 3H, CH3), 2.10 (d, J = 15.71 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.28 (d, J = 15.09 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.45 (d, J = 16.39 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.60 (d, J = 15.07 Hz, 1H, CH2), 6.52 (s, 1H, CH), 6.72-8.41 (m, 7H, Ar), 11.65 (s, 2H, NH, OH). 13C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δC: 27.1, 29.5, 33.3, 44.9, 51.8, 53.8, 115.0, 119.1, 123.6, 124.7, 124.9, 126.9, 127.1, 127.9, 128.1, 136.6, 139.1, 141.2, 158.3, 164.2, 166.6, 194.8. MS m/z: 392 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C22H20N2O3S: C, 67.33; H, 5.14; N, 7.14. Found: C, 67.65; H, 4.86; N, 6.86.

9-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylamino)-3,3-dimethyl-7-nitro-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone (8d)

Compound 8d was obtained as yellow powder. Mp 286-287 °C. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3443, 3063, 1625, 1588, 1387 cm⁻¹. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6) δH: 0.96 (s, 3H, CH3), 1.11 (s, 3H, CH3), 2.10 (d, J = 15.73 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.29 (d, J = 15.06 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.44 (d, J = 16.36 Hz, 1H, CH2), 2.58 (d, J = 15.05 Hz, 1H, CH2), 6.81 (s, 1H, CH), 6.92-8.48 (m, 7H, Ar), 11.71 (s, 1H, NH). 13C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) δC: 27.4, 29.8, 33.1, 45.5, 51.2, 53.3, 113.1, 117.0, 123.4, 123.7, 125.0, 126.4, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 138.9, 139.2, 140.1, 160.0, 162.2, 165.9, 194.9. MS m/z: 421 [M]+. Anal. Calcd for C22H19N3O4S: C, 62.69; H, 4.54; N, 9.97. Found: C, 62.40; H, 4.77; N, 10.25.

9-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylamino)-7-bromo-3,3-dimethyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-1-xanthenone (8e)

Compound 8e was obtained as pale yellow powder. Mp 242-243 °C. FTIR (KBr, cm⁻¹) νmax: 3440, 3103,
2962, 1617, 1570 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ_H: 0.96 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.11 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.12 (d, \( J = 15.81 \) Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.27 (d, \( J = 15.10 \) Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.45 (d, \( J = 16.21 \) Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.56 (d, \( J = 15.10 \) Hz, 1H, CH₂), 6.40 (s, 1H, CH), 6.60-8.45 (m, 7H, Ar), 11.70 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ_C: = 27.2, 29.4, 33.1, 45.2, 51.2, 53.3, 113.1, 117.0, 123.4, 123.7, 125.0, 126.8, 127.0, 127.8, 127.9, 133.0, 140.7, 160.4, 162.2, 165.7, 194.7. MS m/z: 454 [M⁺]. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₉BrN₂O₂S: C, 58.03; H, 4.21; N, 6.15. Found: C, 58.33; H, 4.51; N, 5.90.

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REFERENCES


