



SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF NEW BENZO[4,5]IMIDAZO[1,2-A]PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES USING ACETIC ACID AS CATALYST IN ETHANOL MEDIUM

Amar Djemoui^{1,2,3*}; Mohammed Ridha Ouahrani^{1*}; Abdelkader Naouri^{1,2,4}; Djamilia Djemoui¹, Manal Bouzidi²; and Lahrech Mokhtar Boualem³

- ^{1.} Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Echahid Hamma Lakhdar University of El Oued, Algeria.
- ^{2.} Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Exact Sciences and Informatics, ZIANE Achour University. Djelfa, Algeria
- ^{3.} Laboratory of Organic Chemistry and Natural Substance, Faculty of Exact Sciences and informatics, ZIANE Achour University. Djelfa, Algeria.
- ^{4.} Health Division, Centre of Scientific and Technical Analyses Physico-Chemical BP 384, Seat former Pasma Industrial Zone Bou-Ismaïl, Tipaza, Algeria.

*Email: djamarchimie@yahoo.fr

*Email: ouahrani_mr@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

A series of new 2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine derivatives **6a-g** were synthesized by simple condensation reaction between 1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives **5a-g** and 2-aminobenzimidazole in the presence of catalytic amount of acetic in ethanol are heated under reflux for 2-3 hours. The yield of the synthesized compounds varied from 89-94%. The structures of the compounds obtained were characterized and confirmed by IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR.

INTRODUCTION

During the last decades, chemists have been interesting on heterocyclic compounds and their various derivatives, especially the one that contains nitrogen, considering that it's excite in nucleic acids, vitamins, proteins and important molecular systems as well as their applications in pharmaceutical and chemical fieldsⁱ⁻ⁱⁱⁱ. Benzimidazole and pyrimidine are one of these heterocyclic aromatic organic compounds containing nitrogen^{iv-v}.

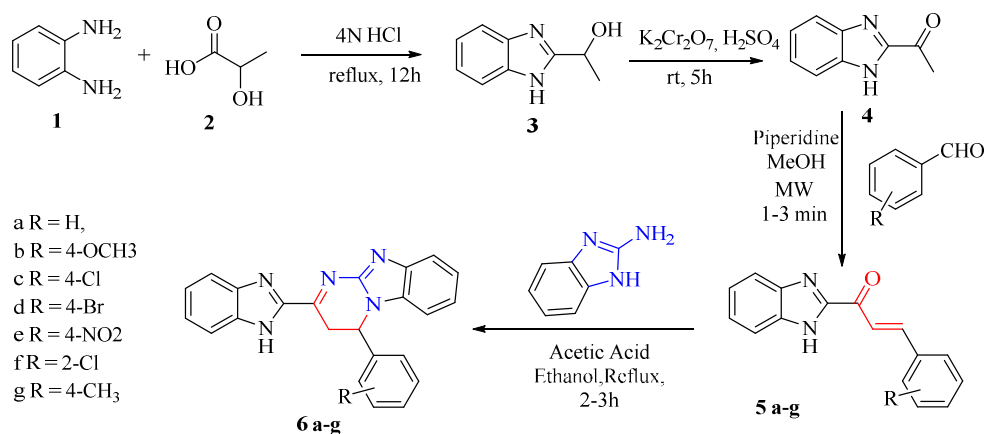
The benzimidazole ring system has been found to be an integral part of Vitamin-B12 and in the form of 5,6-dimethyl-1-(α -D-ribofuranosyl) benzimidazole^{vi}. The pyrimidine ring system has wide occurrence in nature as substituted and ring fused compounds and derivatives, including the nucleotides cytosine, thymine and uracil, thiamine (vitamin B1) and alloxan.^{vii}

Over the past years, several Pyrimidobenzimidazoles derivatives have been synthesized and widely screened for their biological activities^{viii-xi}. These classes of hetrocycles have found applications in diverse pharmacological areas such as anticancer,^{xii} antiviral,^{xiii-}

^{xiv} antimicrobial, ^{xv-xvi} antibacterial, ^{xvii} antifungal, ^{xviii-xix} anti-inflammatory, ^{xx} antiproliferative activity, ^{xxi} antihypertensive and hypotensive, ^{xxii} potential antineoplastic agents, ^{xxiii} antioxidant, ^{xxiv-xxv} antidiabetics, antibiotic, and antiarrhythmic, ^{xxvi-xxvii}. Due to this wide range of biological and pharmaceutical activities and also industrial applications. Pyrimidobenzimidazoles moieties have received much attention in developing new therapeutic agents. The results of the synthesis of some new benzoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine derivatives having are reported in this work. The structures of the compounds obtained were characterized and confirmed by IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C-NMR.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this work, A simple and practical method for the preparation of new 2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine derivatives **6a-g** through the condensation reaction of 1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives **5a-g** and 2-aminobenzimidazole **7** in the presence of catalytic amount of acetic in ethanol are heated under reflux for 2-3 hours (**Table 2**). The reaction conditions were optimized by conducting the reaction model at different solvents such as methanol, water, ethanol, DMF, Butanol and also under solvent-free condition (**Table 1**). The intermediates **3**, **4** and **5** have been prepared under a method described previously^{xxviii}. A Claisen-Schmidt condensation between 2-acetylbenzimidazole **4** and substituted aromatic aldehydes using the microwave conditions in the presence of a catalytic amount of piperidine leading to obtain the derivatives of 1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives **5 a-g**. The precursor **3** was prepared by condensing the O-phenylenediamine **1** with lactic acid **2** in HCl 4N using the condensation of Phillip method^{xxiv}. An oxidation has been carried out on the precursor **3** by potassium dichromate in the sulfuric acid medium leading to the formation of 2-acetyl benzimidazole **4**. The synthetic pathway compounds are provided in (**Scheme 01**). The purity of the synthesized compounds was monitored by TLC and the structures of all compounds were supported by spectral data. The IR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C-NMR are consistent with the proposed structures.



Scheme 01: synthetic route for the preparation of the new 2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine **6 a-g**

Table 1: The synthesis of **6a-g** compounds by using different solvents.

Entry	Catalyst (0.5eq)	Solvent	Time (min)	Temp (°C)	Yield ^a (%)
1	AcOH	Free Solvent	24	80	75
2	AcOH	<i>Ethanol</i>	<i>3h</i>	<i>Reflux</i>	<i>94</i>
3	AcOH	Methanol	5	Reflux	85
4	AcOH	Chloroform	24	Reflux	-
5	AcOH	DMF	12	Reflux	67
6	AcOH	Butanol	24	Reflux	81

Table 3: Synthesis of products **9a-g** by the reactions of **5a-g** with 2-aminobenzimidazole in the presence of AcOH (0.52mmol), at Reflux in Ethanol.

	R	Product	Time (h)	Yield ^b (%)	M.P (°C)
5a	H	6a	3	92	234–236
5	4-OCH ₃	6b	3	94	222–224
3	4-ClC ₆ H ₅	6c	2.5	93	236–237
4	4-Br	6d	2	92	226–227
5	4-NO ₂	6e	3	91	232–233
6	2-Cl	6f	2	93	224–225
7	4-CH ₃	6g	1.5	89	245–246

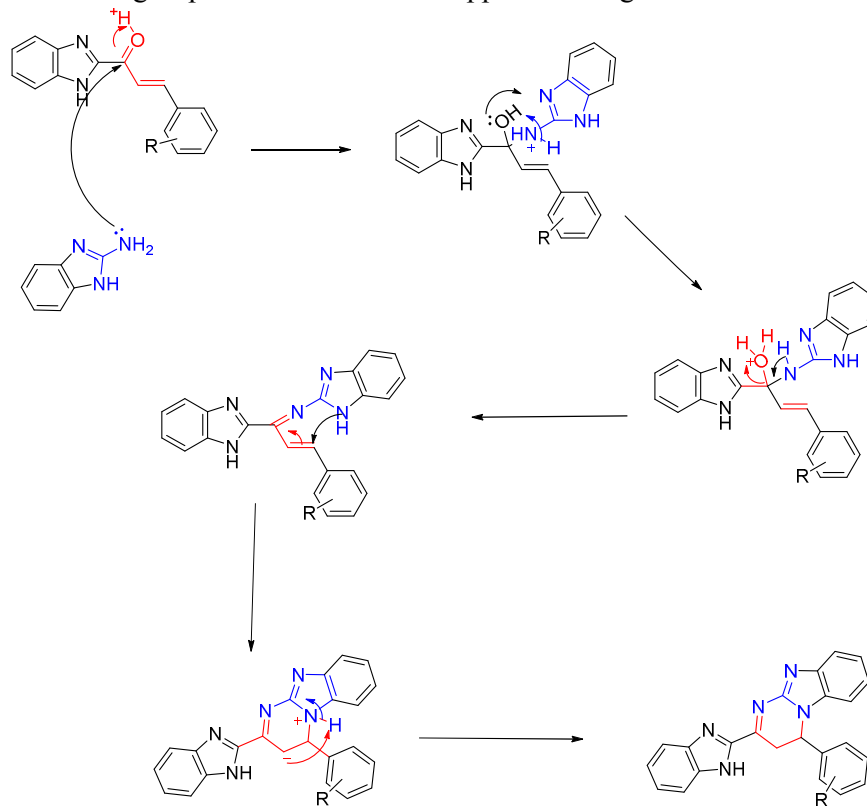
a. Reaction conditions: **5a** (1 mmol), 2-aminobenzimidazole (1 mmol) in the presence of AcOH (0.52mmol), at Reflux in Ethanol.

b. Isolated yield

In IR spectra, an absorption band 3248-3291 cm⁻¹ showing the existence of the NH bond in all compounds **6a-g** which. The C=N stretching absorption for benzimidazole compounds appeared nearly around 1 cm⁻¹, and absorption region of the C=C stretching at 1470 cm⁻¹. The absorption bands of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl system was absent in the spectra of compounds **6a-g** due to the reaction with 2-aminobenzimidazole.

In the result of ¹HMRN, the signal of NH displayed at ~11.5 ppm in the spectra of compounds **6a-g**, corresponding at benzimidazole and we observed two peaks, the first as a triplet at 5.08 for the CH of pyrimidine ring and the second represented as doublets at 2.9 for CH₂ of pyrimidol[1,2-a]benzimidazole. The protons of α,β -unsaturated system was absent due to the reaction with 2-aminobenzimidazole. Other protons appeared in the expected region.

^{13}C NMR confirmed the suggested structure of compounds **6a-g**, by the absent of signals of carbonyl carbon atoms of the chalcone fragment, while the apperencetwo signals of carbons of the pyrimidol[1,2-a]benzimidazole in the products of **6 a-g**, the first at ~ 34 ppm was assigned to CH_2 group and the scnd at ~ 55 ppm was assigned to CH.



Scheme 02: Mechanism proposed for the synthesis of the 2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine **6 a-g**

CONCLUSION

In summary, using simple condensation reaction between 1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives and 2-aminobenzimidazole in the presence of catalytic amount of acetic in ethanol are heated under reflux, Series of 2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine derivatives were synthesized. The synthesized compounds were obtained in excellent yields and identified by melting point and characterized by IR, ^1H NMR and ^{13}C RMN.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Most of the materials used in this work are Sigma Aldrich brand commercial products and have been used without further purification. The melting points were taken by using a Kofler bench melting point apparatus. The purity of the synthesized all compounds was checked by TLC using silica gel-60 F 254 aluminium sheets using Ethyl acetate: Petroleum ether (3:7) as eluent and visualized in a ultra violet chamber. IR spectra were recorded on ALPHA's Platinum ATR single reflection diamond ATR spectrophotometer. The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectras were recorded on a Bruker AC 300 MHZ FTNMR spectrophotometer in CDCl_3 and

DMSO. Chemical shifts were recorded in parts per million (ppm) downfield from TMS as an internal reference and the following multiplicity abbreviations were used: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quadruplet; m, multiplet. All chemicals were obtained from Merck and were used without further purification.

General procedure for synthesis of 1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives (5a-g): A solution of 2-acetyl-benzimidazole (3.2g, 20 mmol) and the diversely substituted aromatic aldehyde (24mmol) in 40 ml of absolute methanol were taken in a flask. 0.2mmol of Piperidine was added and the reaction mixture was irradiated in a domestic microwave oven for 1 minute to 3 minutes at the power of 360 watts, the reaction is followed by thin layer chromatography using silica gel. The reaction mixture cooled to room temperature. Then poured onto crushed ice water. The product obtained is filtered and washed with distilled water. The compounds obtained recrystallized in suitable solvent^{xxviii}.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one (5a). Yield (93%). Pale-yellow crystals. Mp 196–197°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3241 (N–H), 1656 (C=O), 1592 (C=N). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.49 (s, 1H, NH), 8.13 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (s, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 3H), 7.37 (dd, J = 6.0, 3.0 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 180.96, 148.98, 144.21, 134.29, 131.06, 129.11, 128.88, 124.42, 121.58.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl) prop-2-en-1-one (5b): Yield (83%). Yellow crystals. Mp 185–187°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3253 (N–H), 1651 (C=O), 1573 (C=N), ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.48 (s, 1H, NH); 8.03 (d, J = 15.9, 1H); 7.96 (d, J = 15.9, 1H); 7.76 (t, J = 14.5 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H). 3.79 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 181.48, 162.30, 149.11, 145.93, 143.72, 133.85, 131.11, 127.41, 126.29, 123.74, 121.84, 118.63, 114.51, 112.15, 55.45.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl) prop-2-en-1-one (5c) Yield (89%). Yellow crystals. Mp 201–202°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3261 (N–H), 1660 (C=O), 1594 (C=N). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.48 (s, 1H, NH), 8.12 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 181.07, 149.14, 142.88, 138.36, 135.83, 133.47, 130.72, 129.34, 124.63, 122.50.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-(4-bromophenyl) prop-2-en-1-one (5d). Yield (84%). Yellow crystals. Mp 222–223°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3249 (N–H), 1659 (C=O), 1596 (C=N). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.44 (s, 1H, NH), 8.14 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 181.42, 149.47, 143.34, 134.52, 134.13, 132.64, 132.49, 131.31, 130.94, 126.82, 125.01, 122.90.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl) prop-2-en-1-one (5e): Yield (91%). Yellow crystals. Mp 204–205°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3267 (N–H), 1668 (C=O), 1591 (C=N). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.78 (s, 1H, NH), 8.70 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.76 (t, J = 14.5 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 181.46, 149.49, 138.31, 134.16, 132.05, 131.66, 129.88, 128.16, 127.66, 124.21, 124.13.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl) prop-2-en-1-one (5f): Yield (93%). Yellow crystals. Mp 204–205°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3267 (N–H), 1668 (C=O), 1591 (C=N). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.52 (s, 1H, NH), 8.26 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 18.1 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.76 (t, J = 14.5 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-

d₆) δ 180.46, 148.49, 138.41, 134.26, 132.05, 131.66, 129.88, 128.16, 127.66, 124.26, 124.07.

1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-3-(p-tolyl) prop-2-en-1-one(5g). Yield (86%). Yellow crystals. Mp 195–196°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3251 (N–H), 1653 (C=O), 1577 (C=N), ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.54 (s, 1H, NH); 8.30 (d, J = 16, 1H); 7.96 (d, J = 16, 1H); 7.76 (t, J = 14.5 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H). 3.83 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 182.38, 161.30, 149.15, 146.73, 141.72, 133.85, 131.11, 127.41, 126.29, 123.74, 121.84, 118.63, 114.51, 112.15, 55.45.

General procedure for synthesis 2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo [1,2-a]pyrimidine (6 a-g): 2-amino benzimidazole (1 mmol) and 5 a-g compounds (1 mmol) were taken in ethanol in a 50 mL round bottomed flask and stirred for 5 min. AcOH (0.5 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 2-3 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, the crude mixture was partitioned between H₂O and EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×15 mL). The combined organic phases were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The compounds obtained recrystallized in ethanol absolute.

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6a): Yield (92%). yellowish green solid. Mp 234–236°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3267 (N–H), 1591 (C=N). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 8.13 – 8.04 (m, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.36 – 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.28 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.17 – 7.03 (m, 1H), 7.04 (dtd, J = 0.8, 1.6, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (t, J = 0.6, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 150.69, 145.06, 142.41, 141.49, 139.80, 137.58, 135.30, 128.57, 127.79, 127.57, 125.08, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 113.49, 111.10, 53.59, 32.71.

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6b) : Yield (94%). yellowish grey solid. Mp 222–224°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3235 (N–H), 1598 (C=N). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.03 (s, 1H), 7.68 – 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.64 – 7.52 (m, 3H), 7.35 – 7.17 (m, 6H), 6.94 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 5.00 (t, J = 0.6, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.02 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 158.29, 150.69, 145.06, 142.41, 141.49, 137.58, 135.30, 134.78, 128.75, 125.08, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 114.14, 113.49, 111.10, 55.40, 53.56, 32.13.

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6c) : Yield (93%). yellowish green solid. Mp 236–237°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3259 (N–H), 1589 (C=N). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.18 (s, 1H), 7.86 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.77 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dd, J = 3.5, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.11 (m, 7H), 7.04 (ddq, J = 0.7, 1.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.16 – 5.03 (m, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 150.69, 145.06, 142.41, 141.49, 138.97, 137.58, 135.30, 130.25, 129.25, 128.53, 125.08, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 113.49, 111.10, 55.28, 34.49.

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-(4-bromophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6d) : Yield (92%). yellowish green solid. Mp 226–227°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3271 (N–H), 1584 (C=N). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.08 (s, 1H), 7.97 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.81 – 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.68 – 7.52 (m, 3H), 7.47 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35 – 7.22 (m, 3H), 7.21 (ddd, J = 1.7, 7.3, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.15 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 5.00 (td, J = 0.6, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 150.69, 145.06, 142.41, 141.49, 138.28, 137.58, 135.30, 130.14, 126.69, 125.08, 121.92, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 113.49, 111.10, 54.96, 34.24.

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6e) : Yield (91%). yellowish green solid. Mp 232–233°C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.11 (s, 1H), 8.09 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.17 (m, 11H), 5.00 (tt, J = 0.6, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 150.69, 146.79, 145.06, 143.06, 142.41, 141.49, 137.58, 135.30, 126.32, 125.08, 124.79, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 113.49, 111.10, 55.75, 33.78

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-(2-chlorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6f) : Yield (93%). yellowish brown solid. Mp 224–225°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3261 (N–H), 1575 (C=N). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 7.68 – 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.59 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.46 (td, J = 1.4, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 – 7.04 (m, 5H), 6.99 (ddd, J = 1.6, 6.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (td, J = 0.6, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 150.69, 145.06, 142.41, 141.49, 140.83, 137.58, 135.30, 134.74, 131.03, 130.16, 128.79, 126.09, 125.08, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 113.49, 111.10, 53.99, 33.56.

2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-4-(p-tolyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (6g) : Yield (89%). yellowish brown solid. Mp 245–246°C. IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 3263 (N–H), 1585 (C=N). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.08 (s, 1H), 7.68 – 7.52 (m, 4H), 7.45 – 7.24 (m, 3H), 7.29 – 7.02 (m, 6H), 5.09 (t, J = 0.6, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.43, 150.69, 145.06, 142.41, 141.49, 138.80, 137.58, 136.92, 135.30, 129.66, 126.09, 125.08, 121.43, 121.31, 121.17, 118.59, 117.11, 113.49, 111.10, 54.96, 34.80, 18.97.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are thankful to Pr. Farid Messelmi the Dean of Faculty of Exact Sciences and informatics, Djelfa University, for providing necessary laboratory facilities to carry out the research work smoothly. The authors are thankful to Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Algeria for its financial support.

REFERENCES

- i. Fan W . In: Katritzky AR, Rees CW, Scrven EEV (eds) *Comprehensive heterocyclic chem* II., vol 4. 1996. Pergamon Press, Oxford, pp 1–126
- ii. Somnath Nag, Amita Mishra, and Sanjay Batra., *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **1**,4334(2008).
- iii. Joule, J.A. and K. Mills, *Heterocyclic Chemistry.*, 4thEd., Blackwell Publishing, pp:369.(2000).
- iv. P. Barot, Kuldipsinh; Nikolova, Stoyanka; Ivanov, Illiyan; D. Ghate, Manjunath, *Mini Reviews in Medicinal Chemistry.*, **13**, 1421(2013).
- v. Jitendra K. Gupta, Anshu Chaudhary, Rupesh Dudhe, Kumari Varuna, P. K. Sharma and P. K. Verma, *international journal of pharmaceutical sciences and research.*, **3**, 34(2010).
- vi. R. Bonnett, *Chem. Rev.*, **63**, 573 (1963).
- vii. K. S. Jain, T. S. Chitre, P. B. Miniyar, M. K. Kathiravan, V. S. Bendre, V. S. Veer, S. R. Shahane and C. J. Shishoo., *current science*, **90**,793(2006).
- viii. M. V. Reddy, J. Oh, and Y. T. Jeong, *Comptes Rendus Chimie.*, **17**, 484(2014).
- ix. Richa Goel, Vijay Luxami and Kamaldeep Paul., *RSC Advances.*, **5**, 81608(2015).
- x. Y. Cui, J. Wang, J. Yin, C. Ji, and C. Guo, *Chinese Journal of Applied Chemistry.*, **1**,53,(2010).
- xi. Ramin Ghorbani-Vaghei, Zahra Toghraei-Semiromi , Rahman Karimi-Nami, and Zahra Salimi., *Helvetica Chimica Acta*, **97**,779(2014).
- xii. R. J. L. Catena, G. L. Farrerons, S. A. Fernandez, C. C. Serra, L. D. Balsa, A. C.

- Lagunas, R. C. Salcedo and G. A. Fernandez, WO05014598A1, 2004 *Chem. Abstr.*, **142**, 240458z(2005).
- xiii. A. Gueiffier, Y. Blache, J. P. Chapat, A. Elhakmaoui, E. M. Essassi, G. Andrei, R. Snoeck, E. De Clercq, O. Chavignon, J. C. Teulade & F. Fauvelle., *Nucleosides and Nucleotides.*, **14**, 551(1995).
- xiv. A. Gueiffier, M. Lhassani, A. Elhakmaoui, R. Snoeck, G. Andrei, O. Chavignon, J.-C. Teulade, A. Kerbal, E. M. Essassi, J.-C. Debouzy, M. Witvrouw, Y. Blache, J. Balzarini, E. D. Clercq and J.-P. Chapat, *J. Med. Chem.*, **39**, 2856(1996).
- xv. G. R. Revankar, T. R. Matthews and R. K. Robins, *J. Med. Chem.*, **18**, 1253(1975).
- xxvi. R. Nimmala Srinivas, C. Kistareddy, B. Balram and B. Ram., *Der PharmaChemica.*, **4**, 2408(2012).
- xxvii. Y. Rival, G. Grassy and G. Michel, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, **40**, 1170(1992).
- xxviii. Y. Rival, G. Grassy, A. Taudou and R. Ecalle, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, **26**, 13(1991).
- xix. P. J. Beeswick, I. B. Campbell, A. Naylor, PCT Int. Appl. WO9631509, 1996, *Chem. Abstr.*, **126**, 8117j(1997).
- xx. S. Laneri, A. Sacchia, M. Gallitelli, F. Arena, E. Luraschi, E. Abignente, W. Filippelli and F. Rossi, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, **33**, 163,(1998).
- xxi. R. Aeluri, M. Alla, S. Polepalli, N. Jain. *Eur J Med Chem.*, **15**, 18 (2015).
- xxii. Abdel-Nasser A. El-Shorbagi and Mostafa A. Husein, *DerPharmaChemica.*, **7**(4), 190(2015)
- xxiii. El-Sayed Badawey, Tomas Kappe, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **32**, 1003(1995).
- xxiv. D. J. Hadjipavlou-Litina, and T. Choli-Papadopoulou, *European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry.*, **46**, 297(2011).
- xxv. S. P. Vartale, P. N. Ubale, S. G. Sontakke, N. K. Halikar, and M. M. Pund, *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences.*, **2**, 665(2014).
- xxvi. A. C. White and R. M. Black. US Patent 3, 989, 709, (1997); *Chemical Abstract* **86**, 72694c (1977).
- xxvii. P. F. Asobo, H. Wahe, J. T. Mbafor, A. E. Nkengfack, Z. T. Fomum, E. F. Sopbue, and D. Döpp, *Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions.*, **1**, 457(2001).
- xxviii. Gangadhar A. Meshram, Vipul A. Vala., *Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds* **51**(1), 44 (2015).
- xxix. M. Phillip, *J. Chem. Soc. C*, **12**, 1143(1971).

Received on July 2018.