

## Supporting Information

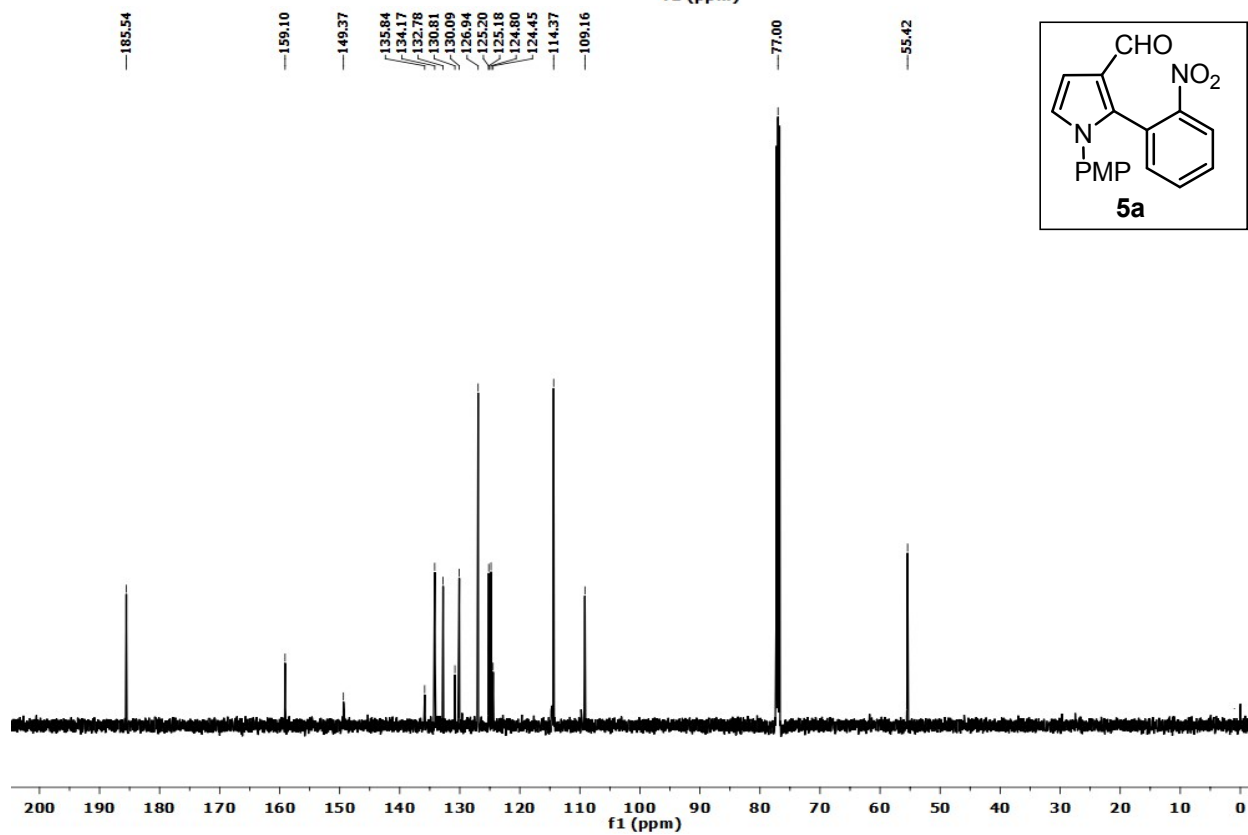
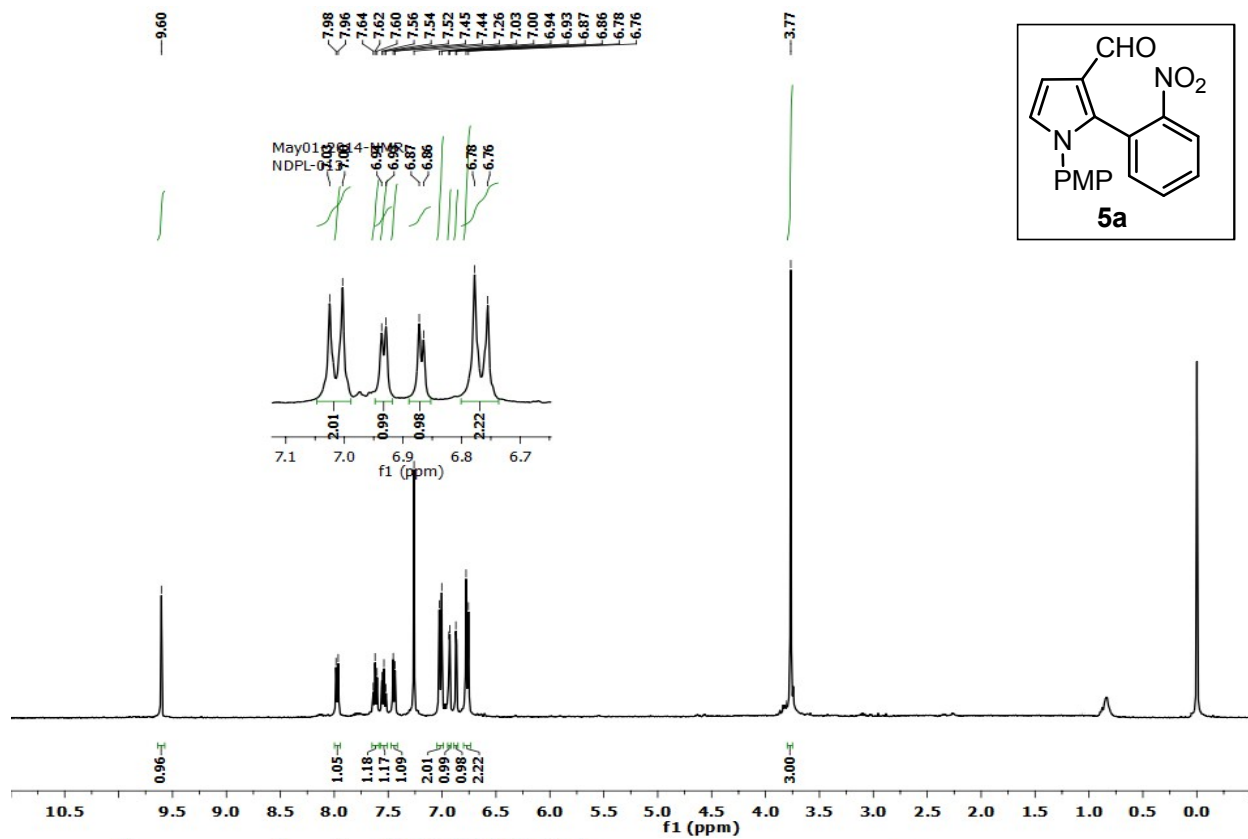
### **One-pot sequential multicomponent reaction between in situ generated aldimines and succinaldehyde: Facile synthesis of substituted pyrrole-3-carbaldehydes and applications towards medicinally important fused heterocycles**

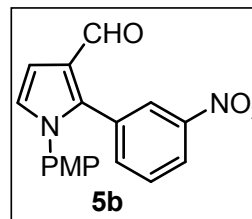
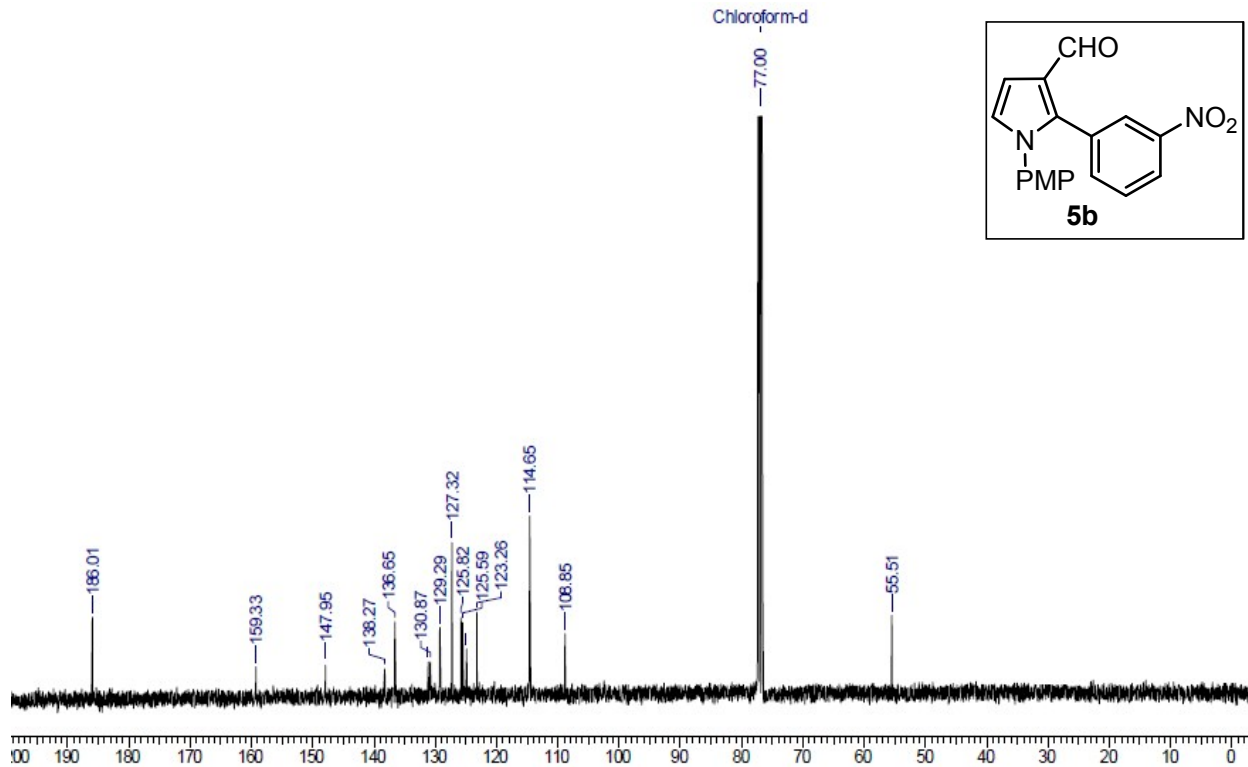
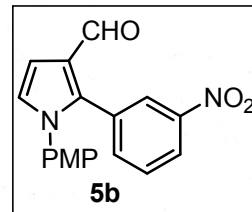
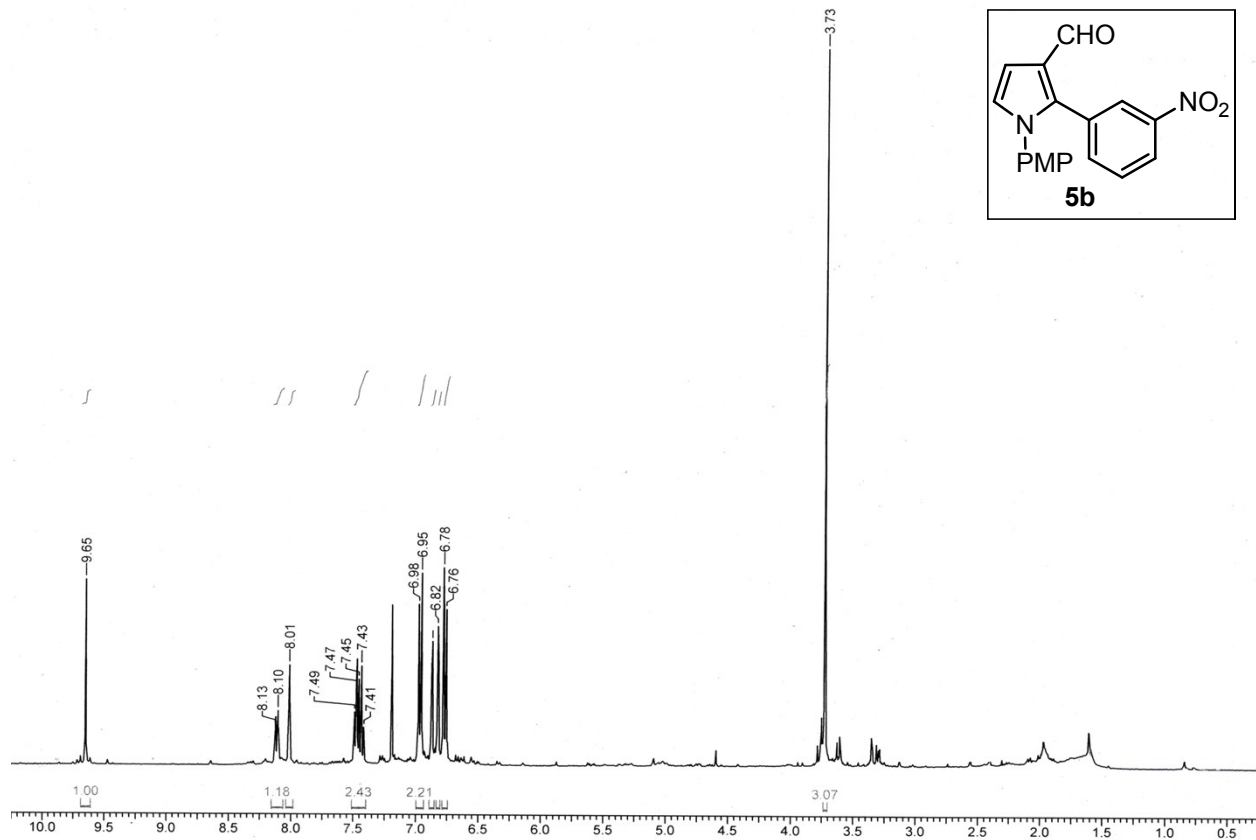
Anoop Singh,<sup>a</sup> Nisar A. Mir,<sup>a</sup> Sachin Choudhary,<sup>a</sup> Deepika Singh,<sup>b</sup> Preetika Sharma,<sup>c</sup> Rajni Kant<sup>c</sup> and Indresh Kumar\*<sup>a</sup>

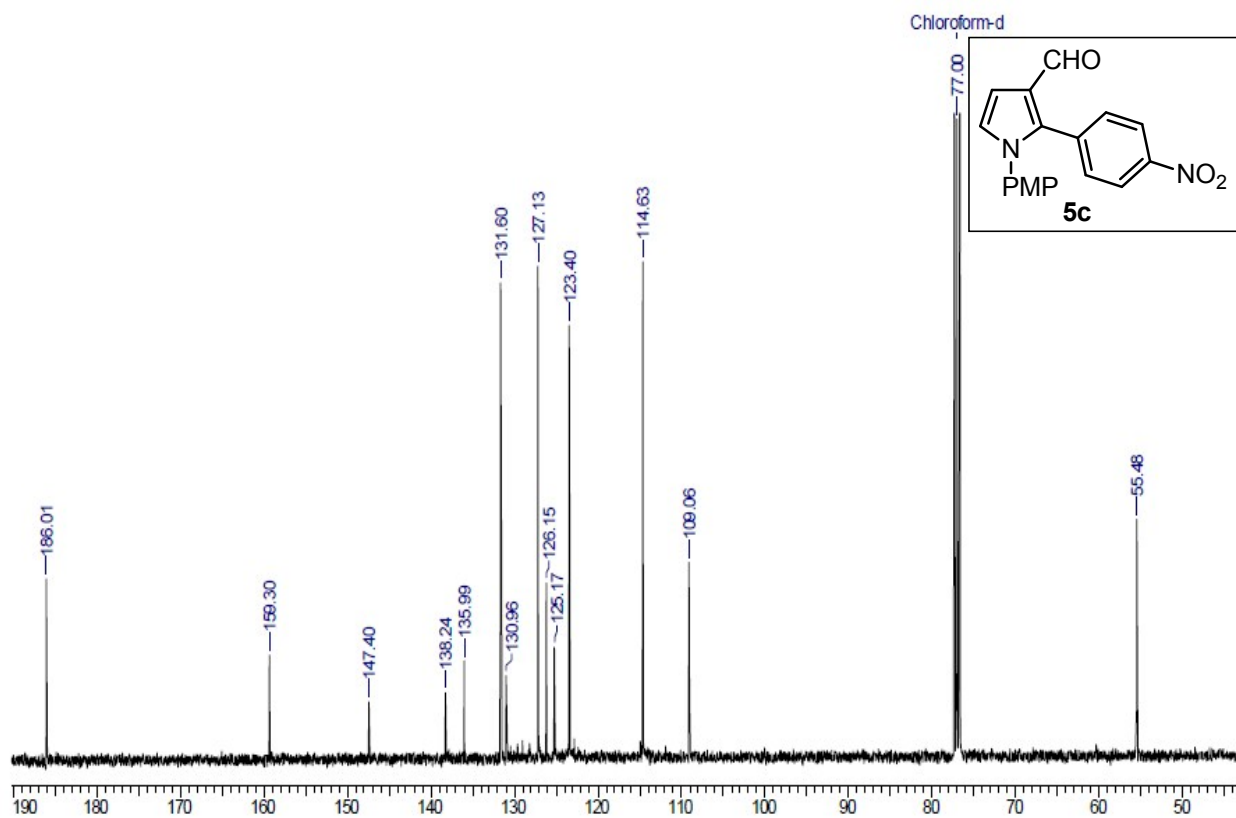
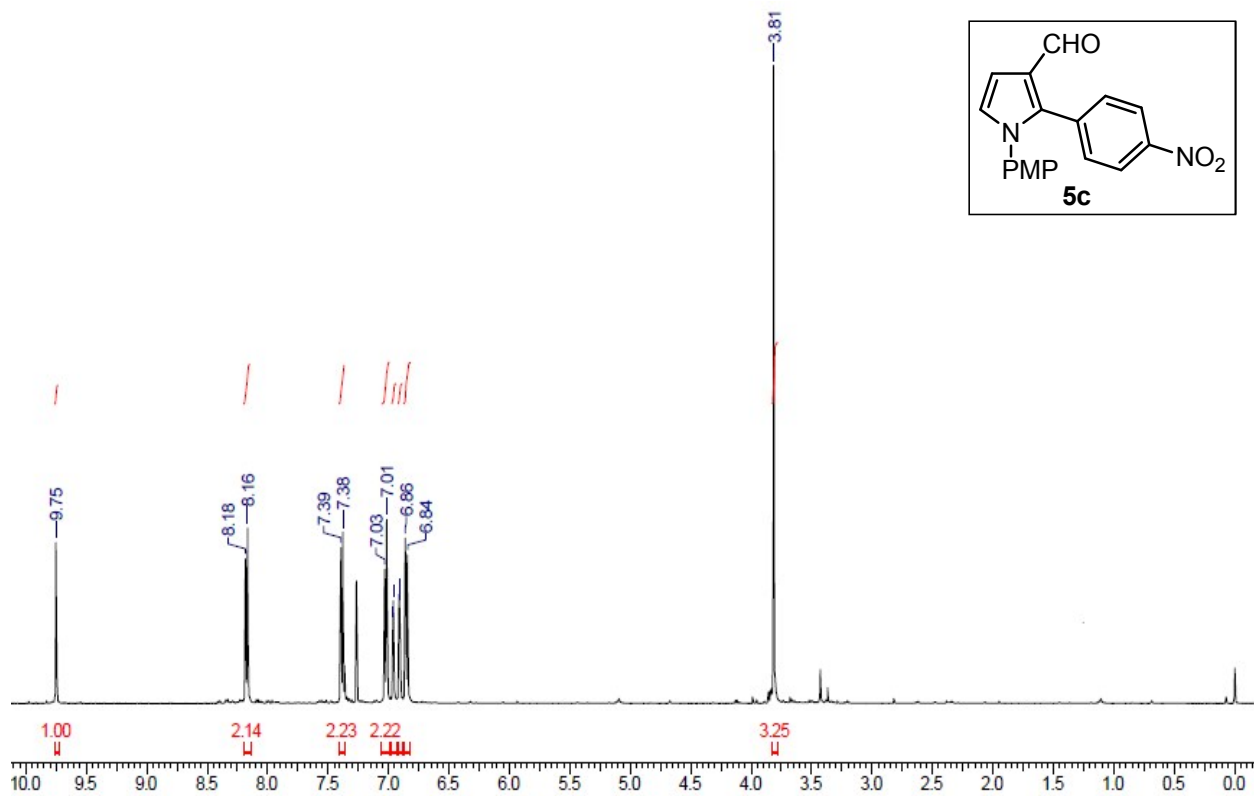
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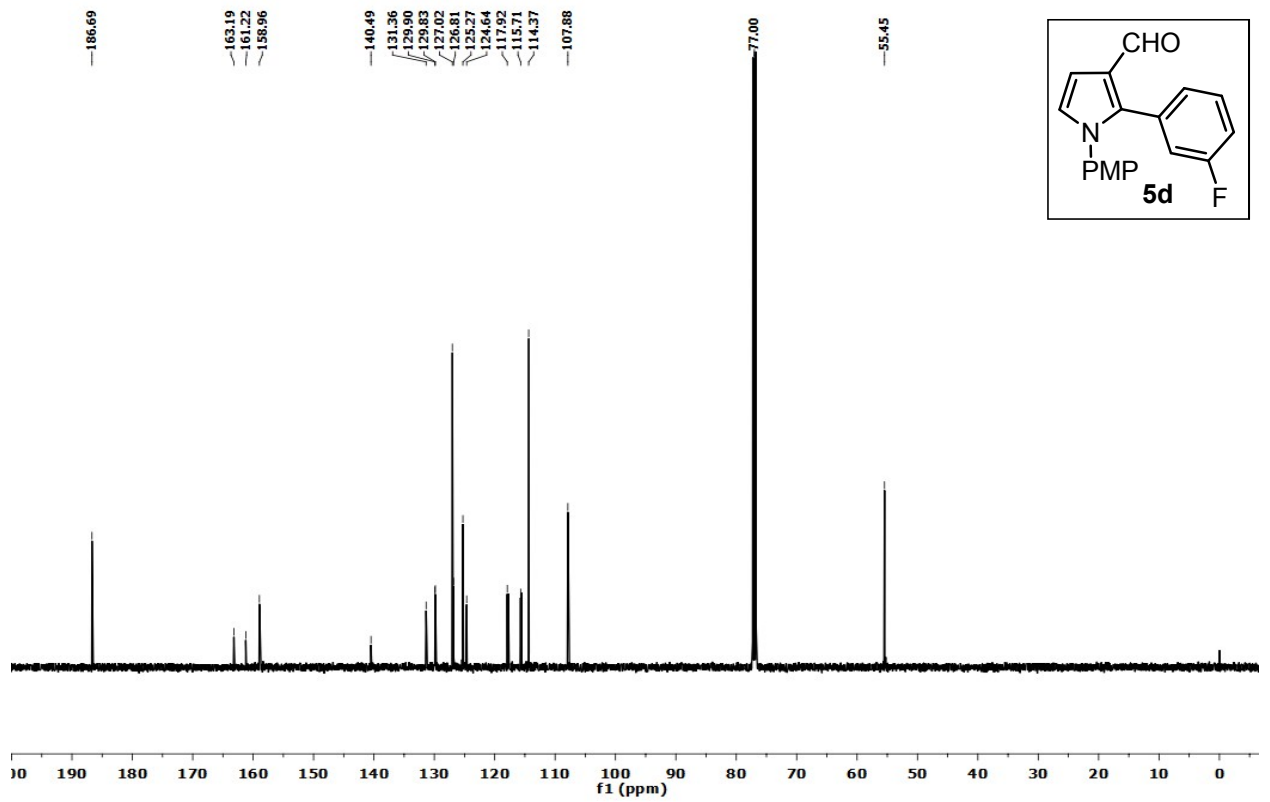
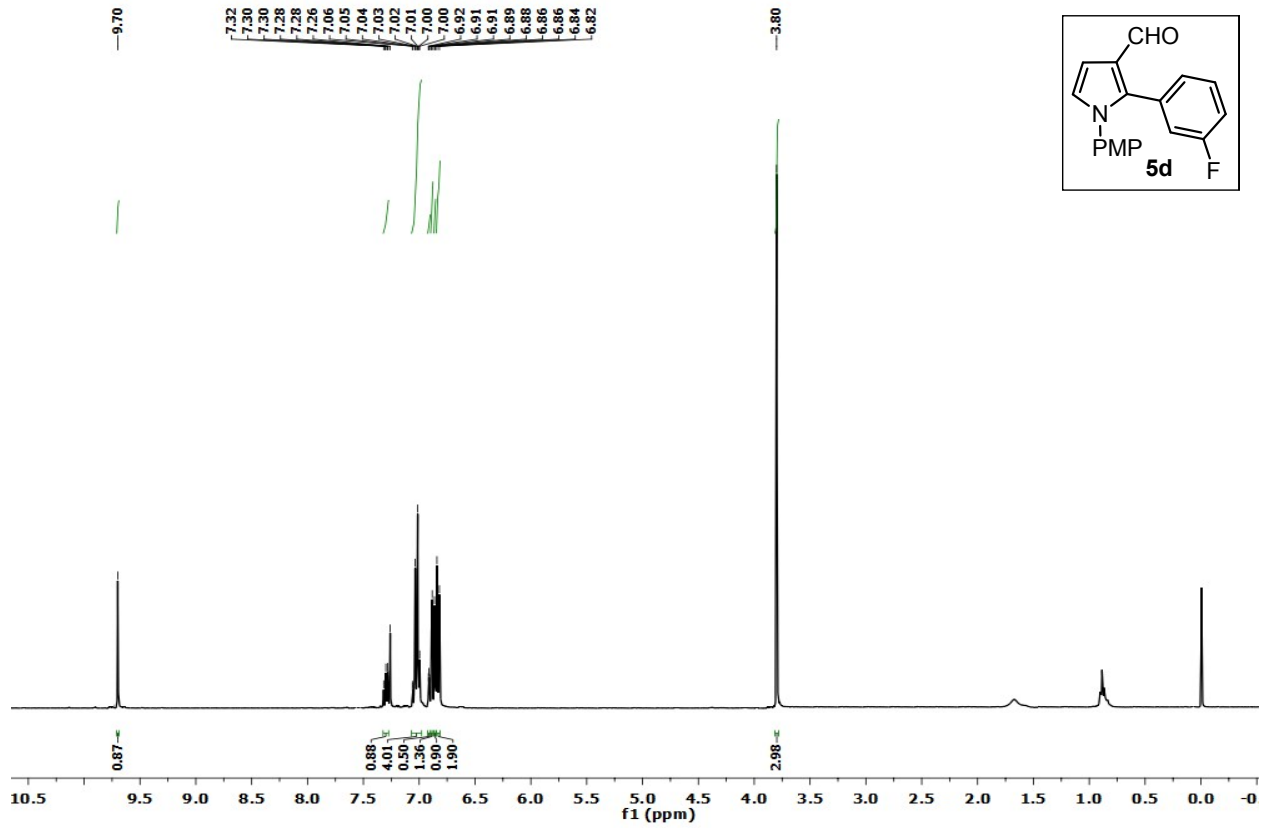
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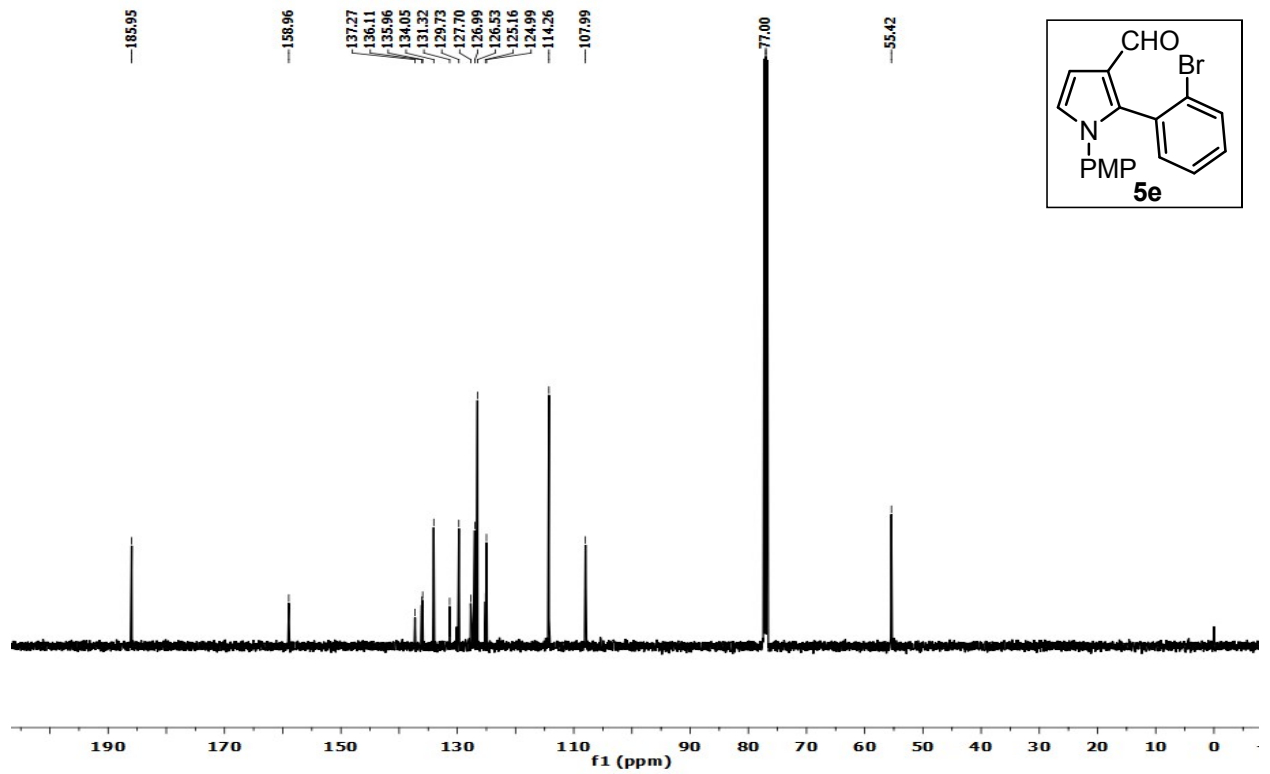
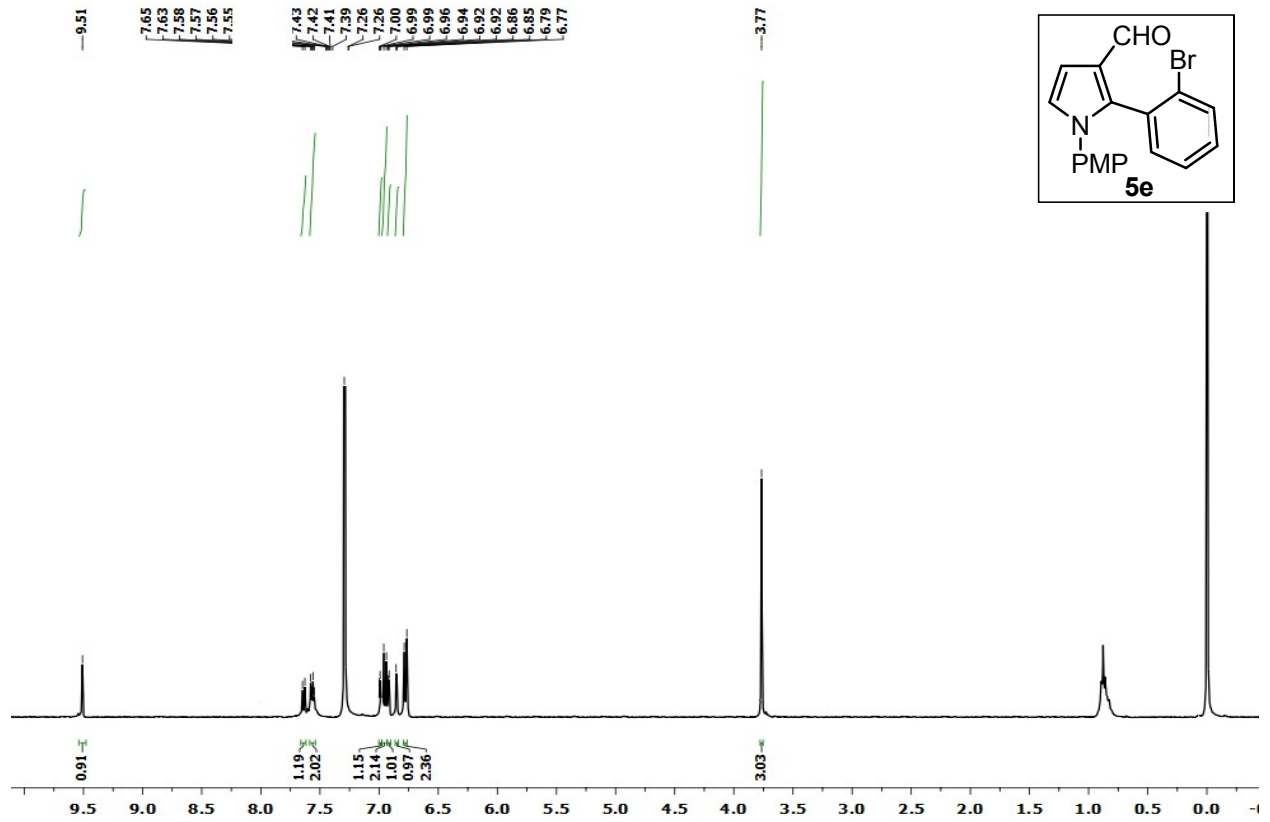
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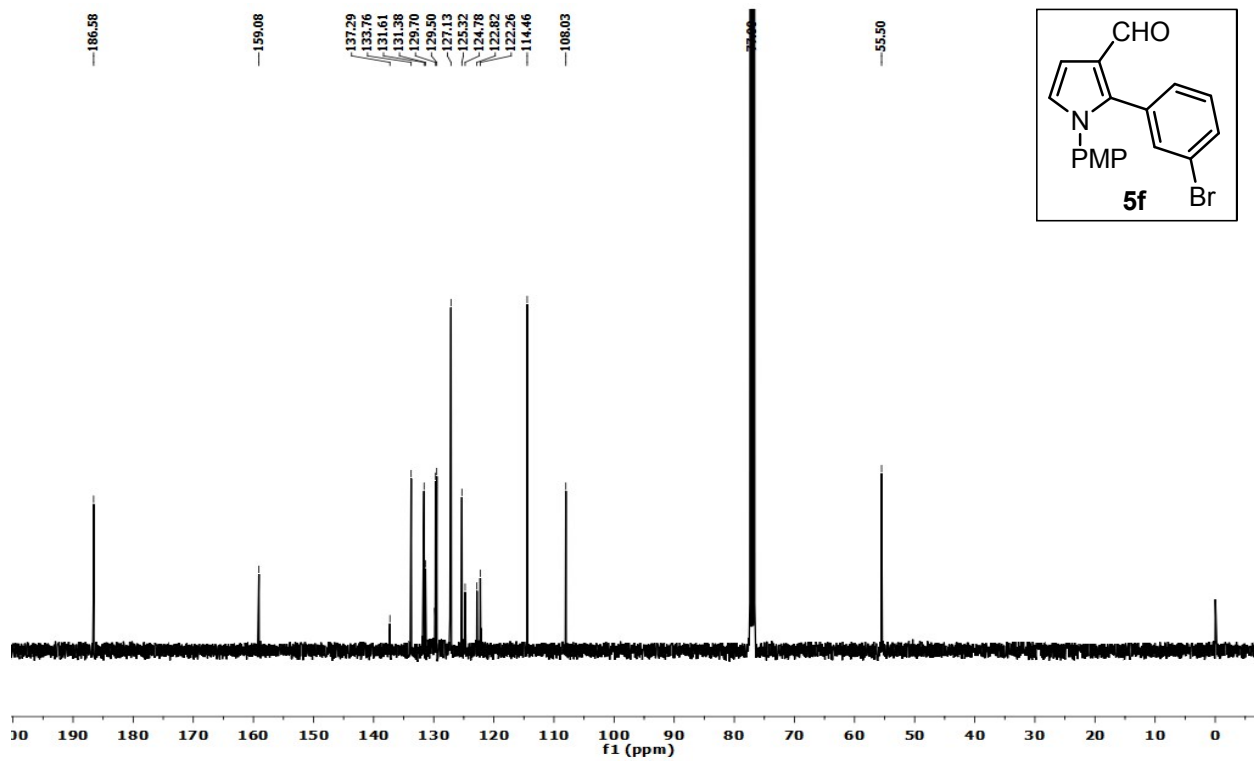
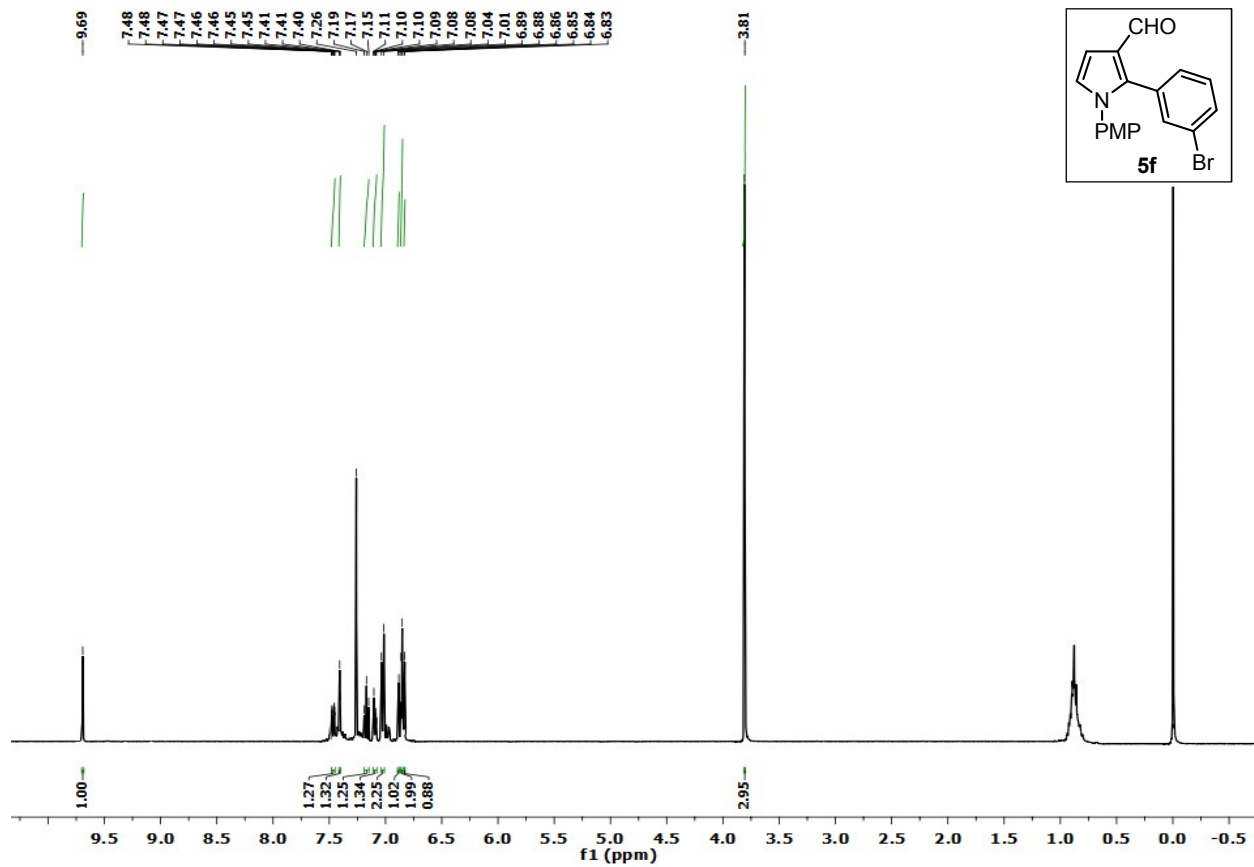


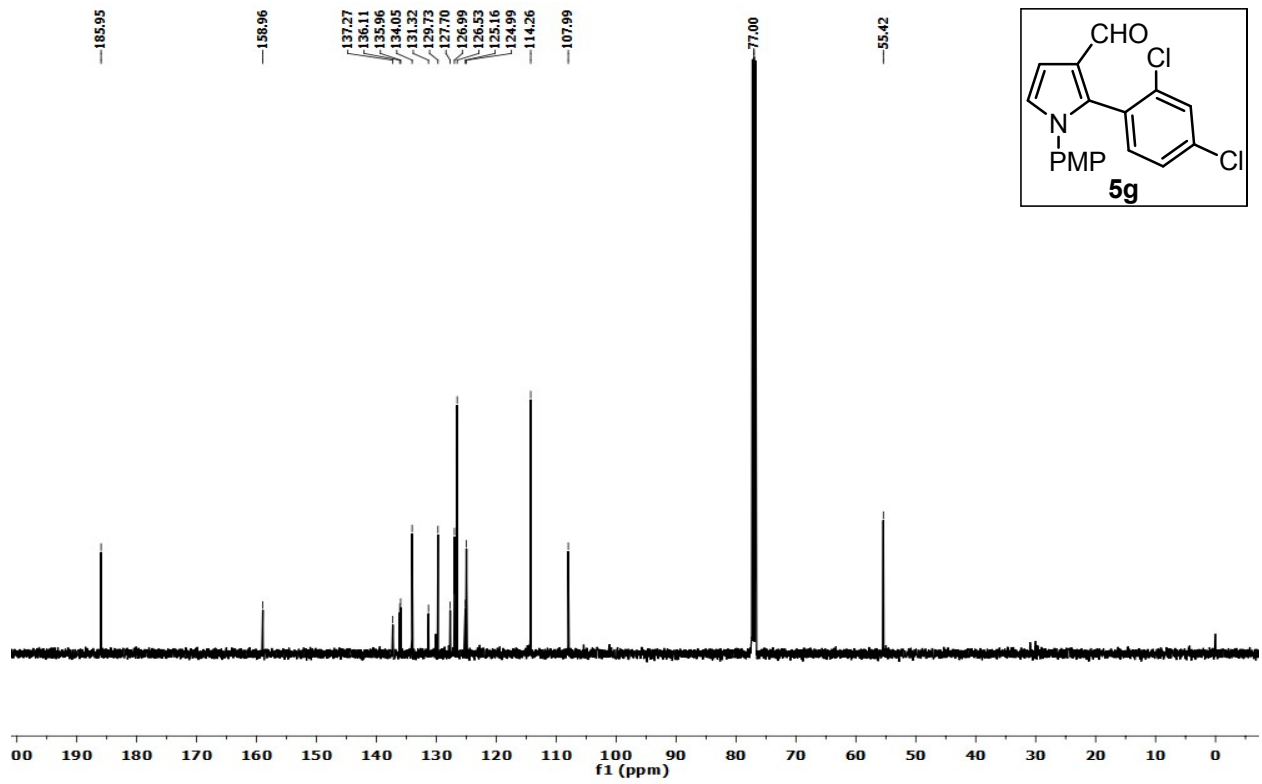
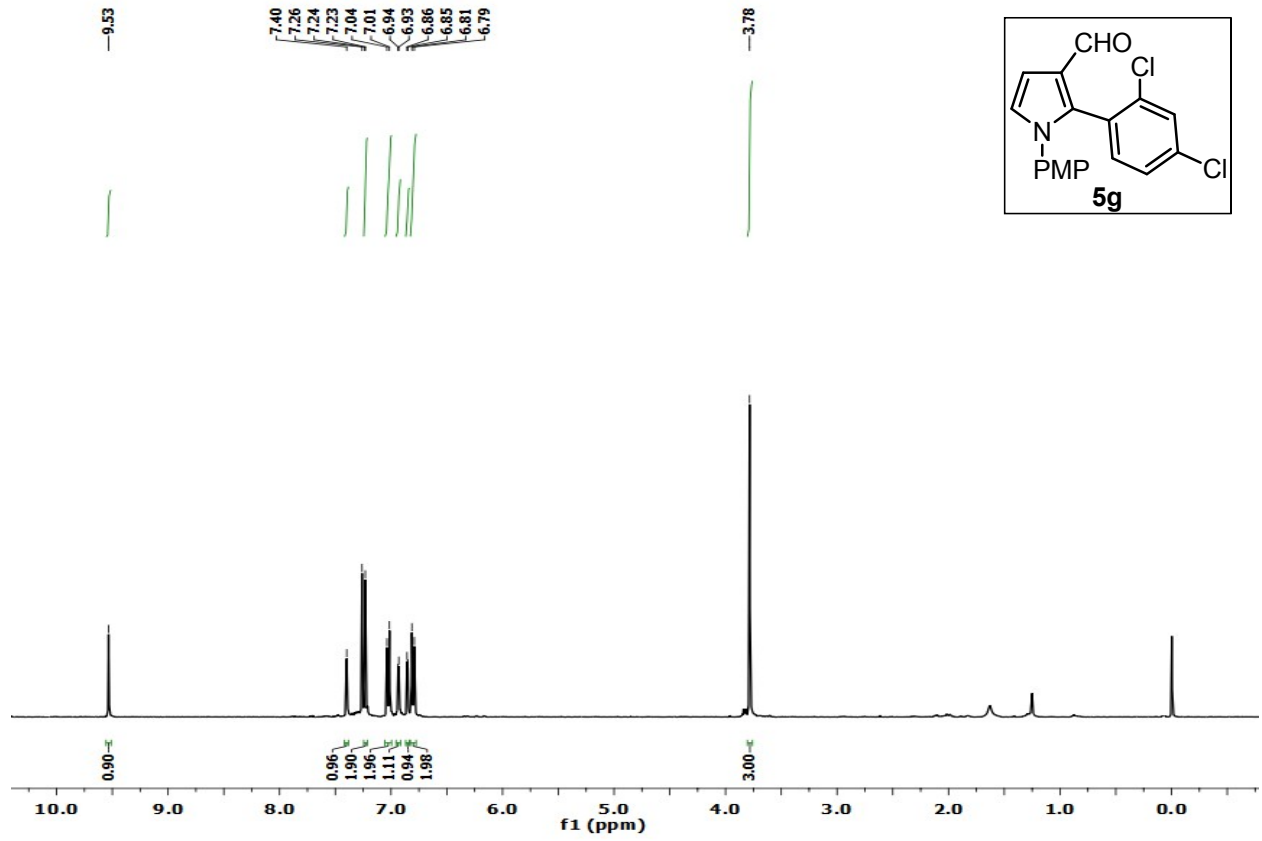




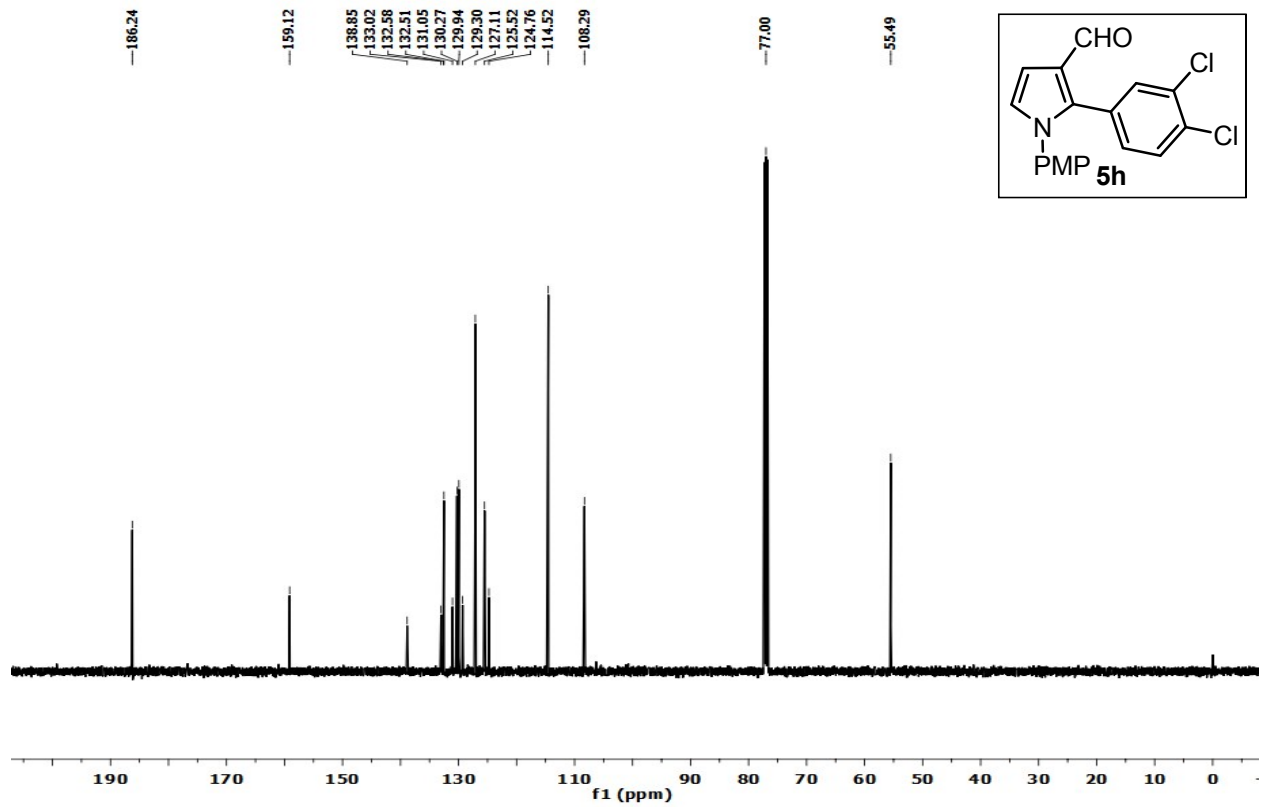
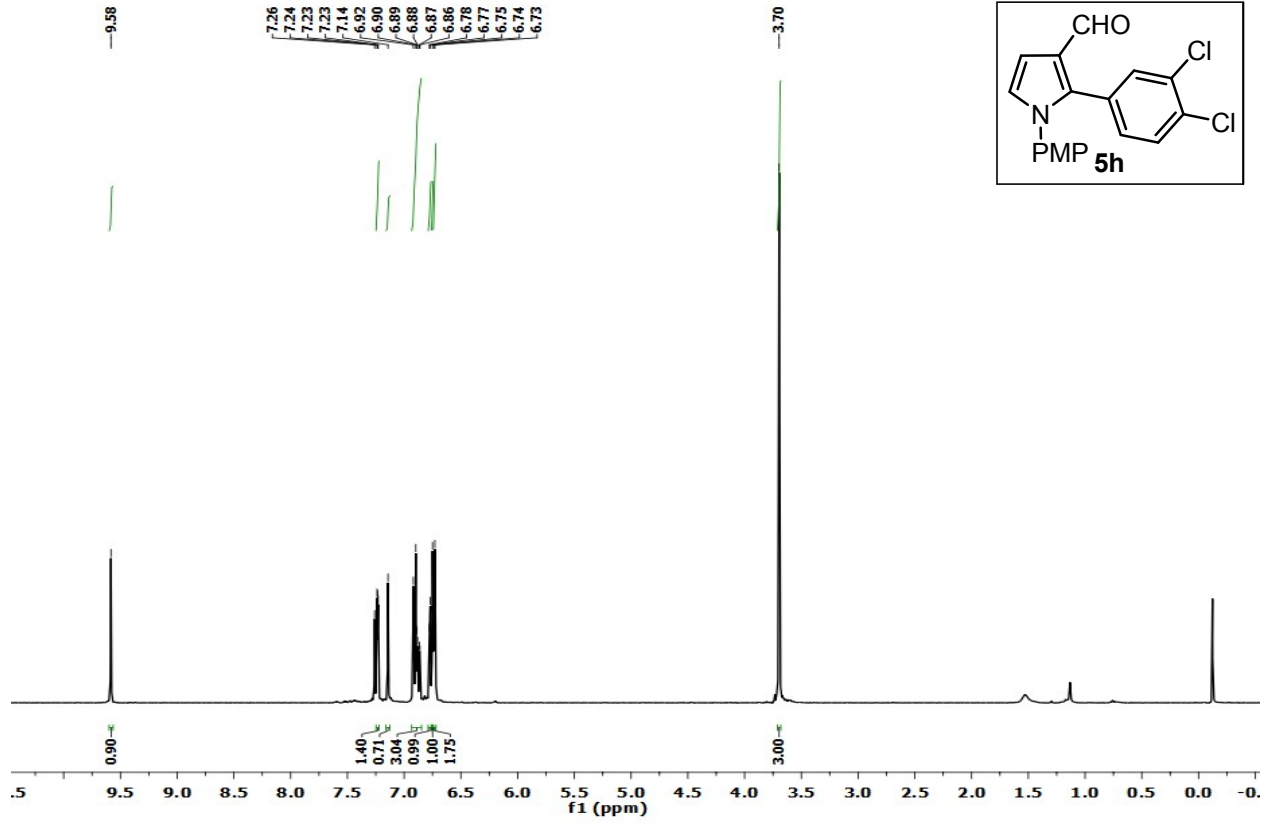


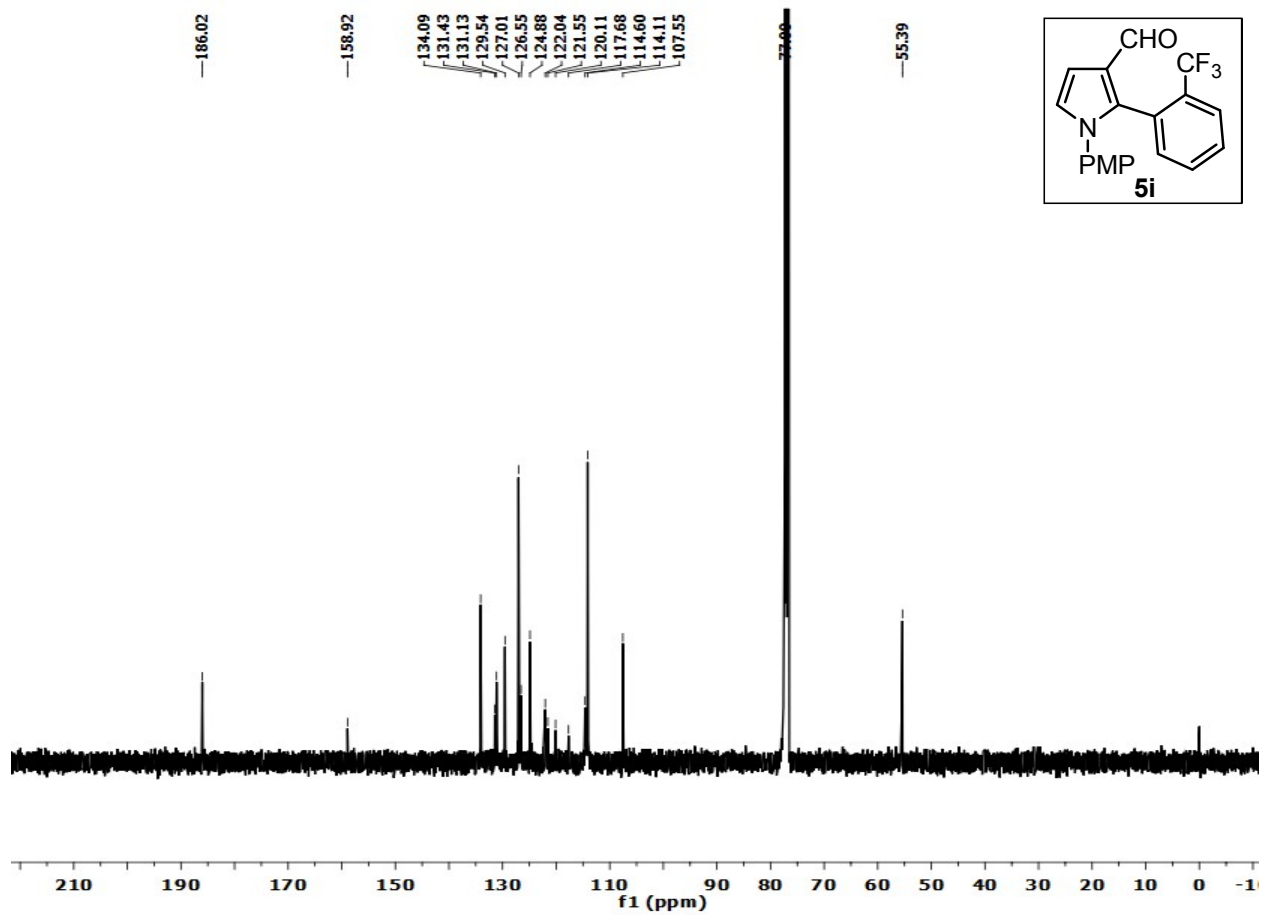
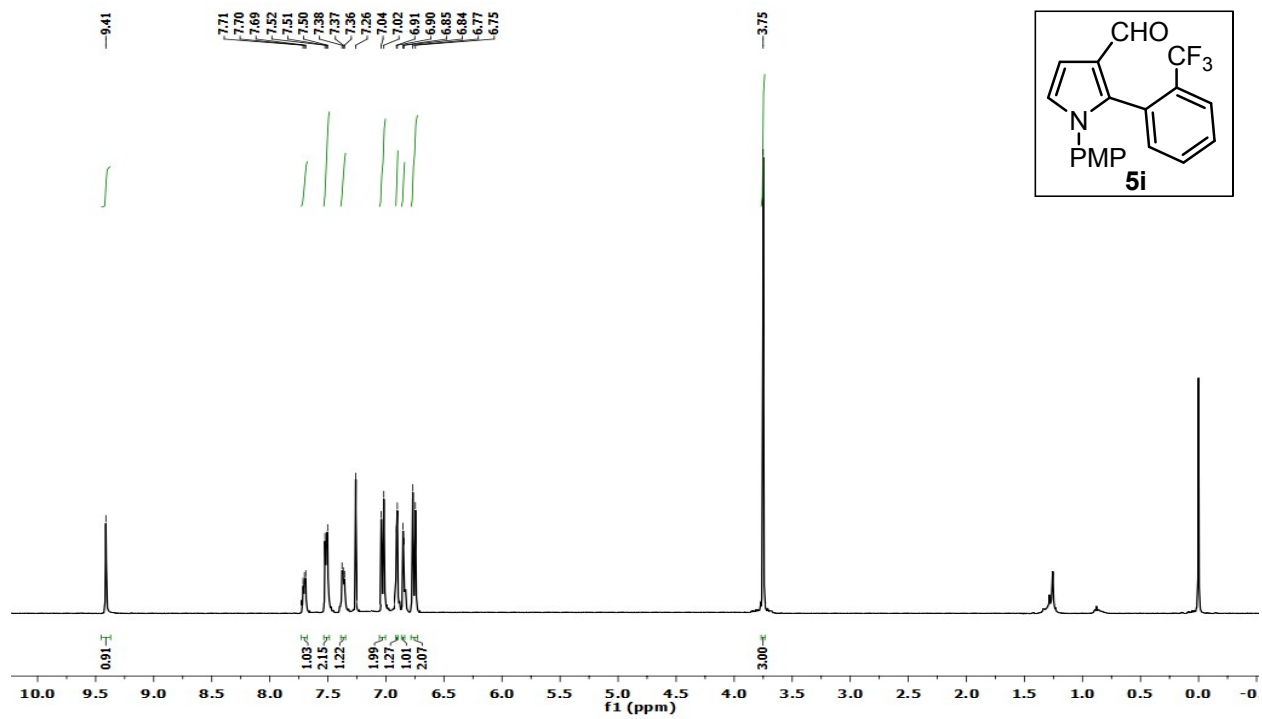


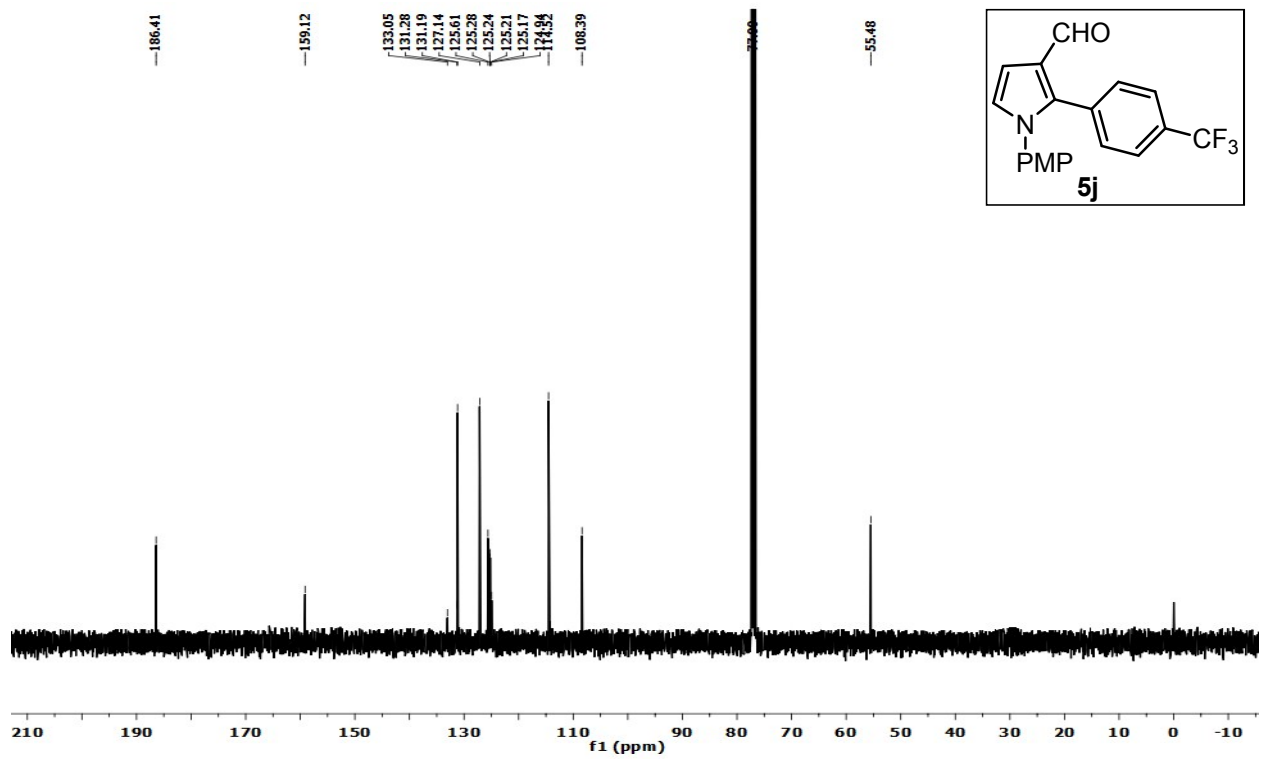
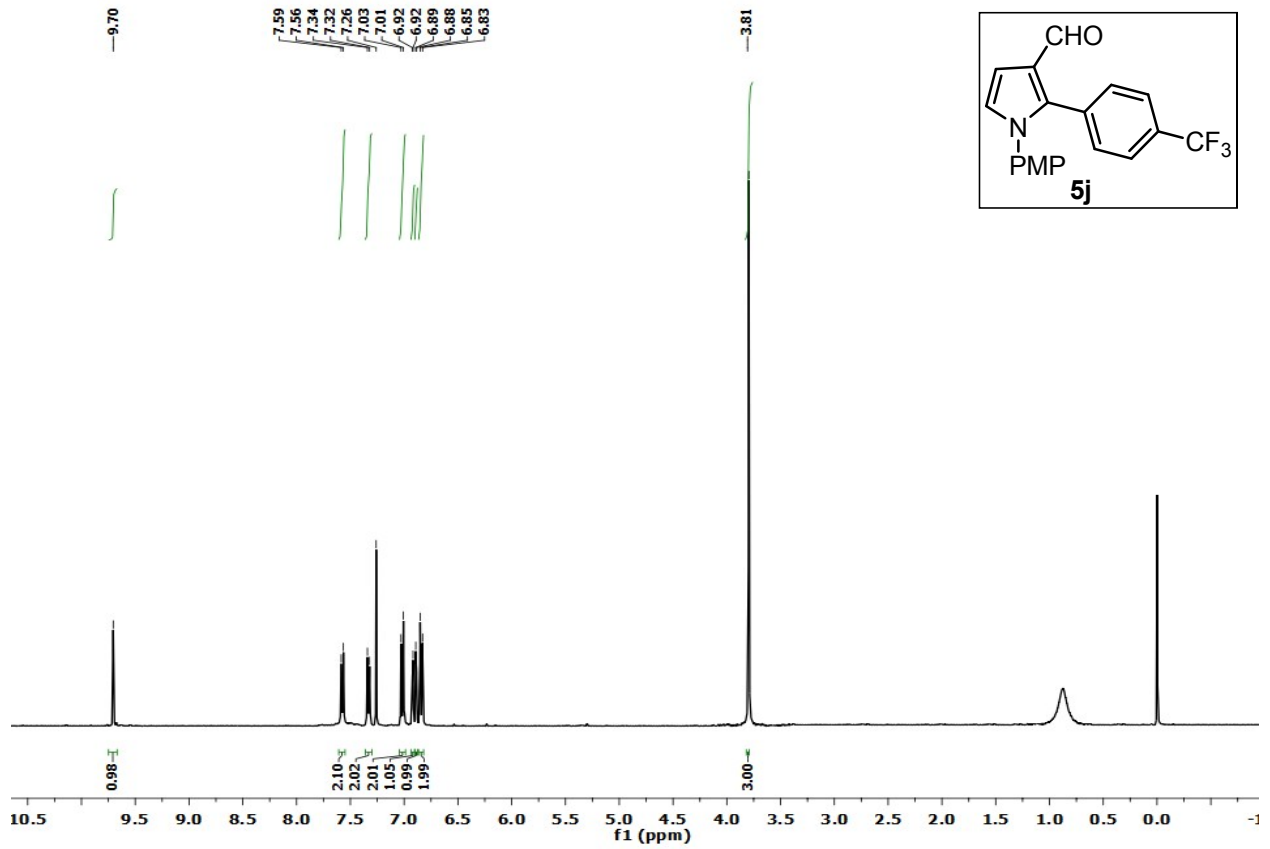


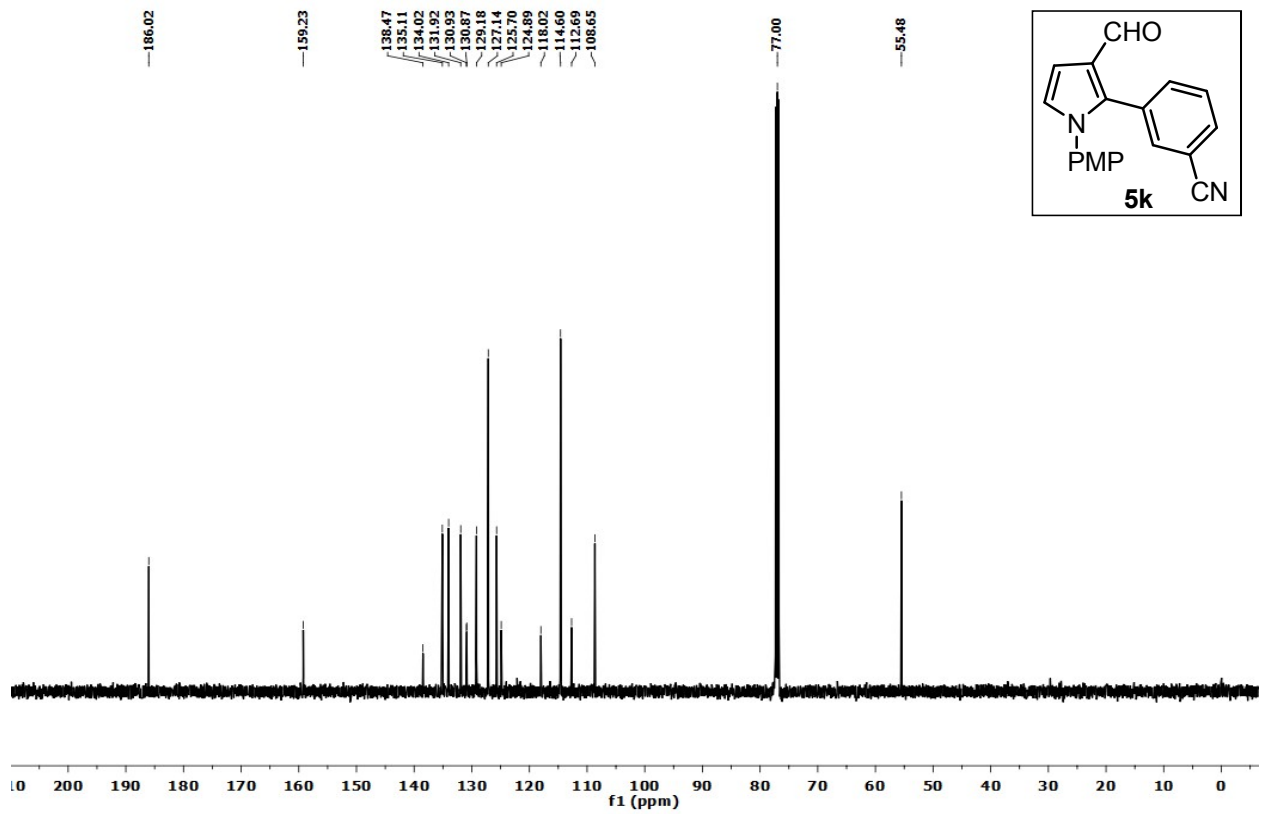
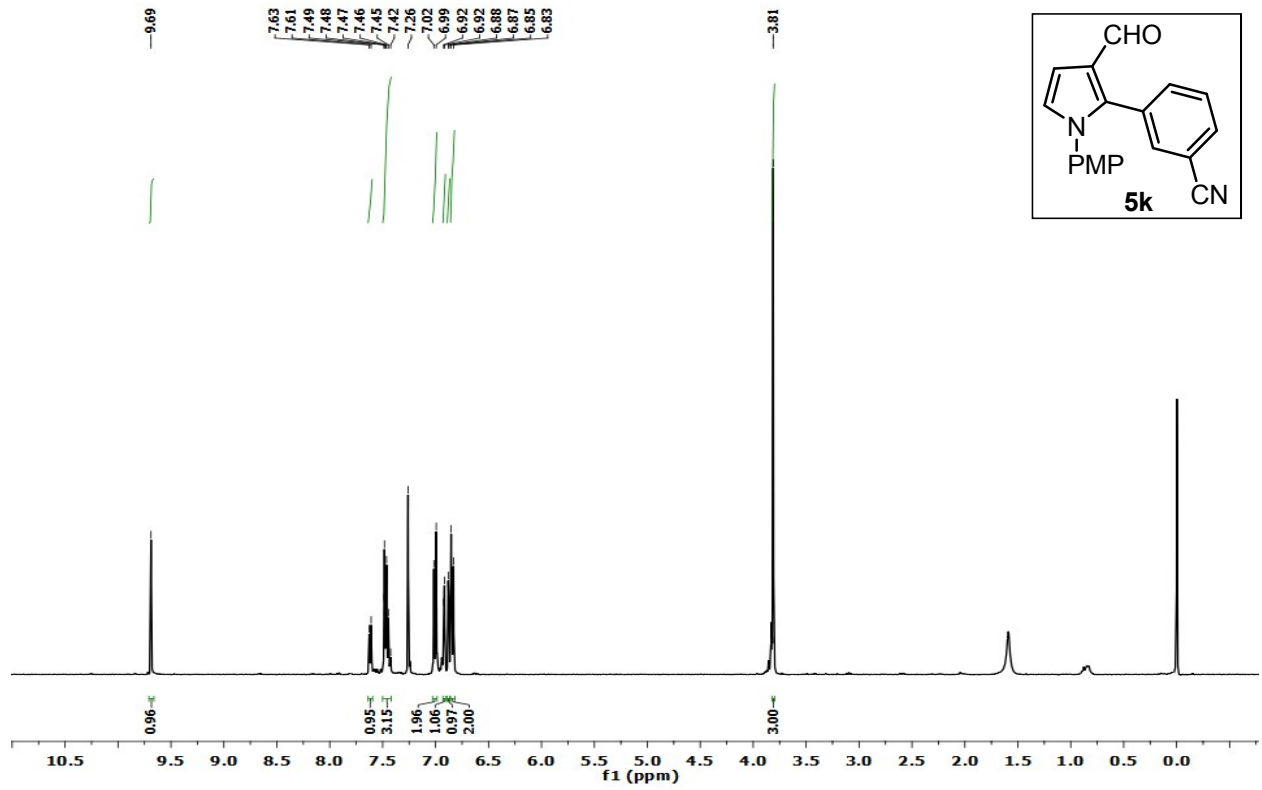


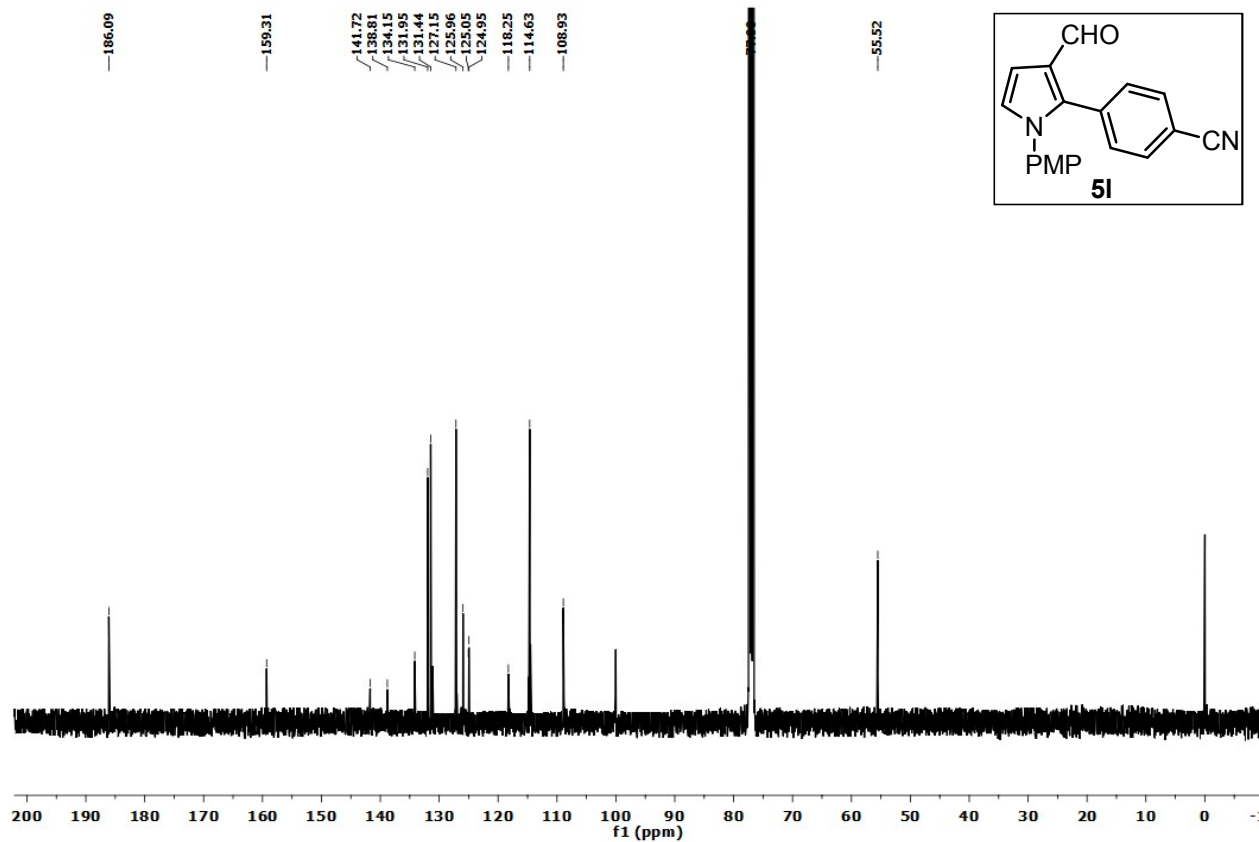
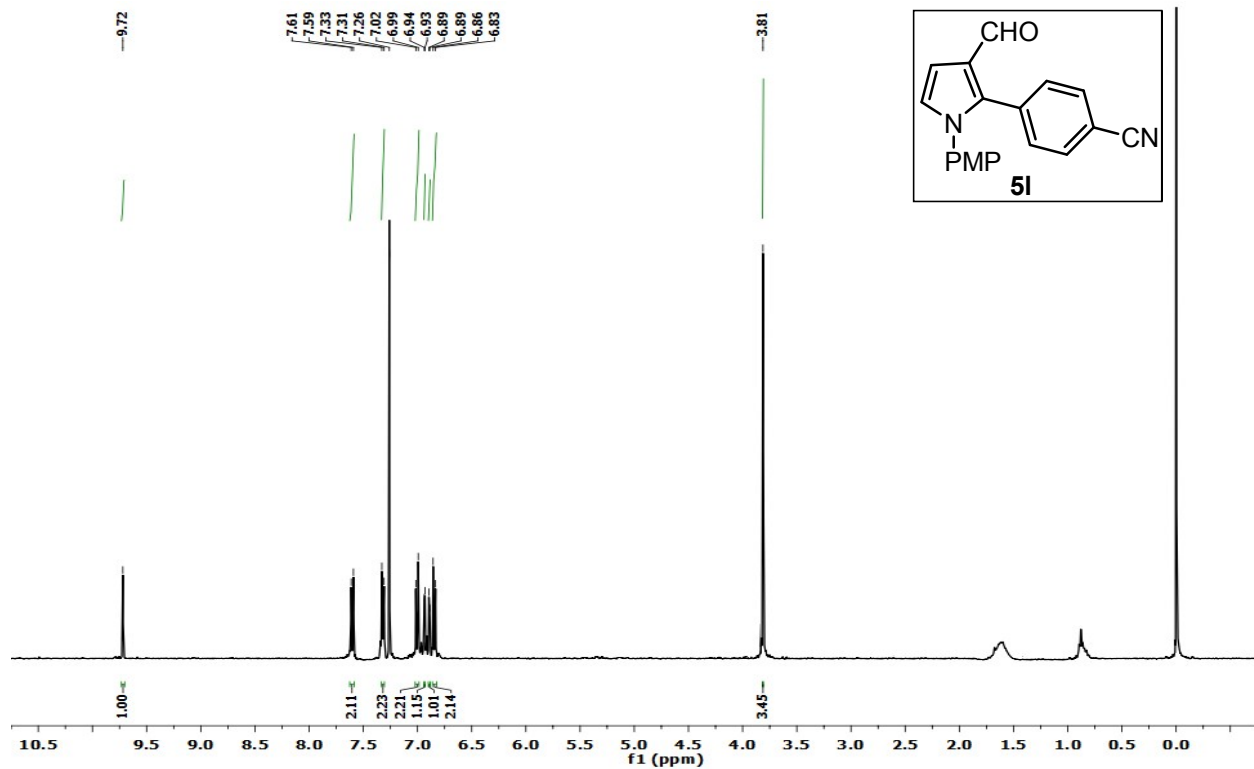


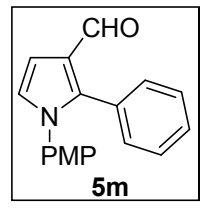
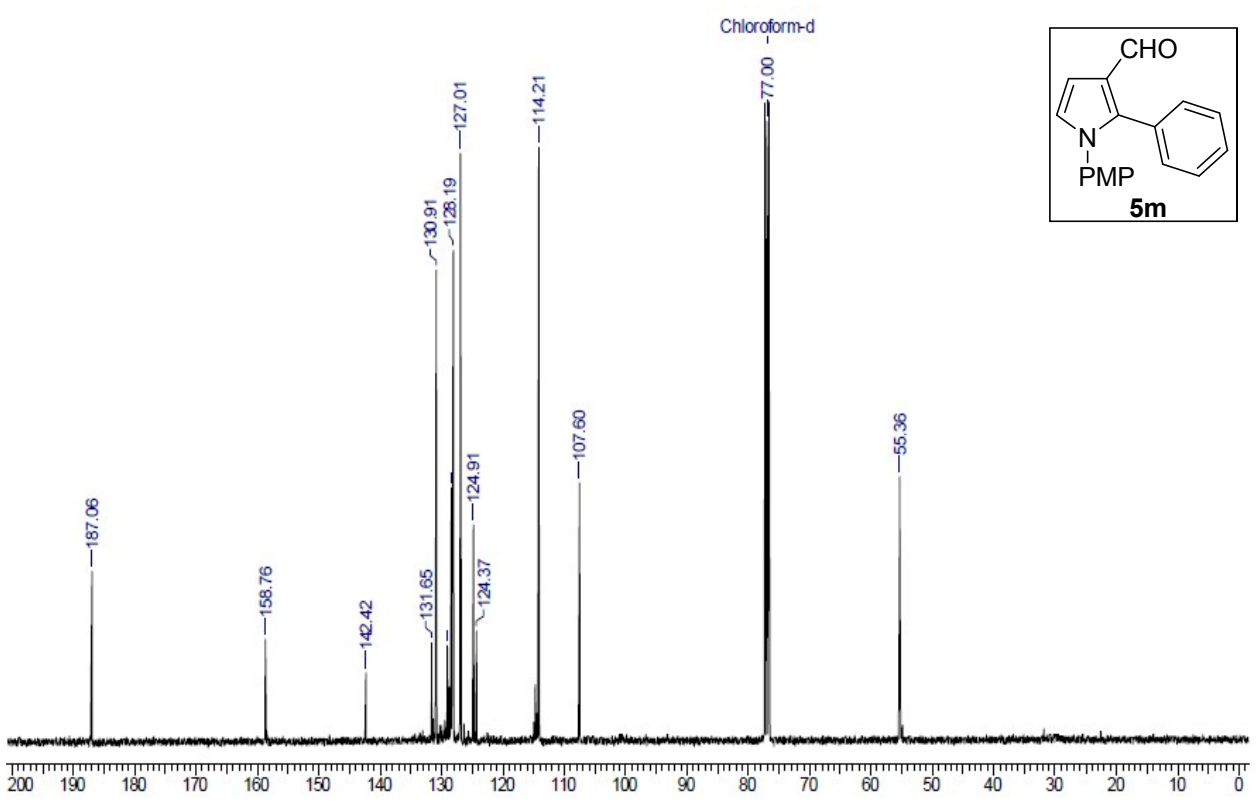
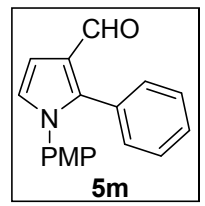
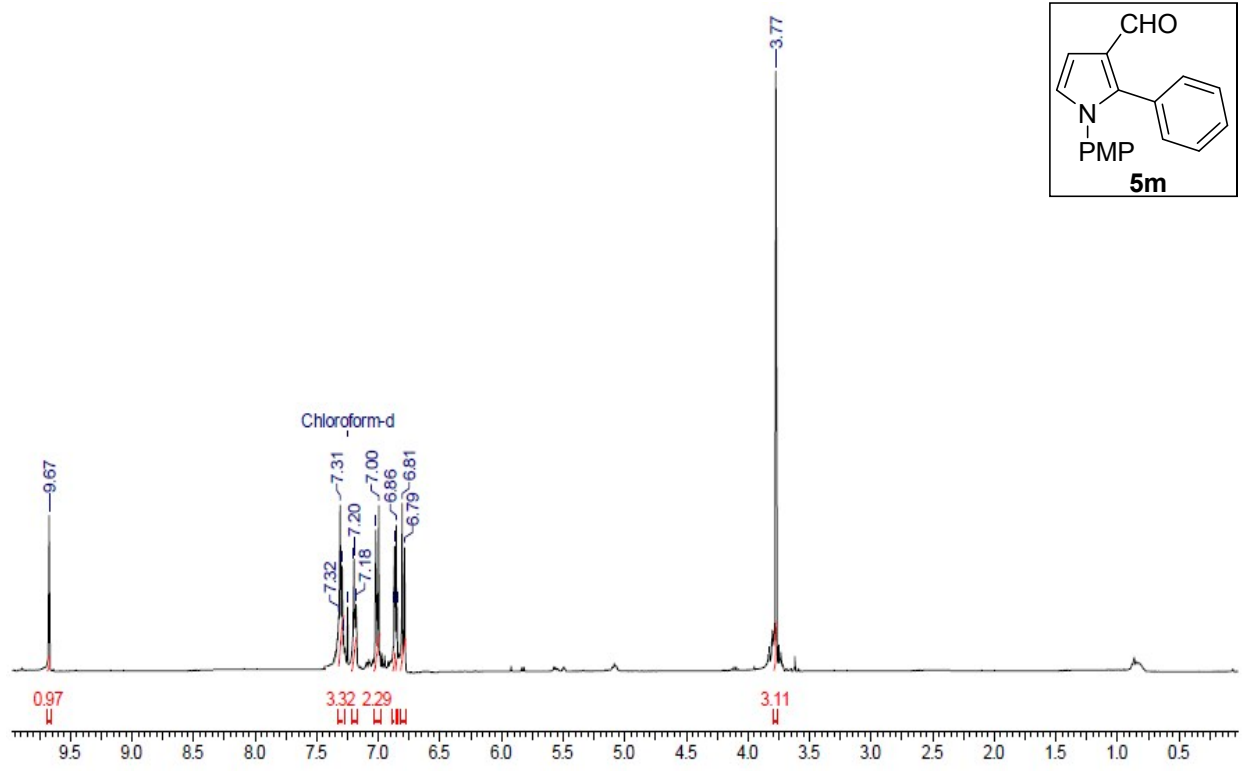


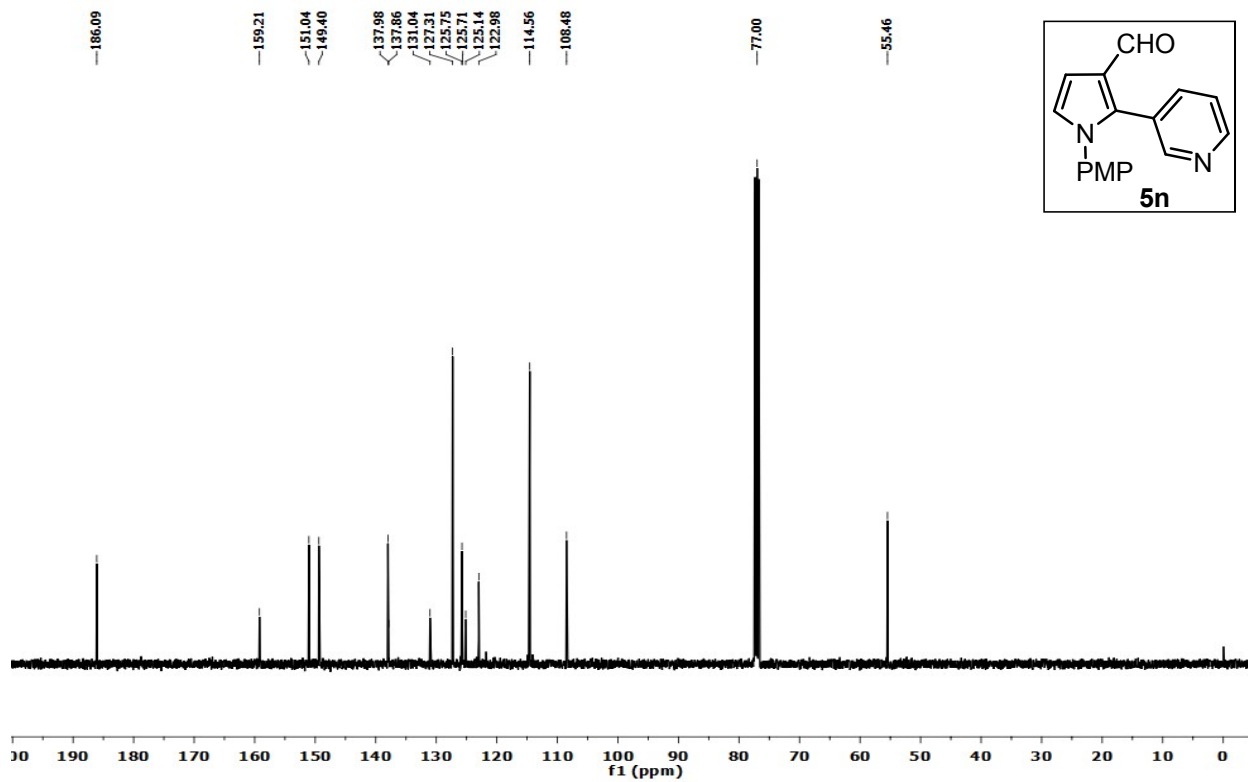
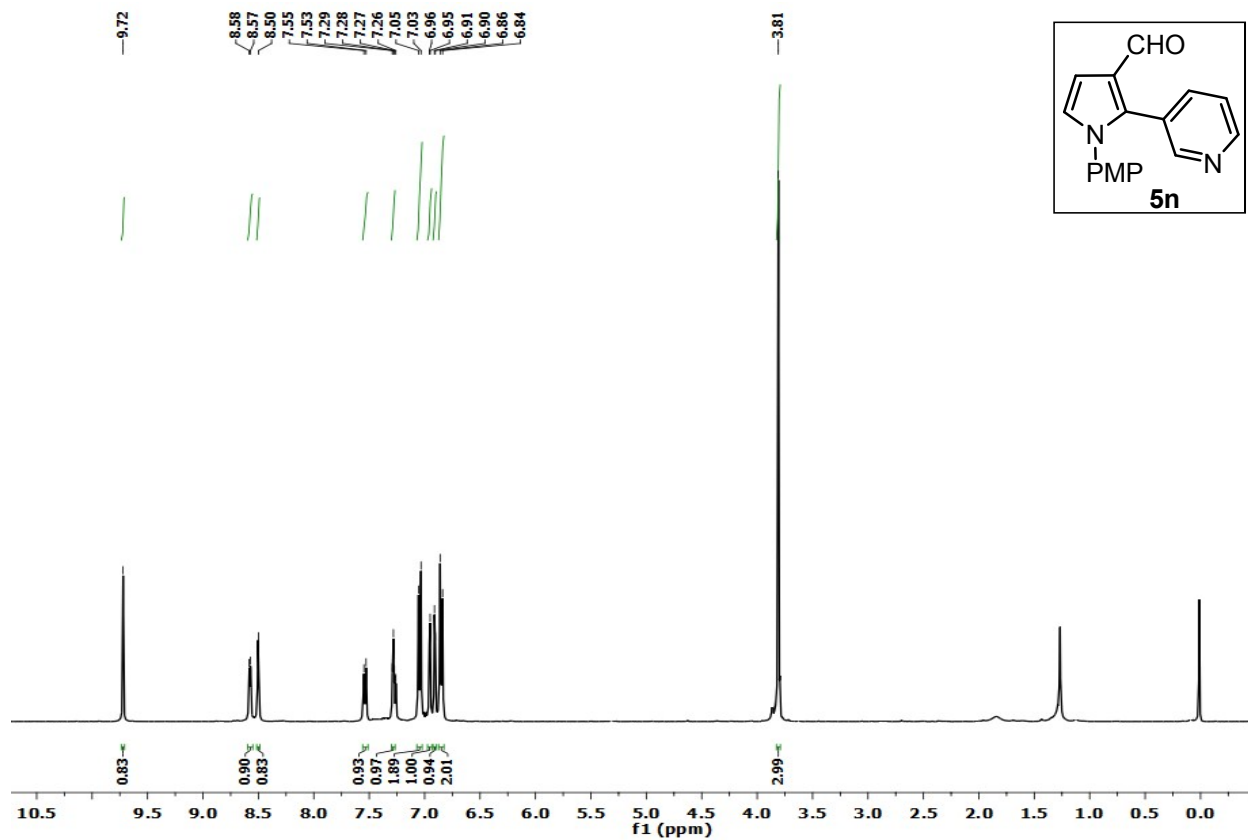


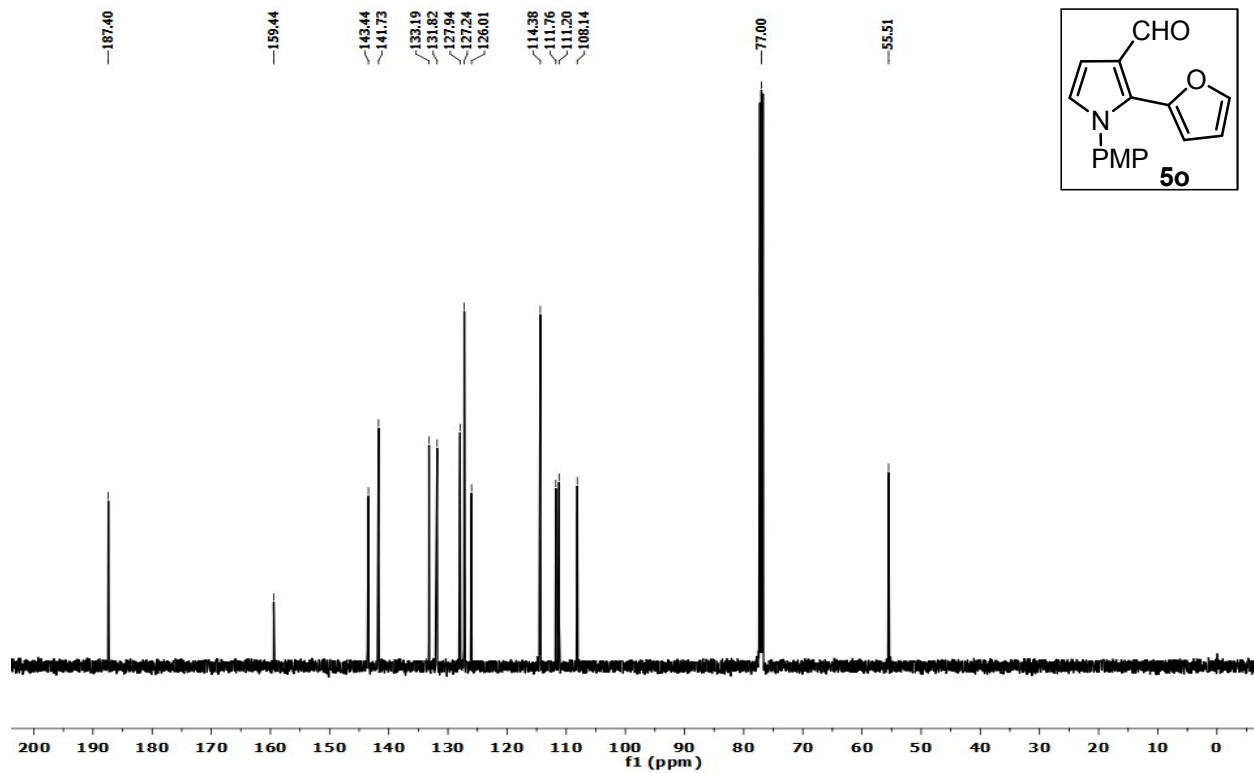
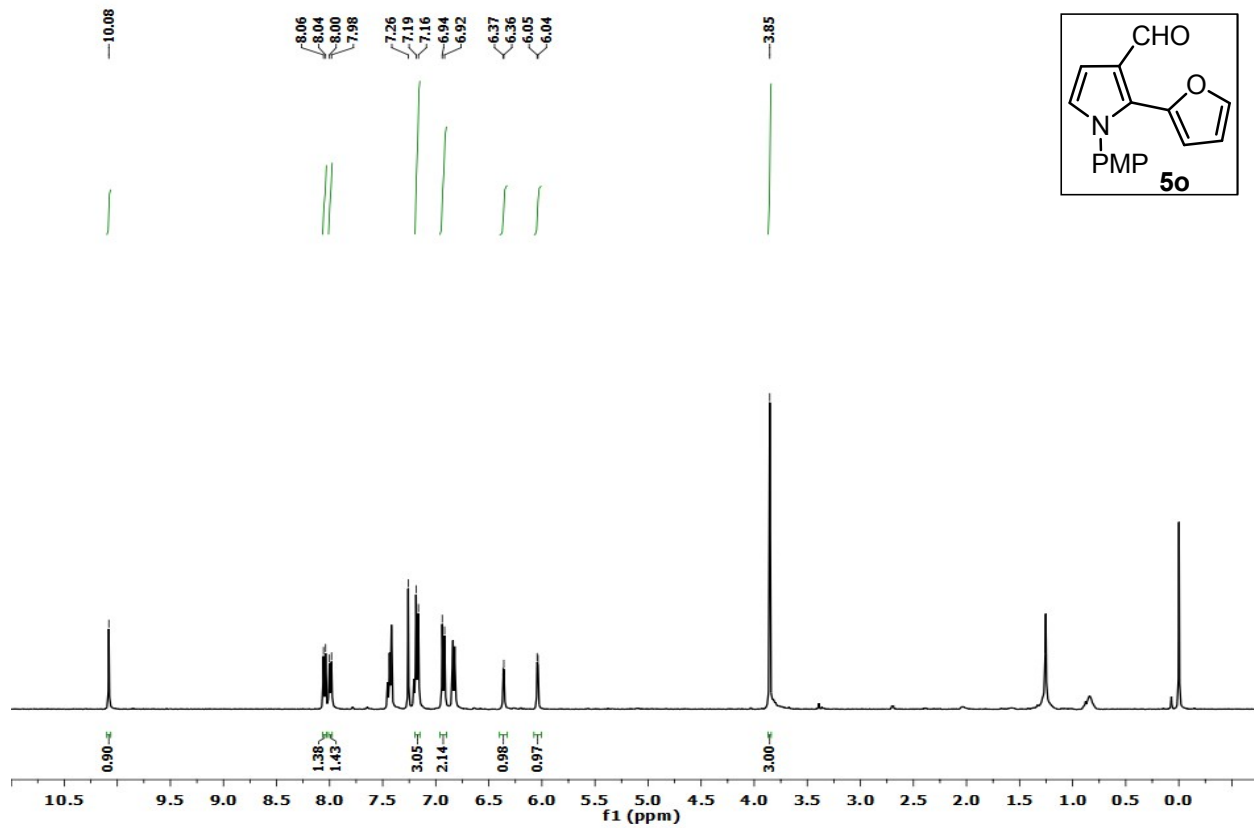




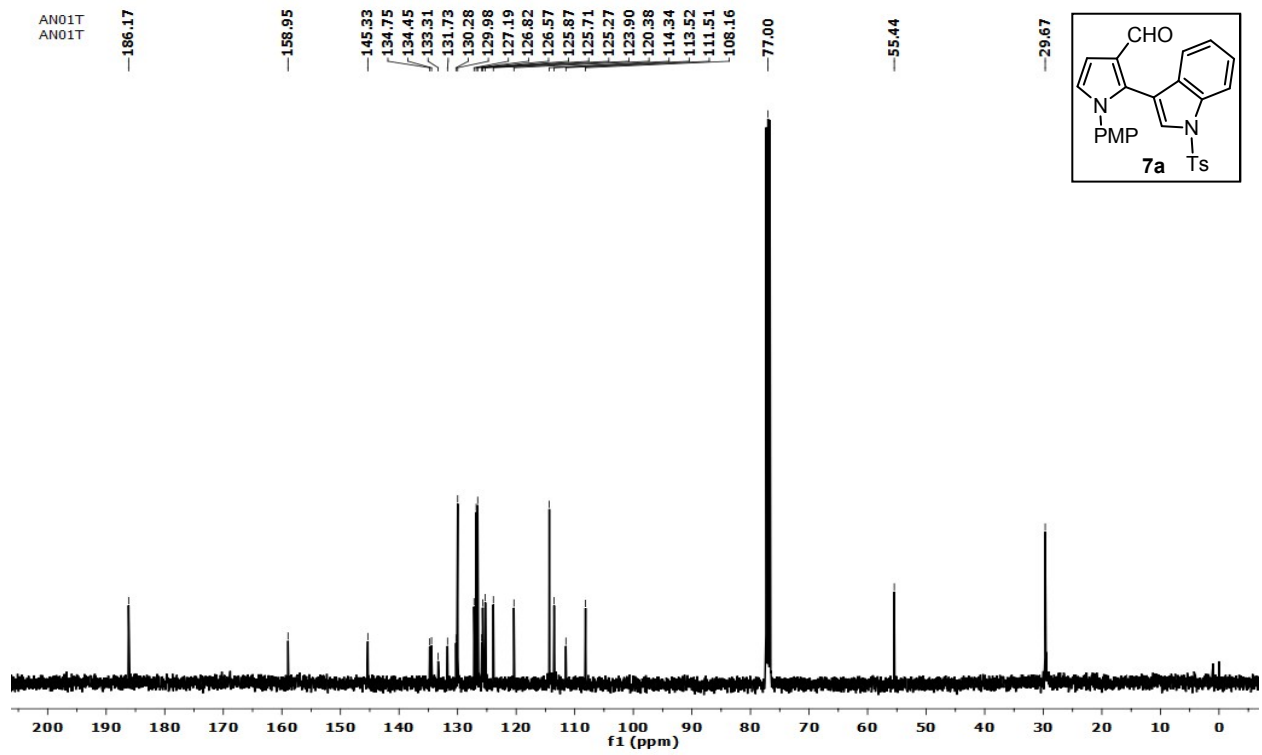
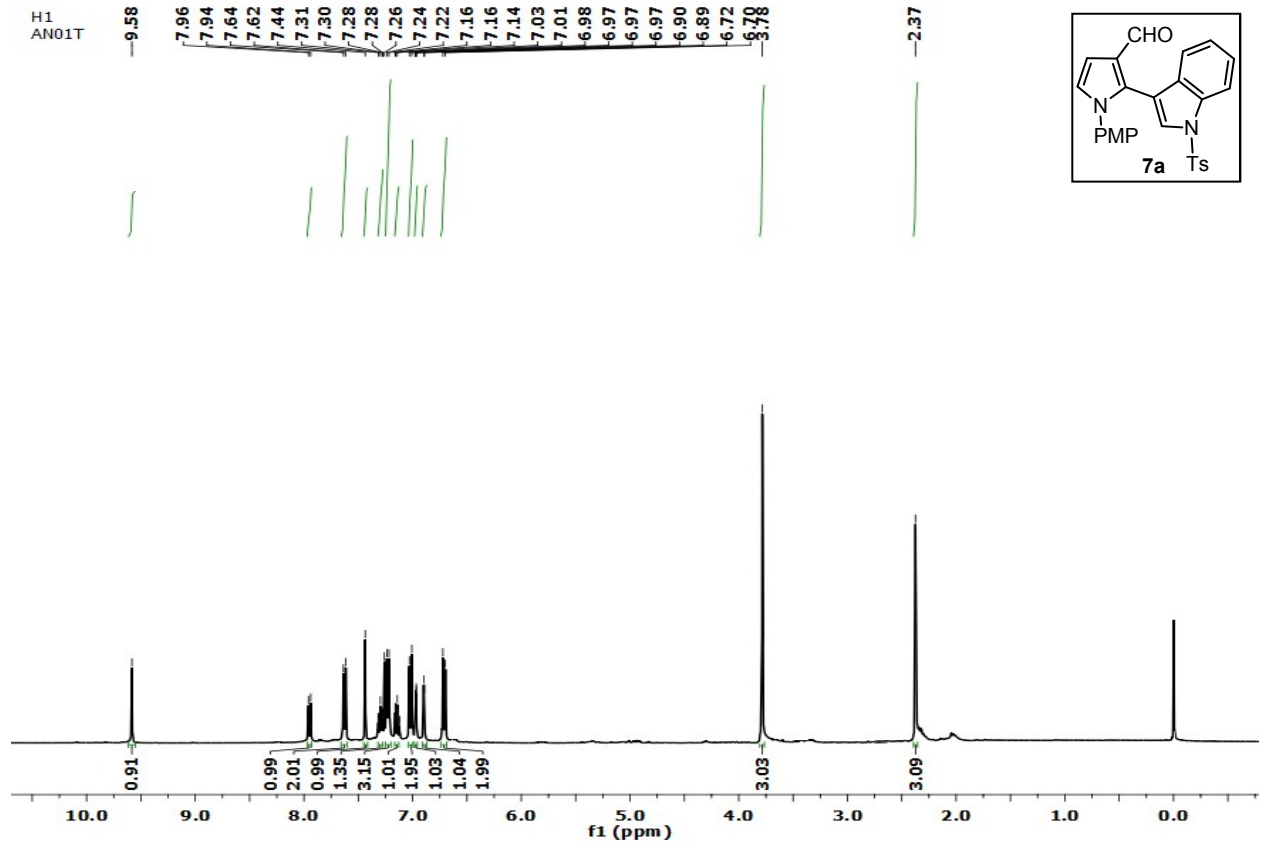


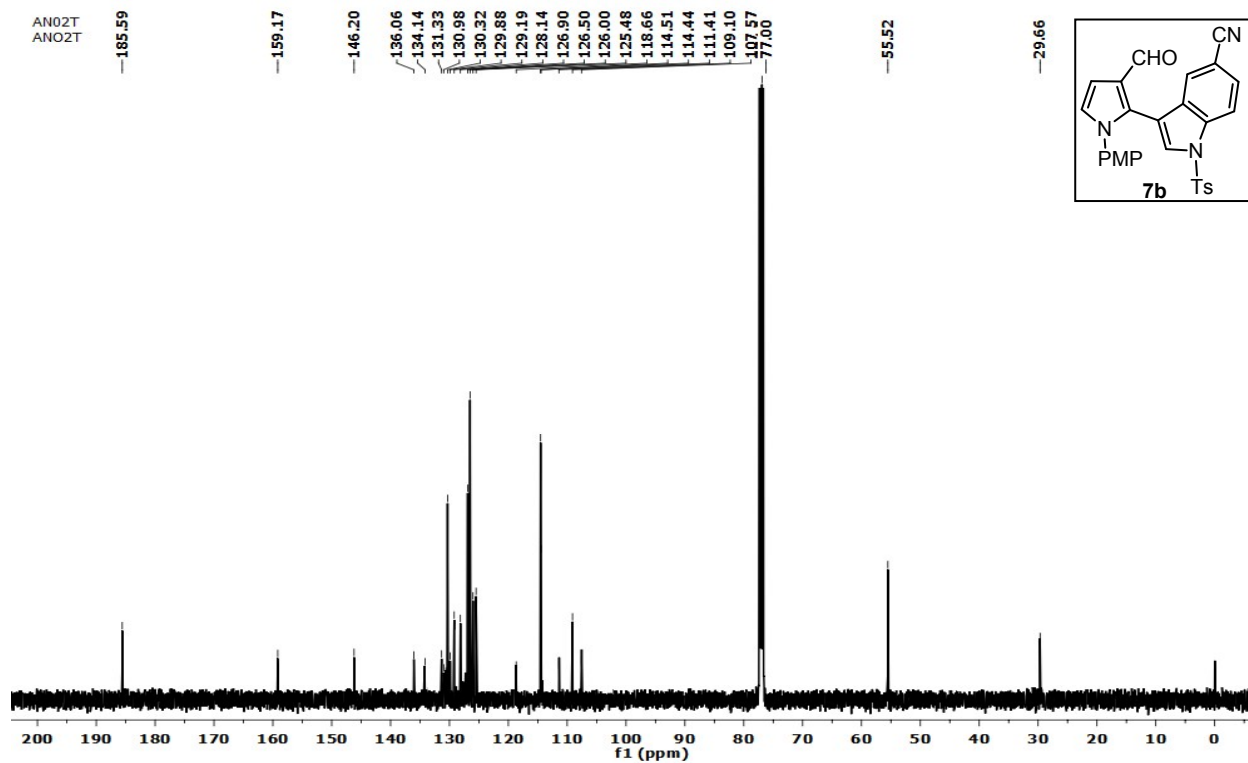
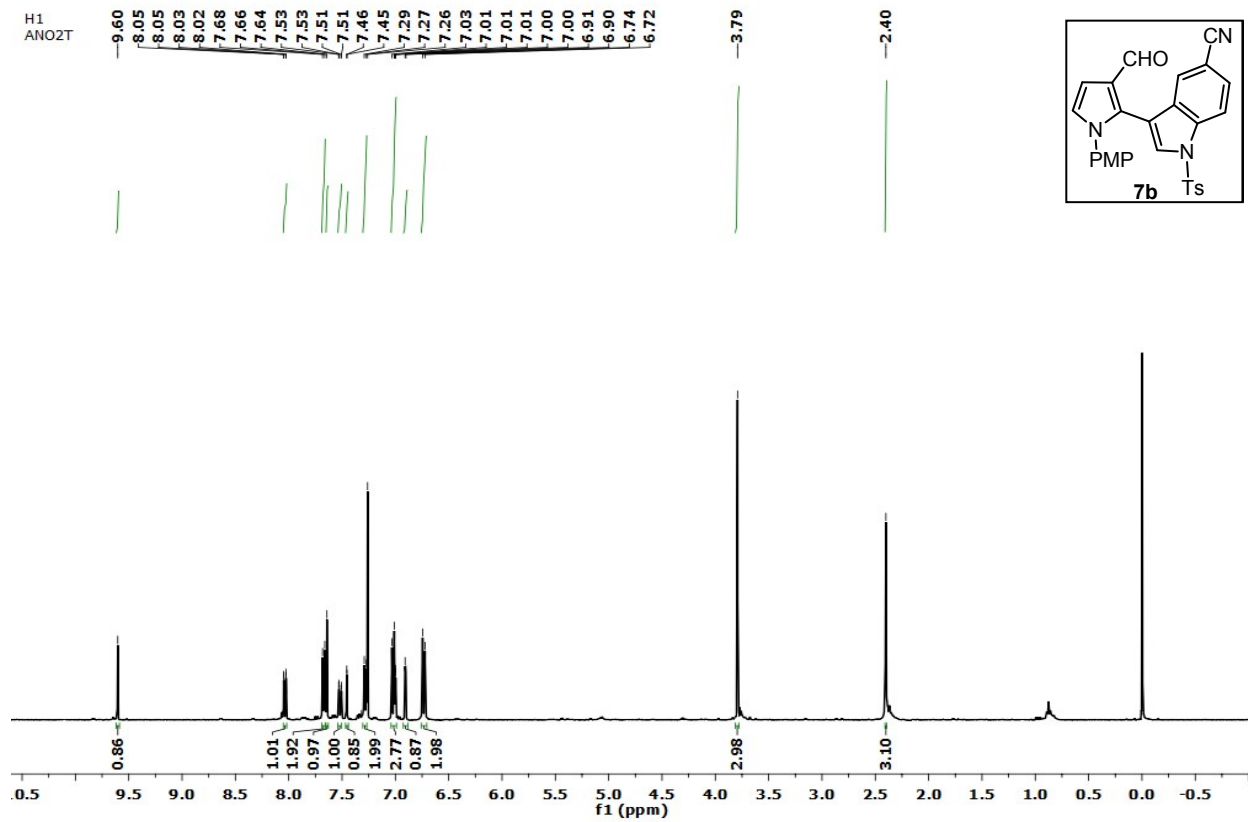


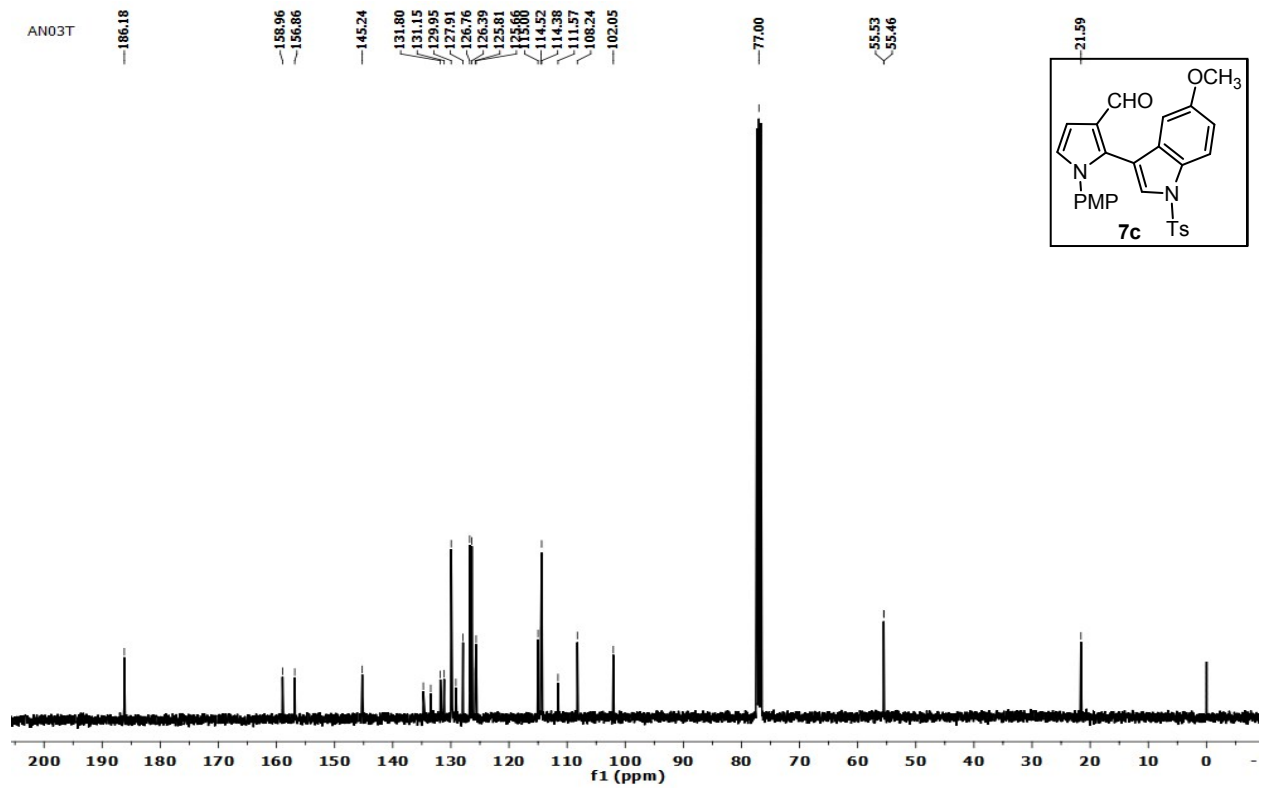
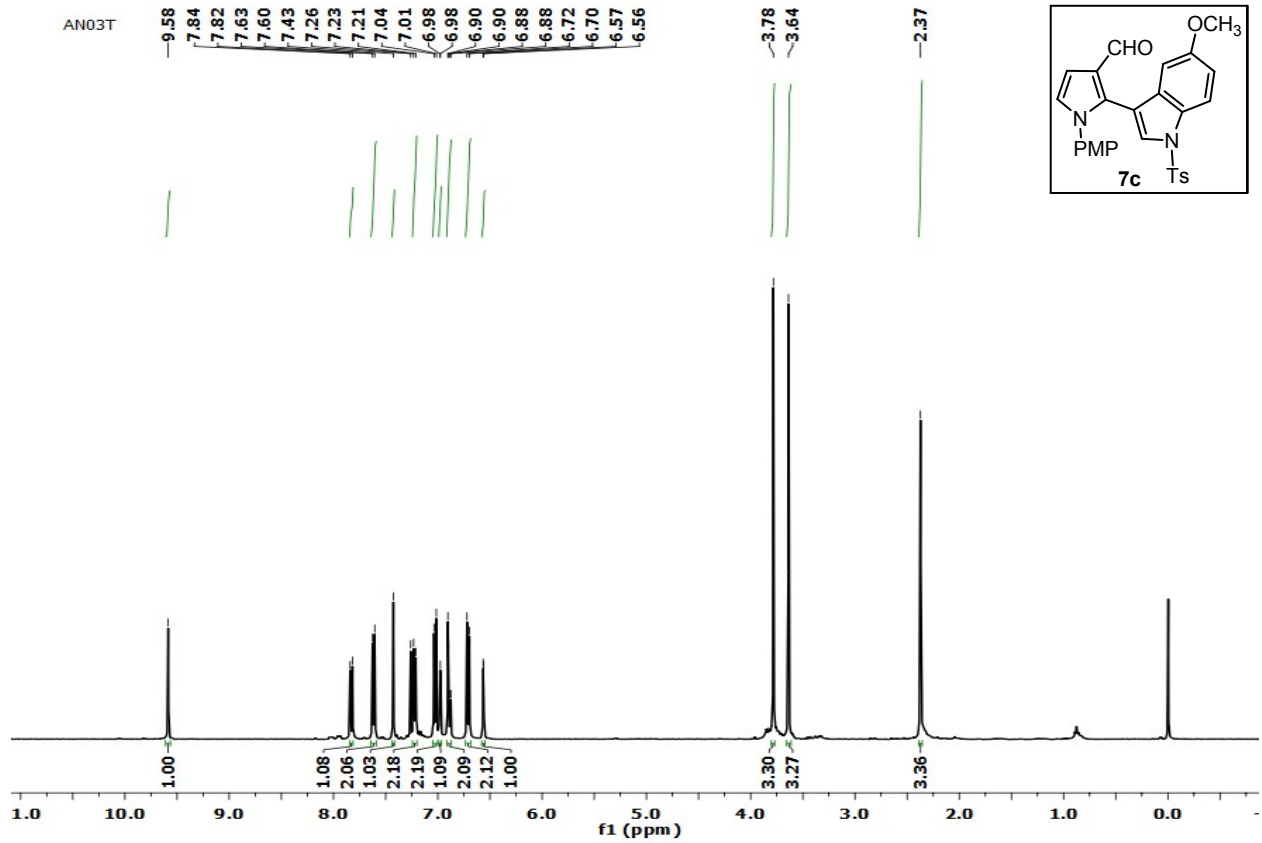


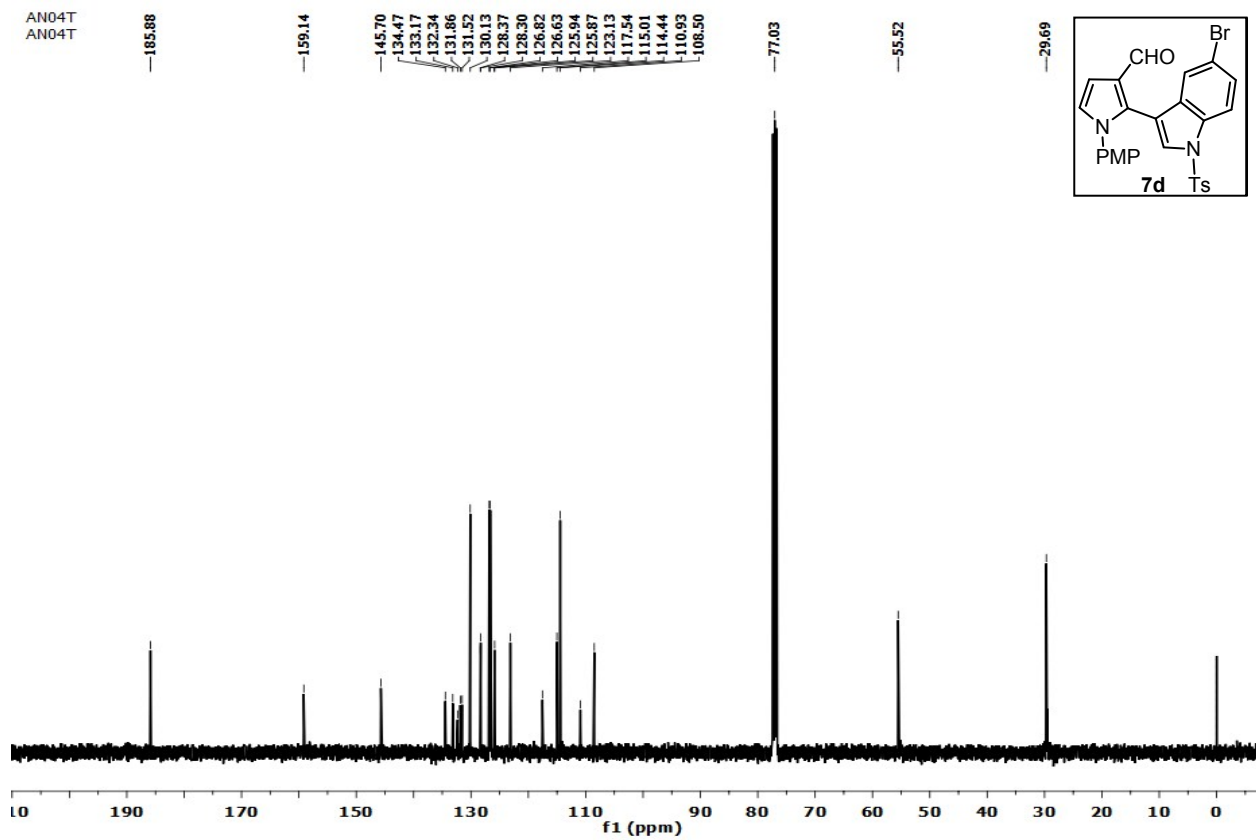
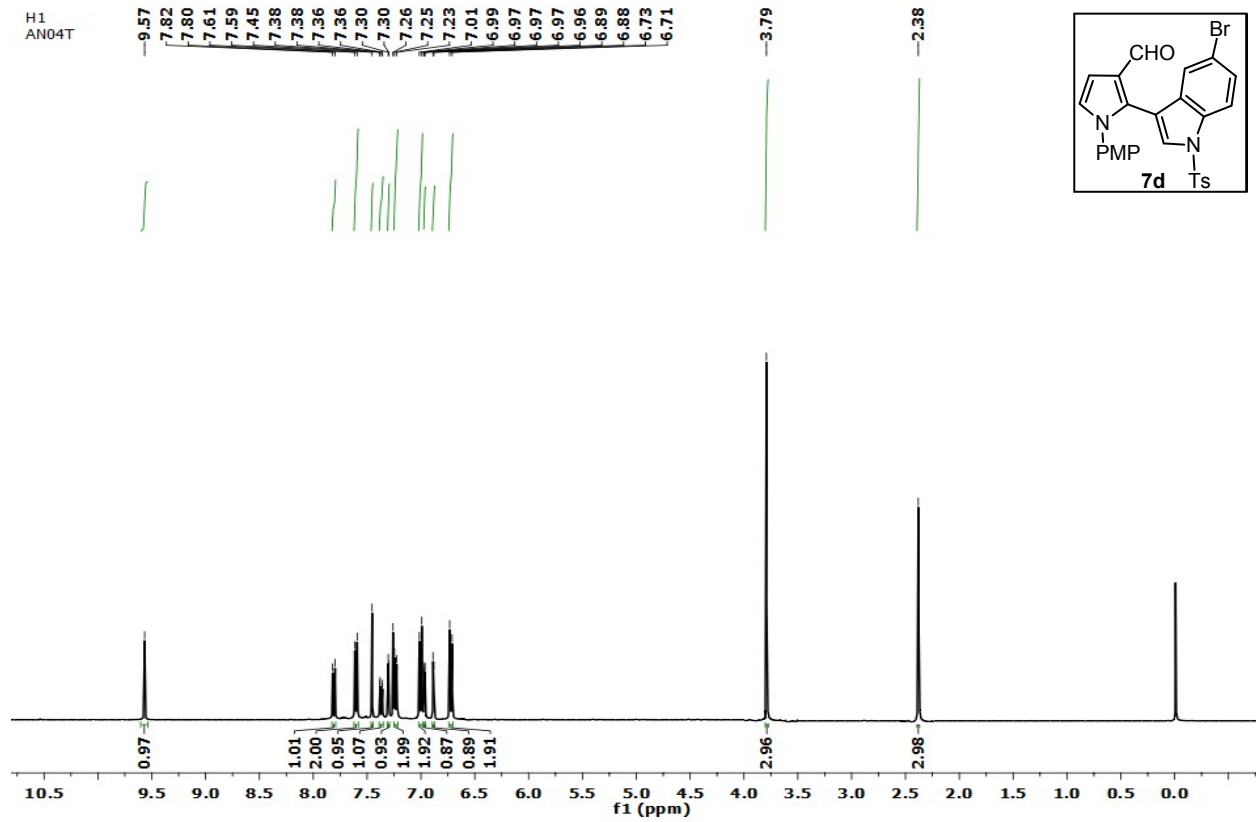


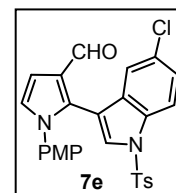
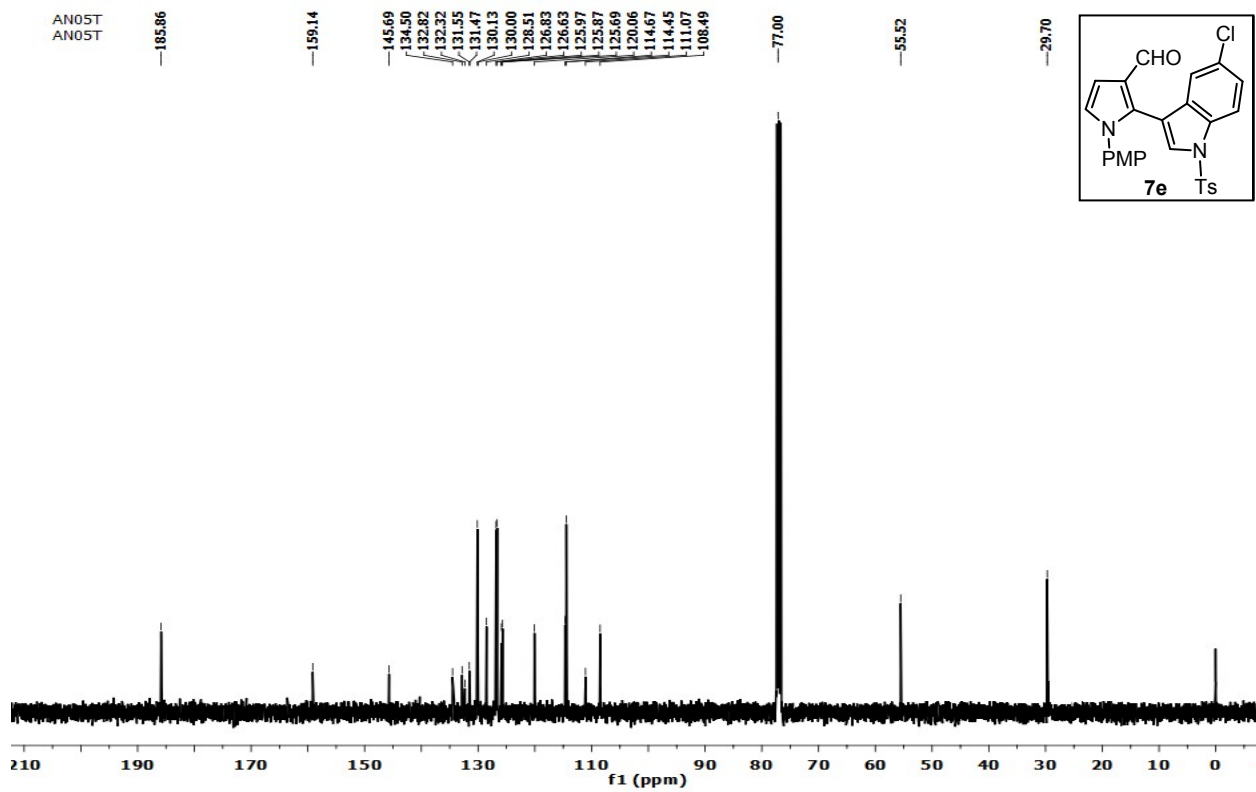
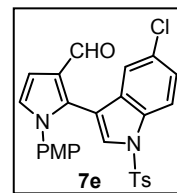
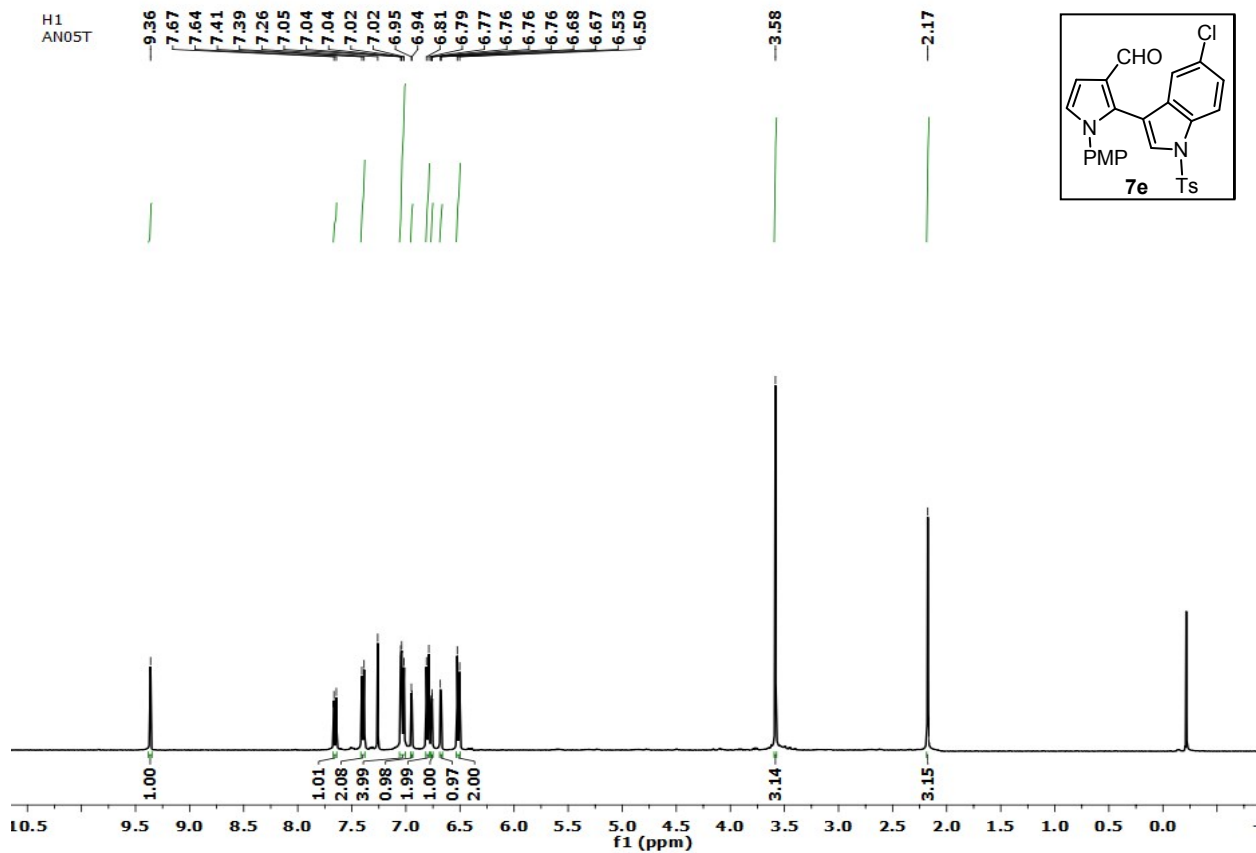


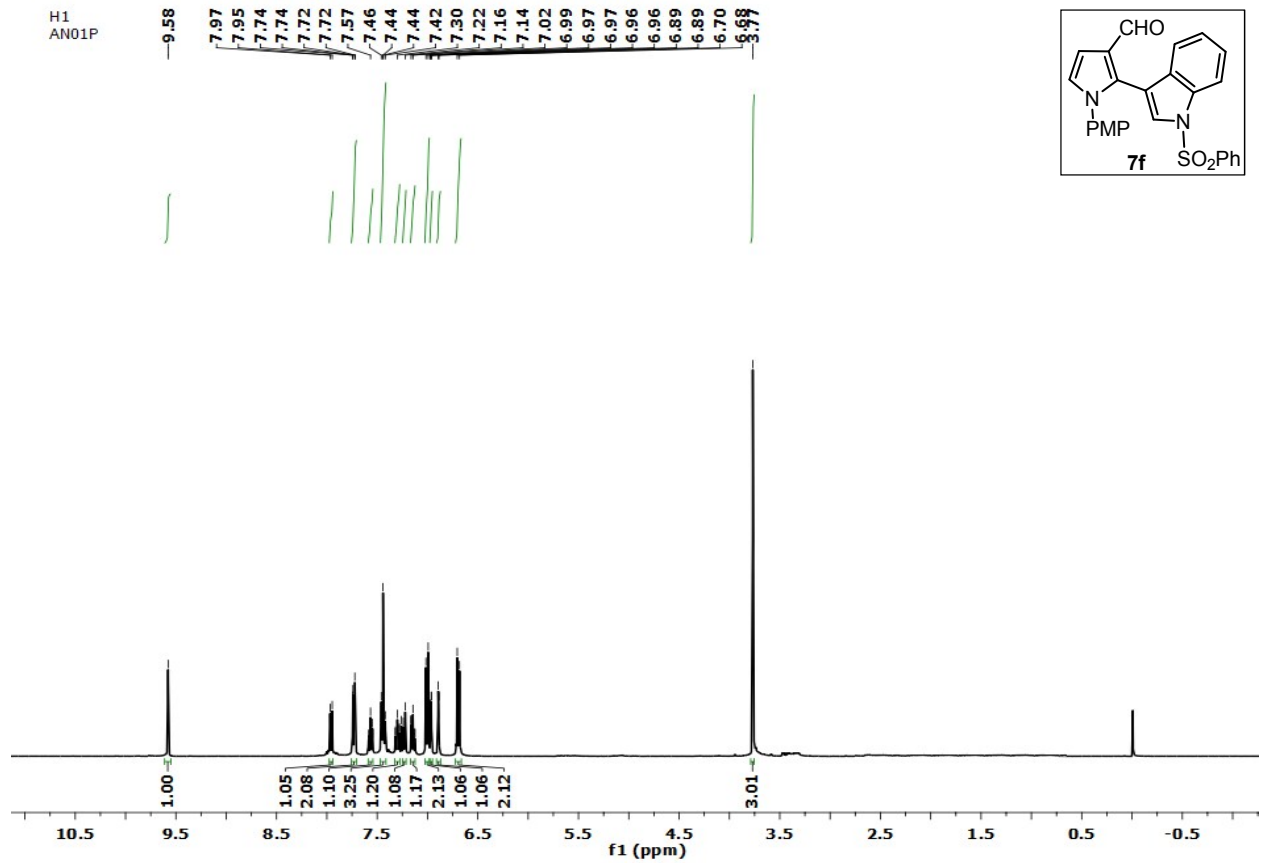


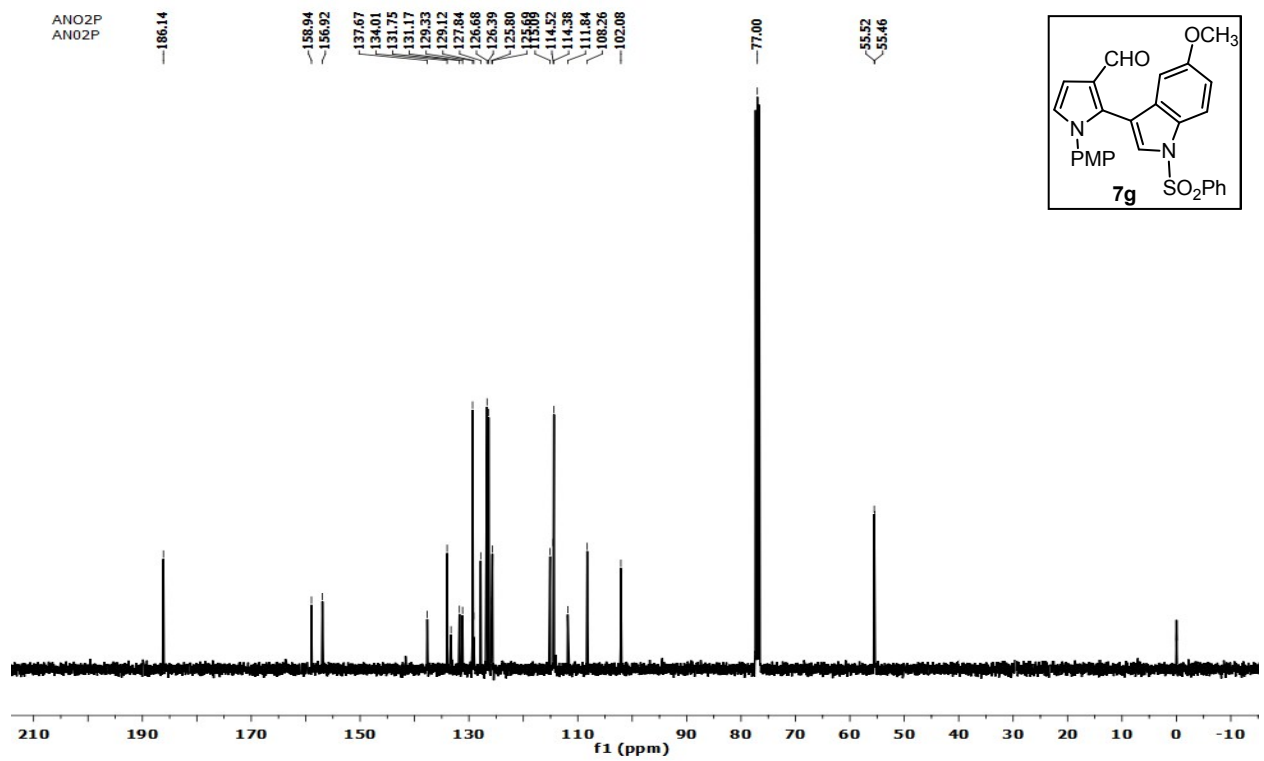
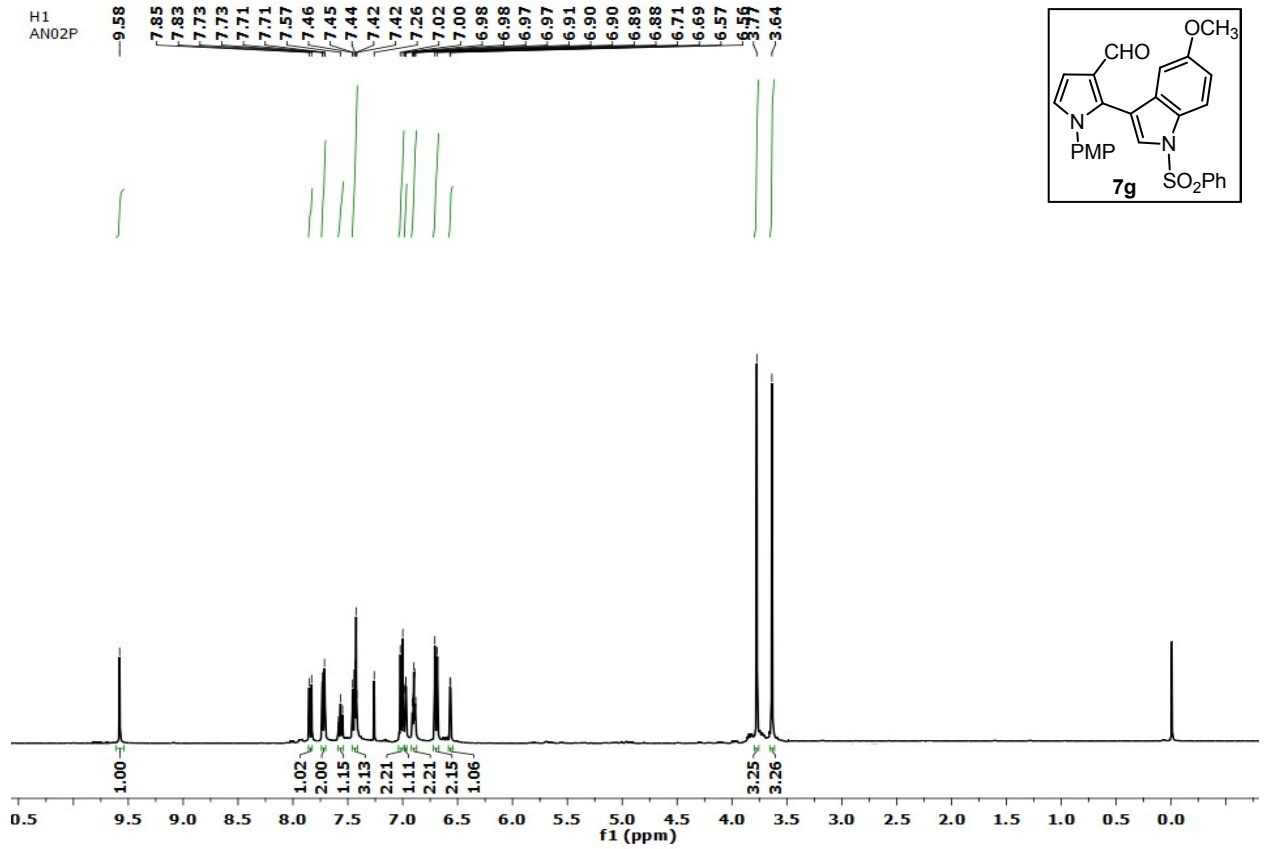




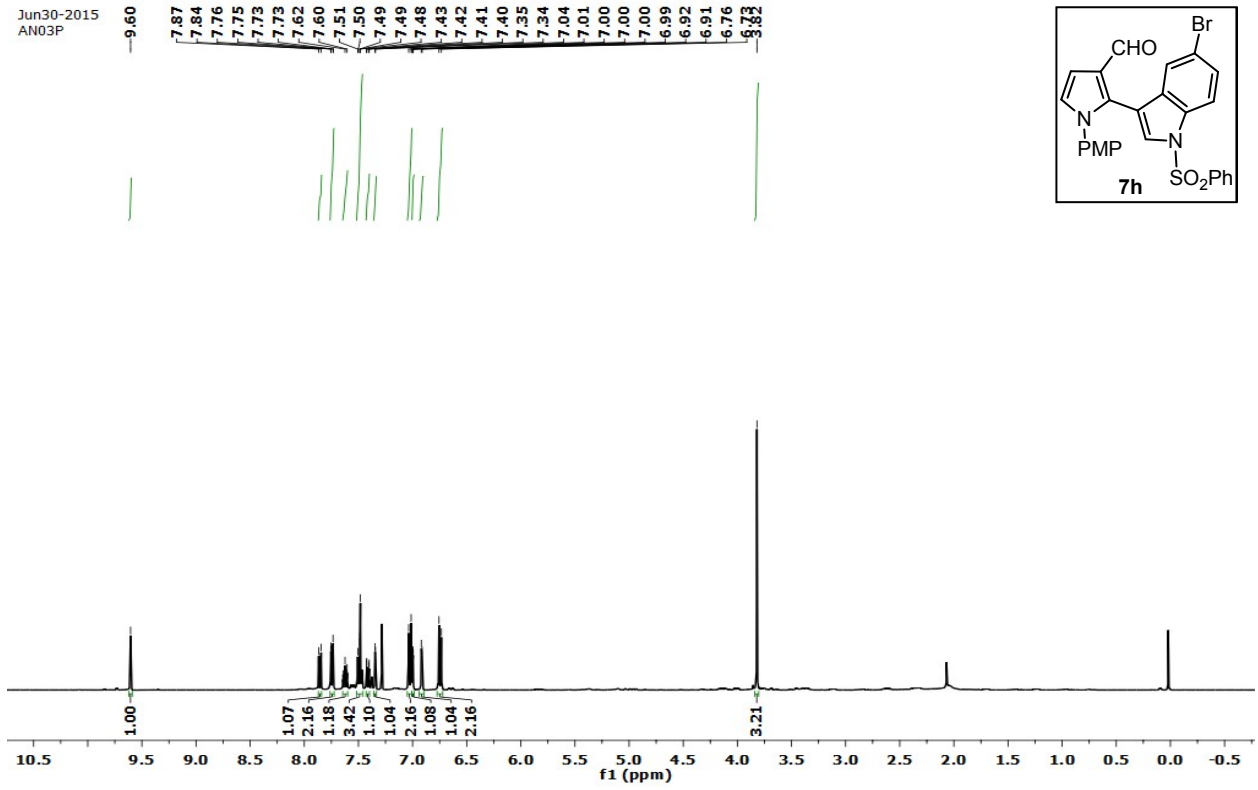




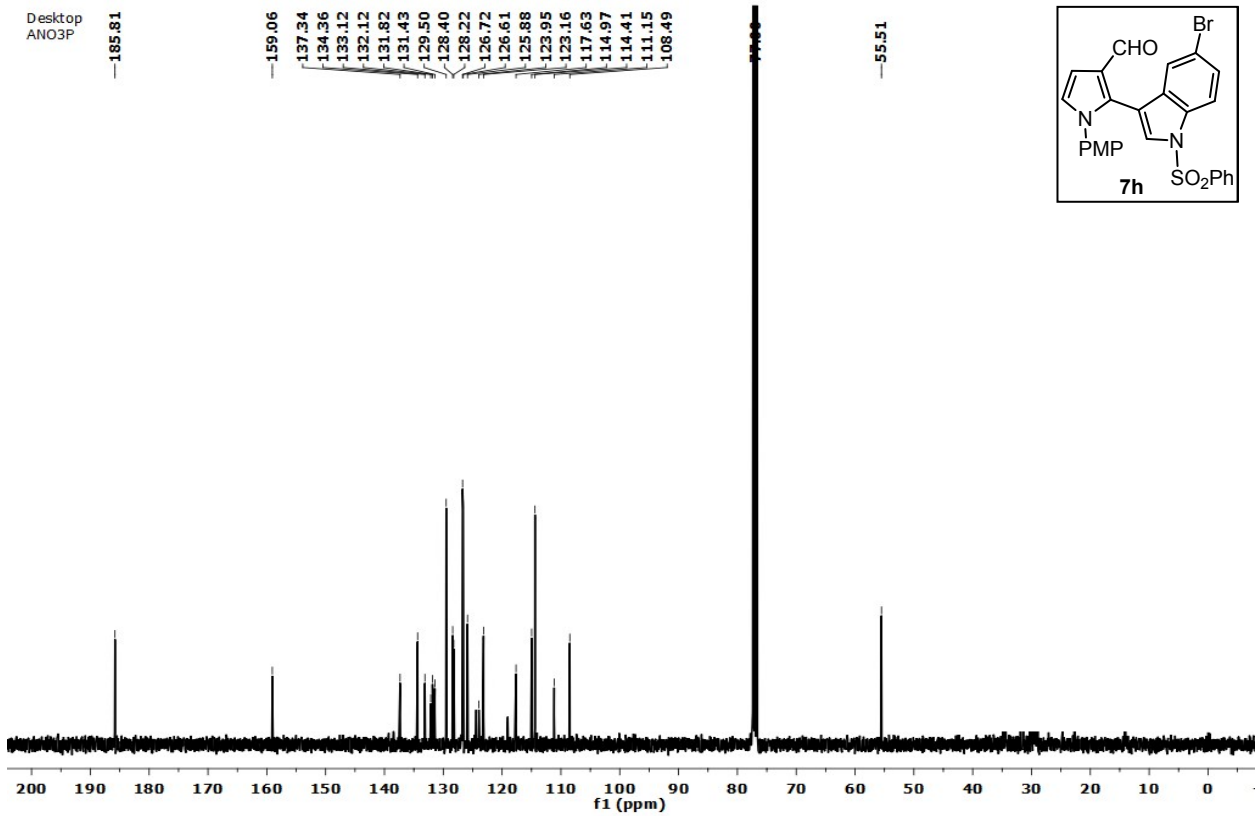




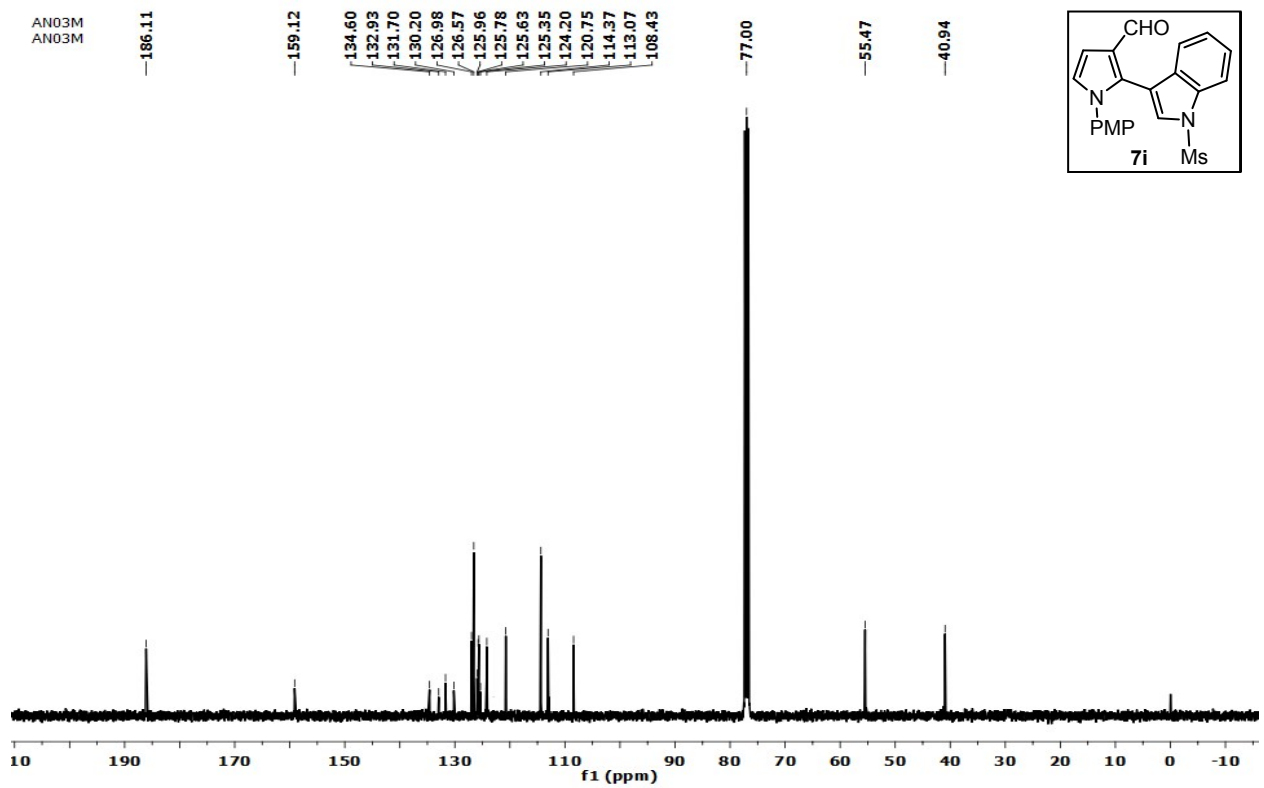
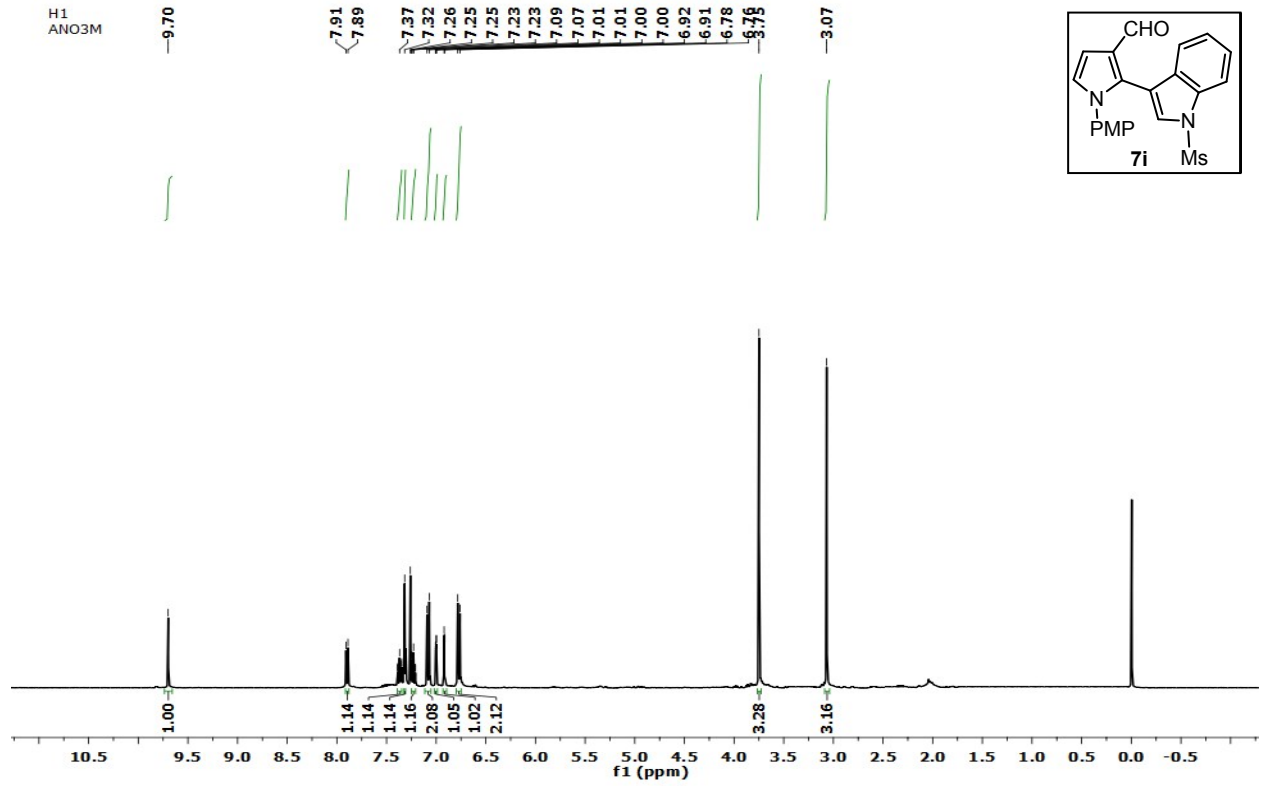
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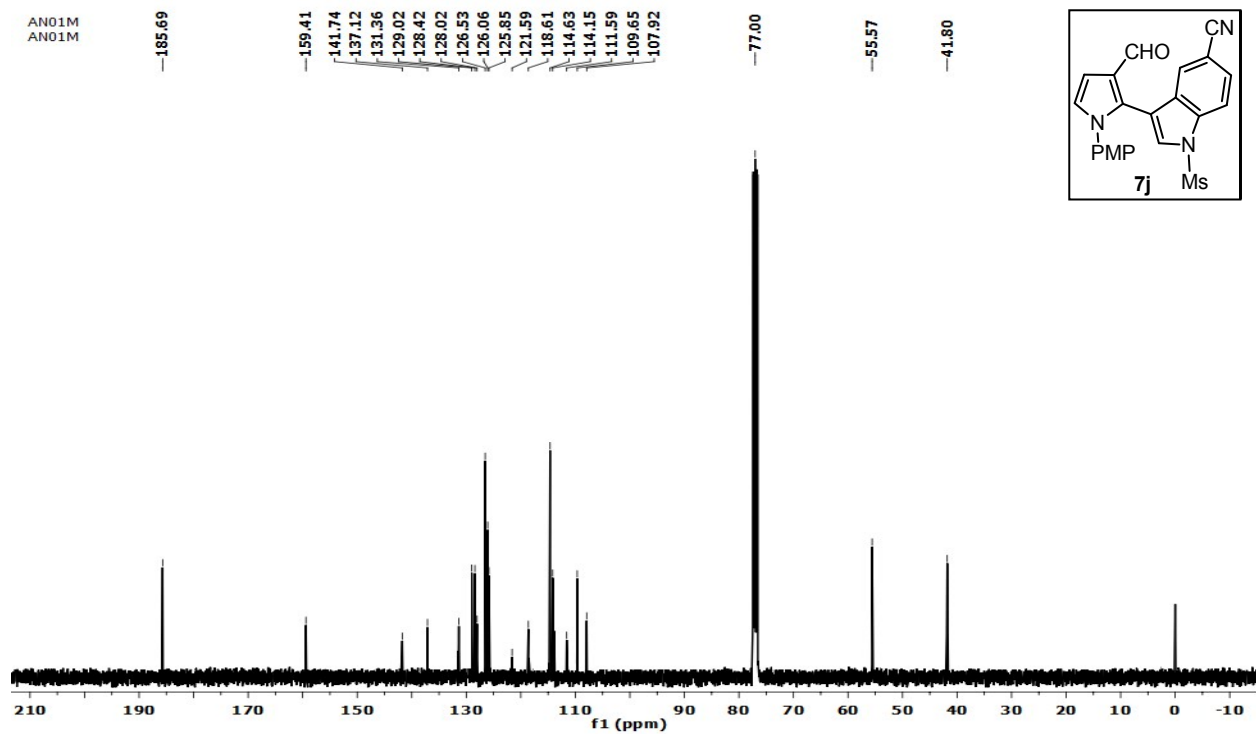
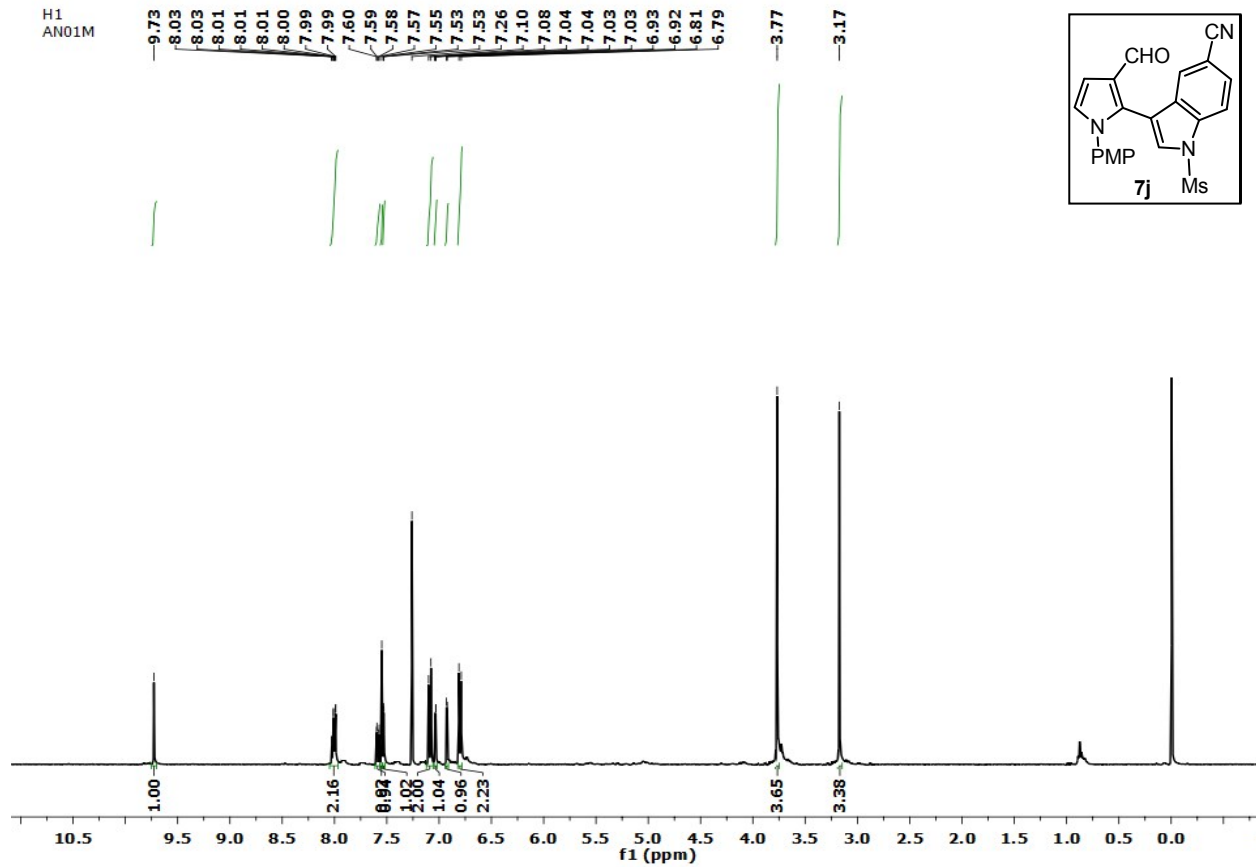


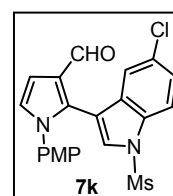
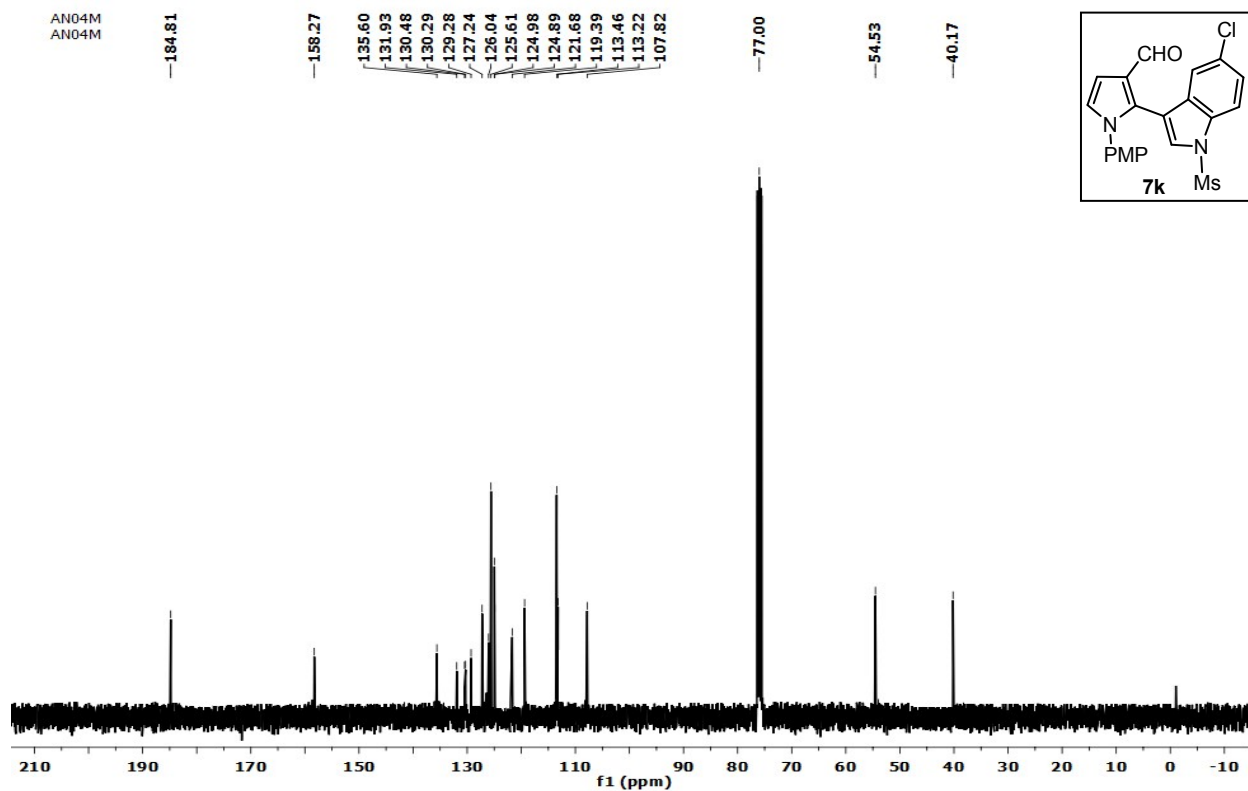
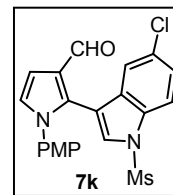
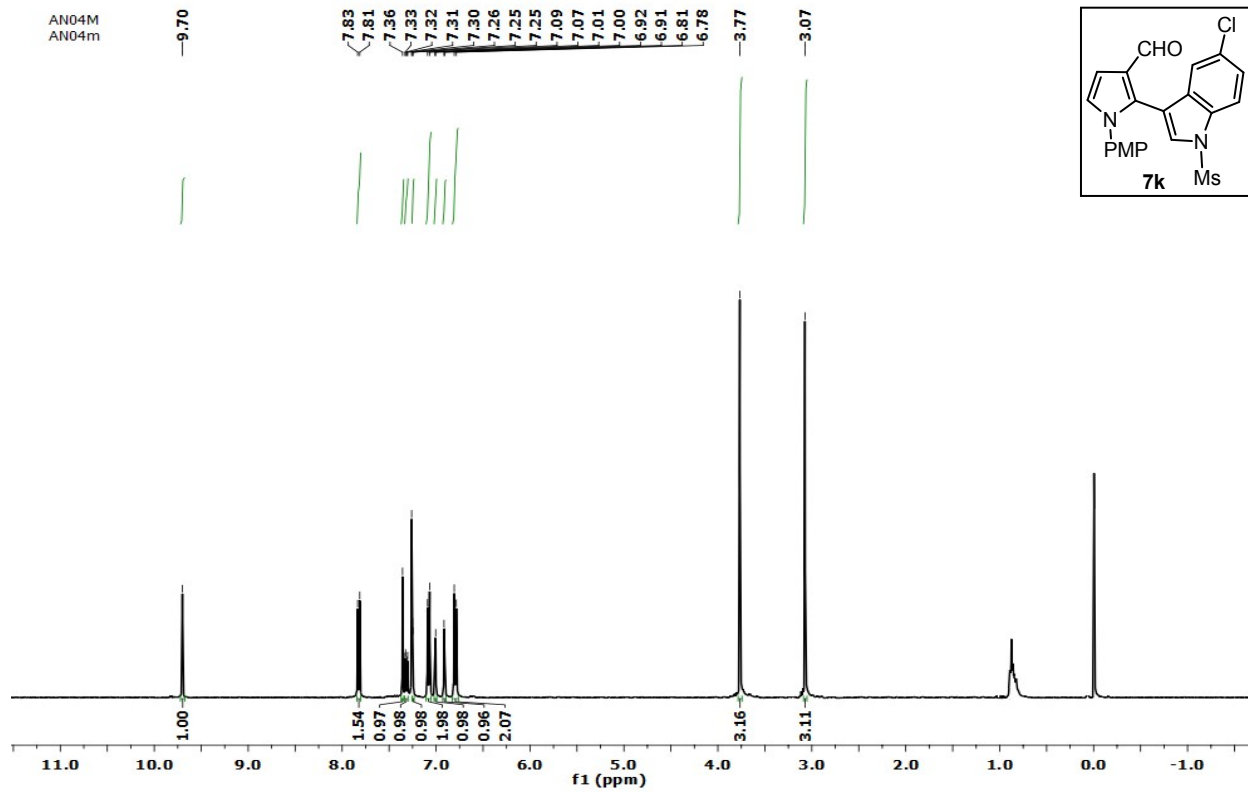
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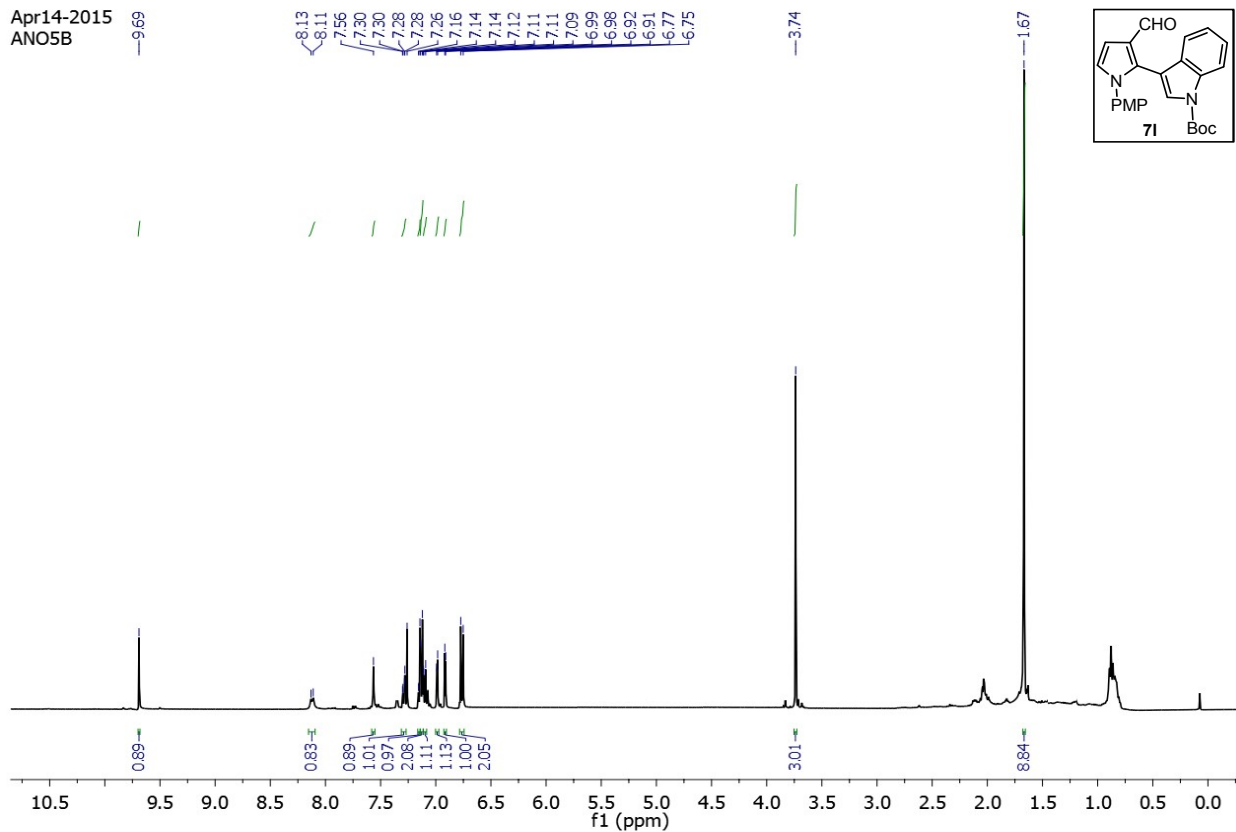




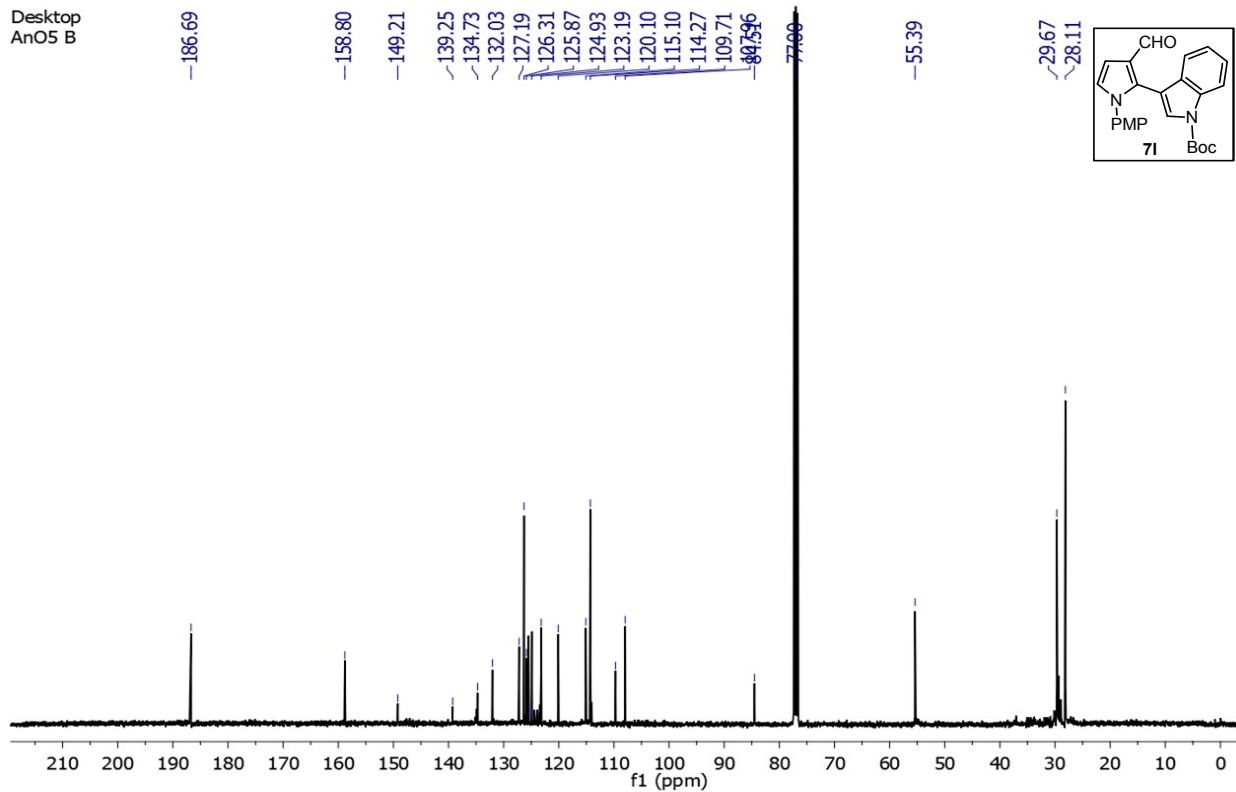




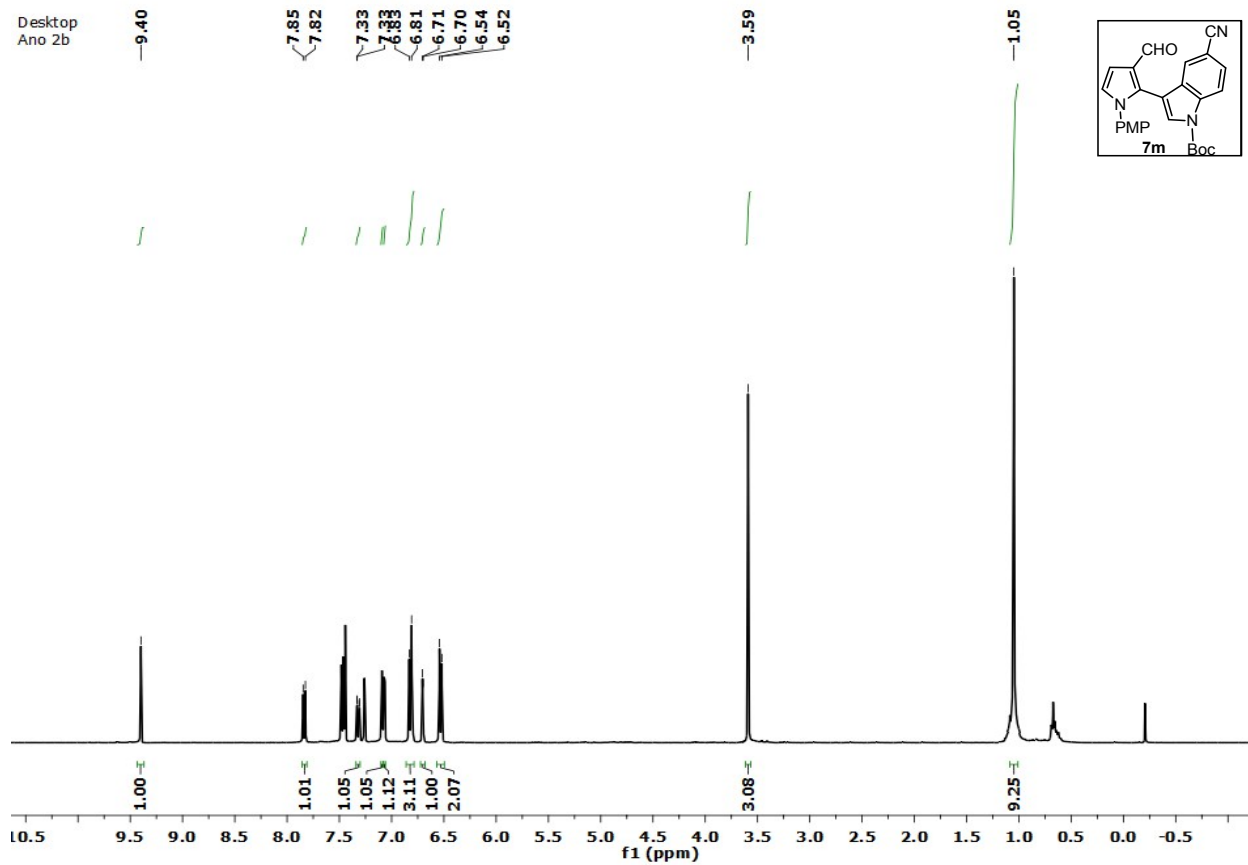
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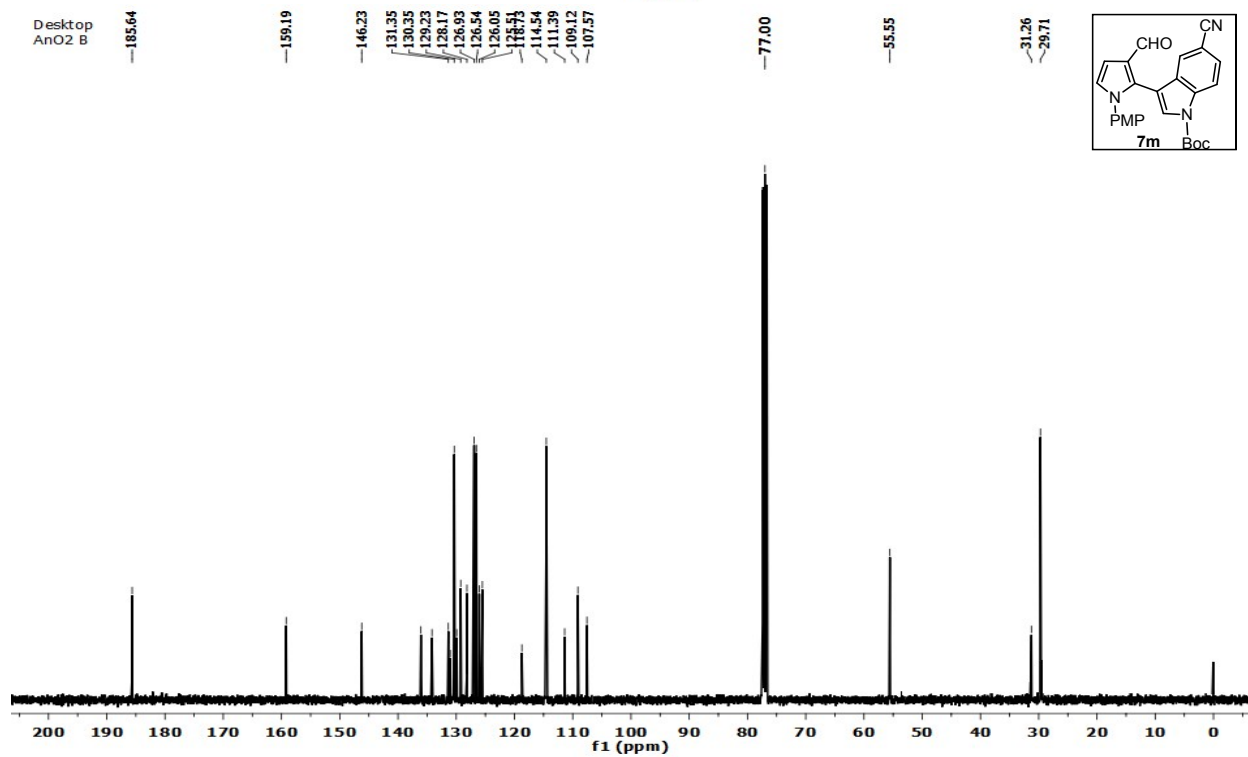
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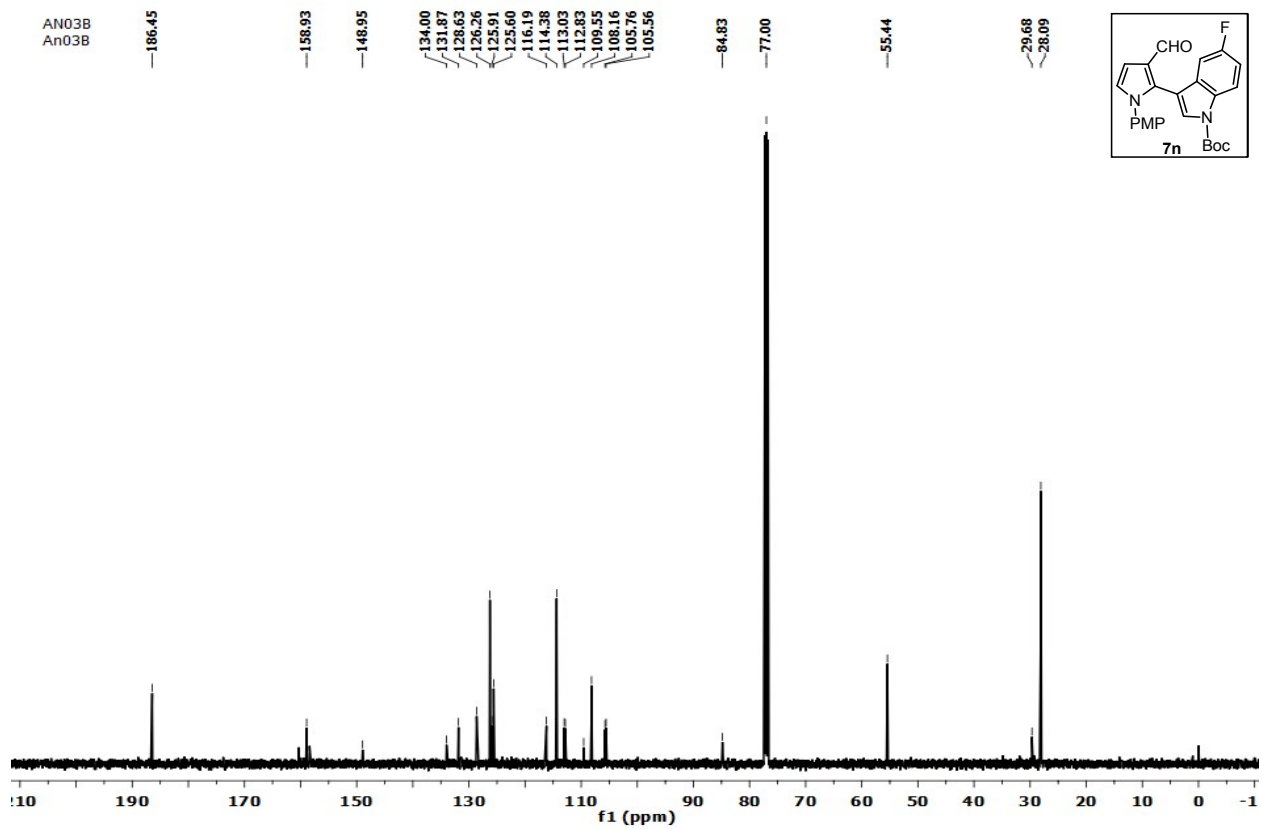
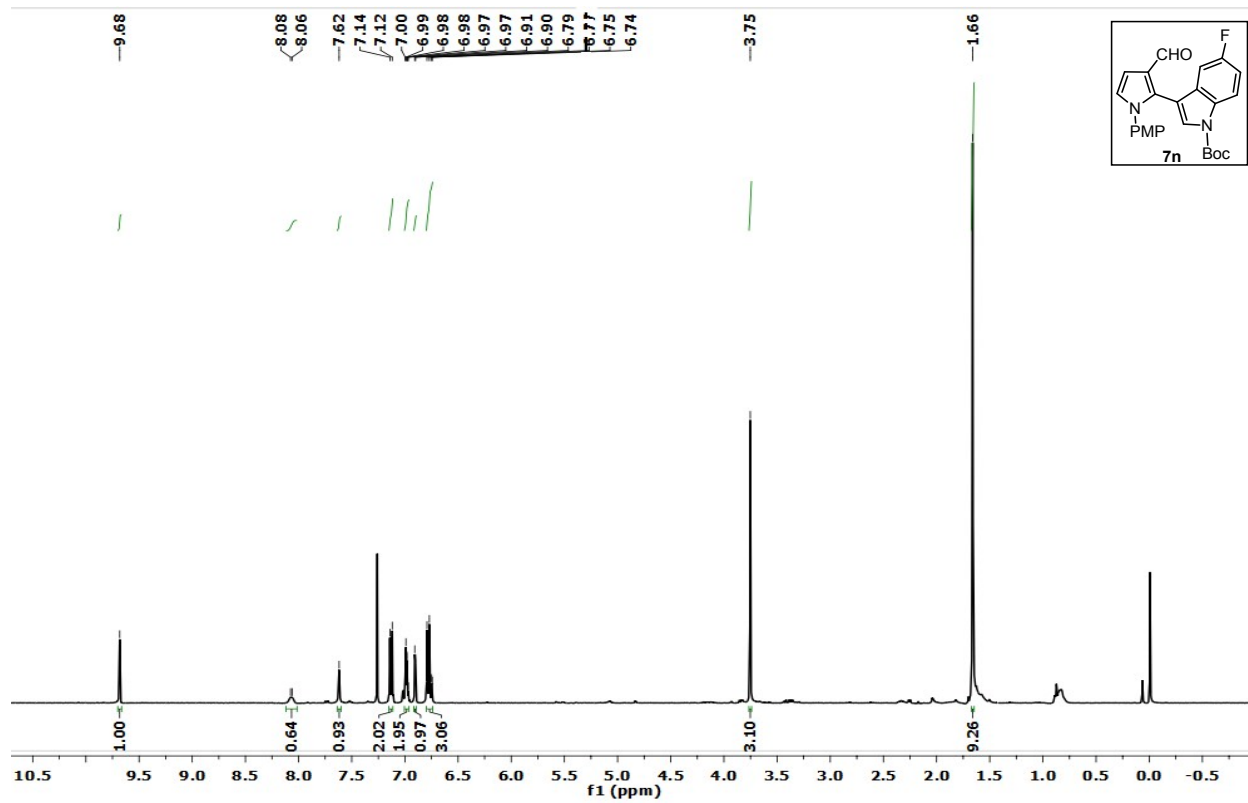


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Ano 2b

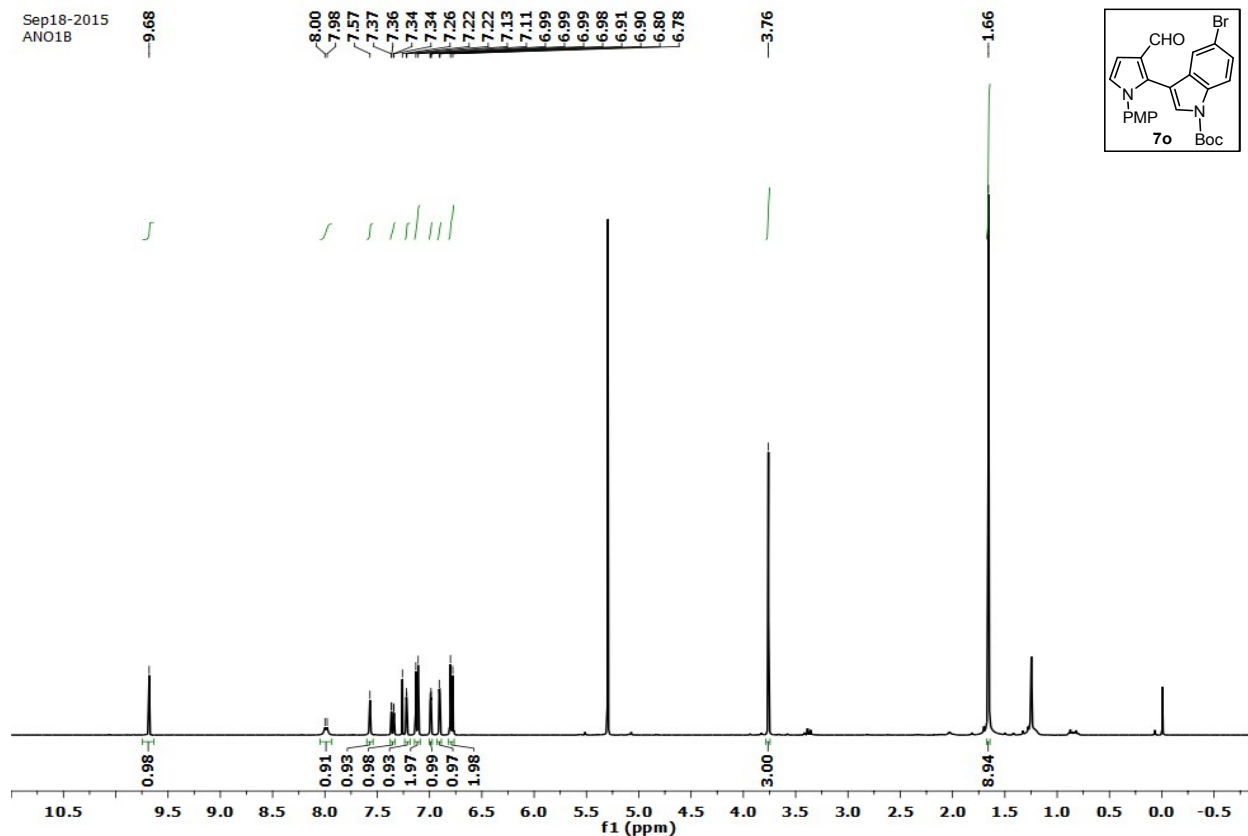


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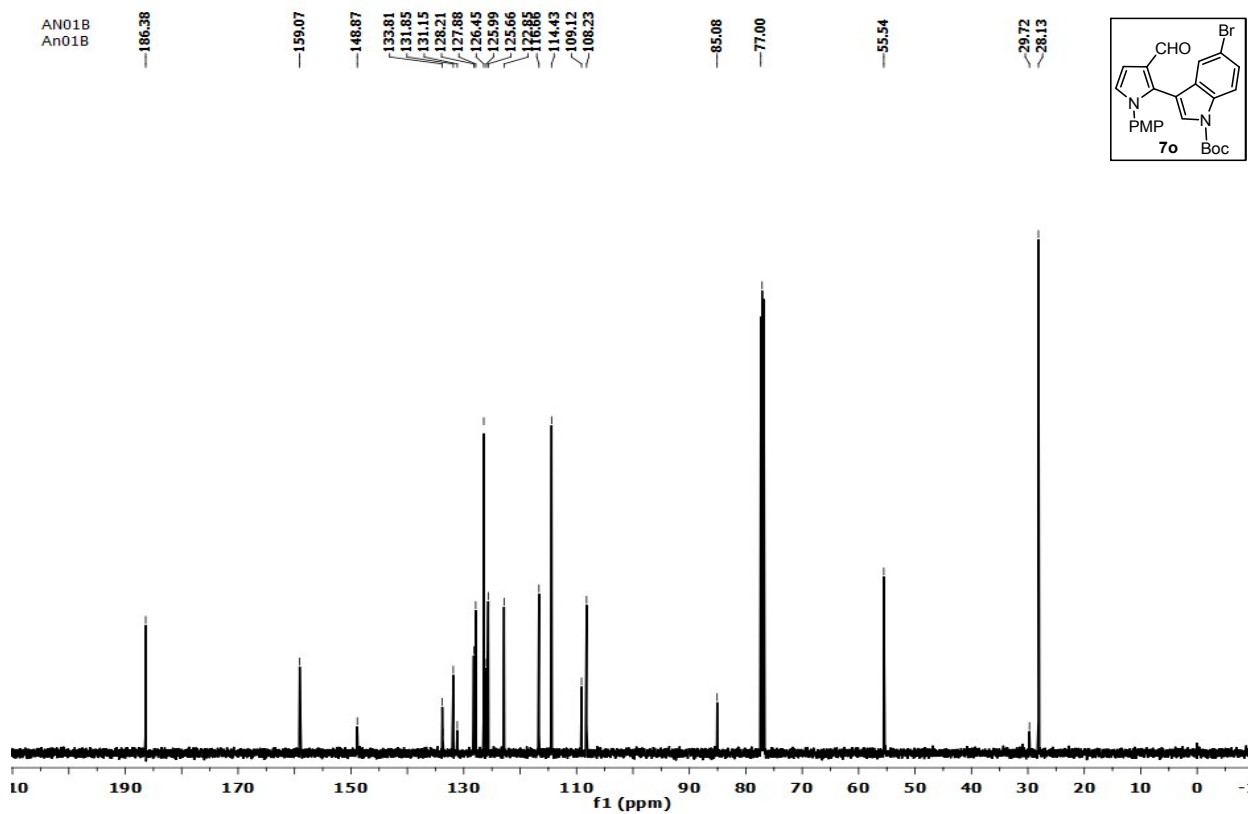


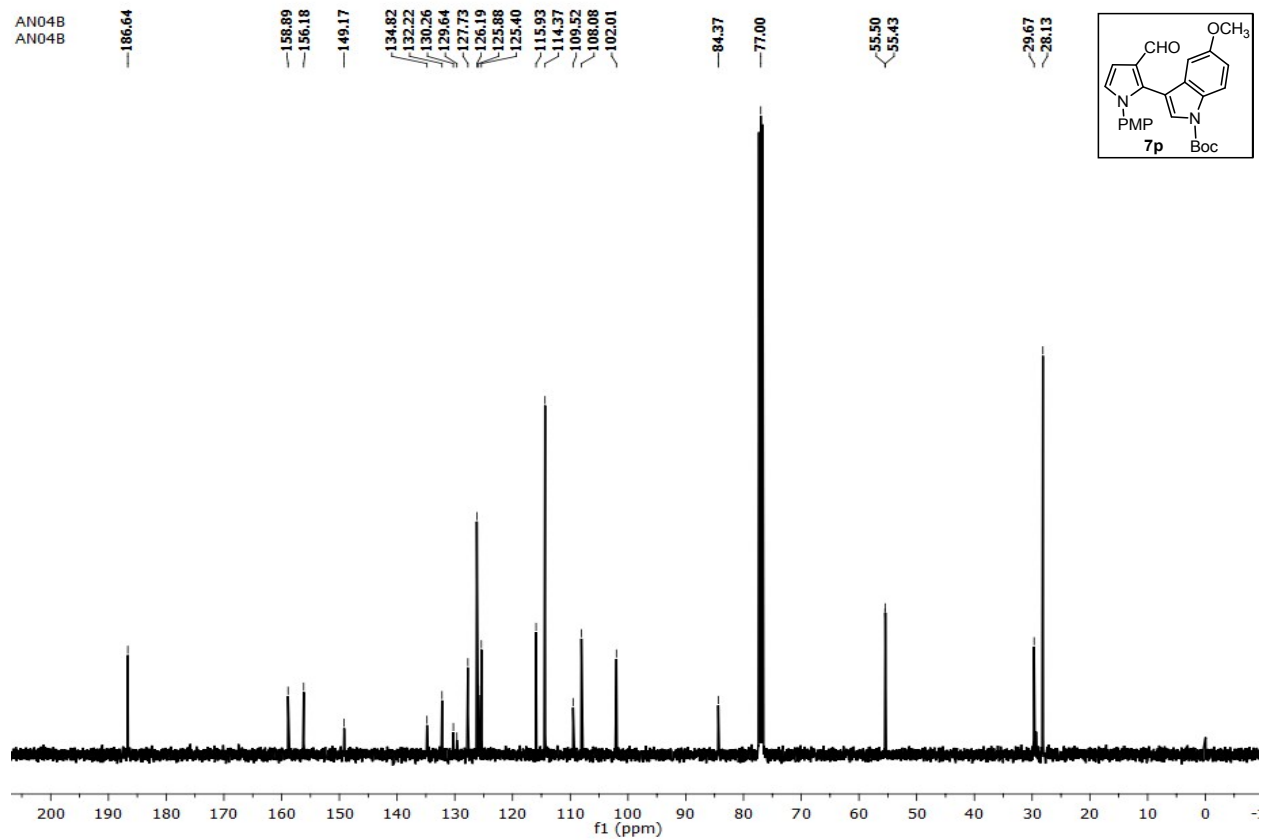
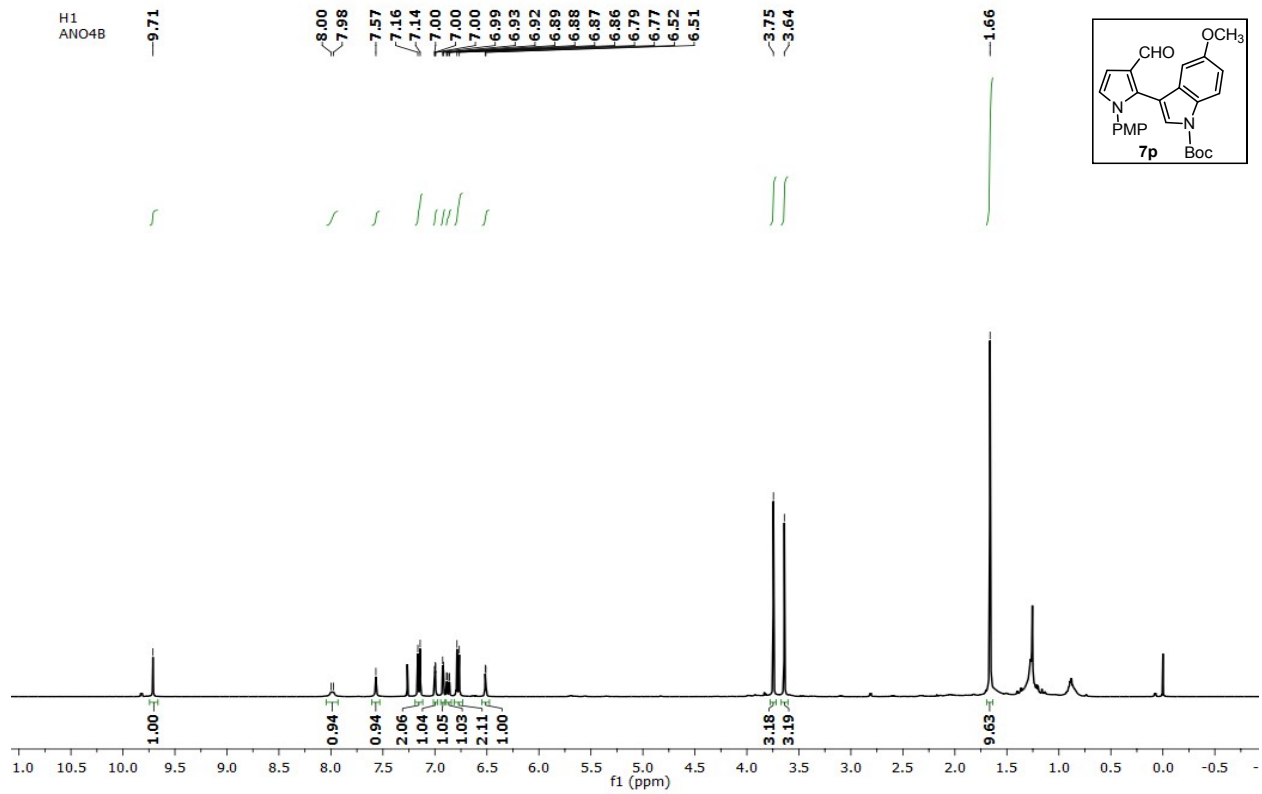


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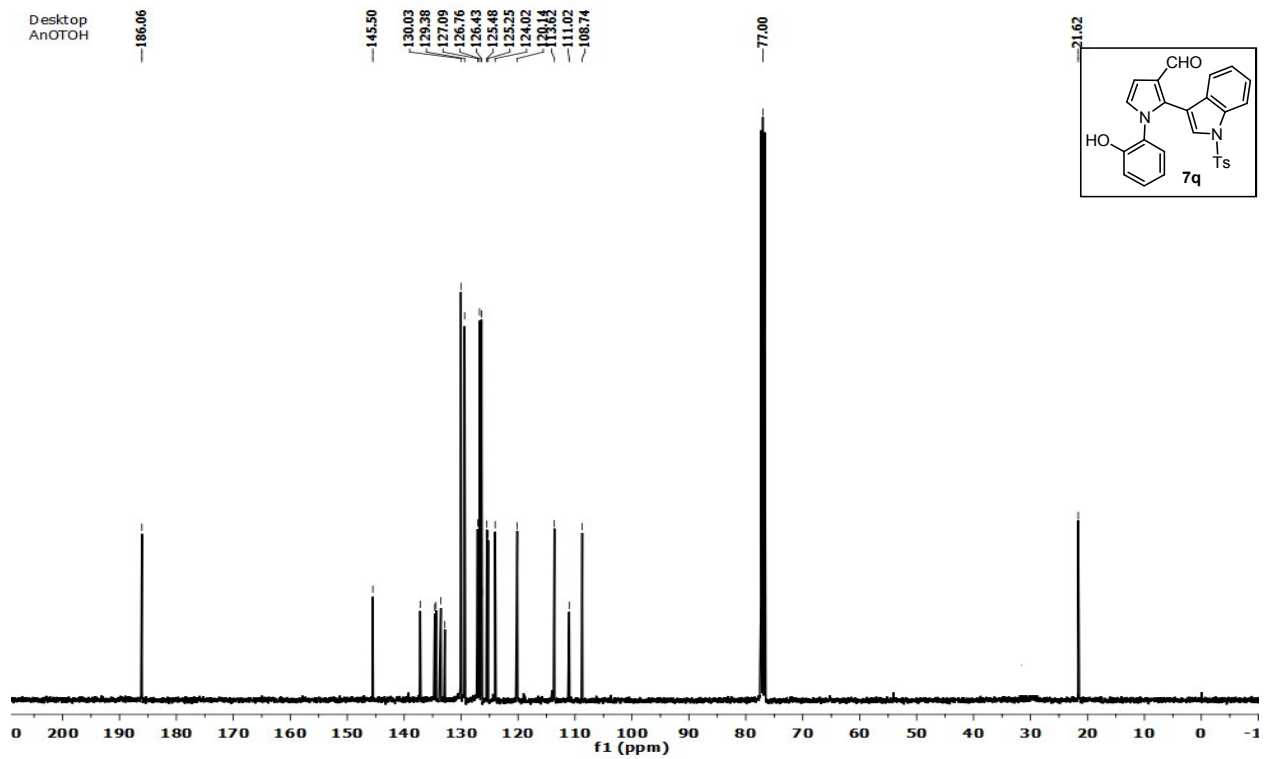
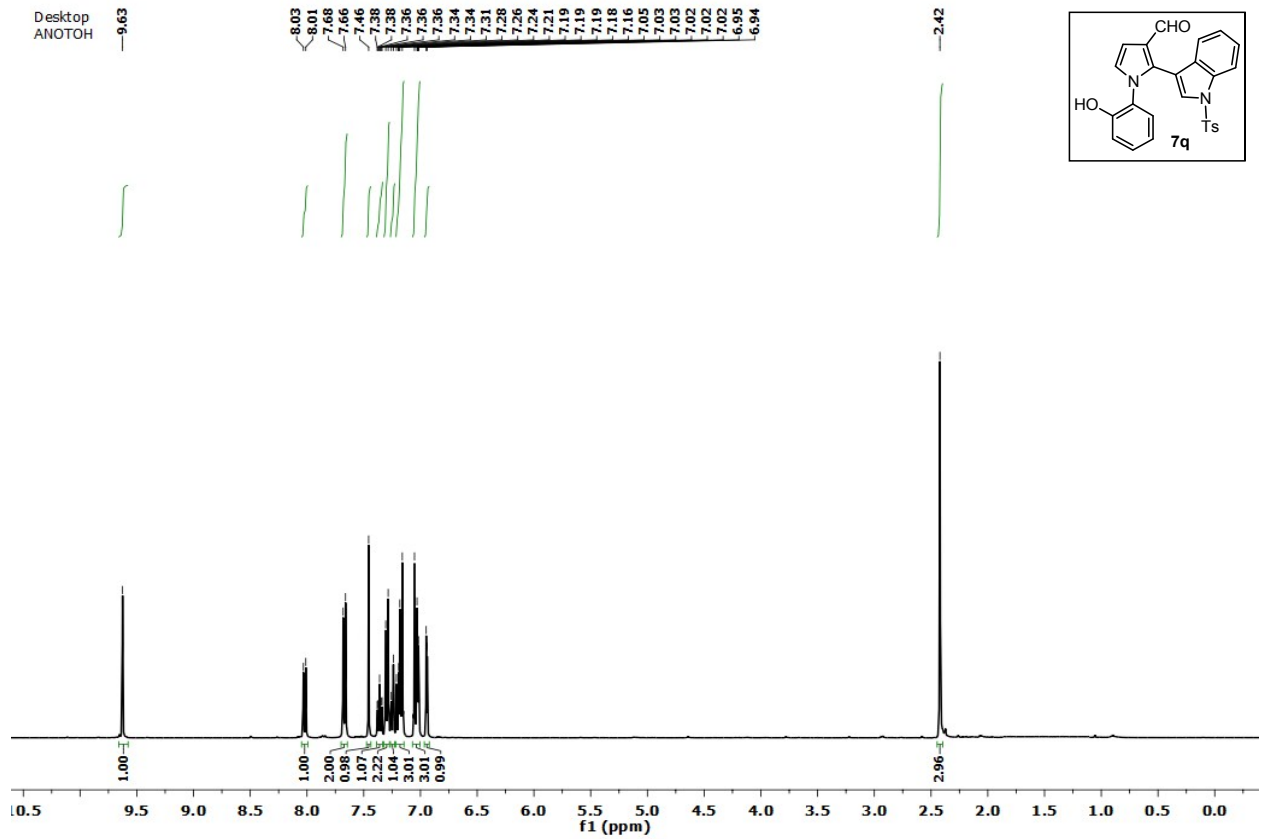


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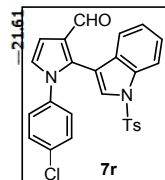
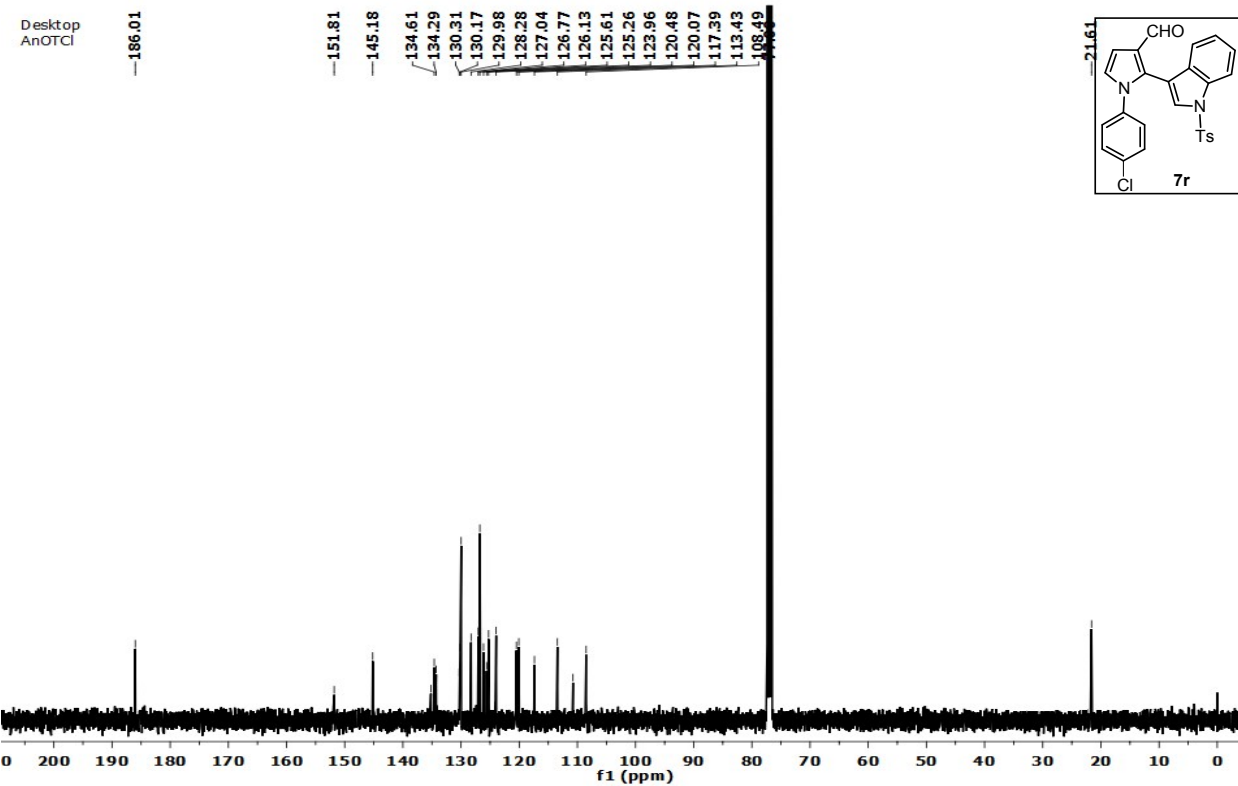
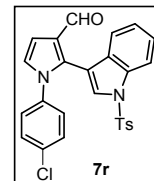
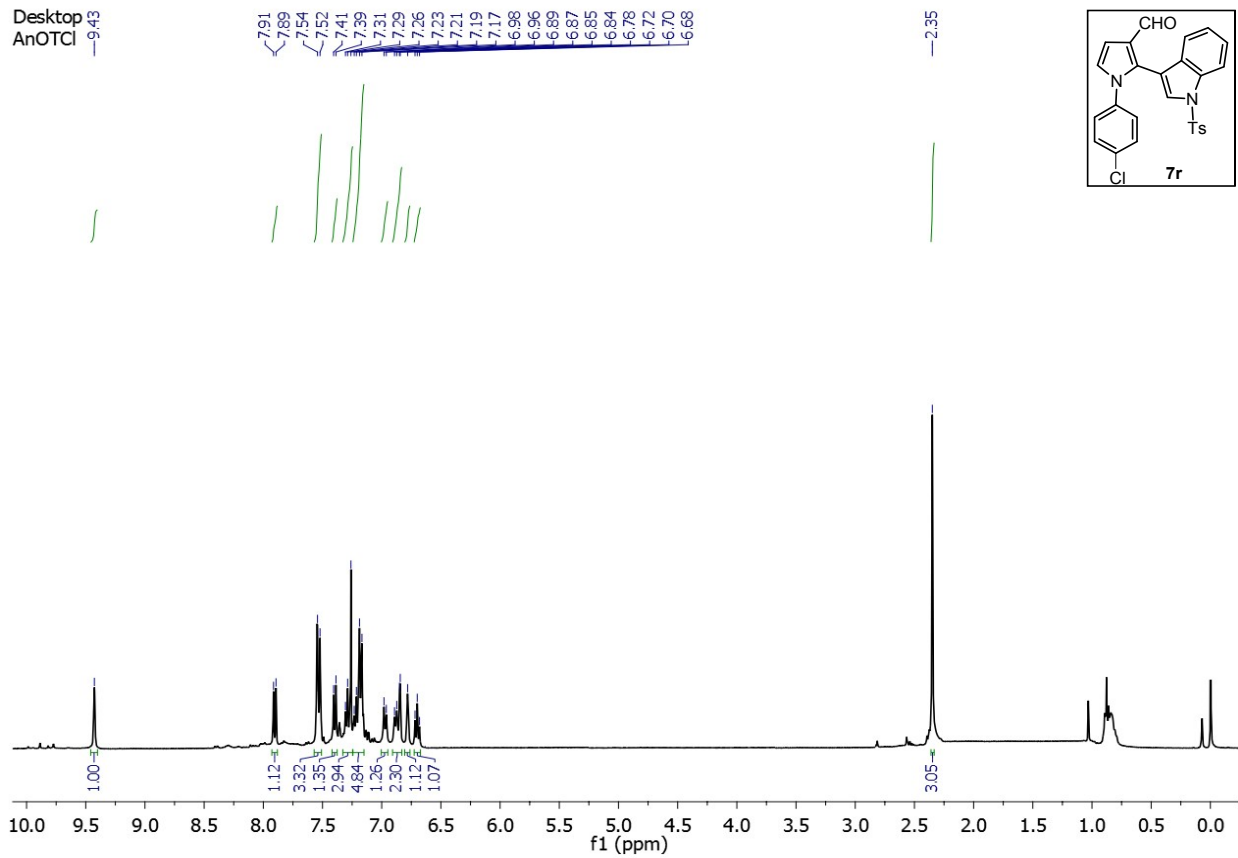


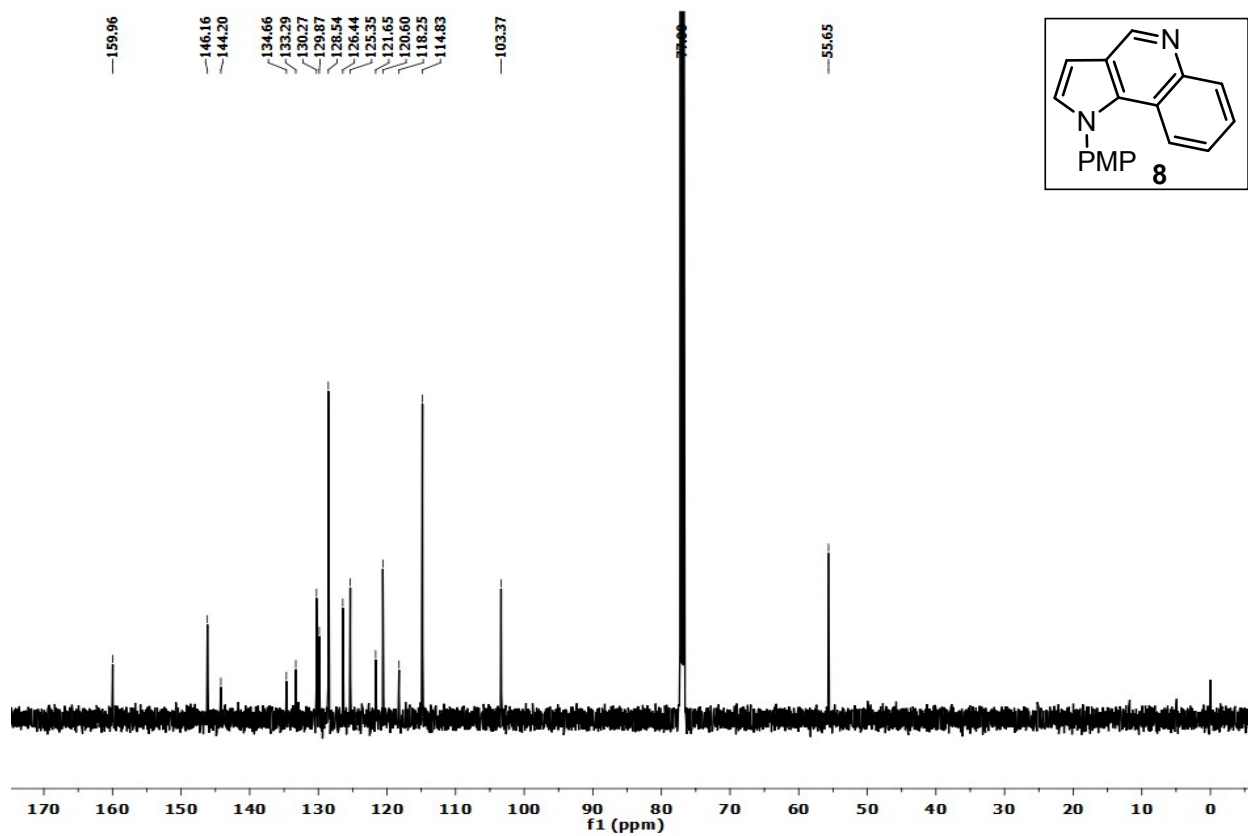
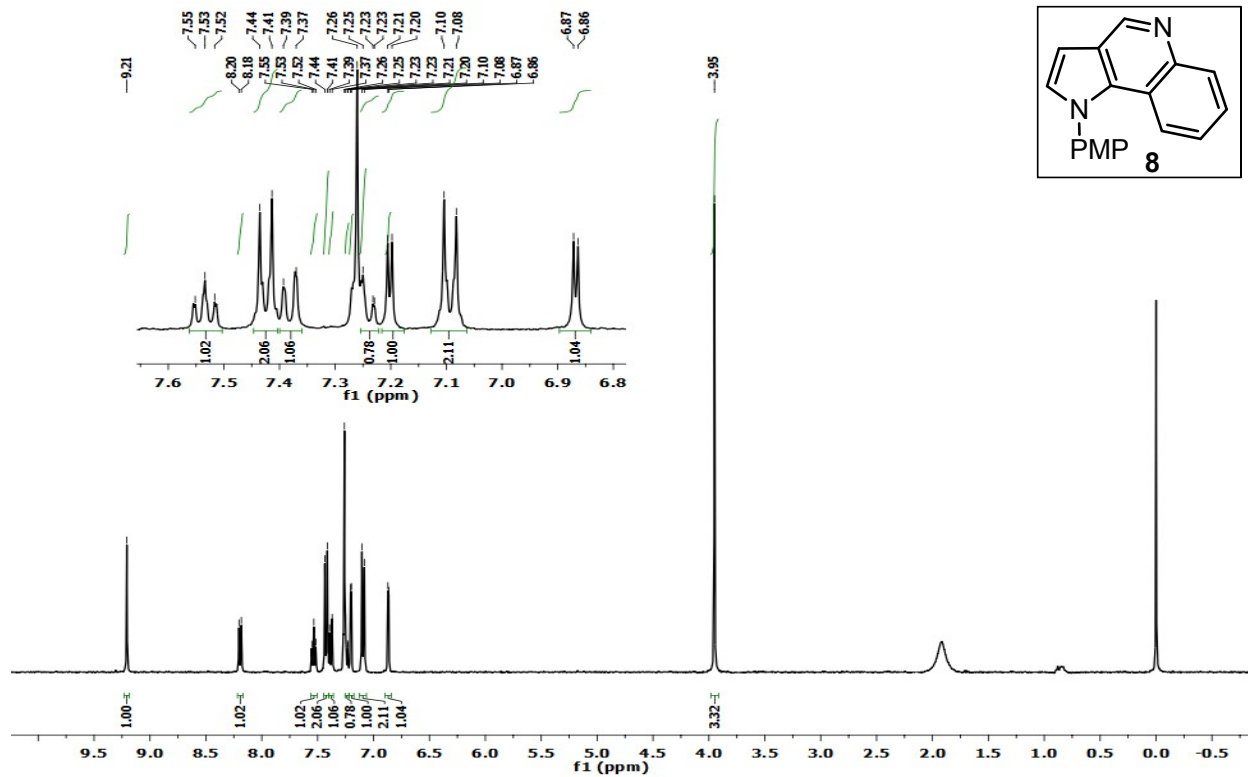


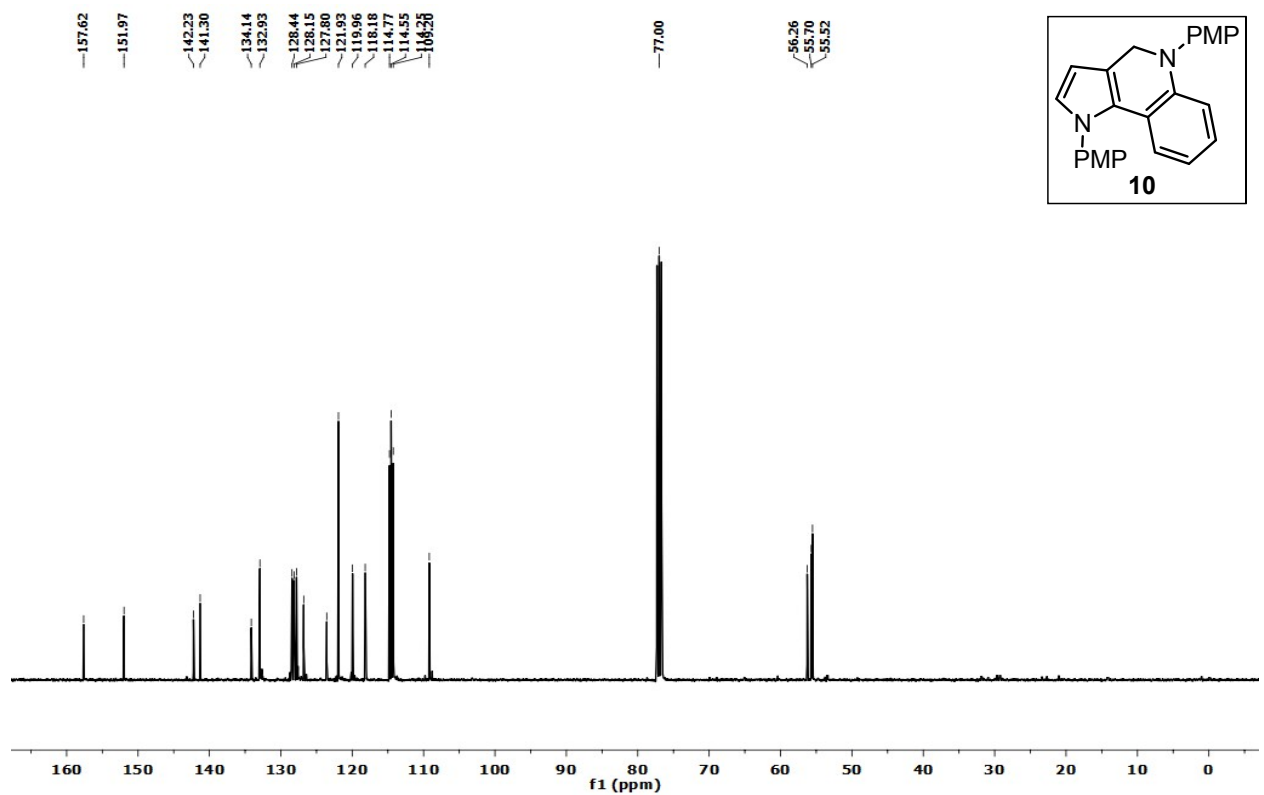
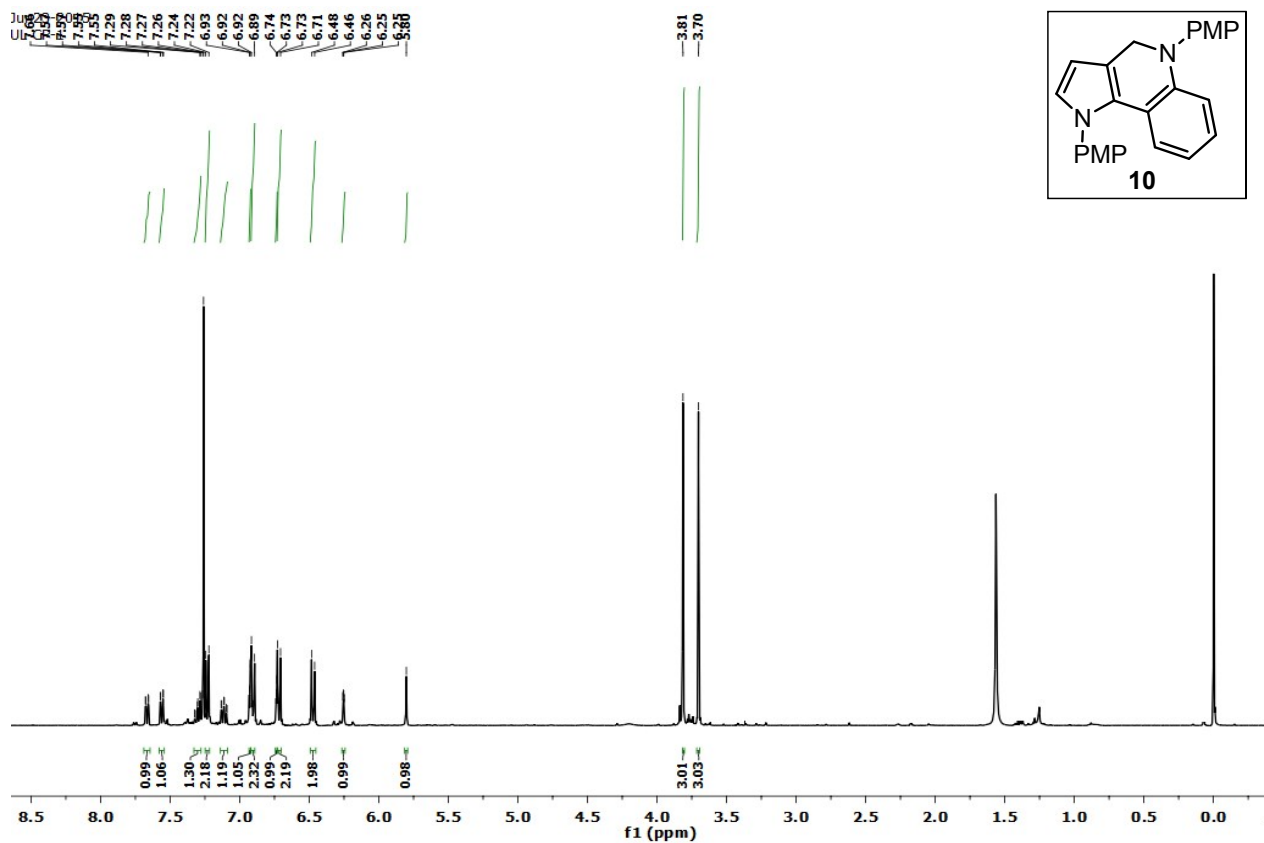


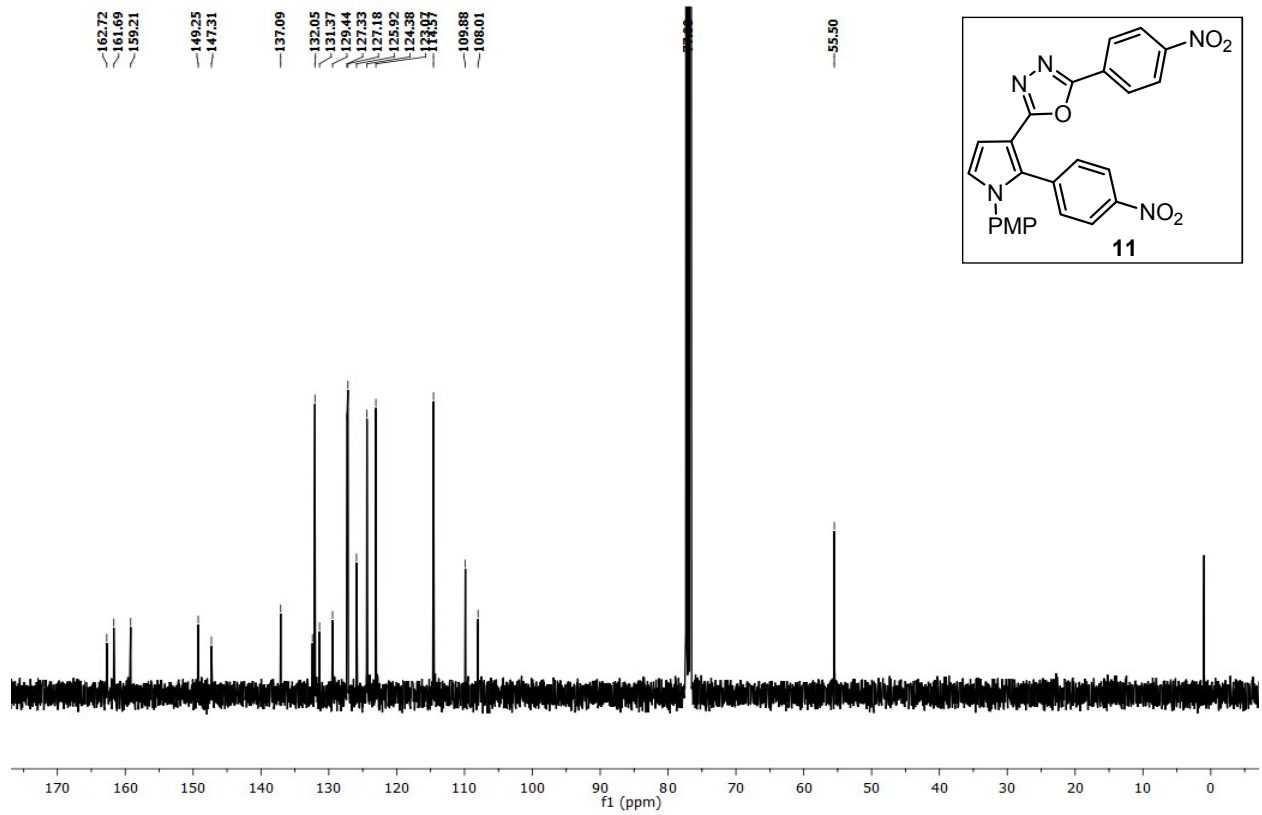
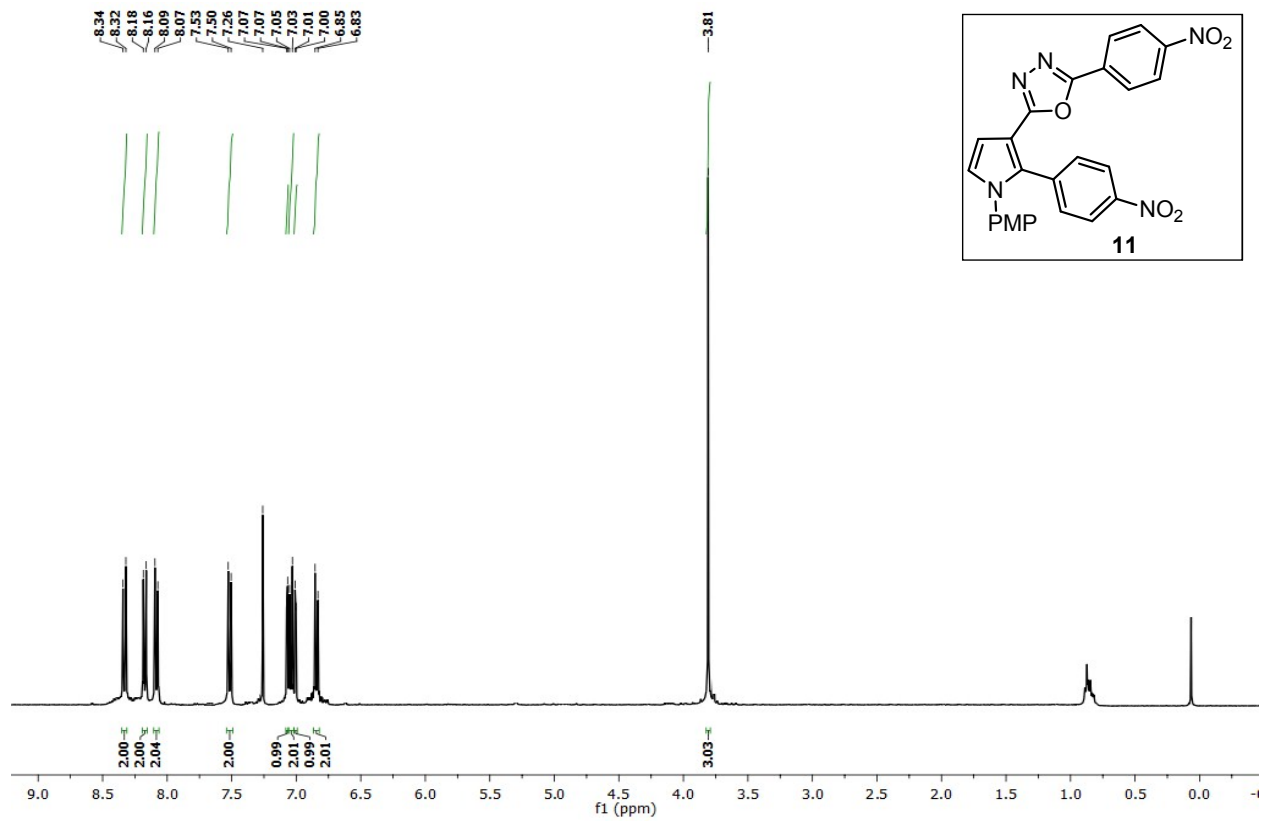


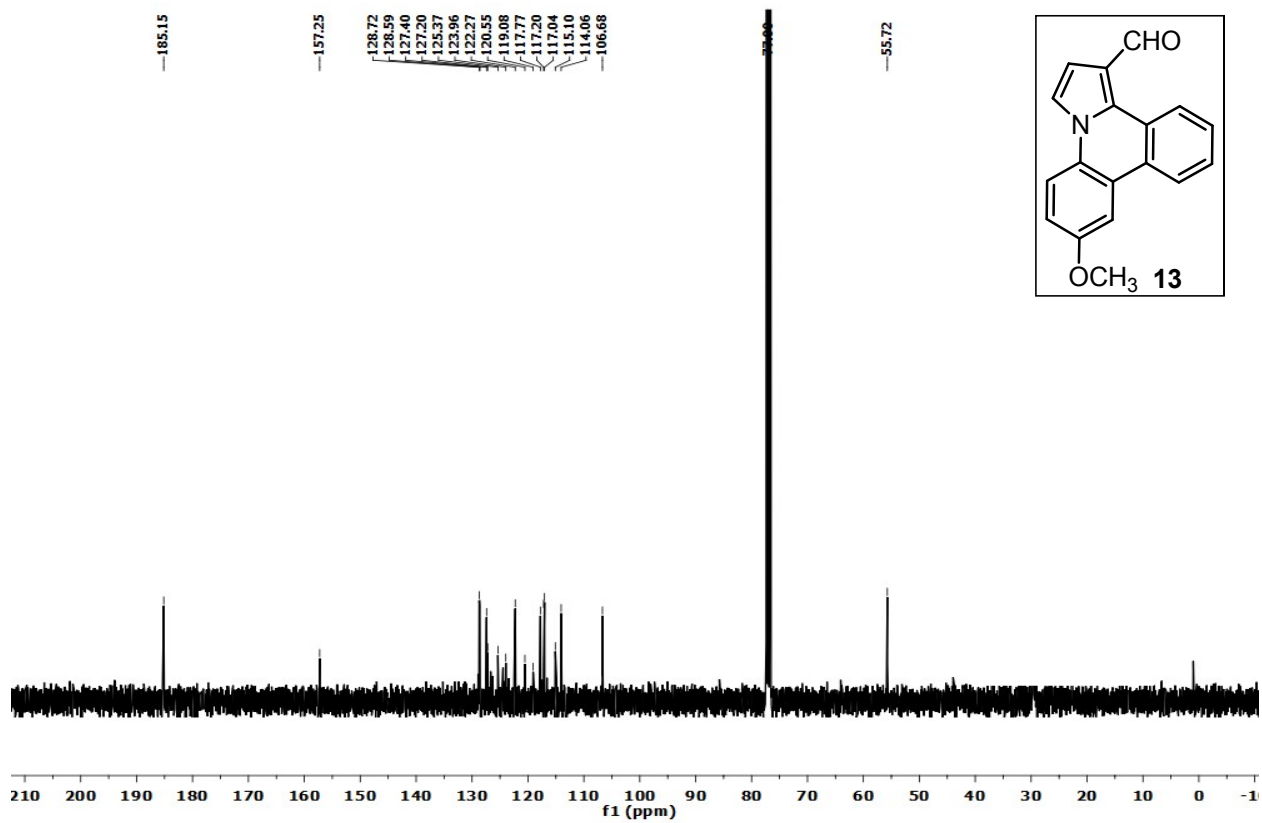
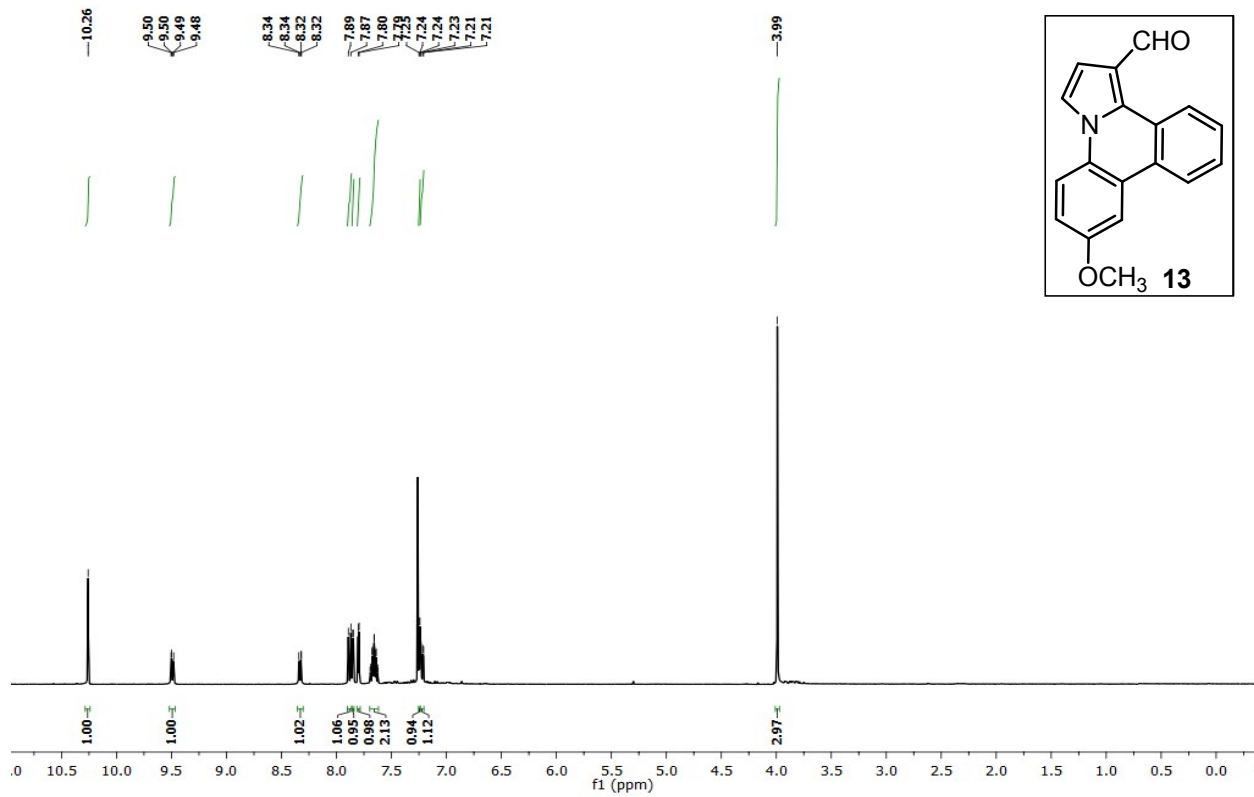
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AnOTCI



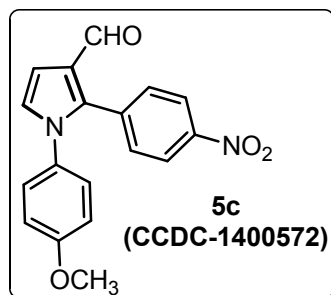








### Crystal structure of 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbaldehyde (5c):



The compound 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbaldehyde, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group P2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub> with the unit-cell parameters: a= 8.0230(6), b= 10.5211(8), c= 18.4479(16) Å and Z = 4. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods using single-crystal X-ray diffraction data collected at room temperature and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures to a final R-value of 0.0511 for 1184 observed reflections.

### Crystal structure determination and refinement

X-ray intensity data of 4243 reflections (of which 1762 unique) were collected on *X'calibur* CCD area-detector diffractometer equipped with graphite monochromated MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The crystal used for data collection was of dimensions 0.30 x 0.20 x 0.20 mm. The cell dimensions were determined by least-squares fit of angular settings of 1096 reflections in the  $\theta$  range 3.85 to 25.01°. The intensities were measured by  $\omega$  scan mode for  $\theta$  ranges 3.84 to 26.00°. 1184 reflections were treated as observed ( $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ). Data were corrected for Lorentz, polarisation and absorption factors. The structure was solved by direct methods using SHELXS97 [1]. All non-hydrogen atoms of the molecule were located in the best E-map. Full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out using SHELXL97 [1]. The final refinement cycles converged to an R = 0.0511 and wR ( $F^2$ ) = 0.0913 for the observed data. Residual electron densities ranged from  $-0.194 < \Delta\rho < 0.143\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ . Atomic scattering factors were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1992, Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4). The crystallographic data are summarized in Table 1. The geometry of the molecule was calculated using the WinGX [3], PARST [4] and PLATON [5] softwares.

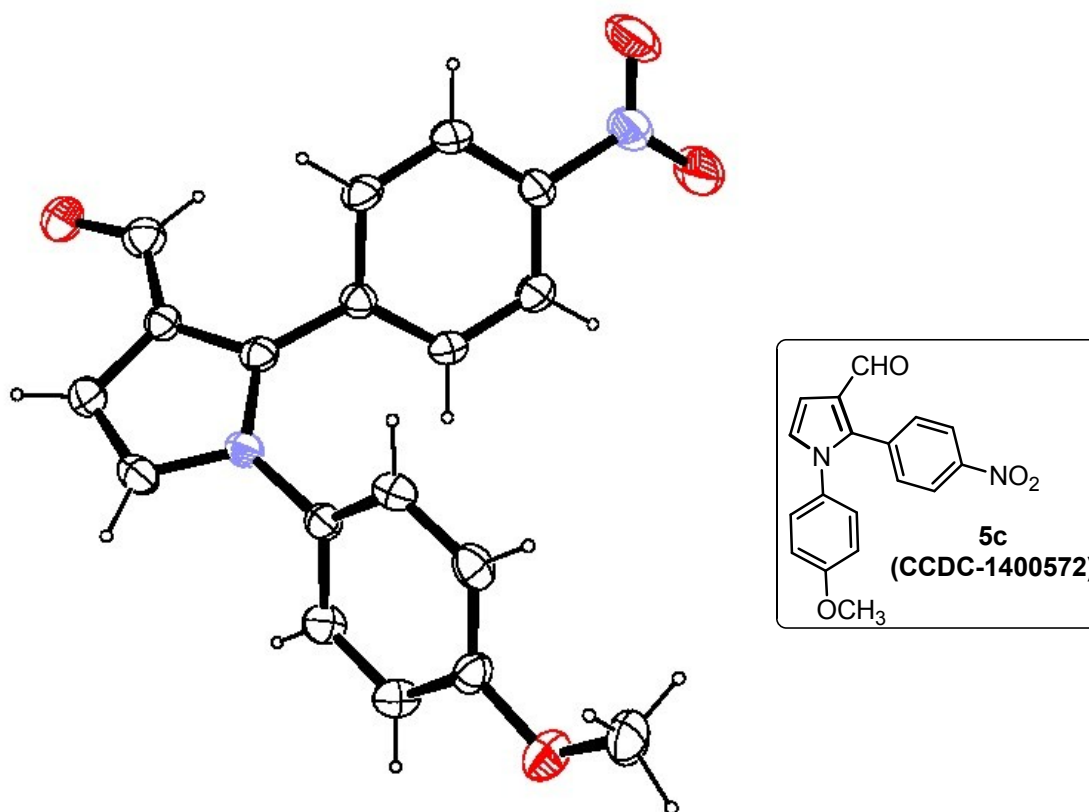
**Table 1:** Crystal and experimental data

CCDC	1400572
Crystal description	white block

Crystal size	0.3 X 0.2 X 0.2 mm
Empirical formula	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Formula weight	322.31
Radiation, Wavelength	Mo K $\alpha$ , 0.71073 Å
Unit cell dimensions	a= 8.0230(6), b= 10.5211(8), c= 18.4479(16) Å
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub>
Unit cell volume	1557.2(2)
No. of molecules per unit cell, Z	4
Temperature	293(2) K
Absorption coefficient	0.099 mm <sup>-1</sup>
F(000)	672
Scan mode	$\omega$ scan
$\theta$ range for entire data collection	3.84 < $\theta$ < 26.00
Range of indices	h= -8 to 9, k= -5 to 12, l= -13 to 22
Reflections collected / unique	4243/ 1762
Reflections observed (I > 2 $\sigma$ (I))	1184
R <sub>int</sub>	0.0390
R <sub>sigma</sub>	0.0639
Structure determination	Direct methods
Refinement	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>
No. of parameters refined	218
Final R	0.0511
wR(F <sup>2</sup> )	0.0913
Weight	1/[ $\sigma^2(F_o^2)$ + (0.0412 P) <sup>2</sup> +0.0000P] Where P=[F <sub>o</sub> <sup>2</sup> +2F <sub>c</sub> <sup>2</sup> ] / 3
Goodness-of-fit	1.032



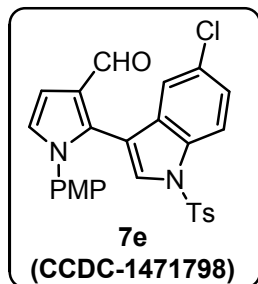
Final residual electron density	-0.194 <math><\Delta\rho < 0.143\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}</math>
Measurement	<i>X'calibur system-Oxford diffraction make, U.K</i>
Software for structure solution:	SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008)
Software for refinement:	SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008)
Software for molecular plotting:	ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) PLATON
Software for geometrical calculation	PLATON (Spek, 2009) PARST (Nardelli, 1995)



**Figure 1** ORTEP view of the molecule with displacement ellipsoids drawn at 40%.

H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

## 2-(5-chloro-1-tosyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carbaldehyde (7e):



The compound 2-(5-chloro-1-tosyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carbaldehyde, C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>21</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/n with the following unit cell parameters:  $a=9.9462$  (7),  $b=15.4122$  (9),  $c=15.2477$  (11) Å,  $\beta=96.432$  (7)° and  $Z=4$ . The crystal structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full matrix least-squares procedure to a final R value of 0.051 for 2862 observed reflections.

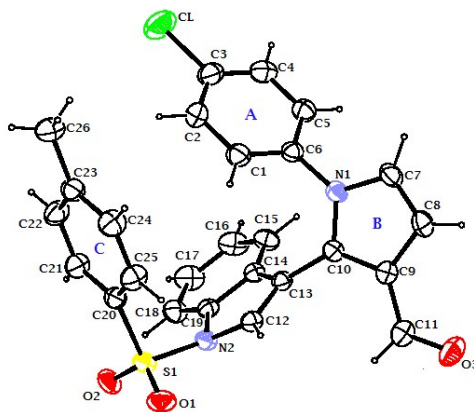
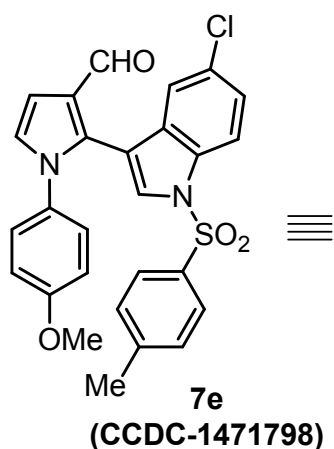
### Crystal structure determination and refinement

X-ray intensity data consisting of 10516 reflections were collected at 293(2) K and 4546 reflections were found unique. A crystal of dimensions 0.30 x 0.20 x 0.20 mm was used for data collection on Xcalibur CCD area-detector diffractometer, equipped with graphite monochromated MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=0.71073$  Å) [6]. The intensities were measured by  $\omega$  scan mode for  $\theta$  ranges 3.7 to 26.0°. A total number of 2862 reflections were treated as observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]. Data were corrected for Lorentz-polarization and absorption factors. The structure was solved by direct methods using SHELXS97 [1]. All non-hydrogen atoms of the molecule were located in the best E-map. All the hydrogen atoms were geometrically fixed and allowed to ride on the corresponding non-H atoms with C-H = 0.93-0.94 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ , except for the methyl groups where  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . The refinement cycles converged the structure to a final  $R$ -factor of 0.0513 ( $wR(F^2) = 0.1128$ ) for the 2862 observed reflections. Residual electron densities ranges from -0.271 to 0.270 eÅ<sup>-3</sup>. Atomic scattering factors were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1992, Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4) [7].

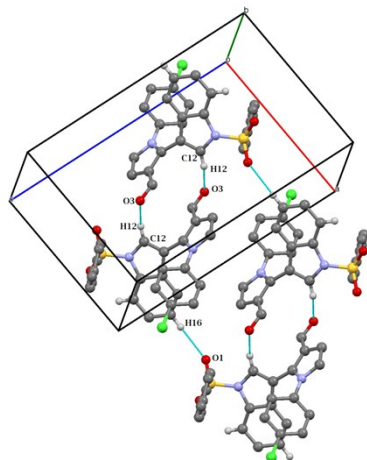
An ORTEP [8] view of the compound with atomic labelling scheme is shown in Figure 1. The geometry of the molecule was calculated using the PARST [4] and PLATON [5] software. Crystal data, along with data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1. Selected bond lengths, bond angles and torsion angles are given in Table 2. The geometry of intra and inter molecular interactions is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Crystal and experimental Data.**

Chemical formula	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S
CCDC No.	1471798
$M_r$	474.94
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, $p2_1/n$
Temperature (K)	293
$a, b, c$ (Å)	9.9462 (7), 15.4122 (9), 15.2477 (11)
$\beta$ (°)	96.432 (7)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	2322.7 (3)
$Z$	4
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.29
Crystal size (mm)	0.30 × 0.20 × 0.20
$T_{\min}, T_{\max}$	0.625, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections	10516, 4546, 2862
$R_{\text{int}}$	0.041
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\text{max}}$ (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.617
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.051, 0.113, 1.02
No. of reflections	4546
No. of parameters	311
No. of restraints	0
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.28, -0.27



**Figure 2:** ORTEP view of the molecule with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 40% probability level. H atoms are shown as small sphere of arbitrary radii.



**Figure 3:** A dimer formed by intermolecular C-H...O hydrogen bonds

#### References:

1. Sheldrick GM (2008) *Acta Cryst A*64: 112
2. Farrugia LJ (1997) *J Appl Cryst* 30:565
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4. Nardelli M (1995) *J Appl Cryst* 28:659
5. Spek AL (2009) *Acta Cryst D*65: 148–155.
6. Oxford Diffraction (2010). *CrysAlis PRO*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, England.
7. International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4, A J C Wilson, Editor, Boston, Kluwer Academic Press, Vol. C, 1992.
8. Farrugia, L. J. (2012). *J. Appl. Cryst.*45, 849–854.