

Article

Synthesis and Chemical Characterisation of Some New Diheteroaryl Thienothiophene Derivatives

Yahia Nasser Mabkhot *, Abdullah Mohammad Al-Majid and Abdullah S. Alamary

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: yahia@ksu.edu.sa.

Received: 10 June 2011; in revised form: 15 August 2011 / Accepted: 5 September 2011 /

Published: 8 September 2011

Abstract: Treatment of 1-(5-acetyl-3,4-dimethylthieno[2,3-b]thiophene-2yl)ethanone (**1**) with dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal afforded enaminone derivative **2**, which reacted with amino derivatives to give the corresponding bis-pyrimidine, bis-pyrazole, bis-triazolo-pyrimidine and bis-benzoimidazopyrimidine derivatives.

Keywords: bis-heterocycles; DMF-DMA; bis-pyrimidine; bis-pyrazole; bis-triazolo pyrimidine

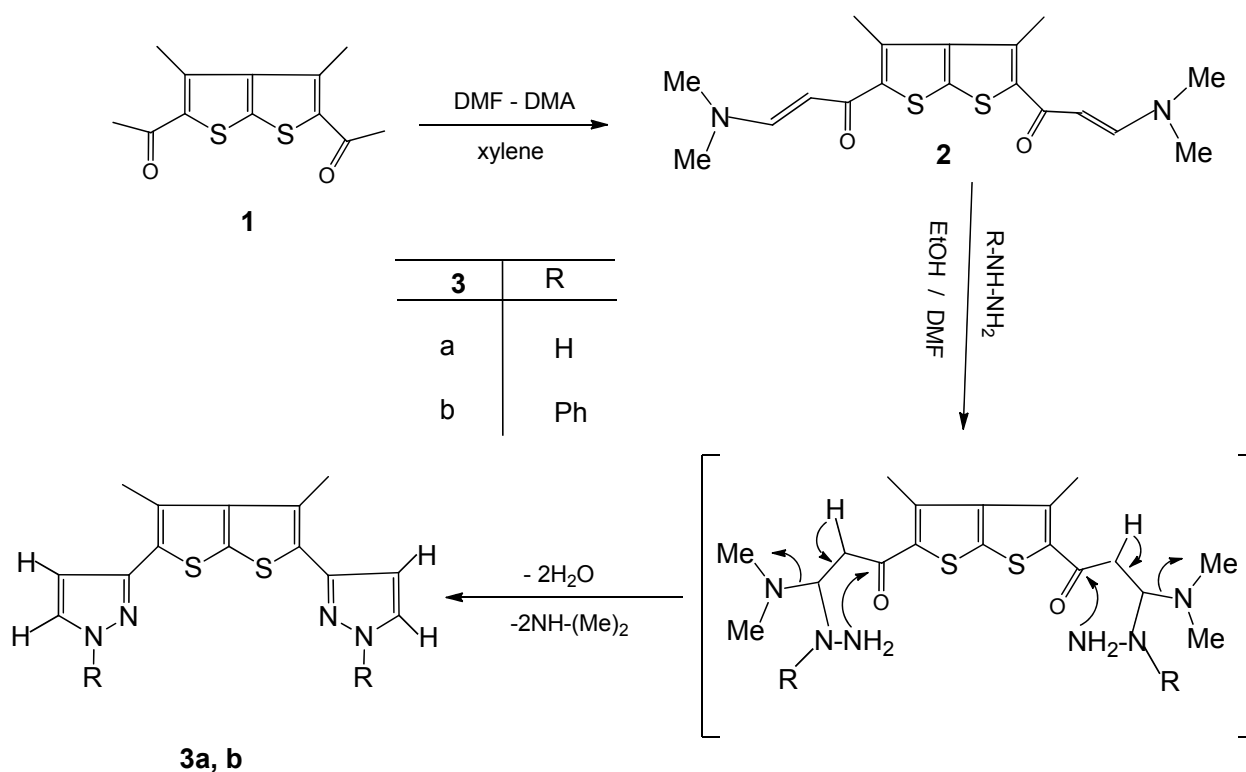
1. Introduction

In the last 30 years, annulated heterocyclic systems have attracted considerable attention both from a theoretical standpoint and in view of their various practical applications [1-14]. Enaminones are valuable intermediates in synthetic organic chemistry [15-18], and Mabkhot and others [19-26] have reported a variety of syntheses of heteroaromatics developed using functionally substituted enaminones as readily obtainable building blocks possessing multiple electrophilic and nucleophilic moieties. This study was undertaken in continuation of our interest in the chemical and biological properties of thienothiophene derivatives [27-29] and our work aimed at the synthesis of a variety of heterocyclic systems for biological and pharmacological evaluation, we have found that 1-(5-acetyl-3,4-dimethylthieno[2,3-b]-thiophene-2-yl) ethanone (**1**) is a versatile, readily accessible building block for the synthesis of several new bis-heterocyclic compounds.

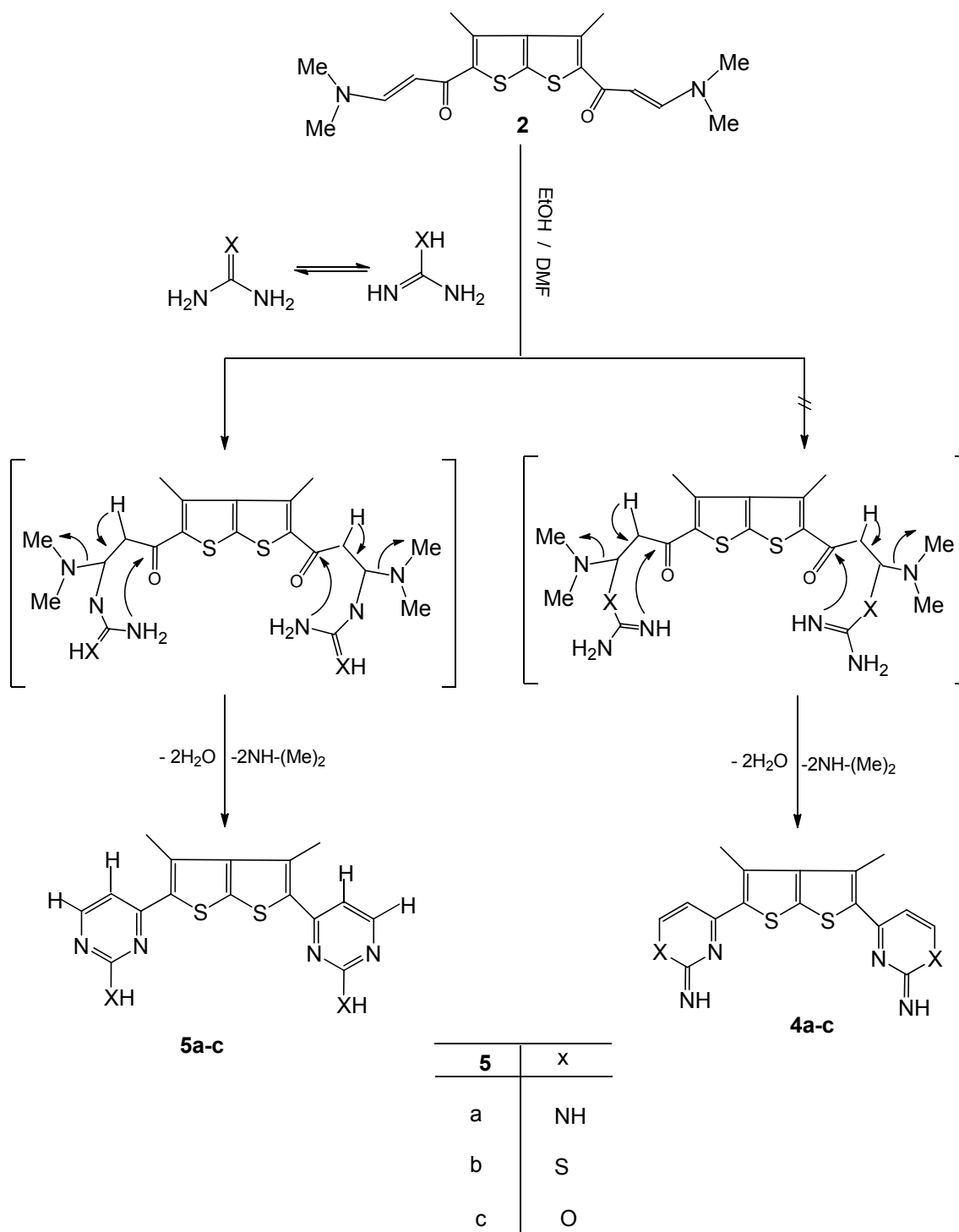
2. Results and Discussion

Treatment of 1-(5-acetyl-3,4-dimethylthieno[2,3-b]thiophene-2-yl)ethanone (**1**) with dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (DMF-DMA) in refluxing ethanol afforded 1,1'-(3,4-dimethylthieno[2,3-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl)-bis(3(dimethylamino)prop-2-en-1-one) (**2**) in high yield (Scheme 1). The ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound **2**, revealed ten carbon types. The ^1H -NMR spectrum displayed a singlet at δ 2.22 due to methyl protons, a singlet at δ 2.82 due to the *N,N*-dimethyl protons and at δ 5.36, 5.40 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 16$), 7.62, 7.66 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 1$) due to olefinic protons. The mass spectrum revealed a molecular ion peak at m/z 363, corresponding to $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$. When compound **2** was treated with hydrazine hydrate or phenylhydrazine in refluxing ethanol/DMF the novel products **3a,b** were obtained, respectively, which then undergo intramolecular cyclization and subsequent aromatization via the loss of dimethylamine and water molecules (Scheme 1). The structures of the latter products were deduced from their elemental analyses and spectral data. The ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound **3a**, for example, revealed signals at δ 5.47 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 5.5$), 7.86 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 5.5$) and 13.20 characteristic of pyrazole CH protons and a NH proton, respectively.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of enaminone **2** and pyrazole thienothiophene derivatives **3a,b**.



When compound **2** was treated with guanidine, thiourea and or urea in refluxing EtOH/DMF, the expected derivatives **4a-c** were not obtained, and rather the novel bis-thienothiophene derivatives **5a-c** were formed, which then undergo intramolecular cyclization and subsequent aromatization via the loss of dimethylamine and water molecules under the reaction conditions to give **5a-c**, as depicted in Scheme 2.

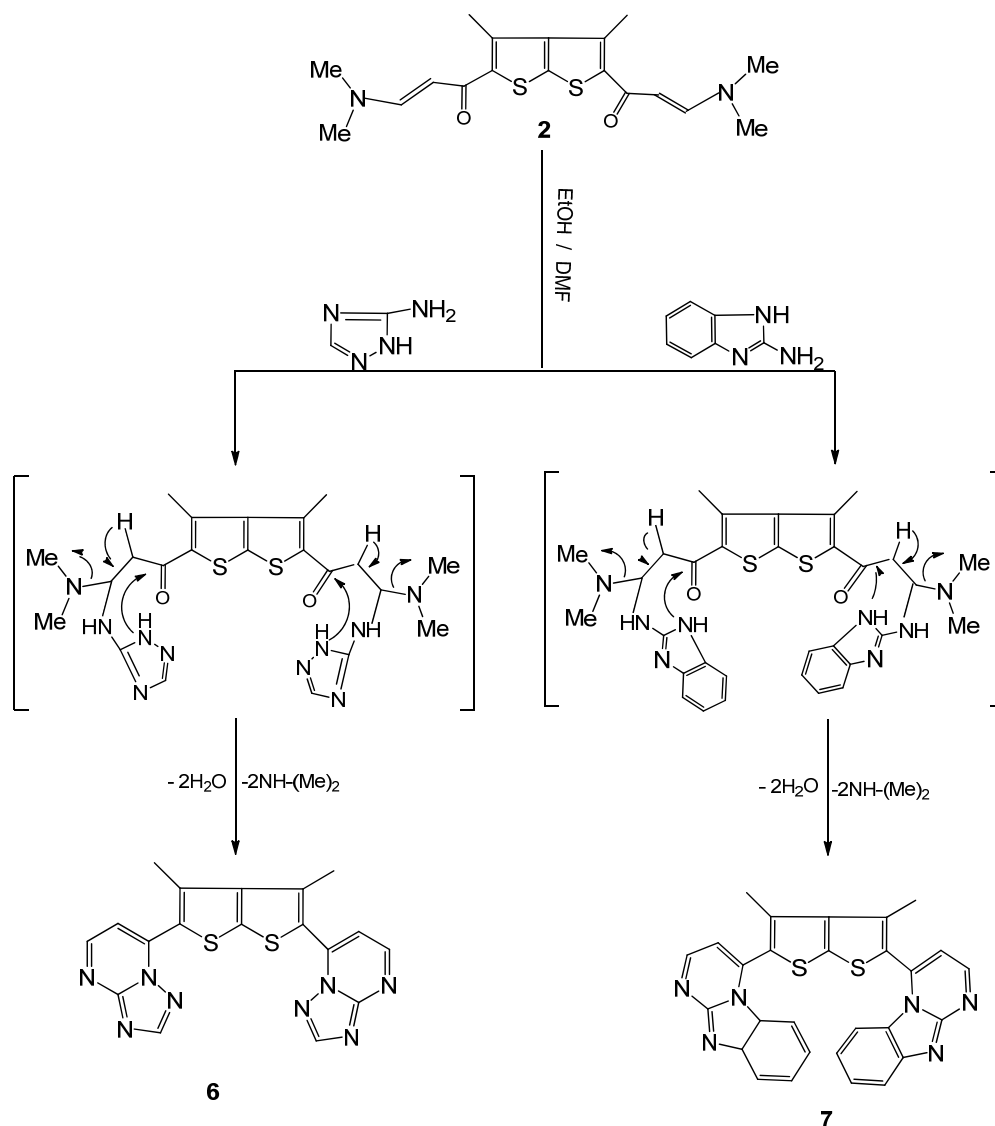
Scheme 2. Synthesis of pyrimidine thienothiophene derivatives **5a-c**.

The structures of the latter products were deduced from their elemental analyses and spectral data. The IR spectrum of compound **5a**, for example, showed, the absence of carbonyl bands and revealed the appearance of bands in the 3,417 and 3,100 cm^{-1} region due to NH_2 groups. The structure of product **5a** was confirmed by the ^1H -NMR spectrum, which displayed a new pair of doublet signals at δ 7.83, 8.37 with $J = 12$ Hz corresponding to pyrimidine CH protons, as reported for such *E*-coupled protons [30-32]. The ^1H -NMR spectrum also revealed one singlet corresponding to a methyl group at δ 2.21, in addition to the NH_2 protons at δ 4.83 in Scheme 2. The formation of compound **5a** would involve an initial

addition of the amino group in guanidine to the activated double bond in enaminone derivative **2**, followed by deamination to an intermediate which then undergoes cyclization and aromatization via loss of water affording the final isolable product (Scheme 2).

The compound 7,7'-(3,4-dimethylthieno[2,3-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl) bis-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a] pyrimidine (**6**) was formed initially via Michael type addition followed by elimination of dimethylamine and water molecules when treatment of compound **2** with 5-amino-1,2,4-triazole in refluxing ethanol/DMF afforded in (Scheme 3).

Scheme 3. Synthesis of triazolo and benzoimidazolo pyrimidine thienothiophene derivatives **6** and **7**.



In the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra of compound **6** the CH proton appeared as a pair of doublets at 7.66/7.69 ppm (d, 2H, CH, $J = 12$ Hz), and 9.09/9.12 ppm (d, 2H, CH, $J = 12$ Hz) due to vicinal coupling with the two magnetically non-equivalent protons of the methylene group at position 5 and 6 of the pyrimidine ring. Also, the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum showed one singlet corresponding to a methyl group at δ 2.24, in addition to the CH proton of triazole at δ 8.62. The mass spectrum revealed a

molecular ion peak at m/z 404, corresponding to $C_{18}H_{12}N_8S_2$. In a similar manner, when **2** was treated with 2-aminobenzimidazole, the corresponding compound **7** was obtained in high yield.

3. Experimental

3.1. General

All melting points were measured on a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus. The infrared spectra were recorded in potassium bromide disks on a Pye Unicam SP 3300 or Shimadzu FT IR 8101 PC infrared spectrophotometers. The NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury VX-400 NMR spectrometer. 1H spectra were run at 400 MHz and ^{13}C spectra were run at 75.46 MHz in dimethyl sulphoxide ($DMSO-d_6$). Chemical shifts were related to that of the solvent. Mass spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu GCMS-QP 1000 EX mass spectrometer at 70 e.V. Elemental analyses were carried out at the Microanalytical Center of King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

*1,1'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2,5-diyl)bis(3-(dimethylamino)prop-2-en-1-one)* (**2**): A mixture of compound **1** (10 mmol, 0.252 mg) and DMF-DMA (20 mmol, 5 mL) in 99.9% EtOH (20 mL) was refluxed for 8 h, then left to cool to room temperature. The reddish-brown precipitate was filtered off, washed with petroleum ether, and dried. Recrystallization from DMF/EtOH afforded the enaminone derivative **2** in 97% yield, mp. 270–272 °C; IR 1620 (C=O) 1546 (C=C) cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 2.22 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.82 (12H, 2CH₃), 5.36, 5.40 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 16$), 7.62, 7.66 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 16$); ^{13}C -NMR δ 15.6, 44.3, 90.4, 136.0, 138.6, 141.5, 147.7, 186.9, 155.3; MS m/z (%): 363 (M+1, 37), 362 (M, 100), 347 (84), 318 (10), 284 (6), 98 (100). Anal. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_2S_2$ (362.51); C, 59.64; H, 6.12; N, 7.73; S, 17.69. Found: C, 59.58; H, 5.82; N, 7.44; S, 17.39.

3.2. General Procedure for the Reaction of Compound **2** with Hydrazine Derivatives

Treatment of compounds **2** (1 mmol) with hydrazine hydrate or phenyl hydrazine (0.1 mL) in dry ethanol (20 mL) under reflux for 7 h afforded the corresponding derivatives **3a** and **3b**, respectively. The solid products were collected by filtration, washed with ethanol, dried and recrystallized from DMF/EtOH.

*3,3'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2,5-diyl)bis(1H-pyrazole)* (**3a**): White crystals; yield 92%; mp > 320 °C; IR 3186 (NH), 1549 (C=N) cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 2.10 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 5.47, 5.50 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 5.5$), 7.83, 7.86 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 5.5$), 13.20 (2H, pyrazole N-H); ^{13}C -NMR δ 14.3, 103.2, 127.2, 130.2, 133.5, 145.7, 148.3, 161.9; MS m/z (%): 301 (M+1, 24), 300 (M, 100), 284 (19), 233 (68). Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{12}N_4S_2$ (300.40); C, 55.97; H, 4.03; N, 18.65; S, 21.35. Found: C, 55.67; H, 3.73; N, 18.38; S, 21.05.

*3,3'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2,5-diyl)bis(1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole)* (**3b**): Red crystals; yield (87%); mp > 320 °C; IR 1568 (C=N) cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 2.18 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 6.28, 7.16, 7.42 (5H, ArH's), 6.77, 6.80 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 12$), 8.20, 8.23 (d, 2H, CH, $J = 12$); ^{13}C -NMR δ 15.5, 105.5, 120.3, 121.8, 123.6, 125.4, 128.1, 131.5, 135.1, 146.8, 149.3, 162.1; MS m/z (%): 453 (M+1, 91), 452

(M, 100), 437 (39), 375 (25). Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₀N₄S₂ (452.11); C, 69.00; H, 4.45; N, 12.38; S, 14.17. Found: C, 68.70; H, 4.18; N, 12.08; S, 13.88.

3.3. General Procedure for the Reaction of Compound 2 with Guanidine, Thiourea and Urea

Treatment of compound 2 (1 mmol) with guanidine, thiourea or urea (2 mmol) after making sure they dissolve in DMF (2 mL) in dry ethanol (20 mL, 99.9%), under reflux for 6–8 h. afforded the corresponding derivatives 5a–c respectively. After the solid products were collected by filtration, washed with ethanol, dried and recrystallized from DMF/EtOH.

*4,4'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophen-2,5-diyl)bis(pyrimidine-2-amine) (5a)*: Brown crystals; yield 71%; mp. 304–306 °C; IR 3417, 3326 (NH₂), 1556 (C=N) cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 2.21 (s, 6H, CH₃), 4.83 (s, 4H, NH₂), 7.83 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 8.37 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 5.5 Hz); ¹³C-NMR δ 14.92, 102.6, 126.9, 134.1, 135.9, 144.5, 148.2, 158.5, 162.1; MS *m/z* (%): 355 (M+1, 7), 354 (M, 18), 339 (21), 322 (16). Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₄N₆S₂ (354.07); C, 54.22; H, 3.98; N, 23.71; S, 18.09. Found: C, 53.92; H, 3.68; N, 23.68; S, 17.82.

*4,4'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophen-2,5-diyl)bis(pyrimidine-2-thiol) (5b)*: Dark yellow crystals; Yield (88%); mp. > 320 °C; IR 3282 (SH), 1622 (C=N) cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 2.28 (s, 6H, CH₃), 7.12, (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 8.35 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 11.82 (2H, SH); ¹³C-NMR δ 16.3, 107.7, 125.6, 136.3, 137.1, 144.8, 149.1, 159.7, 161.1; MS *m/z* (%): 389 (M+1, 67), 388 (M, 78), 354 (6), 277 (31). Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₂N₄S₄ (388.55); C, 49.46; H, 3.11; N, 14.42; S, 33.01. Found: C, 49.93; H, 2.82; N, 14.32; S, 32.92.

*4,4'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophen-2,5-diyl)bis(pyrimidine-2-ol) (5c)*: Dark brown crystals; yield 79%; mp > 320 °C; IR 3480 (OH), 1587 (C=N) cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 2.26 (s, 6H, CH₃), 8.18(d, 2H, CH, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 8.42 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 12.62 (2H, OH); ¹³C-NMR δ 15.9, 112.5, 126.3, 134.8, 136.1, 145.6, 147.4, 160.4, 162.5; MS *m/z* (%): 357 (M+1, 58), 356 (M, 18), 355 (2.5), 261 (11). Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₂N₄O₂S₂ (356.42); C, 53.92; H, 3.39; N, 15.72; S, 17.99. Found: C, 54.00; H, 3.55; N, 15.64; S, 17.78.

3.4. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Compounds 6 and 7

Compound 2 (0.362 g, 1 mmol) in dry DMF (2 mL) was added to 4-amino-1,2,4-triazole (2 mmol, 0.168 gm) or 2-aminobenzimidazole (2 mmol, 0.266 mg), respectively, in dry 99.9% ethanol (20 mL) under reflux for 6–7 h. Then the solid product were collected by filtration, washed with ethanol, dried and recrystallized from (DMF/EtOH) to give 6 or 7.

*7,7'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2,5-diyl)bis-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine (6)*: Light yellow crystals; yield 88%; mp > 320 °C; IR 1548, (C=N) cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 2.24 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 7.66, 7.69 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 12), 9.09, 9.12 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 12), 8.62 (2H, =CH, triazole); ¹³C-NMR δ 16.3, 117.2, 128.8, 134.3, 142.0, 145.8, 148.2, 158.7, 159.3, 162.1; MS *m/z* (%): 406 (M+2, 41), 405 (M+1, 56), 404 (100), 389 (14), 285 (31). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₂N₈S₂ (404.06); C, 53.45; H, 2.99; N, 27.70; S, 15.86. Found: C, 53.44; H, 2.81; N, 27.76; S, 15.67.

2,2'-(3,4-Dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2,5-diyl)bis(benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine) (**7**): Dark yellow crystals; yield 82%; mp > 320 °C; IR 1529 (C=N) cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 2.18 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 7.56, 7.59 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 12), 8.37, 8.40 (d, 2H, CH, *J* = 12), 8.12, 8.86 (4H, CH, pyrimidine); ¹³C-NMR δ 15.81, 100.0, 112.1, 115.1, 122.5, 127.1, 131.3, 135.9, 139.1, 142.0, 148.0, 148.4, 156.0, 162.78; MS *m/z* (%): 503 (M+1, 67), 502 (M, 100), 487 (9), 334 (12). Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₁₈N₆S₂ (502.61); C, 66.91; H, 3.61; N, 16.72; S, 12.76. Found: C, 66.86; H, 3.57; N, 16.86; S, 12.61

4. Conclusions

In summary, the reactivity of 1-(5-acetyl-3,4-dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2-yl)ethanone (**1**) as a versatile and readily accessible building block for the synthesis of new bis-heterocycles incorporating thieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene was investigated.

Acknowledgements

The authors extend their appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research at King Saud University for funding the work through the research group project No. RGP-VPP-007.

References and Notes

1. Biederman, A.; Jacobson, P. Advances in heterocyclic chemistry. *Chem. Ber.* **1886**, *19*, 2444.
2. Litvinov, V.P.; Goldfarb, Y.A.L. The chemistry of Thienothiophenes and related systems. *Adv. Heterocycl. Chem.* **1976**, *19*, 123-214.
3. Litvinov, V.P. The Chemistry of Thienothiophenes. Doctoral Thesis in Chemical Sciences, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR: Moscow, USSR, 1975.
4. Konjaeva, I.P. The Chemistry of Thienothiophenes. Candidate Thesis in Chemical Sciences, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR: Moscow, USSR, 1975.
5. Litvinov, V.P. In *Topics in Organic Sulfur Chemistry*, Tishler, M., Ed.; University Press: Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1978; p. 157.
6. Dize, A.S.; Saidman, S.; Garay, R.O. Synthesis of a thienothiophene conjugated polymer. *Molecules* **2000**, *5*, 555-557.
7. Krayushkin, M.M. *The Chemistry and Biological Activity of Oxygen- and Sulfur-Containing Heterocycles, Proceedings of II International Conference*; ISB Press: Moscow, Russia, 2003; Volume 1, p. 289.
8. Heeney, M.; Bailey, C.; Genevicius, K.; Shkunov, M.; Sparrowe, D.; Tierney, S.; McCulloch, I. Stable polythiophene semiconductors incorporating thieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 1078-1079.
9. Henssler, J.T.; Xinnan, Z.; Adam, J. Thiophene/Thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene co-oligomers: Fused ring analogues of Sexithiophene. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 9112-9119.
10. Shefer, N.; Rozen, S. The oxygenation of thieno[2,3-*b*]thiophenes. *J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, *75*, 4623-4625.
11. Henssler, J.T.; Adam, J. Facile and scalable synthesis of the fused-ring heterocycles thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene and thieno[3,2-*b*]furan. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 3144-3147.

12. Jarak, I.; Kralj, M.; Piantanida, I.; Suman, L.; Zinic, M.; Pavelic, K.; Karminski-Zamola, G. Novel cyano- and amidino-substituted derivatives of thieno[2,3-b]- and thieno[3,2-b]thiophene-2-carboxanilides and thieno[3',2':4,5]thieno- and thieno[2',3':4,5]thieno[2,3-c]quinolones: Synthesis, photochemical synthesis, DNA binding, and antitumor evaluation. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2006**, *14*, 2859-2868.
13. Kim, H.S.; Kim, Y.H.; Kim, T.H.; Noh, Y.Y.; Pyo, S.; Yi, M.H.; Kim, D.Y.; Kwon, S.K. Synthesis and studies on 2-hexylthieno[3,2-b]thiophene end-capped oligomers for OTFTs. *Chem. Mater.* **2007**, *19*, 3561-3567.
14. He, M.; Li, J.; Sorensen, M.L.; Zhang, F.; Hancock, R.R.; Fong, H.H.; Pozdin, V.A.; Smilgies, D.; Malliaras, G.G. Alkylsubstituted thienothiophene semiconducting materials: Structure property relationships. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 11930-11938.
15. Mabkhot, Y.N.; Kheder, N.A.; Al-Majid, A.M. Facile and convenient synthesis of new thieno[2,3-b]-thiophene derivatives. *Molecules* **2010**, *15*, 9418-9426.
16. Mabkhot, Y.N. Synthesis and chemical characterisation of new bis-thieno[2,3-b]thiophene derivatives. *Molecules* **2010**, *15*, 3329-3337.
17. Mabkhot, Y.N. Synthesis and analysis of some bis-heterocyclic compounds containing sulphur. *Molecules* **2009**, *14*, 1904-1914.
18. Riyadh, S.M.; Abdelhamid, I.A.; Al-Matar, H.M.; Hilmy, N.H.; Elnagdi, M.H. Enamines as precursors to polyfunctional heteroaromatic compounds; a decade of development. *Heterocycles* **2008**, *75*, 1849-1905.
19. Stanovnik, B.; Svete, J. Synthesis of heterocycles from alkyl 3-(dimethylamino) propenoates and related enaminones. *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, *104*, 2433-2480.
20. Zhu, S.; Zhao, K.; Su, X.; Ji, S. Microwave-assisted synthesis of new spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline] derivatives via a one-pot multicomponent reaction. *Synth. Commun.* **2009**, *39*, 1355-1366.
21. Loghmani-Khouzani, H.; Sabzyan, H.; Rezaei-Pooranari, A. Synthesis and structure of α -azo-2-ketomethylquinolines. *Dyes Pigm.* **2008**, *76*, 447-454.
22. Mabkhot, Y.N.; Al-Majid, A.M.; Alamar, A.S.; Warad, I.; Sedigi, Y. Reactions of some new thienothiophene derivatives. *Molecules* **2011**, *16*, 5142-5148.
23. Mabkhot, Y.N.; Kheder, N.A.; Farag, A.M. Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of some new tetrahydropyrimidine derivatives. *Heterocycles* **2011**, *83*, 609-617.
24. Loghmani-Khouzani, H.; Sabzyan, H.; Rezaei-Pooranari, A. Synthesis and structure of α -azo-2-ketomethylquinolines. *Dyes Pigm.* **2008**, *76*, 447-454.
25. Al-Omran, F.; Abdel Khalik, M.M.; ElKhair, A.A.; Elnagdi, M.H. Studies with functionally substituted heteroaromatics: A novel route for the synthesis of 1-aryl-6-oxopyridazinones, 1-arylpyridazine-6-imines and 1-aryl-6-imino-4-pyridazinals. *Synthesis* **1997**, *1997*, 91-94.
26. Al-Mousawi, S.; Moustafa, M.S.; Elnagdi, M.H. Studies with enamines: Functionally substituted enamines as aldehyde equivalents in Gewald reaction. *ARKIVOC* **2008**, *10*, 17-25.
27. Elassar, A.A.; El-Khair, A.A. Recent developments in the chemistry of enaminones. *Tetrahedron* **2003**, *59*, 8463-8480.
28. de Koning, C.B.; Michael, J.P.; Riley, D.L. Formal synthesis of (5R,8R,8aS)-indolizidine 209I via enaminones incorporating weinreb amides. *Heterocycles* **2009**, *79*, 935-953.

29. Svete, J. Utilisation of chiral enaminones and azomethine imines in the synthesis of functionalised pyrazoles. *ARKIVOC* **2006**, 7, 35-56.
30. Al-Mousawi, S.M.; Moustafa, M.S.; Elnagdi, M.H. Green synthetic approaches: Solventless synthesis of polyfunctionally substituted aromatics as potential versatile building blocks in organic synthesis utilizing enaminones and enaminonitriles as precursors. *Green Chem. Lett. Rev.* **2011**, 4, 185-193.
31. Abdel-Aziz, H.A.; Hamdy, N.A.; Farag, A.M.; Fakhr, I.M. Synthesis of some novel pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine, 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine, pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine, pyrazolo[5,1-*c*]-1,2,4-triazine and 1,2,4-triazolo[5,1-*c*]-1,2,4-triazine derivatives incorporating a thiazolo[3,2-*a*]benzimidazole Moiety. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2008**, 45, 1033-1037.
32. Mabkhot, Y.N.; Al-Majid, A.M.; Assem, B.; Alshahrani, S.; Siddiqui, Y. 1,1'-(3-Methyl-4-phenylthieno[2,3-*b*]thiophene-2,5-diyl)diethanone as a building block in heterocyclic synthesis. Novel synthesis of some pyrazole and pyrimidine derivatives. *Molecules* **2011**, 16, 6502-6511.

Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds **1-7** are available from the authors.

© 2011 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).