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## Structure Reports

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4-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-oxo-1,2,5,6-tetrahydrobenzo[*h*]quinoline-3-carbonitrileAbdullah M. Asiri,<sup>a</sup> Hassan M. Faidallah,<sup>a</sup>  
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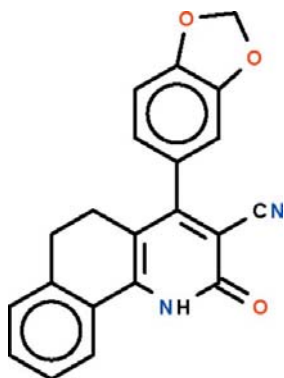
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.036;  $wR$  factor = 0.100; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.6.

In the molecule of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ , the tetrahydrobenzo[*h*]quinoline fused-ring system is buckled owing to the ethylene  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$  fragment, the benzene ring and the pyridine ring being twisted by  $24.3$  ( $1$ )°. The ring of the benzodioxol system is bent away from the pyridine ring by  $61.4$  ( $1$ )° in order to avoid crowding the cyanide substituent. Two molecules are linked by a pair of  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds to form a centrosymmetric dimer.

## Related literature

For background to the anticancer properties of this class of compounds, see: Rostom *et al.* (2011).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$   
 $M_r = 342.34$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 7.6586$  (3) Å  
 $b = 16.5858$  (5) Å  
 $c = 13.3220$  (6) Å  
 $\beta = 104.164$  (4)°

$V = 1640.77$  (11) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.77$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.05$  mm

## Data collection

Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer with Atlas detector  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.802$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.963$

6078 measured reflections  
 3241 independent reflections  
 2962 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.014$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.100$   
 $S = 1.02$   
 3241 reflections  
 239 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.22$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.93 (2)	1.85 (2)	2.778 (1)	175 (2)

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: XU5293).

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