

REGULAR ARTICLE

Synthesis, *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity and molecular docking studies of novel 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives

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Abstract. A series of novel 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide containing alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl alkyl and heterocyclic alkyl moieties were synthesized, characterized and subsequently evaluated for anti-inflammatory property. Among the novel compounds, the inhibition of bovine serum albumin denaturation assay revealed that the aryl and aryl alkyl derivatives of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide showed anti-inflammatory activity comparable to the standard drug diclofenac sodium whereas alkyl and cycloalkyl amide derivatives showed less activity. Docking studies with these compounds against cyclooxygenase-2 receptor (PDB ID: 1PXX) indicated that they exhibit specific interactions with key residues located in the site of the COX2 structure, which corroborates the hypothesis that these molecules are potential ligands of COX2. The analysis of the docking results, which takes into account the hydrophilic and hydrophobic interactions between the ligands and the target, identified N-(4-bromophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (**6k**) having high binding free energy of -11.67 kcal/mole (comparable with standard diclofenac sodium) and the best docking score, indicating effective binding of the compound **6k** at the active site.

Keywords. Demethylation; 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives; anti-inflammatory; molecular docking.

1. Introduction

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) such as indomethacin and diclofenac are broadly used therapeutic drugs, primarily for pain, inflammation and arthritis.¹ The beneficial anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects of NSAIDs is due to their inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX) thereby inhibiting prostaglandins synthesis.² Among the isoforms of COX, the inducible COX-2 is associated with inflammatory conditions whereas the constitutively expressed COX-1 is responsible for the cytoprotective effects of prostaglandins. The 2,3-diarylthiophene (DAT) pharmacophore is of importance following the report on the non-ulcerogenic, anti-inflammatory properties of 'DuP 697' through the selective inhibition of COX-2.³ Further exploitation of DAT template resulted in the development of celecoxib,⁴ rofecoxib⁵ and valdecoxib⁶ which are approved for clinical use.

Desoxyanisoin (**1**) is one of the most versatile synthetic intermediates and widely utilized in the synthesis of complex heterocyclic compounds. Various bioactive molecules have been prepared by the efficient utilization of desoxyanisoin.⁷⁻¹⁵ However, there are very few reports available in the literature on the synthesis of thiophene derivatives from desoxyanisoin. Considering the synthetic utility of desoxyanisoin, we envisaged to synthesize novel thiophene heterocycles, since sulphur possesses high therapeutic properties and its incorporation will substantially augment the biological activity.

The importance of cis-stilbene moiety in diaryl heterocyclic compounds is well-documented as responsible for receptor occupancy at the active site of COX enzyme,^{16,17} whereas the nature of para-substituents on the aryl rings determine COX-2 selectivity.^{18,19} Further, the presence of methoxy group as an aryl substituent has been reported for the anti-inflammatory drugs such as Anitrazifen, Flumizole, Pamicogrel and Mofezolac whereas, free/derivatized amide group attached to the

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heterocyclic ring has been reported for COX inhibitors, such as Ethenzamide, Tenidap and Picotamide. This investigation is prompted mainly by the aforementioned anti-inflammatory activities of diarylheterocyclic ring system in addition to the recognized substituents to diaryl as well as heterocyclic moieties (Figure 1). In view of these observations, it was thought worthwhile to synthesise a series of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives *via* Vilsmeier procedure followed by the incorporation with 2-mercaptoacetic acid to yield substituted thiophenes and to evaluate them for their anti-inflammatory activity.

2. Experimental

2.1 Materials and methods

All the chemicals and reagents used were lab grade material procured from Alfa aesar. All the solvents used were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. The melting points were determined using Buchi apparatus by the open capillary tube method and are uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded in Perkin-Elmer series 2000 FTIR spectrophotometer using KBr pellet. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were obtained in CDCl_3 , $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ on a Bruker spectrometer at 400 and 100 MHz, respectively. The chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to tetramethylsilane as internal standard, coupling constants (J) are in hertz (Hz). Spin multiplicities are given as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), dd (doublet of doublet), bs (broad signal) and m (multiplet). Residual proton and

carbon solvent signal for CDCl_3 , δ_{H} 7.26 ppm, δ_{C} 77.0 ppm, δ_6 -DMSO, δ_{H} 2.50 ppm, δ_{C} 40.0 ppm. Proton and carbon spectra were typically obtained at room temperature. Mass spectra were recorded on ESI – Perkin Elmer Sciex, API 3000 mass spectrometer. Pre-coated silica gel GF254 plates from Merck were used for thin layer chromatography (TLC). The elemental analyses were recorded in Thermo Finnigan Flash EA 1112 elemental analyser.

2.2 Synthesis

2.2a Synthesis of 2,3-bis (4-methoxy phenyl)-3-chloro-2-prop-2-ene aldehyde (2): 0.05 mol (7.66 g) of phosphorous oxychloride (POCl_3) was added drop wise over a period of 15–30 min with stirring at 0–5°C to 20 mL of dimethylformamide. The mass was maintained at 0–5°C over 30 min and a solution of desoxyanisoin 0.04 mol (10 g) in dimethylformamide (50 mL) at 0–5°C was added under stirring. The reaction mass was heated to 70–75°C and maintained for 4 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored using TLC (Toluene). After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled and poured slowly into 25% solution of sodium acetate in water (100 mL). The product was filtered and washed with water, followed by slurry wash with ethanol (100 mL) which after drying gave 9.1 g (78% yield) of the compound **2**.

White powder, M.p. 145–147°C. [Lit.²⁰; 158°C]. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2932, 1680, 1513, 1442, 1080, 813, 772. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.66 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 2H), 6.99–6.91 (m, 4H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 190.5, 162.1, 159.7, 155.1, 139.8, 132.4, 132.1, 131.1, 130.6, 128.4, 126.7, 114.2, 113.9, 55.8, 55.5. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 302.1. Found: 303.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

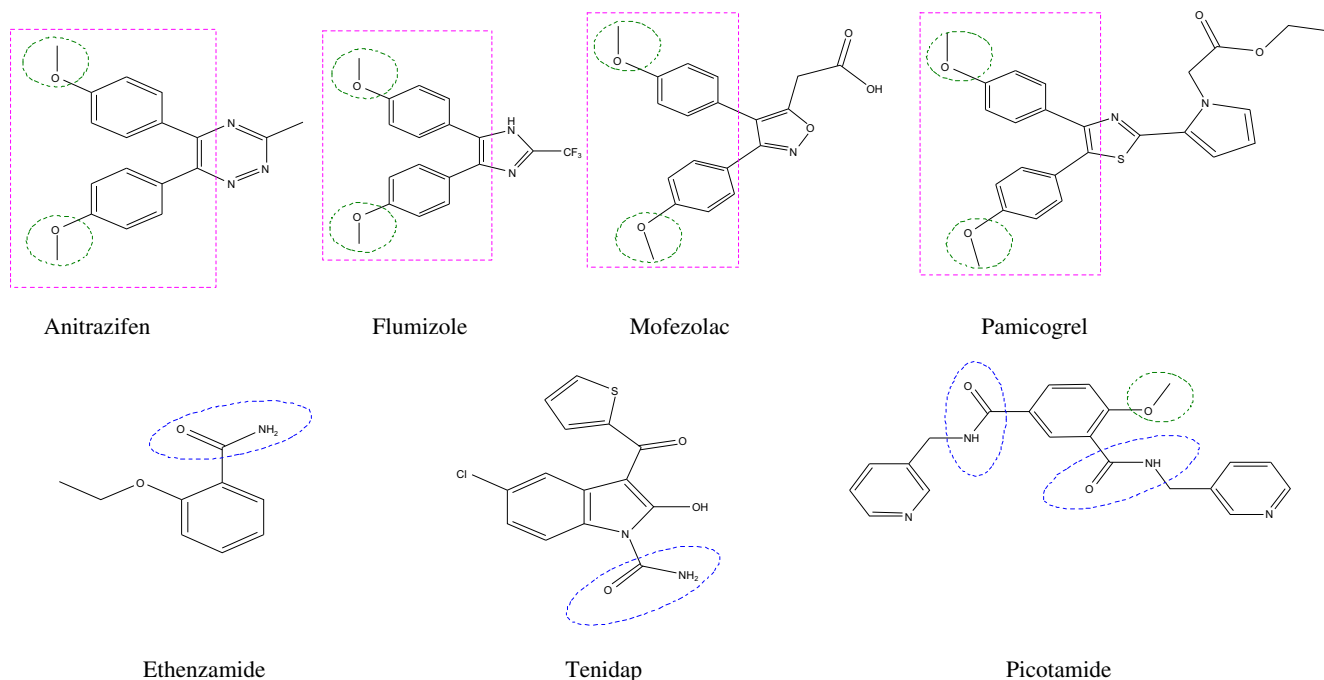


Figure 1. Anti-inflammatory agents based on diaryl heterocyclic and amide based compounds.

2.2b *Synthesis of 4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (3)*: 2,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-chloro-2-prop-2-ene aldehyde **2** (5 g, 0.0165 mole) was added to a solution of potassium hydroxide (4 g, 0.714 mole) and 2-mercapto acetic acid (3.1 g, 0.034 mole) in methanol:water (40 mL:10 mL) mixture at room temperature. The mixture was refluxed for 4 h, and reaction was monitored using TLC (hexane: ethyl acetate 3:7). After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and slowly acidified with concentrated HCl over 30–45 min at 25–30°C. The product **3** was filtered, washed with water and dried to get compound **3**. 4 g (71% yield).

Yellow powder, M.p. 211–213°C. [Lit.²⁰; 215 °C]. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2933, 2542, 1668, 1546, 1449, 1247, 1033, 827. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 10.7 (bs, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.85–6.81 (m, 4H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 168.0, 159.9, 159.1, 147.0, 138.4, 137.9, 130.6, 130.3, 129.5, 128.1, 125.9, 114.3, 114.1, 55.5, 55.4. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 340.1. Found: 339.1 $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$.

2.2c *Synthesis of 4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (4)*: 4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid **3** (6 g, 0.0176 mole) was added to the

mixture of aluminium chloride (9.38 g, 0.0704 mole) in chlorobenzene (60 mL) at 25–30°C. The reaction mixture was heated to 95–105°C and maintained for 3 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored using TLC (hexane: ethyl acetate 3:7). After completion of the reaction, aqueous HCl (1:1, 50 mL) was added to the mass at 25–30°C. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL \times 2) and the organic layer was washed with water. Ethyl acetate was evaporated under vacuum and the residue was triturated with dichloromethane (100 mL), filtered to get compound **4**. 4.85 g. (88% yield).

Light green powder, M.p. 240–243°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3428, 3318, 1639, 1545, 1442, 1255, 1069, 829. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-d}_6$): δ 8.48 (bs, 1H), 8.19 (bs, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.11 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.77–6.75 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-d}_6$): δ 164.3, 157.5, 156.4, 144.9, 137.8, 136.2, 130.9, 130.4, 130.0, 127.1, 124.9, 115.6, 115.5. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 312.0. Found: 313.0 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

2.2d *General synthetic procedure for the title compounds 4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-substituedthiophene-2-carboxamide (5a–5o)*: Dimethylaminopyridine (1.2 mmol) was added to

Table 1. Reaction time and yield of the product.

Entry	R	R ¹	Time (h)	Product ^a	Yield ^b (%)
1	CH ₃	Propyl	3	5a	76
2	CH ₃	isopropyl	7	5b	78
3	CH ₃	butyl	4	5c	80
4	CH ₃	cyclopropyl	3	5d	75
5	CH ₃	cyclopentyl	3	5e	76
6	CH ₃	cyclohexyl	3	5f	75
7	CH ₃	cycloheptyl	3	5g	72
8	CH ₃	Phenyl	5	5h	85
9	CH ₃	4-fluorophenyl	4	5i	90
10	CH ₃	4-chlorophenyl	4	5j	88
11	CH ₃	4-bromophenyl	6	5k	87
12	CH ₃	benzyl	4	5l	80
13	CH ₃	4-fluorobenzyl	4	5m	85
14	CH ₃	4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl	4	5n	86
15	CH ₃	2-(thiophene-2-yl)ethyl	4.5	5o	90
16	H	Propyl	5	6a	79
17	H	isopropyl	5	6b	80
18	H	butyl	5	6c	75
19	H	cyclopropyl	5	6d	85
20	H	cyclopentyl	5	6e	89
21	H	cyclohexyl	5	6f	86
22	H	cycloheptyl	5	6g	82
23	H	Phenyl	3	6h	80
24	H	4-fluorophenyl	3	6i	82
25	H	4-chlorophenyl	6	6j	78
26	H	4-bromophenyl	6	6k	76
27	H	Benzyl	5	6l	95
28	H	4-fluorobenzyl	5	6m	93
29	H	4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl	5	6n	90
30	H	2-(thiophene-2-yl)ethyl	4	6o	80

^a All the products were characterized by NMR, IR and Mass spectroscopy; ^b Isolated yield.

a mixture of 4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (**3**) (1.0 mmol), 2-(1H-Benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU) (1.2 mmol) in acetonitrile (3 mL) at 25–30°C and stirred for 30 min. An appropriate amine (1.2 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture at 25–30°C and progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. (hexane: ethyl acetate: acetic acid 4 mL: 4 mL: 2 drops). After completion of the reaction, the mixture was poured into water and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with 5% aqueous HCl solution, followed by a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate and finally with water. The organic layer was separated and dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum to get the product. The reaction times and yields of the product are shown in Table 1.

2.2d1 4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-propylthiophene-2-carboxamide (5a): Prepared from **3** and propyl amine. Off-white powder, M.p. 56–59°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3306, 2931, 2835, 1622, 1556, 1247, 1032, 829, 794. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.50 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.23–7.16 (m, 4H), 6.93–6.89 (m, 4H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.24 (quartet, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.58 (sextet, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.9, 159.2, 158.4, 140.9, 137.4, 137.1, 130.6, 130.1, 129.8, 127.9, 125.6, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 40.9, 22.5, 11.5. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 381.1. Found: 382.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 69.26; H, 6.08; N, 3.67%. Found: C, 69.12; H, 6.00; N, 3.52%.

2.2d2 N-isopropyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5b): Prepared from **3** and isopropyl amine. White powder, M.p. 222–225°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3292, 2931, 2837, 1620, 1558, 1248, 1032, 836, 791. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.28 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 4H), 6.93–6.89 (m, 4H), 4.08 (septet, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.0, 159.2, 158.4, 140.9, 137.6, 137.1, 130.7, 130.1, 129.8, 127.9, 125.7, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 41.1, 22.4. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 381.1. Found: 382.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 69.26; H, 6.08; N, 3.67%. Found: C, 69.32; H, 6.14; N, 3.56%.

2.2d3 N-butyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5c): Prepared from **3** and n-butyl amine. Off-white powder. M.p. 53–55°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3303, 2931, 2835, 1609, 1556, 1248, 1032, 829, 795. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.48 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 4H), 6.93–6.89 (m, 4H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.27 (quartet, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.54 (quintet, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.38 (sextet, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.8, 159.2, 158.4, 140.9, 137.4, 137.1, 130.6, 130.1, 129.8, 127.9, 125.6, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 40.2, 31.3, 19.6, 13.7. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 395.1. Found: 396.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated

for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 69.84; H, 6.36; N, 3.54%. Found: C, 69.48; H, 6.24; N, 3.56%.

2.2d4 N-cyclopropyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5d): Prepared from **3** and cyclopropyl amine. Pale brown powder, M.p. 160–162°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3349, 2931, 2836, 1626, 1550, 1249, 1036, 832, 798. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.49 (d, $J = 4$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.21–7.1 (m, 4H), 6.92–6.89 (m, 4H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.84–2.79 (m, 1H), 0.73–0.69 (m, 2H), 0.58–0.54 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 162.1, 159.2, 158.4, 141.1, 137.1, 130.8, 130.1, 129.8, 127.9, 125.6, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 22.9, 5.8. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 379.1. Found: 380.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 69.63; H, 5.58; N, 3.69%. Found: C, 69.52; H, 5.48; N, 3.58%.

2.2d5 N-cyclopentyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5e): Prepared from **3** and cyclopentyl amine. Off-white powder, M.p. 193–195°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3244, 2952, 2834, 1613, 1557, 1249, 1031, 829, 795. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.32 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 4H), 6.92–6.89 (m, 4H), 4.22–4.17 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 1.90–1.86 (m, 2H), 1.69(m, 2H), 1.56–1.49 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.5, 159.2, 158.4, 140.9, 137.5, 137.1, 130.8, 130.1, 129.8, 127.9, 125.6, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 50.9, 32.2, 23.7. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 407.1. Found: 408.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 70.73; H, 6.18; N, 3.44%. Found: C, 70.69; H, 6.28; N, 3.48%.

2.2d6 N-cyclohexyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5f): Prepared from **3** and cyclohexyl amine. White powder, M.p. 206–207°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3236, 2928, 2852, 1627, 1563, 1244, 1034, 833, 796. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.25 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 4H), 6.92–6.89 (m, 4H), 3.76 (m, 7H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.73(m, 2H), 1.62–1.59 (m, 1H), 1.29–1.27 (m, 4H), 1.14–1.12 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.0, 159.2, 158.4, 140.9, 137.6, 137.1, 130.7, 130.1, 129.8, 127.9, 125.7, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 48.4, 32.5, 25.3, 24.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 421.2. Found: 422.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 71.23; H, 6.46; N, 3.32%. Found: C, 71.46; H, 6.38; N, 3.28%.

2.2d7 N-cycloheptyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5g): Prepared from **3** and cycloheptyl amine. White powder, M.p. 212–214°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3243, 2925, 2854, 1609, 1562, 1244, 1037, 830, 795. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.29 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.21–7.17 (m, 4H), 6.92–6.89 (m, 4H), 3.95–3.91 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 1.89–1.85 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.58–1.51 (m, 5H), 1.49–1.39 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.8, 159.2, 158.4, 140.9, 137.7, 137.1, 130.7, 130.1, 129.8, 128.0, 125.7,

114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 50.5, 34.4, 27.9, 23.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 435.2. Found: 436.2 $[M + H]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{26}H_{29}NO_3S$: C, 71.69; H, 6.71; N, 3.22%. Found: C, 71.66; H, 6.68; N, 3.26%.

2.2d8 *4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-phenylthiophene-2-carboxamide (5h)*: Prepared from **3** and aniline. Pale yellow powder, M.p. 158–160°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3308, 2930, 2833, 1632, 1551, 1246, 1033, 830, 754. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.24 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.26–7.22 (m, 4H), 7.13 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.95–6.92 (m, 4H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.7, 159.4, 158.6, 142.3, 138.8, 137.4, 137.1, 131.9, 130.2, 129.9, 128.8, 127.8, 125.5, 123.8, 120.2, 114.4, 114.1, 55.3, 55.2. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 415.1. Found: 416.2 $[M + H]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{25}H_{21}NO_3S$: C, 72.27; H, 5.09; N, 3.37%. Found: C, 72.41; H, 5.06; N, 3.34%.

2.2d9 *N-(4-fluorophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5i)*: Prepared from **3** and 4-fluoroaniline. Off-white powder, M.p. 176–178°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3312, 2931, 2834, 1632, 1557, 1246, 1032, 830, 795. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.30 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.78–7.75 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.19 (m, 6H), 6.95–6.92 (dd, 4H, $J = 8.8$ Hz & $J = 3.1$ Hz), 3.77 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.6, 159.5, 159.4, 158.6, 157.2, 142.4, 137.4, 136.9, 135.2, 135.1, 131.9, 130.2, 129.9, 127.8, 125.4, 122.1, 122.0, 115.5, 115.3, 114.4, 114.1, 55.3, 55.1. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 433.1. Found: 434.1 $[M + H]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{25}H_{20}FNO_3S$: C, 69.27; H, 4.65; N, 3.23%. Found: C, 69.10; H, 4.45; N, 3.12%.

2.2d10 *N-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5j)*: Prepared from **3** and 4-chloroaniline. Pale yellow powder, M.p. 152–154°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3358, 2931, 2834, 1636, 1582, 1248, 1033, 827, 795. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.36 (s, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.26 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 4H), 6.95–6.92 (dd, $J = 8.8$ Hz & $J = 2.7$ Hz, 4H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.8, 159.4, 158.6, 142.6, 137.8, 137.5, 136.7, 132.2, 130.2, 129.9, 128.7, 127.7, 127.4, 125.4, 121.7, 114.4, 114.1, 55.3, 55.2. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 449.0. Found: 448.0 $[M - H]^-$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{25}H_{20}ClNO_3S$: C, 66.73; H, 4.48; N, 3.11%. Found: C, 67.10; H, 4.25; N, 2.88%.

2.2d11 *N-(4-bromophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5k)*: Prepared from **3** and 4-bromoaniline. Pale yellow powder, M.p. 170–172°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3353, 2931, 2834, 1638, 1548, 1248, 1034, 837, 727. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.35 (s, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.72$ Hz, 2H), 7.26–7.22 (m, 4H), 6.95–6.92 (m, 4H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.8, 159.4, 158.6, 142.6, 138.2, 137.5, 136.7, 132.2, 131.6, 130.2,

129.9, 127.7, 125.4, 122.1, 115.5, 114.4, 114.1, 55.3, 55.2. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 493.0. Found: 492.0 $[_{79}M^{Br} - H]^-$; 493.9 $[_{81}M^{Br} - H]^-$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{25}H_{20}BrNO_3S$: C, 60.73; H, 4.08; N, 2.83%. Found: C, 60.87; H, 4.05; N, 2.78%.

2.2d12 *N-benzyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5l)*: Prepared from **3** and benzyl amine. Yellow powder, M.p. 60–63°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3306, 2929, 2834, 1624, 1553, 1247, 1030, 829, 795. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 9.09 (t, 1H, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.35–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.27–7.23 (m, 1H), 7.21–7.17 (m, 4H), 6.93–6.89 (m, 4H), 4.49 (d, 2H, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.9, 159.2, 158.5, 141.3, 139.4, 137.2, 136.9, 130.9, 130.1, 129.8, 128.4, 127.9, 127.3, 126.9, 125.6, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 42.6. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 429.1. Found: 430.1 $[M + H]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{26}H_{23}NO_3S$: C, 72.70; H, 5.40; N, 3.26%. Found: C, 72.60; H, 5.36; N, 3.12%.

2.2d13 *N-(4-fluorobenzyl)-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5m)*: Prepared from **3** and 4-fluorobenzyl amine. Yellow powder, M.p. 66–68°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3307, 2929, 2835, 1625, 1554, 1291, 1032, 828, 795. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 9.09 (t, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.39–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 3H), 7.21–7.15 (m, 3H), 6.94–6.89 (m, 4H), 4.46 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 162.4, 162.3, 160.9, 160.0, 159.2, 158.4, 141.3, 137.2, 136.9, 135.6, 135.5, 131.0, 130.1, 129.7, 129.4, 129.3, 128.9, 128.2, 127.8, 125.5, 125.3, 115.2, 114.9, 114.3, 114.0, 55.2, 55.1, 41.8. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 447.1. Found: 448.1 $[M + H]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{26}H_{22}FNO_3S$: C, 69.78; H, 4.96; N, 3.13%. Found: C, 69.46; H, 4.88; N, 3.02%.

2.2d14 *4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5n)*: Prepared from **3** and 4-trifluoromethyl benzyl amine. Pale brown powder, M.p. 61–63°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3305, 2933, 2837, 1622, 1555, 1291, 1033, 829, 795. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.59 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.22–7.20 (m, 4H), 6.82–6.79 (m, 4H), 6.55 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 162.1, 159.6, 158.9, 142.9, 142.3, 137.8, 134.8, 131.5, 130.4, 130.1, 130.0, 129.7, 128.2, 128.0, 125.9, 125.7, 125.6, 125.5, 125.63, 125.4, 122.7, 114.1, 113.9, 55.3, 55.2, 43.4. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 497.1. Found: 498.1 $[M + H]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $C_{27}H_{22}F_3NO_3S$: C, 65.18; H, 4.46; N, 2.82%. Found: C, 64.88; H, 4.38; N, 3.02%.

2.2d15 *4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (5o)*: Prepared from **3** and thiophene-2-ethylamine. Light brown powder, M.p. 137–140°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3349, 2934, 2835, 1626, 1557,

1248, 1029, 832, 793. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.18–7.15 (m, 3H), 6.97–6.95 (m, 1H), 6.88–6.87 (m, 1H), 6.83–6.79 (m, 4H), 6.17 (bs, 1H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 3.74 (quartet, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.17 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 161.9, 159.6, 158.8, 142.4, 141.2, 137.7, 135.4, 131.1, 130.5, 130.1, 128.3, 127.2, 126.0, 125.5, 124.1, 114.1, 113.9, 55.3, 55.2, 41.3, 30.0. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 449.1. Found: 450.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2$: C, 66.79; H, 5.16; N, 3.12%. Found: C, 69.32; H, 5.14; N, 3.56%.

2.2e General synthetic procedure for the title compounds 4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-substitutedthiophene-2-carboxamide (6a–6o): The synthesis was similar to the synthesis of compounds **5a–5o**. Using 4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid(**4**) and appropriate amine as raw materials, title compounds **6a–6o** were obtained. The reaction timing and yield of the product are shown in Table 1.

2.2e1 4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-propylthiophene-2-carboxamide (6a): Prepared from **4** and n-propyl amine. Off-white powder, M.p. 193–195°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3391, 2926, 1651, 1549, 1262, 1173, 832. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.52 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 4H), 6.90–6.76 (m, 4H), 3.26 (m, 2H), 1.59(m, 2H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-d}_6$): δ 161.1, 159.3, 158.6, 140.8, 137.6, 137.4, 130.8, 130.2, 129.8, 127.8, 125.6, 114.2, 114.1, 40.8, 22.6, 11.5. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 353.1. Found: 354.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 67.97; H, 5.42; N, 3.96%. Found: C, 67.86; H, 5.62; N, 3.90%.

2.2e2 4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-isopropylthiophene-2-carboxamide (6b): Prepared from **4** and isopropyl amine. Off-white powder, M.p. 226–228°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3359, 2933, 1611, 1557, 1265, 1173, 832. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 9.69 (s, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.10–7.05 (m, 4H), 6.73–6.70 (m, 4H), 4.09–4.01 (m, 1H), 1.17 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 160.6, 157.9, 157.0, 141.5, 137.5, 137.4, 131.1, 130.5, 130.2, 126.9, 124.6, 116.0, 115.8, 41.5, 22.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 353.1. Found: 354.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 67.97; H, 5.42; N, 3.96%. Found: C, 67.92; H, 5.56; N, 3.90%.

2.2e3 N-butyl-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6c): Prepared from **4** and n-butyl amine. Brown powder, M.p. 256–259°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3360, 2929, 1608, 1563, 1252, 1177, 834. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-d}_6$): δ 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 6.98–6.89 (m, 4H), 6.61–6.58 (m, 4H), 3.25 (quartet, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.45–1.39 (m, 2H), 1.27–1.21 (m, 2H), 0.80 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-d}_6$): δ 161.9, 157.1, 156.2, 141.9, 137.2, 135.7, 130.8, 130.1, 129.8, 126.9, 124.6, 115.4, 115.2, 39.4,

31.4, 19.9, 13.6. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 367.1. Found: z 366.2 $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 68.64; H, 5.76; N, 3.81%. Found: C, 68.54; H, 5.64; N, 3.90%.

2.2e4 N-cyclopropyl-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6d): Prepared from **4** and cyclopropyl amine. Pale yellow powder, M.p. 167–171 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3401, 2925, 2855, 1609, 1549, 1231, 1189, 832. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.79 (bs, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.14–7.12 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.06 (m, 3H), 6.76–6.74 (m, 4H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 0.82–0.81 (m, 2H), 0.65 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 162.7, 158.9, 157.5, 141.9, 137.4, 136.6, 131.4, 130.4, 130.1, 126.5, 123.8, 116.2, 115.9, 23.3, 6.2. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 351.1. Found: 352.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 68.36; H, 4.88; N, 3.99%. Found: C, 68.56; H, 4.66; N, 3.92%.

2.2e5 N-cyclopentyl-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6e): Prepared from **4** and cyclopentyl amine. Brown powder, M.p. 216–219°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3391, 2958, 2869, 1611, 1565, 1261, 1174, 835. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 9.69 (bs, 1H), 9.51 (bs, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.10–7.06 (m, 4H), 6.73–6.71 (m, 4H), 4.21–4.14 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.85 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.56–1.49 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 160.6, 157.5, 156.6, 141.1, 137.1, 136.9, 130.8, 130.0, 129.7, 126.5, 124.1, 115.6, 115.3, 50.9, 32.2, 23.6. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 379.1. Found: 380.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 69.63; H, 5.58; N, 3.69%. Found: C, 69.42; H, 5.62; N, 3.80%.

2.2e6 N-cyclohexyl-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6f): Prepared from **4** and cyclohexyl amine. Brown powder, M.p. 162–164°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3367, 2930, 2854, 1609, 1555, 1258, 1172, 833. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 9.71 (bs, 1H), 9.53 (bs, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.09–7.05 (m, 4H), 6.73–6.70 (m, 4H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.62–1.59 (m, 1H), 1.29–1.23 (m, 4H), 1.13–1.11 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 160.1, 157.5, 156.6, 141.1, 137.1, 136.9, 130.7, 130.1, 129.8, 126.5, 124.2, 115.6, 115.3, 48.4, 32.6, 25.3, 24.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 393.1. Found: 394.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 70.20; H, 5.89; N, 3.56%. Found: C, 69.88; H, 5.68; N, 3.60%.

2.2e7 N-cycloheptyl-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6g): Prepared from **4** and cycloheptyl amine. Brown powder, M.p. 150–152°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3370, 2927, 2855, 1609, 1554, 1260, 1172, 833. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 9.71 (bs, 1H), 9.55 (bs, 1H), 8.24 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.09–7.05 (m, 4H), 6.72–6.70 (m, 4H), 3.96–3.87 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.54 (m, 6H), 1.52–1.44

(m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.9, 157.5, 156.6, 141.1, 137.1, 137.0, 130.7, 130.1, 129.8, 126.5, 124.2, 115.6, 115.3, 50.4, 34.4, 27.9, 23.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 407.1. Found: 408.2 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$ C, 70.73; H, 6.18; N, 3.44%. Found: C, 70.56; H, 6.20; N, 3.26%.

2.2e8 *4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-phenylthiophene-2-carboxamide (6h)*: Prepared from **4** and aniline. Pale green powder, M.p. 236–240°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3376, 2959, 1629, 1547, 1252, 1180, 833. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.17 (s, 1H), 9.75 (s, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.14–7.09 (m, 5H), 6.75–6.73 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 160.5, 157.3, 156.4, 143.2, 138.7, 137.5, 136.2, 131.8, 130.2, 129.9, 128.6, 127.1, 124.7, 123.7, 120.3, 115.6, 115.4. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 387.1. Found: 388.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 71.30; H, 4.42; N, 3.62%. Found: C, 71.60; H, 4.48; N, 3.56%.

2.2e9 *N-(4-fluorophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6i)*: Prepared from **4** and 4-fluoroaniline. Pale green powder, M.p. 226–233°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3379, 2926, 1636, 1509, 1223, 1172, 831. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.24 (s, 1H), 9.77 (s, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.77–7.74 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.18 (m, 2H), 7.14–7.09 (m, 4H) 6.76–6.73 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.1, 158.1, 157.6, 157.2, 142.9, 137.9, 136.7, 135.6, 135.6, 132.4, 130.5, 130.4, 130.3, 126.7, 124.4, 122.5, 122.4, 116.1, 115.9, 115.7. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 405.1. Found: 406.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{FNO}_3\text{S}$: C, 68.13; H, 3.98; N, 3.45%. Found: C, 68.22; H, 3.88; N, 3.48%.

2.2e10 *N-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6j)*: Prepared from **4** and 4-chloroaniline. Pale green powder, M.p. 170–174°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3400, 2929, 1638, 1515, 1230, 1170, 831. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.30 (s, 1H), 9.77 (s, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.79–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.43–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.10 (m, 4H) 6.76–6.72 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.3, 158.2, 157.2, 143.2, 138.3, 137.9, 136.5, 132.6, 130.6, 130.5, 130.3, 130.2, 129.1, 126.7, 124.3, 122.1, 116.7, 115.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 421.1. Found: 422.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClNO}_3\text{S}$: C, 65.48; H, 3.82; N, 3.32%. Found: C, 65.62; H, 3.68; N, 3.88%.

2.2e11 *N-(4-bromophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6k)*: Prepared from **4** and 4-bromoaniline. Pale green powder, M.p. 165–169°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3401, 2928, 1636, 1515, 1231, 1170, 832. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.29 (s, 1H), 9.77 (s, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.74–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.56–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.10 (m, 4H) 6.76–6.72 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR

(100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.8, 157.7, 156.7, 142.8, 138.2, 137.4, 136.0, 132.2, 131.5, 130.1, 129.8, 126.2, 123.8, 121.9, 115.7, 115.4. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 465.0. Found: 464.0 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; 466.0 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^-$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{BrNO}_3\text{S}$: C, 59.24; H, 3.46; N, 3.00%. Found: C, 59.20; H, 3.48; N, 2.88%.

2.2e12 *N-benzyl-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6l)*: Prepared from **4** and benzyl amine. Pale green powder, M.p. 170–172°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3308, 2927, 1609, 1556, 1269, 1172, 834. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 9.04 (t, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.36–7.29 (m, 4H), 7.27–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.10–7.04 (m, 4H), 6.73–6.69 (m, 4H), 4.47 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 161.1, 157.6, 156.7, 141.5, 139.5, 137.2, 131.1, 130.1, 129.7, 128.4, 127.3, 126.9, 115.7, 115.4, 42.5. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 401.1. Found: 400.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 71.80; H, 4.77; N, 3.49%. Found: C, 71.68; H, 4.88; N, 3.48%.

2.2e13 *N-(4-fluorobenzyl)-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6m)*: Prepared from **4** and 4-fluorobenzyl amine. Light brown powder, M.p. 248–250°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3349, 2927, 1608, 1560, 1226, 1169, 833. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 8.99 (m, 1H) 8.81 (m, 1H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.36–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.03 (t, $J = 8.71$ Hz, 2H), 6.76–6.73 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 4H), 4.56 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 163.2, 162.2, 160.8, 157.4, 156.4, 142.7, 137.6, 135.4, 135.3, 134.7, 131.4, 130.3, 129.9, 129.6, 129.5, 127.2, 124.8, 115.6, 115.5, 115.4, 115.1, 42.9. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 419.1. Found: 420.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{FNO}_3\text{S}$: C, 68.72; H, 4.33; N, 3.34%. Found: C, 68.68; H, 4.48; N, 3.34%.

2.2e14 *4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6n)*: Prepared from **4** and 4-trifluoromethyl benzyl amine. Light brown powder, M.p. 185–189°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3361, 2928, 1627, 1556, 1256, 1176, 834. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 9.07 (bs, 1H), 8.9 (bs, 1H), 8.16 (bs, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.14–7.12 (m, 2H), 7.09–7.07 (m, 2H), 6.76–6.73 (m, 4H), 4.64 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 162.4, 157.4, 156.4, 143.3, 142.8, 137.6, 135.3, 131.6, 130.3, 129.9, 129.3, 128.9, 127.9, 127.2, 125.5, 125.3, 125.2, 124.8, 122.8, 115.6, 115.5, 43.1. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 469.1. Found: 470.0 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C, 63.96; H, 3.86; N, 2.98%. Found: C, 63.88; H, 3.68; N, 3.00%.

2.2e15 *4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (6o)*: Prepared from **4** and thiophene-2-ethyl amine. Off white powder, M.p. 247–249°C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3368, 2928, 1610, 1557, 1246, 1169,

831. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 9.71 (s, 1H), 9.53 (s, 1H), 8.64 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.35–7.33 (m, 1H), 7.10–7.08 (m, 2H), 7.07–7.06 (m, 2H), 6.97–6.96 (m, 1H), 6.92–6.91 (m, 1H), 6.73–6.70 (m, 4H), 3.51 (quartet, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H) 3.08 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO-d}_6$): δ 162.1, 157.2, 156.3, 141.4, 137.4, 135.3, 131.1, 130.2, 129.9, 127.1, 126.8, 125.1, 124.7, 123.6, 115.5, 115.3, 41.2, 29.7. ESI-MS m/z Calculated 421.1. Found: 422.1 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$. Anal. Calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2$: C, 65.53; H, 4.54; N, 3.32%. Found: C, 65.72; H, 4.56; N, 3.40%.

2.3 *In vitro* anti-inflammatory activity (Anti-denaturation assay)

The *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity of the synthesized compounds was studied using bovine serum albumin denaturation method.^{21,22} In brief, increasing concentrations of the test or reference compound were incubated with 0.5% w/v of bovine serum albumin at 37°C for 20 min and the temperature was increased to keep the samples at 57°C for 30 min. After cooling to room temperature, the turbidity was measured using UV-Visible spectrophotometer at 660 nm following addition of phosphate buffered saline. The control represents 100% protein denaturation. The results were compared with reference drug Diclofenac sodium. The percentage inhibition of protein denaturation was calculated by using the following formula.

Percentage Inhibition = 100

$$\frac{-(\text{optical density of test solution} - \text{optical density of product control})}{\div (\text{optical density of test control})} \times 100$$

2.4 Molecular docking studies

In silico molecular docking simulation was executed using the AutoDock Tools (ADT) version 1.5.6 and AutoDock version 4.2.5.1 docking program.^{23,24} Three dimensional structure of COX-2 receptor was obtained from the Protein Data Bank (PDB ID: 1PXX).²⁵ The co-crystallized ligand in the 1PXX structure was removed. The water molecules present with the crystal were deleted, the polar hydrogen atoms were added, lower occupancy residue structures were deleted, and any incomplete side chains were replaced using the ADT. Gasteiger charges were added to each atom and merged the non-polar hydrogen atoms to the protein structure. The hydrogen bond distance between donor and acceptor atoms was defined as 1.9 Å with a tolerance of 0.5 Å, and the threshold for acceptor–hydrogen–donor angle was set to not less than 120°. Then, the structures were saved in PDBQT file format for further studies in ADT. Around the binding site of co-crystallized ligand, a grid box with the dimension of 60 × 60 × 60 Å³ with 0.375 Å spacing centred on 27.131, 24.348, 14.747 was created using ADT. The centre of the box was set

at co-crystallized ligand centre and grid energy calculations were carried out. AutoDock docking calculation was done using default parameters and twenty docked conformations were generated for each compound. The energy of the binding interactions was estimated using genetic algorithm. The outputs were exported to PyMOL and visualised the binding modes and interactions of the compounds with amino acid residues in the active sites.²⁶

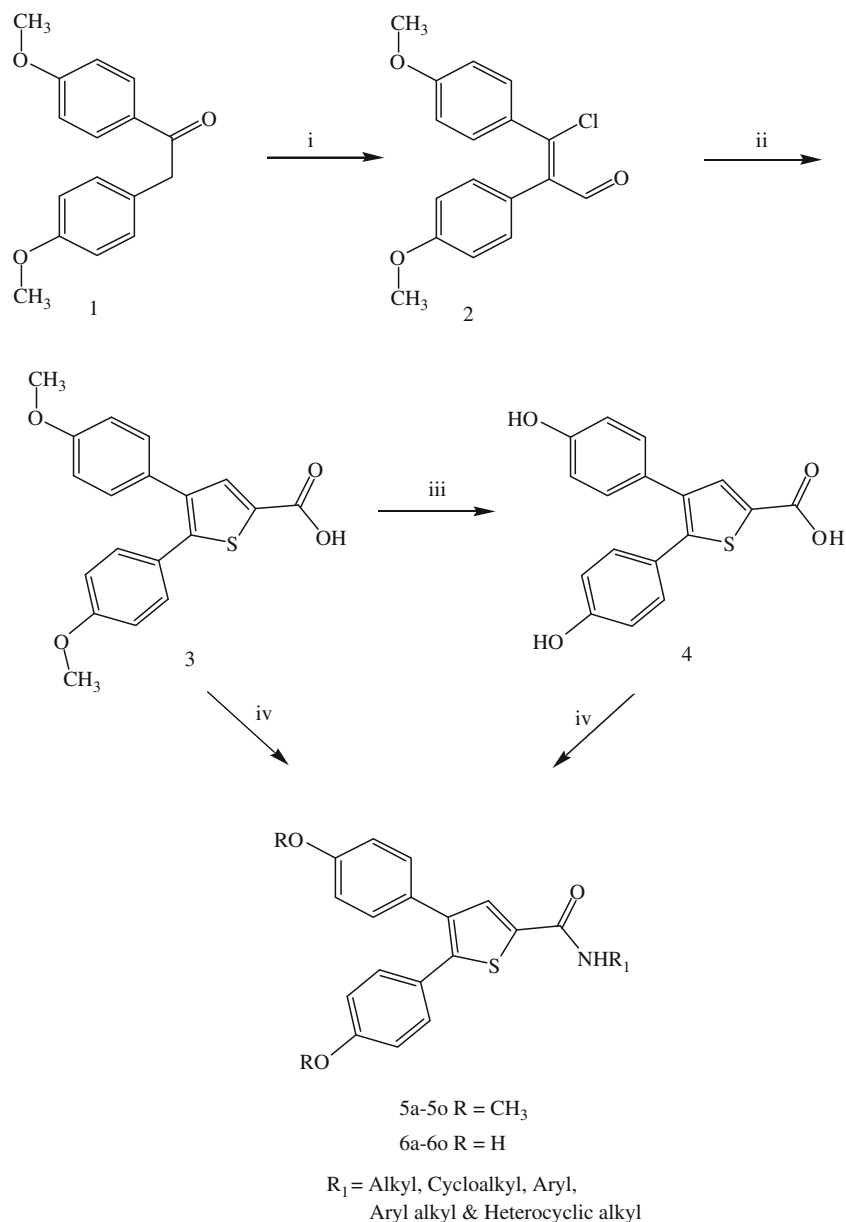
3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Chemistry

In the present work, we synthesized a novel series of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives which is shown in Scheme 1. The first step in the Scheme 1 is the Vilsmeier reaction^{27,28} of desoxyanisoin **1** with dimethylformamide (DMF) and phosphorous oxychloride (POCl_3) to give compound **2** in 78% yield after recrystallization from ethanol.²⁰ The obtained compound **2** was condensed and cyclized with 2-mercaptoacetic acid (thioglycolic acid) in the presence of potassium hydroxide to afford compound **3**²⁹ in 71% yield. We studied the demethylation of compound **3** with several reactants in different reaction conditions. Treatment of compound **3** with aqueous hydrobromic acid³⁰ or hydrobromic acid in acetic acid,^{31,32} gave no product. Reaction of compound **3** with boron tribromide³³ (4 and 6 equivalents) in methylene chloride gave the product in 50% yield. Treatment of compound **3** with aluminium chloride in dichloromethane³⁴ or benzene or toluene³⁵ in reflux condition gave compound **4** in 30–50% yield. In our present procedure, it was found that 4 mole of aluminium chloride in chlorobenzene³⁶ at 95–105°C over 3 h under stirring is vital for the demethylation of compound **3** to get compound **4** in good yield (88%). The obtained compound **4** did not require any further purification.

Reaction of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid **3** and **4** with various substituted amine derivatives (alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl alkyl and heterocyclic alkyl) in the presence of 2-(1H-Benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU)^{37–39} dimethylaminopyridine in acetonitrile at 25–30°C afforded the amides in 72–95% yields. The amides were crystallized from ethanol. The compounds were confirmed by NMR, IR, Mass spectra and X-ray single crystallography.

The structure of the synthesized compound (**5j**) was confirmed by various spectral techniques such as NMR, Mass and IR data. IR spectrum of the compound (**5j**) revealed that the band at around 3360–3300 cm^{-1} corresponds to the –NH stretching of the amide group. The



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives. Reagents and conditions: i) DMF and POCl₃, at 70–75°C for 4 h; ii) 2-mercaptoacetic acid, KOH, methanol and water, at reflux for 4 h; iii) AlCl₃ and chlorobenzene, at 95–105°C for 3 h; iv) TBTU, dimethylaminopyridine, acetonitrile and R₁NH₂ (R₁ = Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl, Aryl alkyl and Heterocyclic alkyl), at 25–30°C for 3–7 h.

band at around $\sim 1636\text{ cm}^{-1}$ corresponds to the carbonyl group of the amide moiety. The ¹H NMR spectrum recorded in DMSO-d₆ showed twenty protons. The six protons observed at δ 3.75 and at δ 3.76 ppm correspond to the methoxy protons. The singlet observed at δ 8.11 ppm corresponds to the thiophene ring proton. The singlet at δ 10.36 ppm corresponds to –NH proton of the amide group. The ¹³C NMR spectrum recorded in DMSO-d₆ showed nineteen signals, in which the signals observed at δ 55.2 ppm and at δ 55.3 ppm confirmed the presence of methoxy carbons. The two

signals at δ 114.1 and at δ 114.4 ppm correspond to the four phenyl ring carbons, ortho to the methoxy group. Mass spectrum acquired in positive ionization ESI mode showed the signal at 450.3 Da which corresponds to $[\text{}_{35}\text{M}^{\text{Cl}} + \text{H}]^+$, confirmed the molecular mass of the compound. The chlorine isotopic peak $[\text{}_{37}\text{M}^{\text{Cl}} + \text{H}]^+$ was also observed at 452.0 Da. In addition to the above spectral evidences discussed, the structure of synthesized compound (**5j**) was further confirmed with single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The crystal data was deposited at CCDC, and the CCDC No. is 1400968.

Similarly, the structure of **5b**, **5l** and **5o** were assigned by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, deposited at CCDC and the CCDC No. are 1064110, 1404546 and 1406561 respectively. The ORTEP diagram of above crystal compounds as shown in Figures 2a–d.

3.2 Biological Evaluation

3.2a In vitro Anti-inflammatory activity: The anti-inflammatory activity of the novel substituted 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives were evaluated using inhibition of bovine serum albumin denaturation method and compared with standard drug diclofenac sodium. The results are summarized in Table 2.

Most of the compounds exhibited anti-inflammatory activity that is comparable to diclofenac sodium. The free acid **4** is less potent, however derivatisation of the

acid to amide with *p*-halo substituted phenyl moiety (**6h–k**) resulted in analogues having anti-inflammatory activity comparable to the standard drug. In addition, amidic substitution with benzyl (**6l**), fluoro benzyl (**6m**), *p*-trifluoromethyl benzyl (**6n**) or thiophene-2ethyl (**6o**) group resulted in less active analogues. Introduction of cyclopropyl (**6d**) or cyclopentyl (**6e**) or cyclohexyl (**6f**) or cycloheptyl(**6g**) amidic group resulted in compounds that are less active than the standard drug. Similar is the case with substitution of alkyl amide group **6a–c** where there is a substantial loss of activity.

Interestingly, *p*-methoxy groups of the diaryl moiety compound **5** showed a marginal increase in anti-inflammatory activity in comparison to **6**. However, an increase in potency is not seen with the corresponding *p*-methoxy analogues of 4,5-diaryl thiophenes-2-carboxamide having *p*-halo substituted phenyl amidic

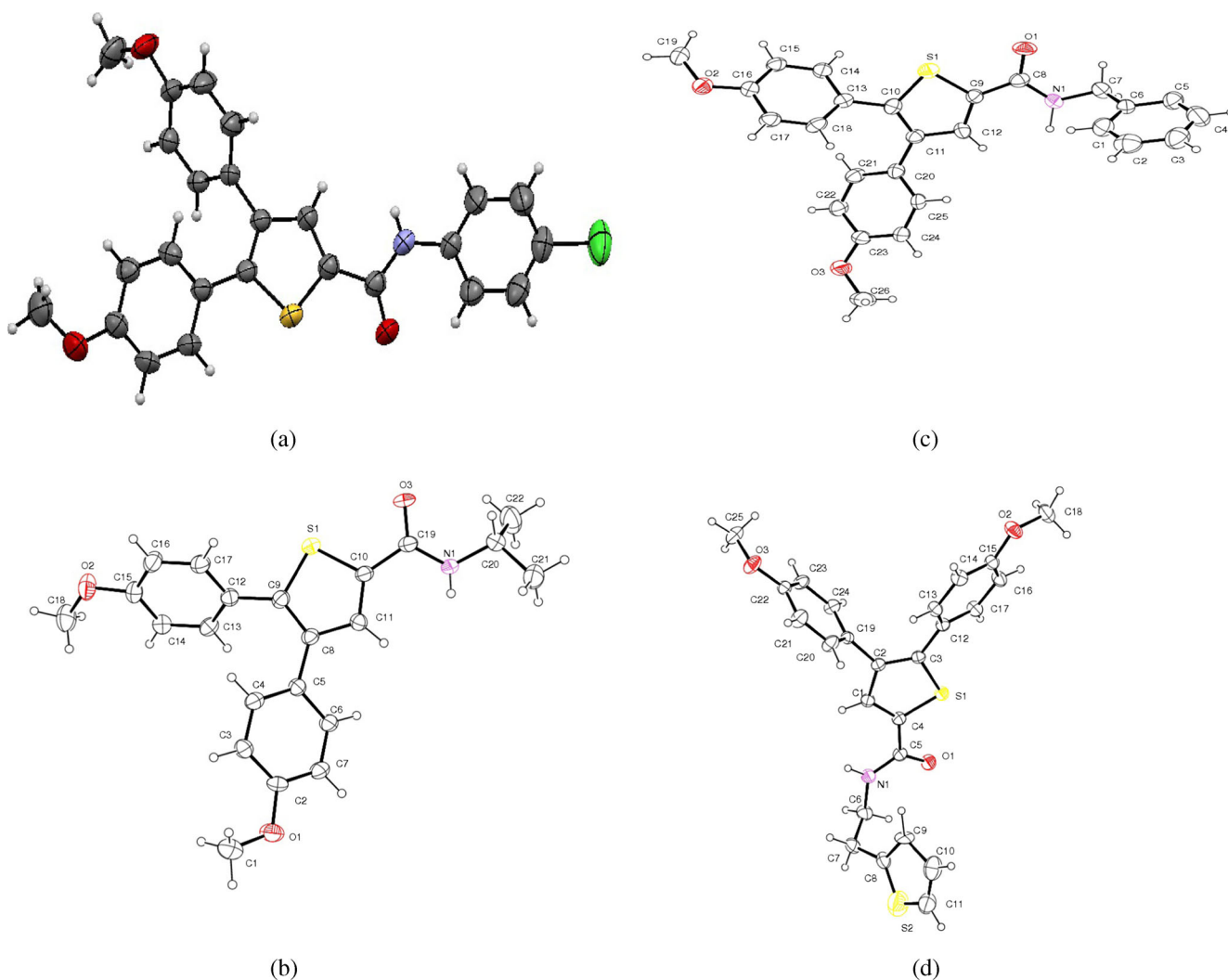


Figure 2. (a) ORTEP diagram of compound **5j** [N-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (CCDC 1400968)]; (b) ORTEP diagram of compound **5b** [N-isopropyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (CCDC 1064110)]; (c) ORTEP diagram of compound **5l** [N-benzyl-4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (CCDC 1404546)]; (d) ORTEP diagram of compound **5o** [4,5-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (CCDC 1406561)].

Table 2. Activity (% inhibition) and Free energy of binding (FEB) of all the synthesised compounds.

Entry	Compounds	Activity (% inhibition of protein denaturation)				FEB ^a (kcal/mol) ^b
		50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	400 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	800 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	COX-2 (PDBID:1PXX)
1	3	14.98	20.55	53.01	41.45	-8.54
2	5a	7.86	16.46	24.12	39.26	-9.63
3	5b	16.42	24.98	30.48	46.81	-9.9
4	5c	8.98	17.86	28.48	40.96	-10.37
5	5d	21.09	21.89	29.24	45.13	-9.75
6	5e	18.96	23.78	43.64	58.95	-11.06
7	5f	25.75	34.34	48.58	62.28	-11.53
8	5g	11.62	29.61	48.79	63.12	-9.83
9	5h	17.24	26.36	48.88	64.51	-11.11
10	5i	16.32	20.09	56.96	73.46	-11.06
11	5j	17.22	28.36	53.05	75.28	-10.94
12	5k	16.22	24.31	56.36	74.03	-11.11
13	5l	19.44	24.37	42.14	69.78	-11.16
14	5m	16.61	17.62	46.93	68.38	-11.08
15	5n	16.22	22.34	44.48	66.52	-10.81
16	5o	16.22	17.31	37.26	46.89	-11.63
17	4	9.84	16.47	28.13	30.33	-7.96
18	6a	7.52	15.46	24.48	38.77	-9.36
19	6b	8.86	16.48	23.11	36.66	-9.6
20	6c	9.11	11.31	22.24	37.26	-9.87
21	6d	13.74	14.31	22.65	33.72	-9.39
22	6e	7.31	15.72	28.98	38.16	-10.61
23	6f	16.05	16.79	33.29	42.46	-11.16
24	6g	12.01	18.84	30.33	44.21	-9.64
25	6h	14.28	22.26	44.82	65.85	-10.88
26	6i	10.71	21.17	48.69	68.88	-10.72
27	6j	13.17	24.98	47.06	70.72	-11.17
28	6k	15.88	26.85	50.84	69.48	-11.67
29	6l	10.22	15.62	24.46	42.41	-10.82
30	6m	11.28	16.15	26.43	46.85	-10.62
31	6n	12.08	17.01	22.29	40.19	-10.4
32	6o	7.04	12.65	25.94	35.71	-10.8
	Std	29.24	50.64	65.38	75.38	-8.15

Std = Diclofenac sodium,^aFree Energy of Binding, ^bCalculated using Autodock 4.

group **5h–k**. In contrast to **6l–n**, there is an enhancement of activity with the methoxy analogues of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide with benzyl (**5l**) or *p*-fluoro substituted benzyl group (**5m**) or *p*-trifluoromethyl benzyl (**5n**) which is comparable to the standard drug. The presence of *p*-methoxy group in the case of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide with cyclopropyl (**5d**) or cyclopentyl (**5e**) or cyclohexyl (**5f**) or cycloheptyl (**5g**) amidic group dramatically improved the anti-inflammatory activity in comparison to corresponding *p*-OH substituted 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide. As observed with **6a–c**, substitution with alkyl amide to methoxy 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide resulted in less potent analogues.

Together, these results clearly suggest that *p*-methoxy group of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives is advantageous in improving or retaining the anti-inflammatory spectrum. In general, alkyl

amides of the 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide has poor activity whereas the *p*-substituted benzyl or phenyl or cycloalkyl amide group has optimal activity. This indicates the requirement of bulkier substitution which would interact with active sites of the biological target. In conclusion, this study has identified a number of amidic substituents to the thiophene ring and also the methoxy substitution to the diaryl ring which is crucial for the anti-inflammatory property of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide.

3.3 Molecular docking studies

To rationalize the pharmacological results, the binding mode of the potent inhibitors was investigated using AutoDock Tools (ADT) version 1.5.6 and AutoDock version 4.2.5.1 docking program.^{23,24} In the present

non-covalent interactions such as hydrophobic, hydrophilic, $\pi-\pi$ interaction and hydrogen bonding (Figure 3B).

Interestingly, among all the compounds docked, compound **6k** exhibits very high binding with 1PXX receptor (Figure 3C) and forms three hydrogen bonds with three amino acids, namely, LEU-352, MET-522 and SER-530, which resulted in the binding energy of -11.67 kcal/mol. As shown in Figure 3C, in the compound **6k**, one of the O–H interacts with the C=O of LEU-352 and forms a hydrogen bond with the bond length of 1.9 Å. Another O–H interacts with the C=O of MET-522 and forms a hydrogen bond with the bond length of 2.4 Å. Amide C=O interacts with the O–H of SER-530 and forms a hydrogen bond with the bond length of 2.0 Å. Furthermore, bromine forms polar interaction with the N–H of ARG-120 and O–H of TYR-355 amino acid. Also, amide N–H forms polar interaction with the N–H of LEU-531. In addition to the polar interactions, phenyl rings exhibit hydrophobic interaction with the VAL-116, LEU-352, VAL-523, GLY-526, ALA-527, LEU-531 and LEU-350. Also, phenyl rings exhibit $\pi-\pi$ interaction with the phenyl rings of the PHE-381, TYR-385 and PHE-518.

4. Conclusions

In summary, we have synthesized a series of novel 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide compounds containing alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl alkyl, and heterocyclic alkyl moieties. These compounds were characterized and evaluated for their *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activities. Among the novel compounds, the inhibition of bovine serum albumin denaturation assay revealed that the aryl and aryl alkyl derivatives of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide showed anti-inflammatory activity comparable to the standard drug diclofenac sodium, whereas alkyl and cycloalkyl amide derivatives showed less activity. From the docking studies, aryl, aryl alkyl and heterocyclic derivatives of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide showed higher binding energy than the standard drug. Particularly, the compound (**6k**) N-(4-bromophenyl)-4,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide showed high free energy binding of -11.67 kcal/mol. Further studies are in progress to improve the biological activities of 4,5-diarylthiophene-2-carboxamide derivatives.

Supplementary Information (SI)

The characterization of the compounds **2**, **3**, **4**, **5a**, **5b**, **5c**, **5d**, **5e**, **5f**, **5g**, **5h**, **5i**, **5j**, **5k**, **5l**, **5m**, **5n**, **5o**, **6b**, **6c**, **6d**, **6e**, **6f**, **6g**, **6h**, **6i**, **6k**, **6l**, **6m**, **6n** and **6o** using ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR,

IR and Mass data (Figures S1–S124) are given in the supporting information. Supplementary Information is available at www.ias.ac.in/chemsci.

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