



Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Ethyl 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiophene-3-carboxylate

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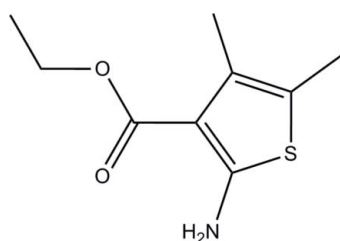
Received 10 June 2012; accepted 10 June 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.037; wR factor = 0.104; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.7.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$, the mean planes of thiophene ring [maximum deviation = 0.0042 (10) Å] and ethoxycarbonyl group [0.0242 (15) Å] are almost coplanar [dihedral angle between them = 0.68 (11)°]. The H atoms of the two methyl groups attached to the thiophene ring are each disordered over two orientations with site-occupancy ratios of 0.77 (4):0.23 (4) and 0.84 (4):0.16 (4). An intramolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond generates an $S(6)$ ring motif. In the crystal, molecules are linked by N—H···O hydrogen bonds into an infinite wave-like chain running parallel to the b -axis direction. The crystal structure also features C—H··· π interactions.

Related literature

For the synthesis, see: Gewald (1965). For background to biologically active compounds prepared from the title compound, see: Alqasoumi *et al.* (2009); Ghorab *et al.* (2006, 2012). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$ $M_r = 199.26$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 7.9487$ (2) Å
 $b = 9.8939$ (3) Å
 $c = 13.4348$ (4) Å
 $\beta = 106.143$ (2)°
 $V = 1014.90$ (5) Å³

$Z = 4$
 Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 2.59$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 296$ K
 $0.92 \times 0.26 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009)
 $T_{\min} = 0.199$, $T_{\max} = 0.820$

6429 measured reflections
 1671 independent reflections
 1504 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.104$
 $S = 1.07$
 1671 reflections
 132 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.19$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 is the centroid of S1/C1—C4 ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1N1···O2	0.89 (3)	2.06 (3)	2.744 (2)	133 (2)
N1—H2N1···O2 ⁱ	0.87 (2)	2.12 (2)	2.972 (2)	167 (2)
C8—H8A···Cg1 ⁱⁱ	0.97	2.78	3.600 (2)	142

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

The authors are grateful for the sponsorship of the Research Center, College of Pharmacy, and the Deanship of Scientific Research, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. HKF and TSC thank Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) for the Research University Grant (1001/PFIZIK/811160). TSC also thanks the Malaysian Government and USM for the award of a research fellowship.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB6845).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o2111 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536812026268]

Ethyl 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiophene-3-carboxylate

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S1. Comment

Ethyl 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiophene-3-carboxylate (Gewald, 1965) is useful in the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds, especially thienopyrimidine derivatives (Alqasoumi *et al.*, 2009), some of which possess biological activities (Ghorab *et al.*, 2006). In the light of this, and as a continuation of our efforts towards synthesizing biologically active heterocyclic compounds (Ghorab *et al.*, 2012), the title compound was prepared and its crystal structure is now reported.

The molecular structure of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. The mean plane of thiophene ring [S1/C1–C4; maximum deviation = 0.0042 (10) Å at atom C4] is almost coplanar with the mean plane of ethoxycarbonyl group [O1/O2/C7–C9; maximum deviation = 0.0242 (15) Å at atom C8] as indicated by the dihedral angle of 0.68 (11)°. The H atoms attached to atoms C5 and C6 are each disordered over two orientations with site-occupancy ratios of 0.77 (4):0.23 (4) and 0.84 (4):0.16 (4), respectively. An intramolecular N1—H1N1···O2 hydrogen bond generates an S(6) ring motif (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) in the molecule.

In the crystal (Fig. 2), molecules are linked by N1—H2N1···O2 hydrogen bond into an infinite wave-like chain, propagating along the *b* axis. The crystal packing also features C—H··· π interactions (Table 1), involving Cg1 which is the centroid of S1/C1–C4 ring.

S2. Experimental

Ethyl 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiophene-3-carboxylate was prepared according to the reported method (Gewald, 1965). The obtained solid was recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound. Brown plates were obtained by slow evaporation from ethanol solution at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

The atoms H1N1 and H2N1 were located in a difference fourier map and refined freely [N—H = 0.88 (3) and 0.87 (2) Å]. The major parts of disordered H atoms attached to atoms C5 and C6 [(H5A, H5B, H5C) and (H6A, H6B, H6C)] were positioned geometrically, whereas the corresponding minor parts, (H5D, H5E, H5F) and (H6D, H6E, H6F) were located in a difference fourier map. A rotating group model (AFIX 137) was used for both major and minor parts of disordered methyl groups and refined using a riding model with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ [C—H distance = 0.96 Å]. The refined site-occupancy ratios are (H5A, H5B, H5C):(H5D, H5E, H5F) = 0.77 (4):0.23 (4) and (H6A, H6B, H6C):(H6D, H6E, H6F) = 0.84 (4):0.16 (4). The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically [C—H = 0.96 and 0.97 Å] and refined with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. A rotating group model was also applied to the other methyl group in the final refinement.

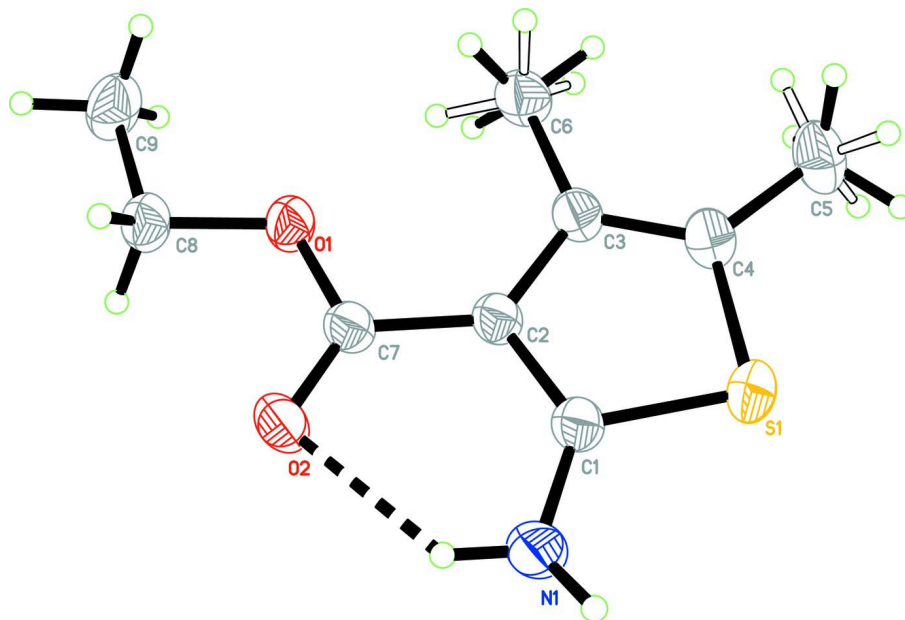


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. The dashed line represents the intramolecular N—H...O hydrogen bond.

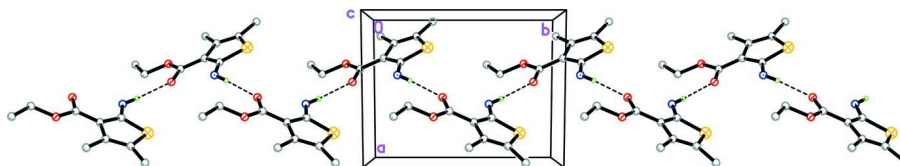


Figure 2

The crystal packing of the title compound. The dashed lines represent the hydrogen bonds. For clarity sake, hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

Ethyl 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiophene-3-carboxylate

Crystal data

$C_9H_{13}NO_2S$

$M_r = 199.26$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 7.9487\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 9.8939\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 13.4348\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 106.143\ (2)^\circ$

$V = 1014.90\ (5)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 424$

$D_x = 1.304\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1386 reflections

$\theta = 3.4\text{--}70.2^\circ$

$\mu = 2.59\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 296\ \text{K}$

Plate, brown

$0.92 \times 0.26 \times 0.08\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2009)

$T_{\min} = 0.199$, $T_{\max} = 0.820$

6429 measured reflections
 1671 independent reflections
 1504 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 65.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 5.6^\circ$
 $h = -6 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.104$
 $S = 1.07$
 1671 reflections
 132 parameters
 0 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from
 neighbouring sites
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0573P)^2 + 0.1221P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.19 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick,
 2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0041 (9)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
S1	0.19746 (6)	0.19752 (4)	0.58473 (4)	0.0611 (2)	
O1	0.31318 (16)	0.65860 (11)	0.49116 (9)	0.0545 (3)	
O2	0.44541 (19)	0.61171 (12)	0.65701 (9)	0.0667 (4)	
N1	0.3976 (3)	0.35938 (18)	0.72936 (12)	0.0726 (5)	
C1	0.3045 (2)	0.34698 (16)	0.62875 (12)	0.0520 (4)	
C2	0.2743 (2)	0.44243 (15)	0.55082 (11)	0.0458 (4)	
C3	0.1625 (2)	0.39154 (16)	0.45331 (12)	0.0481 (4)	
C4	0.1130 (2)	0.26238 (18)	0.46019 (14)	0.0554 (4)	
C5	0.0030 (3)	0.1727 (2)	0.37724 (19)	0.0763 (6)	
H5A	0.0682	0.1482	0.3296	0.114*	0.77 (4)
H5B	-0.1014	0.2200	0.3408	0.114*	0.77 (4)
H5C	-0.0282	0.0926	0.4083	0.114*	0.77 (4)
H5D	-0.0262	0.2197	0.3122	0.114*	0.23 (4)
H5E	-0.1025	0.1489	0.3945	0.114*	0.23 (4)
H5F	0.0673	0.0922	0.3720	0.114*	0.23 (4)
C6	0.1078 (2)	0.46993 (19)	0.35388 (13)	0.0622 (5)	
H6A	0.0388	0.4131	0.2999	0.093*	0.84 (4)
H6B	0.2100	0.5001	0.3355	0.093*	0.84 (4)
H6C	0.0396	0.5468	0.3627	0.093*	0.84 (4)

H6D	-0.0103	0.4465	0.3171	0.093*	0.16 (4)
H6E	0.1843	0.4485	0.3120	0.093*	0.16 (4)
H6F	0.1145	0.5650	0.3689	0.093*	0.16 (4)
C7	0.3521 (2)	0.57551 (15)	0.57265 (11)	0.0469 (4)	
C8	0.3871 (3)	0.79279 (16)	0.50551 (15)	0.0568 (4)	
H8A	0.5139	0.7884	0.5241	0.068*	
H8B	0.3524	0.8395	0.5602	0.068*	
C9	0.3179 (3)	0.8652 (2)	0.40444 (17)	0.0718 (6)	
H9A	0.3617	0.9561	0.4109	0.108*	
H9B	0.1923	0.8668	0.3862	0.108*	
H9C	0.3554	0.8190	0.3515	0.108*	
H1N1	0.453 (3)	0.438 (3)	0.7431 (19)	0.084 (7)*	
H2N1	0.435 (3)	0.291 (2)	0.7699 (19)	0.068 (6)*	

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0783 (4)	0.0381 (3)	0.0662 (3)	-0.00222 (17)	0.0189 (2)	0.00472 (17)
O1	0.0677 (7)	0.0409 (6)	0.0480 (6)	-0.0061 (5)	0.0046 (5)	0.0053 (5)
O2	0.0971 (10)	0.0438 (6)	0.0460 (7)	-0.0060 (6)	-0.0019 (6)	-0.0041 (5)
N1	0.1166 (14)	0.0449 (9)	0.0439 (8)	0.0066 (9)	0.0018 (8)	0.0056 (7)
C1	0.0693 (10)	0.0379 (8)	0.0470 (9)	0.0063 (7)	0.0132 (7)	0.0005 (6)
C2	0.0556 (9)	0.0371 (8)	0.0422 (8)	0.0051 (6)	0.0094 (6)	0.0001 (6)
C3	0.0503 (9)	0.0433 (8)	0.0470 (8)	0.0018 (6)	0.0075 (6)	-0.0021 (6)
C4	0.0558 (10)	0.0467 (9)	0.0603 (10)	-0.0014 (7)	0.0106 (7)	-0.0046 (7)
C5	0.0745 (13)	0.0581 (11)	0.0847 (15)	-0.0130 (9)	0.0031 (10)	-0.0155 (10)
C6	0.0696 (11)	0.0604 (11)	0.0455 (9)	-0.0006 (8)	-0.0024 (7)	0.0013 (7)
C7	0.0578 (9)	0.0382 (8)	0.0414 (8)	0.0048 (6)	0.0081 (6)	0.0001 (6)
C8	0.0671 (11)	0.0406 (9)	0.0592 (10)	-0.0047 (7)	0.0121 (8)	0.0038 (7)
C9	0.0820 (14)	0.0516 (11)	0.0755 (13)	-0.0027 (9)	0.0114 (10)	0.0196 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—C1	1.7264 (17)	C5—H5C	0.9600
S1—C4	1.7429 (18)	C5—H5D	0.9600
O1—C7	1.3348 (19)	C5—H5E	0.9600
O1—C8	1.4429 (19)	C5—H5F	0.9600
O2—C7	1.2228 (19)	C6—H6A	0.9600
N1—C1	1.354 (2)	C6—H6B	0.9600
N1—H1N1	0.88 (3)	C6—H6C	0.9600
N1—H2N1	0.87 (2)	C6—H6D	0.9600
C1—C2	1.381 (2)	C6—H6E	0.9600
C2—C7	1.450 (2)	C6—H6F	0.9600
C2—C3	1.453 (2)	C8—C9	1.498 (3)
C3—C4	1.348 (2)	C8—H8A	0.9700
C3—C6	1.501 (2)	C8—H8B	0.9700
C4—C5	1.501 (3)	C9—H9A	0.9600
C5—H5A	0.9600	C9—H9B	0.9600

C5—H5B	0.9600	C9—H9C	0.9600
C1—S1—C4	92.01 (8)	H5E—C5—H5F	109.5
C7—O1—C8	117.66 (13)	C3—C6—H6A	109.5
C1—N1—H1N1	112.9 (16)	C3—C6—H6B	109.5
C1—N1—H2N1	123.7 (15)	C3—C6—H6C	109.5
H1N1—N1—H2N1	119 (2)	C3—C6—H6D	109.5
N1—C1—C2	128.80 (17)	C3—C6—H6E	109.5
N1—C1—S1	120.01 (14)	H6D—C6—H6E	109.5
C2—C1—S1	111.16 (12)	C3—C6—H6F	109.5
C1—C2—C7	119.57 (14)	H6D—C6—H6F	109.5
C1—C2—C3	112.36 (14)	H6E—C6—H6F	109.5
C7—C2—C3	128.07 (13)	O2—C7—O1	121.49 (14)
C4—C3—C2	112.56 (14)	O2—C7—C2	124.63 (14)
C4—C3—C6	122.22 (15)	O1—C7—C2	113.88 (13)
C2—C3—C6	125.21 (15)	O1—C8—C9	106.59 (15)
C3—C4—C5	129.10 (18)	O1—C8—H8A	110.4
C3—C4—S1	111.91 (12)	C9—C8—H8A	110.4
C5—C4—S1	118.99 (15)	O1—C8—H8B	110.4
C4—C5—H5A	109.5	C9—C8—H8B	110.4
C4—C5—H5B	109.5	H8A—C8—H8B	108.6
C4—C5—H5C	109.5	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C4—C5—H5D	109.5	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
C4—C5—H5E	109.5	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
H5D—C5—H5E	109.5	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—H5F	109.5	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
H5D—C5—H5F	109.5	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—S1—C1—N1	178.55 (17)	C2—C3—C4—S1	0.56 (19)
C4—S1—C1—C2	0.60 (14)	C6—C3—C4—S1	179.60 (14)
N1—C1—C2—C7	1.8 (3)	C1—S1—C4—C3	-0.67 (15)
S1—C1—C2—C7	179.54 (12)	C1—S1—C4—C5	178.19 (17)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-178.12 (19)	C8—O1—C7—O2	0.8 (2)
S1—C1—C2—C3	-0.40 (18)	C8—O1—C7—C2	-179.18 (15)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.1 (2)	C1—C2—C7—O2	0.0 (3)
C7—C2—C3—C4	179.95 (16)	C3—C2—C7—O2	179.97 (16)
C1—C2—C3—C6	-179.12 (16)	C1—C2—C7—O1	-179.94 (14)
C7—C2—C3—C6	0.9 (3)	C3—C2—C7—O1	0.0 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-178.16 (19)	C7—O1—C8—C9	-177.97 (15)
C6—C3—C4—C5	0.9 (3)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

Cg1 is the centroid of S1/C1—C4 ring.

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N1—H1M1 \cdots O2	0.89 (3)	2.06 (3)	2.744 (2)	133 (2)

N1—H2N1...O2 ⁱ	0.87 (2)	2.12 (2)	2.972 (2)	167 (2)
C8—H8A...Cg1 ⁱⁱ	0.97	2.78	3.600 (2)	142

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$.