Xian-Jie Mao, Ling-Ling Yan, Hong-Xin Cai* and Yuan Wang Crystal structure of 3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-2,3-

dihydro-2-thioxoquinazolin-4(1H)-one, C₁₂H₁₅N₃OS

C4 C3 C6 C7 N2 C10 C12 N1 C8 C9 N3 C11 C11C11

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Abstract

C₁₂H₁₅N₃OS, monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ (no. 14), a = 7.9840(18) Å, b = 11.331(3) Å, c = 14.428(3) Å, $\beta = 105.702(4)^{\circ}$, V = 1256.5(5) Å³, Z = 4, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.0639$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.1293$, T = 296K.

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The crystal asymmetric unit of the title structure is shown in the figure. Tables 1 and 2 contain details on crystal structure and measurement conditions and a list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Source of material

The title compound was synthesized according to the literature known method [5]. The crystal suitable for single X-ray diffraction was obtained by recrystallization from acetonitrile solution at room temperature. Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Block, colorless
$0.12 \times 0.10 \times 0.08~\text{mm}$
Mo <i>Kα</i> radiation (0.71073 Å)
0.25 mm^{-1}
CCD area detector, $arphi$ and ω -scans
27.5°, >98%
7350, 2832, 0.069
$I_{\rm obs} > 2 \; \sigma(I_{\rm obs})$, 1311
155
Bruker programs [1], SHELX [2, 3]

 Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent

 isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	X	у	Z	$U_{\rm iso}*/U_{\rm eq}$
S1	0.57030(15)	1.11873(11)	0.21409(9)	0.0687(4)
01	0.9680(3)	0.8639(2)	0.45619(17)	0.0486(7)
C1	0.5051(4)	0.8952(3)	0.4105(2)	0.0359(9)
C2	0.3622(4)	0.8552(3)	0.4407(3)	0.0439(10)
H2A	0.250769	0.882373	0.410690	0.053*
С3	0.3882(5)	0.7765(3)	0.5141(3)	0.0516(11)
H3A	0.293725	0.750004	0.534457	0.062*
C4	0.5545(5)	0.7347(4)	0.5595(3)	0.0606(12)
H4A	0.570238	0.680870	0.609802	0.073*
C5	0.6945(5)	0.7729(3)	0.5301(3)	0.0523(11)
H5A	0.805280	0.744517	0.559890	0.063*
C6	0.6703(4)	0.8547(3)	0.4550(2)	0.0366(9)
C7	0.8196(5)	0.8984(3)	0.4233(3)	0.0396(9)
C8	0.6117(5)	1.0219(3)	0.3034(3)	0.0432(9)
C9	0.9268(4)	1.0319(3)	0.3199(3)	0.0417(9)
H9A	1.028302	1.034825	0.374970	0.050*
H9B	0.899959	1.111834	0.296570	0.050*
C10	0.9672(5)	0.9571(3)	0.2411(3)	0.0438(10)
H10A	0.989744	0.876615	0.263877	0.053*
H10B	0.866494	0.956267	0.185492	0.053*
C11	1.0824(5)	1.1182(4)	0.1667(3)	0.0652(13)
H11A	1.182797	1.145382	0.148492	0.098*
H11C	0.985274	1.112557	0.110582	0.098*
H11D	1.055376	1.172852	0.211464	0.098*
C12	1.1605(5)	0.9175(4)	0.1441(3)	0.0634(13)
H12C	1.259153	0.945675	0.124542	0.095*
H12D	1.187266	0.842046	0.174734	0.095*
H12A	1.062522	0.909863	0.088575	0.095*
N1	0.4818(4)	0.9755(3)	0.3365(2)	0.0420(8)
H1A	0.377211	0.997961	0.309111	0.050*
N2	0.7782(4)	0.9832(3)	0.3500(2)	0.0403(8)
N3	1.1185(4)	1.0018(2)	0.2121(2)	0.0399(8)

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^{*}Corresponding author: Hong-Xin Cai, School of Physics and Electronic Information Engineering, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo, 454000, P.R. China, e-mail: chxyllhpu@sina.com Xian-Jie Mao and Yuan Wang: College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo, 454000, P.R. China

Ling-Ling Yan: School of Physics and Electronic Information Engineering, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo, 454000, P.R. China

Experimental details

The hydrogen atoms were placed at calculated positions and refined as riding atoms with isotropic displacement parameters.

Discussion

Quinazoline derivatives have been paid much attention primarily due to their wide variety of pharmacological activities [4–6]. Our previous work report the structure of 3-methyl-2,3-dihydro-2-thioxoquinazolin-4(1*H*)-one [7]. As one of its structurally analogous, the structure of the title compound is presented in this paper.

In the title compound, the bond lengths are comparable with those found in our previous work [7]. In the crystal, intermolecular $N-H \cdots N$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules into one dimensional chains along *a* axis.

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