# organic compounds

Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

e Mark

# 5-Methyl-3-phenylisoxazole-4-carboxylic acid

#### Chandra,<sup>a</sup> N. Srikantamurthy,<sup>b</sup> G. J. Vishalakshi,<sup>a</sup> S. Jeyaseelan,<sup>c</sup> K. B. Umesha<sup>b</sup> and M. Mahendra<sup>a</sup>\*

<sup>a</sup>Department of Studies in Physics, Manasagangotri, University of Mysore, Mysore 570 006, India, <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Yuvaraja's College, University of Mysore, Mysore 570 005, India, and <sup>c</sup>Department of Physics, St Philomena's College, Mysore, India

Correspondence e-mail: mahendra@physics.uni-mysore.ac.in

Received 3 April 2013; accepted 26 April 2013

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 273 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.039; wR factor = 0.111; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.4.

In the title compound,  $C_{11}H_9NO_3$ , the phenyl and isoxazole rings form a dihedral angle of 56.64 (8)°. The carboxy group is almost in the same plane as the isoxazole ring with a C–C– C–O torsion angle of -3.3 (2)°. In the crystal, pairs of O– H···O hydrogen bonds link the molecules into head-to-head dimers. C–H···N hydrogen bonds and  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking interactions between phenyl rings [centroid–centroid distance = 3.9614 (17)Å] link the dimers into a three-dimensional network.

#### **Related literature**

For the biological and pharmaceutical importance of isoxazoles, see: Basappa *et al.*, (2003); Conti *et al.* (1998); Kang *et al.* (2000); Lee *et al.* (2009); Shin *et al.* (2005); Stevens & Albizati (1984). For bond-length and angle data in related structures, see: Wolf *et al.* (1995); Chandra *et al.*, (2013).



#### **Experimental**

Crystal data C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>

 $M_r = 203.19$ 

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ a = 11.953 (4) Å b = 5.981 (2) Å c = 14.142 (5) Å $\beta = 105.548$ (6)° V = 974.0 (6) Å <sup>3</sup>	Z = 4 Mo K $\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 273  K $0.30 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
Data collection	
Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer 8619 measured reflections	1712 independent reflections 1558 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.026$
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$ $wR(F^2) = 0.111$ S = 1.05 1712 reflections	138 parameters H-atom parameters constrained $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.19$ e Å^{-3} $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.14$ e Å^{-3}

provided by University of Mysore - Digital Repository of Research, Innova

# Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	
O14−H14…O15 <sup>i</sup> C11−H11A…N8 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82 0.96	1.81 2.51	2.6252 (18) 3.427 (2)	172 159	
Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 2, -y, -z$ ; (ii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z - \frac{1}{2}$ .					

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The authors would like to thank the UGC, New Delhi, Government of India, for awarding a project under the head  $F \cdot No.41-920/2012(SR)$  dated: 25-07-2012.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2504).

#### References

Basappa, M. P., Sadashiva, K., Mantelingu, S., Nanjunda, S. & Rangappa, K. S. (2003). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **11**, 4539–4544.

Bruker (2009). APEX2 and SAINT. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

Chandra, Raghu, K., Srikantamurthy, N., Umesha, K. B., Palani, K. & Mahendra, M. (2013). Acta Cryst. E69, 0388.

Conti, P., Dallanoce, C., Amici, M. D., Micheli, C. D. & Klotz, K. N. (1998). Bioorg. Med. Chem. 6, 401–408.

Kang, Y. Y., Shin, K. L., Yoo, K. H., Seo, K. J., Hong, C. Y., Lee, C. S., Park,

S. Y., Kim, D. J. & Park, S. W. (2000). Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 10, 95–99. Lee, Y., Park, S. M. & Kim, B. H. (2009). Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 19, 1126– 1128

Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.

Shin, K. D., Lee, M. Y., Shin, D. S., Lee, S., Son, K. H., Koh, S., Paik, Y. K., Kwon, B. M. & Han, D. C. (2005). J. Biol. Chem. 280, 41439–41448.

Spek, A. L. (2009). Acta Cryst. D65, 148-155.

- Stevens, R. V. & Albizati, K. F. (1984). Tetrahedron Lett. 25, 4587-4591.
- Wolf, R., Wong, M. W., Kennard, C. H. L. & Wentrup, C. (1995). J. Am. Chem. Soc. 117, 6789–6790.

# supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, o897 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813011410]

# 5-Methyl-3-phenylisoxazole-4-carboxylic acid

### Chandra, N. Srikantamurthy, G. J. Vishalakshi, S. Jeyaseelan, K. B. Umesha and M. Mahendra

#### S1. Comment

Isoxazole derivatives bearing various substituents are known to have diverse biological and pharmaceutical activities; such as anti-tumor (Kang *et al.*, 2000), antiviral (Lee *et al.*, 2009), hypoglycemic (Conti *et al.*, 1998), antifungal (Basappa *et al.*, 2003) and anti-HIV activities (Shin *et al.*, 2005). In addition, isoxazoles and related compounds have attracted much interest because of their fungicidal, plant-growth regulating and antibacterial activities (Stevens & Albizati, 1984). As part of our interest in these compounds and our extensive background on isoxazole derivatives, we have synthesized the title compound to study its crystal structure.

Fig. 1 presents an ellipsoid plot of the title compound (I). The (C7/N8/O9/C10/C12) isoxazole ring is in Syn-Clinal conformation with respect to the (C1-C2-C3-C4-C5-C6) phenyl ring, as indicated by the (C1-C6-C7-N8) torsion angle of -54.40 (19)°. The carboxylic acid group at C12 is almost in the same plane as the isoxazole ring (C7-C12-C13-O15 torsion angle = -3.3 (2)°). The bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges and are comparable to related structure (Wolf *et al.*, 1995 & Chandra *et al.*, 2013). The crystal structure is stabilized by O—H…O bonds (Table 1), which define head to head dimers, and weaker C-H…N bonds (Table 1), thus defining planes parallel to ( $\overline{101}$ ) (Fig 2). Finally, there are  $\pi \cdots \pi$  stacking interacions between phenyl rings with Cg…Cg[1-x,1-y,-z] and slippage displacement distances of 3.9614 (17)Å and 1.284Å respectively (Fig 3) which link planes into a 3D structure.

#### S2. Experimental

A mixture of benzaldehyde oxime (1 mmol), ethyl acetoacetate (2 mmol) and anhydrous zinc chloride (0.1 mmol) were taken in a 10 ml round bottomed flask and the contents were gradually heated to 60°C without any solvent for about one hour. After completion of the reaction (as indicated by TLC), the mixture was cooled to room temperature and ethanol was added with stirring for about 30 min. The solid ethyl 5-methyl-3-phenylisoxazole-4-carboxylate thus obtained was treated with 5% NaOH (10 ml) at room temperature for about 4hr. After completion of the reaction (as indicated by TLC), the reaction mixture was acidified with 2 N HCl. The solids thus obtained were filtered and recrystalized from hot ethanol to get crystals of the title compound.

#### **S3. Refinement**

H atoms were placed at idealized positions and allowed to ride on their parent atoms with C–H distances in the range of 0.93 to 0.96 Å;  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(\text{carrier atom})$  for all H atoms.



## Figure 1

Perspective diagram of the molecule with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.



### Figure 2

Packing diagram of the molecule viewed down the 'b' axis, showing the H-bonded dimers.



#### Figure 3

Packing diagram of the molecule viewed down the 'b' axis, showing the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions.

#### 5-Methyl-3-phenylisoxazole-4-carboxylic acid

Crystal data  $C_{11}H_9NO_3$   $M_r = 203.19$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$ Hall symbol: -P 2yn a = 11.953 (4) Å b = 5.981 (2) Å c = 14.142 (5) Å  $\beta = 105.548$  (6)° V = 974.0 (6) Å<sup>3</sup> Z = 4

F(000) = 424  $D_x = 1.386 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 1712 reflections  $\theta = 2.0-25.0^{\circ}$   $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  T = 273 KBlock, yellow  $0.30 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$  Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector	$R_{\rm int} = 0.026$
diffractometer	$\theta_{\rm max} = 25.0^\circ,  \theta_{\rm min} = 2.0^\circ$
$\omega$ and $\varphi$ scans	$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
8619 measured reflections	$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
1712 independent reflections	$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$
1558 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from
Least-squares matrix: full	neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.111$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0647P)^2 + 0.1799P]$
S = 1.05	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1712 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.001$
138 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.19 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.14 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), FC <sup>*</sup> =KFC[1+0.001XFC <sup>2</sup> $\Lambda^3$ /SIN(2 $\Theta$ )] <sup>-1/4</sup>
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier	Extinction coefficient: 0.078 (6)
map	

#### Special details

**Geometry**. Bond distances, angles *etc*. have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

**Refinement**. Refinement on  $F^2$  for ALL reflections except those flagged by the user for potential systematic errors. Weighted *R*-factors *wR* and all goodnesses 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 observed criterion of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating *-R*-factor-obs *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  $(Å^2)$ 

				<b>T</b> T <b>*</b> / <b>T</b> T	
	<i>x</i>	J'	Z	$U_{\rm iso}$ */ $U_{\rm eq}$	
09	0.78858 (10)	0.77608 (19)	-0.16618 (8)	0.0644 (4)	
O14	0.98209 (9)	0.19333 (19)	-0.09796 (8)	0.0626 (4)	
015	0.89662 (9)	0.16156 (18)	0.02382 (7)	0.0583 (4)	
N8	0.72219 (12)	0.7544 (2)	-0.09692 (10)	0.0627 (5)	
C1	0.70696 (13)	0.6540 (3)	0.10434 (12)	0.0577 (5)	
C2	0.65298 (14)	0.6027 (3)	0.17680 (13)	0.0667 (6)	
C3	0.59319 (14)	0.4050 (3)	0.17315 (12)	0.0646 (6)	
C4	0.58949 (14)	0.2546 (3)	0.09855 (13)	0.0634 (5)	
C5	0.64525 (13)	0.3017 (3)	0.02718 (11)	0.0556 (5)	
C6	0.70323 (11)	0.5035 (2)	0.02904 (9)	0.0458 (4)	
C7	0.75633 (11)	0.5675 (2)	-0.05041 (10)	0.0465 (4)	
C10	0.85935 (12)	0.6006 (2)	-0.15866 (10)	0.0503 (4)	
C11	0.93670 (14)	0.6030 (3)	-0.22477 (11)	0.0643 (6)	
C12	0.84386 (10)	0.4605 (2)	-0.08704 (9)	0.0445 (4)	
C13	0.90974 (11)	0.2583 (2)	-0.05073 (10)	0.0454 (4)	
H1	0.74570	0.78940	0.10620	0.0690*	

# supporting information

H2	0.65710	0.70230	0.22810	0.0800*	
H3	0.55530	0.37280	0.22100	0.0780*	
H4	0.54920	0.12080	0.09630	0.0760*	
H5	0.64400	0.19820	-0.02220	0.0670*	
H11A	0.91180	0.49090	-0.27460	0.0960*	
H11B	1.01490	0.57240	-0.18750	0.0960*	
H11C	0.93350	0.74740	-0.25510	0.0960*	
H14	1.01490	0.07930	-0.07260	0.0940*	

Atomic displacement parameters (2	$(A^2)$
-----------------------------------	---------

	<b>1</b> /11	I /22	I /33	1/12	1/13	1/23
	0	0	0	U	0	0
09	0.0729 (7)	0.0625 (7)	0.0640 (7)	0.0040 (5)	0.0289 (6)	0.0164 (5)
O14	0.0661 (7)	0.0664 (7)	0.0657 (7)	0.0140 (5)	0.0357 (5)	0.0054 (5)
015	0.0618 (6)	0.0630 (7)	0.0569 (6)	0.0092 (5)	0.0275 (5)	0.0080 (5)
N8	0.0654 (8)	0.0622 (8)	0.0683 (8)	0.0096 (6)	0.0312 (7)	0.0138 (6)
C1	0.0544 (8)	0.0569 (9)	0.0676 (9)	-0.0019 (7)	0.0264 (7)	-0.0099 (7)
C2	0.0636 (9)	0.0795 (11)	0.0660 (10)	0.0025 (8)	0.0328 (8)	-0.0163 (8)
C3	0.0604 (9)	0.0801 (11)	0.0630 (9)	0.0064 (8)	0.0332 (7)	0.0068 (8)
C4	0.0634 (9)	0.0615 (9)	0.0722 (10)	-0.0058 (7)	0.0304 (8)	0.0056 (8)
C5	0.0597 (9)	0.0553 (9)	0.0559 (8)	-0.0029 (7)	0.0226 (7)	-0.0044 (7)
C6	0.0397 (7)	0.0511 (8)	0.0488 (7)	0.0059 (5)	0.0155 (5)	0.0022 (6)
C7	0.0442 (7)	0.0481 (7)	0.0483 (7)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0142 (6)	0.0001 (6)
C10	0.0513 (7)	0.0547 (8)	0.0459 (7)	-0.0069 (6)	0.0147 (6)	-0.0019 (6)
C11	0.0708 (10)	0.0761 (11)	0.0535 (9)	-0.0162 (8)	0.0297 (8)	-0.0023 (7)
C12	0.0430 (7)	0.0496 (7)	0.0425 (7)	-0.0052 (5)	0.0145 (5)	-0.0040 (5)
C13	0.0432 (7)	0.0510 (8)	0.0449 (7)	-0.0037 (5)	0.0169 (5)	-0.0059 (6)

### Geometric parameters (Å, °)

09—N8	1.4222 (19)	C7—C12	1.4363 (19)
O9—C10	1.3342 (18)	C10—C12	1.3649 (19)
O14—C13	1.2863 (18)	C10—C11	1.481 (2)
O15—C13	1.2488 (17)	C12—C13	1.4593 (18)
O14—H14	0.8200	C1—H1	0.9300
N8—C7	1.3057 (18)	С2—Н2	0.9300
C1—C2	1.384 (2)	С3—Н3	0.9300
C1—C6	1.386 (2)	C4—H4	0.9300
C2—C3	1.375 (3)	С5—Н5	0.9300
C3—C4	1.378 (3)	C11—H11A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.380 (2)	C11—H11B	0.9600
C5—C6	1.389 (2)	C11—H11C	0.9600
C6—C7	1.4813 (19)		
O9…C10 <sup>i</sup>	3.268 (2)	C10…O15 <sup>iii</sup>	3.345 (2)
09…C11 <sup>i</sup>	3.351 (2)	C10…C13 <sup>iii</sup>	3.566 (2)
O14…O15 <sup>ii</sup>	2.6252 (18)	C11…O14	2.999 (2)
O14…C11	2.999 (2)	C11O9 <sup>iv</sup>	3.351 (2)

015C11iii	2,216(2)		2 127 (2)
015014	3.310(2)		3.427(2)
015014	2.0232(18)	C12C12iii	3.310(2)
015	3.307(2)	C12C15"	3.490(2)
015	3.132 (2)		3.367 (2)
015	3.102 (2)		3.566 (2)
	3.345 (2)		3.496 (2)
09…HIIA	2.6500	C13···H14 <sup>n</sup>	2.6600
O14···H11B	2.6800	H1···N8	2.8200
O14···H14 <sup>ii</sup>	2.9000	H11A····O9 <sup>iv</sup>	2.6500
O15…H11B <sup>iii</sup>	2.7700	H11A…N8 <sup>iv</sup>	2.5100
O15…H14 <sup>ii</sup>	1.8100	H11B…O14	2.6800
N8…C11 <sup>i</sup>	3.427 (2)	H11B…O15 <sup>iii</sup>	2.7700
N8…H1	2.8200	H14····O14 <sup>ii</sup>	2.9000
N8…H11A <sup>i</sup>	2.5100	H14…O15 <sup>ii</sup>	1.8100
C5…O15	3.132 (2)	H14…C13 <sup>ii</sup>	2.6600
C6…O15	3.102 (2)	H14…H14 <sup>ii</sup>	2.3700
C10O9 <sup>iv</sup>	3.268 (2)		
N8—O9—C10	109.41 (11)	O14—C13—C12	116.24 (12)
C13—O14—H14	109.00	O15-C13-C12	120.20 (12)
09—N8—C7	105.56 (12)	014-013-015	123.54 (12)
$C_{2}-C_{1}-C_{6}$	119 97 (16)	C2-C1-H1	120.00
$C_1 - C_2 - C_3$	120 23 (16)	C6-C1-H1	120.00
$C_2 - C_3 - C_4$	119.98 (16)	C1 - C2 - H2	120.00
$C_2 - C_3 - C_4$	120.28 (16)	$C_{1} = C_{2} = H_{2}$	120.00
$C_{1}$ $C_{2}$ $C_{3}$	120.20(10) 120.02(15)	$C_2 C_2 H_2$	120.00
$C_{4} = C_{5} = C_{0}$	120.02(13) 112 99 (12)	$C_2 = C_3 = H_2$	120.00
$C_1 = C_0 = C_7$	110.00(12) 121.56(12)	$C_4 = C_5 = H_5$	120.00
$C_{3}$	121.30 (12)	C3-C4-H4	120.00
	119.49 (13)	C3-C4-H4	120.00
N8 - C / - C6	117.63 (12)	C4—C5—H5	120.00
N8—C/—C12	111.06 (12)	C6—C5—H5	120.00
C6—C7—C12	131.31 (11)	C10—C11—H11A	109.00
O9—C10—C11	115.59 (12)	C10—C11—H11B	109.00
O9—C10—C12	109.44 (12)	C10—C11—H11C	110.00
C11—C10—C12	134.94 (13)	H11A—C11—H11B	110.00
C7—C12—C13	128.23 (11)	H11A—C11—H11C	109.00
C10—C12—C13	127.03 (12)	H11B—C11—H11C	109.00
C7—C12—C10	104.53 (11)		
C10—O9—N8—C7	0.33 (15)	C1—C6—C7—C12	124.36 (16)
N8-09-C10-C11	-178.39 (12)	C5—C6—C7—N8	122.44 (15)
N8-09-C10-C12	-0.04 (15)	N8-C7-C12-C10	0.45 (16)
O9—N8—C7—C12	-0.47 (15)	N8—C7—C12—C13	175.43 (13)
O9—N8—C7—C6	178.53 (11)	C6-C7-C12-C10	-178.37 (14)
C2-C1-C6-C5	-0.1 (2)	C6—C7—C12—C13	-3.4 (2)
C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.6 (3)	O9—C10—C12—C7	-0.23 (15)
C2—C1—C6—C7	176.80 (14)	O9—C10—C12—C13	-175.28 (12)
C1—C2—C3—C4	1.7 (3)	C11—C10—C12—C7	177.67 (16)
	× /		

C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.2 (3)	C11—C10—C12—C13	2.6 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.5 (3)	C7—C12—C13—O14	178.55 (13)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-175.22 (14)	C7—C12—C13—O15	-3.3 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C1	1.6 (2)	C10-C12-C13-O14	-7.5 (2)
C1—C6—C7—N8	-54.40 (19)	C10-C12-C13-O15	170.61 (13)
C5-C6-C7-C12	-58.8 (2)		

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

#### *Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D····A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
014—H14…O15 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82	1.81	2.6252 (18)	172
C11—H11 $A$ ···N8 <sup>iv</sup>	0.96	2.51	3.427 (2)	159

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