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Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl](N-methyl-carbamoyl)amine, $C_{18}H_{24}N_4O$

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Abstract

The two phenyl rings in the title compound, N,N-bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-N'-methylurea, are almost perpendicular to one another, with dihedral angles of 79.9 (4) and 89.2 (4)° for the two crystallographically independent molecules in the asymmetric unit.

Comment

In the presence of peroxidase and hydrogen peroxide, the title compound, (I), is converted into 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)diphenylamine (Bindshedler's green leuco base) (Cheng, Ueno & Imamura, 1982; Tichý & Petter, 1984) and a blue colour is developed. Therefore, the molecule can be applicable clinically as a functional dye used to measure the activity of monoamine oxidase

©1995 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved in blood. Effective conversion is essential for the sensitivity and accuracy of the clinical diagnosis. The structure analysis of the title compound was undertaken in order to discover the structure–function relationships.

The two crystallographically independent molecules in the asymmetric unit have similar conformations. The molecules as a whole have propeller forms as opposed to the butterfly form observed in a similar functional dye (MCDP; Fujii, Hirayama & Miike, 1993). The angles at the hinge N atoms total 359.3 (9) and 359.8 (9)°, indicating a very planar structure at the N atom. The N—C(=0) distances of 1.400(4) and 1.383(4) Å in the independent molecules are significantly longer than the corresponding distances in the N-methylcarbamovl group, indicating that this group may be a good leaving group due to the bond difference. The sum of the bond angles around atoms N4 and N4' indicates that the terminal dimethylamino groups are very planar even though they are not coplanar with the phenyl rings to which they are attached. The conjugated system in the molecule can be schematically represented by formula (II) below.

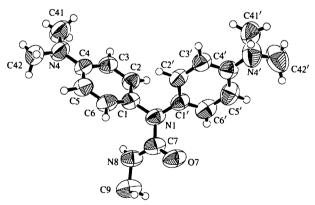


Fig. 1. ORTEPII drawing (Johnson, 1976) of molecule A, showing heavy atoms with 50% probability ellipsoids and H atoms as circles of arbitrary radii.

Experimental

The crystals were grown from an ethanol solution at 281 (2) K. A crystal sealed in a glass capillary filled with nitrogen gas was used for the diffraction experiments.

Crystal data

 $C_{18}H_{24}N_4O$ $M_r = 312.41$ Cu $K\alpha$ radiation $\lambda = 1.54184 \text{ Å}$

5.7(1) 6.3(1) 5.8(1) 6.7(1) 6.0(1)6.2(1) 6.4(1)6.6(1) 6.3(1) 6.0(1) 5.6(1) 8.0(1) 11.9(2) 9.9(2) 11.8 (2) 10.7 (2)

1.428 (4) 1.436 (4) 1.383 (4) 1.361 (4) 1.428 (7) 1.455 (6) 1.397 (4) 1.458 (6) 1.421 (6) 1.227 (4) 1.341 (4) 1.441 (5) 117.3 (3) 121.7 (3) 120.8 (3) 120.8 (3) 121.2 (3) 119.6 (3) 122.1 (3) 121.9 (4) 121.1 (4) 120.3 (4) 120.4 (4) 118.7 (4) 122.8 (4) 120.2 (3) 117.2 (4) 119.5 (4) 116.7 (4) 122.0(3) 116.3 (3) 121.7 (3) 122.0(3)

Monoclinic			Cell parameters from 25			0.2721 (2)	-0.0840	(4) 0.907	'9 (2)	5.7 (
$P2_1/n$			reflections			0.3039 (2)	-0.2341				
,			$\theta = 30-35^{\circ}$		C3 <i>B</i> C3' <i>B</i>	0.2149 (2)	-0.0615			5.8 (
a = 21.811 (7) Å						0.3052 (2)	-0.2070			6.7 (
b = 10.177(1) Å			$\mu = 0.602 \text{ mm}^{-1}$		C4B	0.1765 (2)			(1)	6.0 (
c = 16.0	c = 16.006(2) Å		T = 298(2) K		C4'B	0.3574 (2)	-0.1549			6.2 (
$\beta = 99.$	$\beta = 99.91 (2)^{\circ}$		Prism		C5 <i>B</i> C5' <i>B</i>	0.1984 (2)	-0.2921			6.4 (
	$V = 3500 (1) \text{Å}^3$		$0.5 \times 0.4 \times 0.3 \text{ mm}$		C6B	0.4079 (2) 0.2545 (2)	-0.1265 -0.3126			6.6 (6.3 (
Z=8	JO (1) 11	Yel	Yellow			0.4058 (2)	-0.1514			6.0 (
	106 Ma3	101			C6′ <i>B</i> C7 <i>B</i>	0.4009 (2)	-0.2880			5.6 (
$D_x = 1$.	186 Mg m ⁻³				C9B	0.4435 (2)	-0.3574			8.0 (
				-	C41B	0.1002(2)	-0.0109			11.9 (
Data co	ollection					0.3067 (3)	-0.1624			9.9 (
Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 Turbo		Turbo R.	$R_{\rm int} = 0.073$		C42B	0.0806(2)	-0.2508	(7) 0.985	i0 (4)	11.8 (
			$\theta_{\text{max}} = 59.98^{\circ}$		C42′B	0.4188 (3)	-0.1201	(7) 0.501	0 (3)	10.7 (
	ctometer				_		_		, 0		
$\omega/2\theta$ sc			$h = 0 \rightarrow 24$			Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)					
Absorpt	tion correction:		$k = -11 \rightarrow 0$			Α	1.441 (4)	N1 <i>B</i> —C1 <i>B</i>		1.428	
none			$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$			'A	1.421 (4)	N1B— $C1'B$		1.436	
5558 measured reflections			3 standard reflections			'A	1.400 (4)	N1 <i>B</i> —C7 <i>B</i>		1.383	
	dependent refle		frequency: 50 min			A	1.378 (4)	N4 <i>B</i> —C4 <i>B</i>		1.361	
	-		intensity decay: 10.8%			·1 <i>A</i>	1.423 (6)	N4B—C41B		1.428	
3051 observed reflections			intensity decay. 10.0%		N4A—C4		1.423 (6)	N4 <i>B</i> —C42 <i>B</i>		1.455	
$[F > 3\sigma(F)]$					N4'A—C		1.400 (5)	N4'B-C4'B	_	1.397	
					N4'A—C		1.385 (6)	N4'B—C41'E		1.458	
Refinement					N4'A—C		1.409 (7)	N4'B—C42'E	3	1.421	
Refinen	Refinement on F		Extinction correction:		C7A		1.235 (4)	C7B—O7B		1.227	
					C7A—N8		1.329 (5)	C7 <i>B</i> —N8 <i>B</i> N8 <i>B</i> —C9 <i>B</i>		1.341 1.441	
R = 0.055			$ F_c /(1+gI_c)$		N8A—C9	'A	1.442 (5)	NoD—C9D		1.441	
	wR = 0.068		Extinction coefficient:			<i>A</i> —C1′ <i>A</i>	117.3 (3)	C1 <i>B</i> —N1 <i>B</i> —		117.3	
S = 2.85			3.86×10^{-6}			A—C7A	121.6 (3)	C1 <i>B</i> N1 <i>B</i>		121.7	
3051 re	3051 reflections		Atomic scattering factors			1A—C7A	120.4 (3)	C1'BN1B-		120.8	
575 parameters		f	from International Tables			A—C2A	120.0 (3)	N1B—C1B—		120.8	
$w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$		f	for X-ray Crystallography			I <i>A</i> —C6A I'A—C2'A	122.4 (3) 120.4 (3)	N1 <i>B</i> —C1 <i>B</i> — N1 <i>B</i> —C1' <i>B</i> -		121.2 119.6	
			(1974, Vol. IV)			1'A—C6'A	122.4 (3)	N1B—C1'B-		122.1	
$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.02$			(1974, VOI. 1V)			1A—C3A	123.2 (3)	N4B—C4B—		121.9	
$\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$					N4A—C4		120.5 (4)	N4B—C4B—		121.1	
$\Delta ho_{ m min}$ =	$= -0.20 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$					1A—C41A	120.3 (4)	C4B—N4B—		120.3	
						1A—C42A	122.1 (4)	C4B—N4B—		120.4	
Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent					C41AN	14 <i>A—</i> C42 <i>A</i>	117.4 (4)	C41 <i>B</i> —N4 <i>B</i> -	–C42 <i>B</i>	118.7	
	isotropic displacement parameters (Å ²)					:4' <i>A</i> —C3' <i>A</i>	119.6 (4)	N4'B-C4'B		122.8	
	ison opic an	рисстет р	arameters (1	• /		4'A—C5'A	123.2 (4)	N4'B—C4'B		120.2	
$B_{\text{eq}} = (4/3) \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \beta_{ij} \mathbf{a}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{a}_{j}.$						N4'A—C4'A	121.4 (4)	C41'B—N4'		117.2	
				p		N4'A—C4'A	119.5 (4)	C42'B—N4'		119.5	
074	X 0.5752 (1)	y -0.1915 (3)	Z 0.6009 (2)	B_{eq}		N4'A—C41'A	119.2 (5)	C42′B—N4′		116.7	
O7 <i>A</i>	0.5753 (1)		0.6908 (2) 0.8311 (2)	8.2 (1) 6.3 (1)	N1 <i>A</i> —C7 N1 <i>A</i> —C7		120.3 (4) 116.0 (3)	N1 <i>B</i> —C7 <i>B</i> — N1 <i>B</i> —C7 <i>B</i> —		122.0 116.3	
N1 <i>A</i> N4 <i>A</i>	0.5907 (1)	-0.1346 (3) -0.2878 (4)	1.1737 (2)	7.5 (1)	07 <i>A</i> —C7		123.7 (4)	O7 <i>B</i> —C7 <i>B</i> —		121.7	
N4 <i>A</i> N4' <i>A</i>	0.6159 (2) 0.7034 (2)	0.3510 (5)	0.7814 (3)	9.8 (1)	C7A—N8		123.7 (4)	C7B—N8B—		122.0	
N8A	0.7034 (2)	-0.3231 (3)	0.7829 (2)	6.5 (1)	C 140						
ClA	0.5963 (2)	-0.1769 (4)	0.9180 (2)	5.5 (1)			1—N4A—C4 1—N4A—C42		1.5 (6) -3.1 (6)		
C1'A	0.6187 (2)	-0.0129 (4)	0.8159 (2)	5.8 (1)			' <i>A</i> —N4'A—C4.		10.6 (6)		
C2A	0.5743 (2)	-0.0983 (4)	0.9764 (2)	5.8(1)			'A—N4'A—		12.5 (7)		
C2'A	0.6752 (2)	0.0228 (4)	0.8631 (2)	6.3 (1)			1—N1 <i>A</i> —C1		6.0 (5)		

0.5813(2) -0.1339(4)1.0597 (2) 5.9(1) N8A---C7A---N1A----C1A 16.3 (5) 0.8528 (2) 0.7030(2) 0.1411 (5) 6.6(1) 52.3 (4) C6A-C1A-N1A-C7A 5.7(1) -0.2494(4)1.0901 (2) 0.6099 (2) C6'A-C1'A-N1A-C7A 52.2 (4) 0.7928 (2) 0.6737 (2) 0.2320 (4) 6.6(1) O7A—C7A—N8A—C9A -4.4(6)0.6320(2) -0.3297(4)1.0305 (2) 6.4(1) N1A---C7A---N8A----C9A 175.2 (3) 0.7459 (3) 7.5(1) 0.6167 (2) 0.1963 (5) C3B-C4B-N4B-C41B -7.9(6)0.9469 (2) 6.4(1) 0.6262 (2) -0.2902(5)C5B-C4B-N4B-C42B 3.4 (6) 0.5895 (2) 0.0783 (5) 0.7582 (2) 7.2(1) C3'B-C4'B-N4'B-C41'B -5.4(6)0.5673 (2) -0.2179(4)0.7635 (2) 6.5(1) C5'B-C4'B-N4'B-C42'B 26.7 (6) 0.5058(2) 0.7190(3)8.1(1) -0.4120(6)O7B---C7B---N1B---C1'B -8.3(5)-0.2087(6)9.5 (2) 0.5910(3) 1.2331 (3) N8B---C7B---N1B----C1B -10.7(5)10.9 (2) C41'A 0.7649 (3) 0.3728 (6) 0.8175(3) C6B—C1B—N1B—C7B -70.1(4)0.6418 (3) -0.4114(5)1.2024 (3) 7.9(1) C6'B-C1'B-N1B-C7B -42.5(5)C42'A 0.7324 (5) 11.8 (2) 0.6700(3) 0.4511 (7) O7B—C7B—N8B—C9B N1B—C7B—N8B—C9B -0.4(6)0.8986(1) 0.4470(1) -0.3289(3)6.6(1) 177.7 (4) 0.8718 (2) 5.6(1) 0.3509(1)-0.2331(3)

9.0(1)

8.3(1)

6.9(1)

5.3(1)

5.3(1)

C3A

C4A

C4'A

C5A

C5'A

C6A

C6'A

C7A

C9A

C41A

C42A

O7*B*

N1B

N4B

N4'B

N8*B*

C1B

C1'B

0.1193 (2)

0.3601 (2)

0.3957 (2)

0.2929(1)

0.3540(2)

-0.1413(4)

-0.1251(4)

-0.2977(4)

-0.2096(4)

-0.2058(3)

0.9674 (2)

0.5279 (2)

1.0071 (2)

0.8992 (2)

0.7847 (2)

C3'A

All non-H atoms were located by direct methods using the program SAPI91 (Fan, 1991). Most H atoms were found from difference Fourier maps and the positions of the remaining H atoms were calculated geometrically. All non-H atoms were

refined anisotropically and some of the H atoms were refined isotropically.

Data collection: CAD-4 Software (Enraf-Nonius, 1989). Cell refinement: CAD-4 Software. Data reduction: CAD-4 Software. Program(s) used to solve structure: SAPI91 (Fan, 1991). Program(s) used to refine structure: TEXSAN (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1992). Molecular graphics: ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976).

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, Hatom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: AS1171). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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