Acta Cryst. (1997). C53, 310-311

Bis[(*E*)-2-(2,4-dichloro-5-nitrostyryl)-1,3benzothiazole] Hydrate

OSVALDO COX,* MARISOL CORDERO, SYLVIA PIÑEIRO AND SONGPING D. HUANG*

Department of Chemistry, University of Puerto Rico, PO Box 23346, San Juan, PR 00931, USA. E-mail: huang@zintl. chem.uprr.pr

(Received 24 June 1996; accepted 24 October 1996)

Abstract

The title compound, bis[(E)-2-(2,4-dichloro-5-nitro $styryl)-1,3-benzothiazole] hydrate, <math>2C_{15}H_8Cl_2N_2O_2S$.-H₂O, was obtained from the condensation of 2-methylbenzothiazole with 2,4-dichloro-5-nitrobenzaldehyde. Single-crystal X-ray analysis showed that the asymmetric unit contains two crystallographically unique but structurally similar molecules. The dihedral angle between the benzothiazole fragment and the phenyl ring is 6.1 (4)° in molecule A and 19.5 (4)° in molecule B.

Comment

As part of our continued interest in the synthesis of benzothiazolo[3,2-a]quinolinium salts (Cox *et al.*, 1982; Alegría *et al.*, 1993) *via* the photochemically induced cyclization of 2-styrylbenzothiazoles, we carried out the reaction of 2-methylbenzothiazole with 2,4-dichloro-5-nitrobenzaldehyde in refluxing acetic anhydride. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR, UV/VIS and elemental analysis data showed that the compound formed from the reaction is (*E*)-2-(2,4-dichloro-5-nitrostyryl)benzothiazole. In order to confirm the identity and to study the stereochemistry of this compound, a single-crystal X-ray structure analysis was carried out. It was found that the asymmetric unit contains two crystallographically unique but structurally similar molecules, along with one water molecule, (I).



The structures of the two molecules are very similar, but not superimposable (Fig. 1). For instance, the NO_2 group in molecule *B* is almost coplanar with the phenyl

© 1997 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved



Fig. 1. An *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976) representation of molecules A and B in the unit cell, showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.



Fig. 2. Packing diagram of the title compound.

ring, while the NO₂ group in molecule A is more out of the phenyl plane. The dihedral angles are 15.1 (4) and 44.9 (3)° in molecules B and A, respectively. In addition, the conformations of the two molecules are slightly different; the dihedral angle between the benzothiazole fragment and the phenyl ring is 6.1 (4)° in A and 19.5 (4)° in B. The molecules are packed in the unit cell in a pseudo-layered fashion, with the water molecules situated in the layer gap (Fig. 2). No hydrogen bonding is found between the organic molecules and the solvent. The structure is consistent with the spectroscopic data. All bond distances and angles are in the normal ranges.

Experimental

When 2,4-dichloro-5-nitrobenzaldehyde (1.50 g, 6.82 mmol) and 2-methylbenzothiazole (0.909 g, 6.02 mmol) were refluxed in acetic anhydride (35 ml), a yellow solid was obtained (Cox *et al.*, 1982; Muir, Cox, Rivera, Cadiz & Medina, 1992). The crude product (1.59 g, 77% yield) was recrystallized from acetone to give yellow single crystals (m.p. 441–443 K).

Crystal data

$2C_{15}H_8Cl_2N_2O_2S.H_2O$ $M_r = 720.43$ Monoclinic $P2_1/c$ $a = 13.081 (2) Å$ $b = 13.473 (2) Å$ $c = 17.148 (3) Å$ $\beta = 93.73 (1)^{\circ}$ $V = 3015.8 (7) Å^3$	Mo K α radiation $\lambda = 0.7107$ Å Cell parameters from 15 reflections $\theta = 10-11^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.579$ mm ⁻¹ T = 295.2 K Parallelepiped $0.31 \times 0.27 \times 0.26$ mm
$\beta = 93.73 (1)^{\circ}$ $V = 3015.8 (7) Å^{3}$ Z = 4 $D_x = 1.587 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ $D_m \text{ not measured}$	Parallelepiped $0.31 \times 0.27 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$ Yellow

- Data collection
- Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer $\omega/2\theta$ scans Absorption correction: none 6665 measured reflections 6494 independent reflections 3476 reflections with $I > 3\sigma(I)$

Refinement

Refinement on F R = 0.0706 wR = 0.0936 S = 2.161 3476 reflections 407 parameters H atoms not refined w = $1/\sigma^2(F_o) = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o) + 0.0009/4F_o^2]$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.0004$ $R_{int} = 0.0454$ $\theta_{max} = 26.29^{\circ}$ $h = 0 \rightarrow 16$ $k = 0 \rightarrow 16$ $l = -21 \rightarrow 21$ 3 standard reflections frequency: 120 min intensity decay: 3.11%

 $\begin{aligned} \Delta \rho_{\text{max}} &= 0.65 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3} \\ \Delta \rho_{\text{min}} &= -0.70 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3} \\ \text{Extinction correction:} \\ \text{Zachariasen type 2,} \\ \text{Gaussian isotropic} \\ \text{Extinction coefficient:} \\ 2.676 (2) \times 10^{-7} \\ \text{Scattering factors from International Tables for X-ray} \\ Crystallography (Vol. IV) \end{aligned}$

The crystal deteriorated during data collection, possibly due to loss of water. H atoms were placed in calculated positions.

Data collection: CAD-4-PC (Enraf-Nonius, 1995). Cell refinement: CAD-4-PC. Data reduction: TEXSAN (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1985). Program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare et al., 1994). Program(s) used to refine structure: TEXSAN. Software used to prepare material for publication: TEXSAN.

This work was supported by the National Science Foundation (OSR-9452893) and the National Institute of Health (MBRS 2S06-GM08224).

Lists of atomic coordinates, displacement parameters, structure factors and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: TA1116). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

References

- Alegría, A. E., Cox, O., Santiago, V., Colón, M., Reyes, Z., Rivera, L. A. & Dumas, J. A. (1993). Free Rad. Biol. Med. 15, 49–56.
- Altomare, A., Burla, M. C., Camalli, M., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, C., Guagliardi, A. & Polidori, G. (1994). J. Appl. Cryst. 27, 435.
- Cox, O., Jackson, H., Vargas, V. A., Báez, A., Colón, J. I., González,
 B. C. & De Leon, M. (1982). J. Med. Chem. 25, 1378–1380.
- Enraf-Nonius (1995). CAD-4-PC. Version 1.5c. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Johnson, C. K. (1976). ORTEPII. Report ORNL-5138. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
- Molecular Structure Corporation (1985). TEXSAN. TEXRAY Structure Analysis Package. MSC, 3200 Research Forest Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381, USA.
- Muir, M. M., Cox, O., Rivera, L. A., Cadiz, M. E. & Medina, E. (1992). Inorg. Chim. Acta, 191, 131–139.

Acta Cryst. (1997). C53, 311-313

Euniciniatin

ABIMAEL D. RODRÍGUEZ,* EDUVIGIS GONZÁLEZ AND SONGPING D. HUANG*

Department of Chemistry, University of Puerto Rico, PO Box 23346, San Juan, PR 00931, USA. E-mail: huang@zintl. chem.uprr.pr

(Received 10 July 1996; accepted 18 October 1996)

Abstract

Euniciniatin [4(S),7(R)-epoxy-3(R)-hydroxy-1(R),11(S)dolabella-8(Z),12(18)-dien-13-one; (1R,3R,4S,7R,11S)-3-hydroxy-12-isopropylidene-15-oxa-1,4,8-trimethyltri-