organic compounds

7-Amino-2,5-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]-pyrimidine hemihydrate redetermined at 120 K: a three-dimensional hydrogen-bonded framework

Jaime Portilla,[a] Jairo Quiroga,[a] Justo Cobo,[b] John N. Low[c] and Christopher Glidewell[d]*

[a]Grupo de Investigación de Compuestos Heterocíclicos, Departamento de Química, Universidad de Valle, AA 25360 Cali, Colombia, [b]Departamento de Química Inorgánica y Orgánica, Universidad de Jaén, 23071 Jaén, Spain, [c]Department of Chemistry, University of Aberdeen, Meston Walk, Old Aberdeen AB24 3UE, Scotland, and [d]School of Chemistry, University of St Andrews, Fife KY16 9ST, Scotland

Correspondence e-mail: cg@st-andrews.ac.uk

In the title compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4 \cdot 0.5H_2O$, where the water molecules lie on twofold rotation axes in the space group $C2$, the components are linked by three hydrogen bonds, one each of O—H···N, N—H···N and N—H···O types, into a complex three-dimensional framework structure.

Comment

Pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines are purine analogues which exhibit a number of useful properties as antimetabolites in purine biochemical reactions; they are of particular interest because of their antitrypanosomal (Novinson et al., 1976) and antischistosomal activities (Senga et al., 1981). Such interesting biological properties have prompted the development of new and efficient general procedures for the synthesis of pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine derivatives (Al-Shiekh et al., 2004; Makarov et al., 2005). We present here the structure of 7-amino-2,5-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, (I), prepared by the solvent-free cyclocondensation reaction between 5-amino-3-methyl-1H-pyrazole and 3-aminocrotononitrile induced by microwave irradiation, and crystallized from ethanol as the hemihydrate.
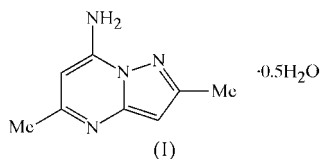
The structure of (I) was determined many years ago using diffraction data collected at ambient temperature (Mornon et al., 1975). The coordinates and displacement parameters for the H atoms bonded to C and O atoms were all refined and the refinement converged to $R = 0.058$ with a data/parameter ratio of only 5.94, giving typical s.u. values on the distances and angles of 0.01 Å and 1.5°, respectively. Although three intermolecular hydrogen bonds were identified, the authors gave no analysis or discussion of their structural consequences.

We have now taken the opportunity to redetermine this structure using diffraction data collected at 120 K, and the resulting refinement, which converged to $R = 0.037$ for a data/parameter ratio of 9.62, gives much greater geometric precision, with typical s.u. values on distances and angles of 0.002 Å and 0.15°, respectively. We report here this redetermination, with a detailed description of the supramolecular structure.

Within the heterocyclic component, the bond distances (Table 1) show a number of deviations from the pattern expected if the bond-localized form (I) (see scheme) is the correct representation. In particular, the C3A—N4 bond, which is formally a single bond, is not very much longer than the N1—C2 and N4—C5 bonds, both of which are formally double bonds; similarly, the lengths of the C2—C3 and C5—C6 bonds, which are formally single bonds, differ very little from those of the C3—C3A and C6—C7 bonds, which are formally double bonds. This pattern points to a considerable degree of aromatic type 10-π electron delocalization. Also noteworthy is the difference between the two exocyclic angles at atom C7, a difference which has no obvious explanation. All these metrical observations closely mimic those obtained, at much lower precision, from the ambient-temperature determination (Mornon et al., 1975), although some of the geometric and displacement parameters involving H atoms in that report are clearly unreliable.

As reported previously, the water molecules lie on twofold rotation axes in space group $C2$, with the heterocyclic component in a general position. For the sake of convenience, the reference water molecule has been selected as that lying across the rotation axis along ($\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2}$), with the two independent molecular components linked by an O—H···N hydrogen
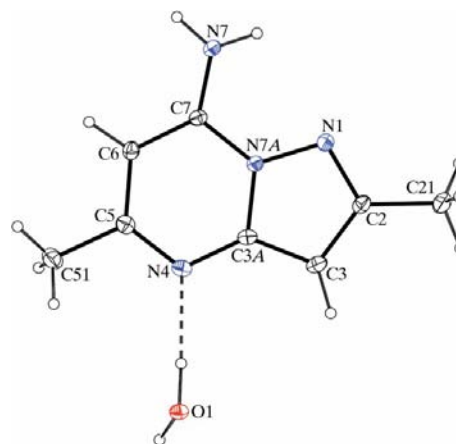

Figure 1
The independent molecular components of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. Atom O1 lies on a twofold rotation axis (see *Comment*).

bond (Fig. 1 and Table 1). Three independent hydrogen bonds (Table 2), one each of O—H⋯N, N—H⋯N and N—H⋯O types, link the molecular components into a three-dimensional framework of some complexity. However, descriptive analysis

of the formation of this framework is markedly simplified by the identification of a number of simple substructures in zero, one and two dimensions, whose combination generates the overall framework structure.

A basic building block in the supramolecular structure is a cyclic dimer containing only the heterocyclic component. Amine atom N7 in the bicyclic molecule at (*x*, *y*, *z*) acts as a
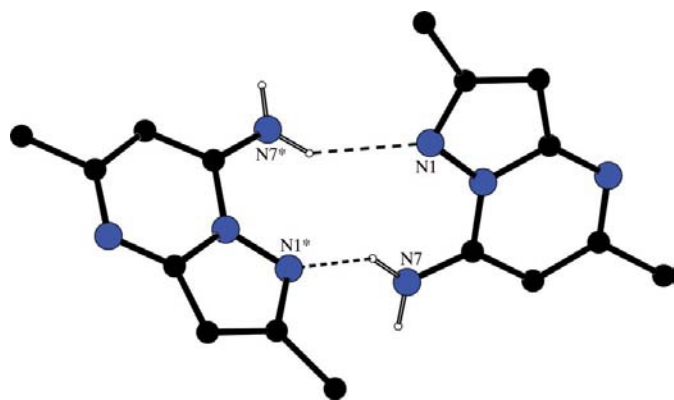

Figure 2
Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of an $R_2^2(10)$ dimer. For the sake of clarity, the unit-cell outline, the water molecule and H atoms bonded to C atoms have all been omitted. Atoms marked with an asterisk are at the symmetry position $(2 - x, y, 2 - z)$.
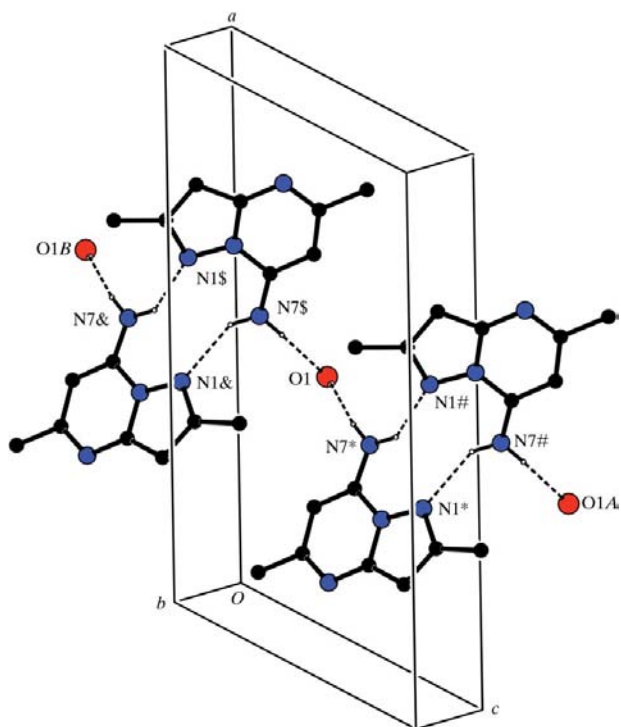

Figure 4
Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of a [101] chain of linked $R_2^2(10)$ dimers. For the sake of clarity, H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted. Atoms marked with an asterisk (*), a hash (#) or a dollar sign ($) are at the symmetry positions $(2 - x, y, 2 - z)$, $(1 - x, y, 1 - z)$ and $(-1 + x, y, -1 + z)$, respectively.
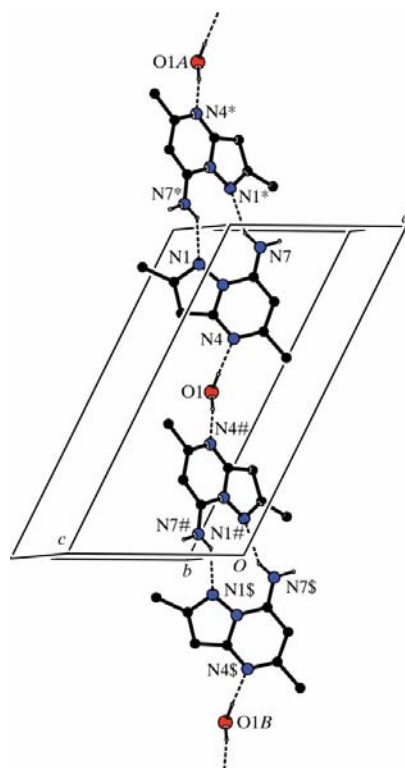

Figure 3
Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of a [001] chain of linked $R_2^2(10)$ dimers. For the sake of clarity, H atoms not involved in the motif shown have been omitted. Atoms marked with an asterisk (*), a hash (#), a dollar sign ($) or an ampersand (&) are at the symmetry positions $(-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z)$, $(\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 2 - z)$, $(\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z)$ and $(-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, -1 + z)$, respectively. Atoms O1*A* and O1*B* are at $(\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{3}{2})$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, y, -\frac{1}{2})$, respectively.
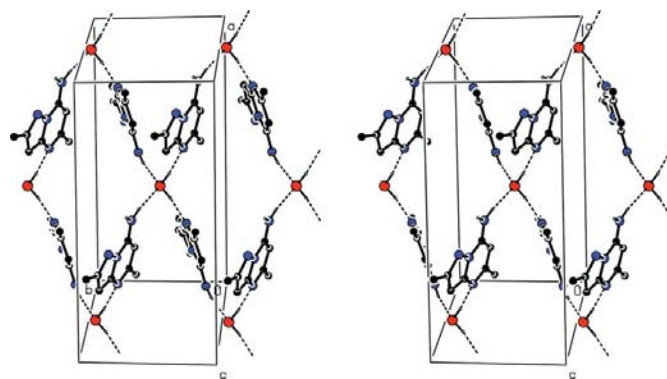

Figure 5
A stereoview of a part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of a (001) sheet of $R_8^8(32)$ rings. For the sake of clarity, H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted.

hydrogen-bond donor, *via* H7A, to ring atom N1 at $(2 - x, y, 2 - z)$, so forming a cyclic $R_2^2(10)$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) dimer (Fig. 2). The water molecules act as twofold donors in O—H···N hydrogen bonds and as twofold acceptors in N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 2), and the resulting linking of the water molecules and the heterocycles generates three independent chains, whose combination leads to the formation of the three-dimensional framework.

The water O atom at $(\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2})$ accepts hydrogen bonds from amine atoms N7 in the two heterocyclic molecules at $(-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z)$ and $(\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z)$. These molecules are components of the $R_2^2(10)$ dimers lying across the twofold rotation axes along $(\frac{1}{2}, y, 1)$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, y, 0)$, and these dimers in turn also act as hydrogen-bond donors to the O atoms at $(\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{3}{2})$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, y, -\frac{3}{2})$, respectively. In this manner, a chain of linked dimers running parallel to the [001] direction is generated by successive twofold rotations (Fig. 3).

The same water O atom at $(\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2})$ acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to pyridine atoms N4 in the molecules at (x, y, z) and $(1 - x, y, 1 - z)$, respectively, which are themselves components of the $R_2^2(10)$ dimers lying across the rotation axes along $(1, y, 1)$ and $(0, y, 0)$. Propagation of these hydrogen bonds by successive rotations then generates a second chain of linked dimers, this time running parallel to the [101] direction (Fig. 4). The combination of the [001] and [101] chains (Figs. 3 and 4) generates the first of the two-dimensional substructures in the form of a (010) sheet.

In the final substructure, which is also two-dimensional, the reference water O atom at $(\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2})$ acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to the heterocyclic molecules at (x, y, z) and $(1 - x, y, 1 - z)$, and as a hydrogen-bond acceptor from the corresponding molecules at $(-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z)$ and $(\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z)$, and propagation of these two hydrogen bonds in combination generates a (001) sheet built from a single type of $R_8^8(32)$ ring (Fig. 5). The combination of (010) and (001) sheets is sufficient to generate a single three-dimensional framework structure.

Experimental

An intimate mixture of 5-amino-3-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole (194 mg, 2 mmol) and 3-aminocrotononitrile (328 mg, 4 mmol) was placed in an open Pyrex glass vessel and irradiated in a domestic microwave oven for 2.5 min (at 600 W). The reaction mixture was then extracted with ethanol and, after removal of the solvent, the product was crystallized from ethanol as white crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction (yield 92%, m.p. 470–472 K). MS: (30 eV) *m/z* (%) = 162 (100, *M*$^+$), 161 (24), 147 (5), 134 (11), 122 (26).

Crystal data

$C_8H_{10}N_4 \cdot 0.5H_2O$	$D_x = 1.252$ Mg m^{-3}
$M_r = 171.21$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $C2$	Cell parameters from 1116
$a = 16.0851$ (5) Å	reflections
$b = 7.9458$ (3) Å	$\theta = 4.5–27.5°$
$c = 8.0003$ (3) Å	$\mu = 0.09$ mm^{-1}
$\beta = 117.309$ (2)°	$T = 120$ (2) K
$V = 908.55$ (6) Å^3	Block, colourless
$Z = 4$	$0.54 \times 0.36 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	1032 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{int} = 0.024$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$\theta_{max} = 27.5°$
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 2003)	$h = -20 \rightarrow 20$
$T_{min} = 0.967$, $T_{max} = 0.983$	$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
6163 measured reflections	$l = -9 \rightarrow 10$
1116 independent reflections	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0579P)^2$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$	$+ 0.2034P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.090$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.06$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
1116 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.17$ e Å^{-3}
116 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.20$ e Å^{-3}
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

N1—C2	1.342 (2)	C6—C7	1.390 (2)
C2—C3	1.401 (3)	C7—N7A	1.371 (2)
C3—C3A	1.392 (3)	N7A—N1	1.368 (2)
C3A—N4	1.355 (2)	C3A—N7A	1.384 (2)
N4—C5	1.332 (2)	C7—N7	1.333 (2)
C5—C6	1.393 (3)		
N7—C7—N7A	117.38 (15)	N7—C7—C6	127.60 (16)

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
O1—H1···N4	0.96	1.81	2.763 (2)	172
N7—H7A···N1^i	0.88	2.21	2.971 (2)	144
N7—H7B···O1^{ii}	0.88	2.01	2.877 (2)	168

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

The systematic absences permitted $C2$, Cm and $C2/m$ as possible space groups; $C2$ was selected and then confirmed by the successful structure analysis. All H atoms were located from difference maps and then treated as riding atoms, with C—H distances of 0.95 (aromatic) or 0.98 Å (methyl), N—H distances of 0.88 Å, and U_{iso}(H) values of $1.2U_{eq}$(C,N), $1.5U_{eq}$(O) or $1.5U_{eq}$(methyl C). In the absence of significant anomalous scattering, the Flack (1983) parameter was indeterminate (Flack & Bernardinelli, 2000), and the Friedel equivalent reflections were merged prior to the final refinement. Accordingly, it was not possible to establish the absolute configuration of the asymmetric unit (Jones, 1986).

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1999); cell refinement: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *COLLECT*; data reduction: *DENZO* and *COLLECT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *OSCAIL* (McArdle, 2003) and *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *OSCAIL* and *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PRPKAPPA* (Ferguson, 1999).

Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SK3006). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

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