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Key indicators

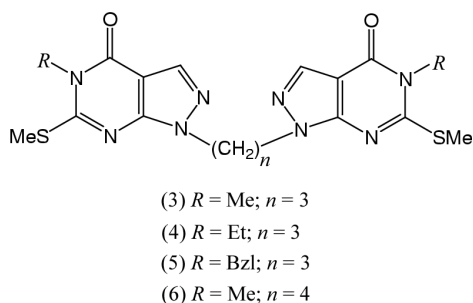
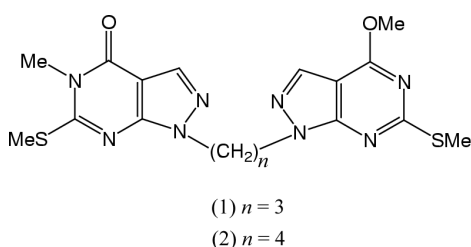
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.036
 wR factor = 0.101
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.2For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Disappearance of inter- and intramolecular stacking due to one-atom addition in 'propylene-linker' in a pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-based flexible molecule

In the crystal structure of 1,1'-(butane-1,4-diyl)bis(5-methyl-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one), $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_8\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$, (6), the pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine rings do not show any inter- or intramolecular stacking due to aromatic π - π interactions. There is a crystallographic inversion centre at the midpoint of the central C—C bond of the chain linking the two ring systems.

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Comment

Interactions between aromatic units play a significant role in chemistry (Hunter *et al.*, 2001), crystal engineering (Desiraju, 1995) and biology. Recently, we have reported a convenient synthesis of 1-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-1-yl)propyl]-5-methyl-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one, (1), 1-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-1-yl)butyl]-5-methyl-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one, (2), and 1,1'-(1,3-propanediyl)bis(5-methyl-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one), (3) (Avasthi *et al.*, 1998).



X-ray crystallographic studies (Maulik *et al.*, 1998) on the 'propylene-linker' compound, (1), show the presence of inter- and intramolecular stacking. However, compound (2), which has one extra methylene group in its linker, shows only intermolecular stacking (Maulik *et al.*, 2000). Additionally, the symmetrical compound, (3), which is isomeric with compound (1), also shows inter- and intramolecular stacking (Maulik *et al.*, 1998). Robustness of the *U*-motif, formed as a result of

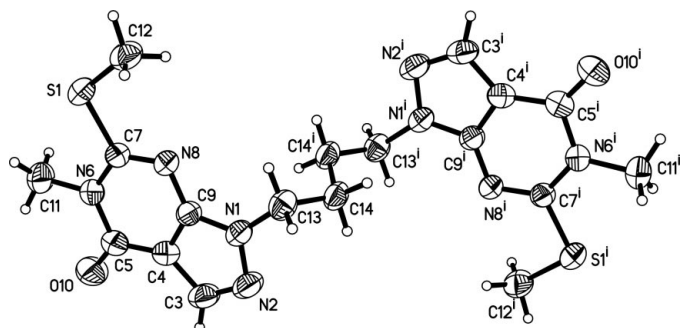


Figure 1
Displacement ellipsoid plot (50% probability), showing the molecular structure of (6) with the atomic labelling scheme. [Symmetry code: (i) $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$.]

intramolecular stacking in compound (3), has been further established by X-ray studies on compounds (4) and (5) (Avasthi *et al.*, 2001, 2002), which are ethyl and benzyl analogs of compound (3). Compounds (1) and (2) form a unique pair, demonstrating convincingly that, for intramolecular stacking, the 'trimethylene linker' (propylene linker) is favoured over the tetramethylene linker. Thus, it was of interest to see if 1,1'-(butane-1,4-diyl)bis(5-methyl-6-methylthio-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one), (6), also has a similar relationship with compound (3). The synthesis of compound (6) has been described previously (Avasthi *et al.*, 1998).

The conformation of (6) is shown in Fig. 1. The asymmetric unit contains one-half of (6), the other half being related by a centre of symmetry at the midpoint of the central C—C bond of the chain linking the two ring systems. The angle at the centre of the bridge (C13—C14—C14ⁱ) is 113.3 (2)° (symmetry code as in Fig. 1). The pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine rings are nearly planar [maximum deviation = -0.022 (1) Å for C5]. The crystal structure does not show any intramolecular stacking (torsion angle C13—C14—C14ⁱ—C13ⁱ = 180.0°), confirming an earlier conclusion drawn on the basis of ¹H NMR analysis (Avasthi *et al.*, 1998). In addition, this molecule adopts a fully extended conformation, unlike the isomeric compound, (2), most likely due to the absence of intermolecular stacking. In conclusion, the X-ray structure of compound (6), together with the X-ray structure of compound (3), form a unique pair, differing by only one methylene group, but showing the disappearance of inter- and intramolecular stacking in (6), compared with the propylene-linker compound, (3); this once again highlights the significance of 'propylene linkers' for intramolecular stacking (Leonard, 1979).

Experimental

Compound (6) was synthesized as described in the literature (Avasthi *et al.*, 1998). Diffraction quality crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of a benzene–methanol solution at room temperature.

Crystal data

C₁₈H₂₂N₈O₂S₂
M_r = 446.56
 Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$
a = 7.433 (1) Å
b = 8.117 (1) Å
c = 9.646 (1) Å
 α = 71.43 (1)°
 β = 72.43 (1)°
 γ = 71.36 (1)°
V = 509.6 (1) Å³

Z = 1
D_x = 1.455 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 38 reflections
 θ = 4.9–18.9°
 μ = 0.30 mm⁻¹
T = 293 (2) K
 Block, colourless
 0.30 × 0.25 × 0.18 mm

Data collection

Bruker P4 diffractometer
 θ –2 θ scans
 Absorption correction: none
 2453 measured reflections
 1966 independent reflections
 1699 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.018
 θ_{\max} = 26.0°

h = $-8 \rightarrow 1$
k = $-9 \rightarrow 9$
l = $-11 \rightarrow 11$
 3 standard reflections
 every 97 reflections
 frequency: 60 min
 intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.036
wR(*F*²) = 0.101
S = 1.05
 1966 reflections
 138 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0492P)^2 + 0.1328P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

H atoms were treated as riding, with C—H distances of 0.93 (CH) or 0.97 (CH₃).

Data collection: *XSCANS* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *XSCANS*; data reduction: *XSCANS*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL-NT* (Bruker, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL-NT*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL-NT*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL-NT*.

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