

8-[*N*-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-L-glycyl]-quinolin-8-amine

Ying Shao, Chao Tu, Junyong Zhang and Zijian Guo*

Coordination Chemistry Institute, State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: zguo@netra.nju.edu.cn

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

 $T = 293\text{ K}$ Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004\text{ \AA}$ R factor = 0.049 wR factor = 0.178

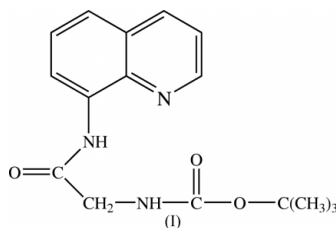
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.6

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, has two crystallographically independent molecules in the asymmetric unit. There are two intermolecular ($\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$) and two intramolecular hydrogen bonds ($\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$) in the crystal structure. The crystal packing is stabilized by π - π -stacking interactions.

Comment

Aminoquinoline-based ligands possess a strong fluorescence which could be used as a potential probe for zinc ion detection (Jiang *et al.*, 2002). Moreover, some novel quinoline carboxamide ligands and their copper complexes, as well as platinum complexes with pyridine carboxamide ligands (Zhang, Liu *et al.*, 2002), have shown potent cytotoxicity against human leukaemia, murine leukaemia, human hepatoma and human lung adenocarcinoma cell lines (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). Compound (I) and its Cu^{II} complex have been synthesized and reported previously (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). In this work, we report the crystal structure of (I).



The X-ray crystallographic study shows that the bond lengths and angles are within the normal ranges. The $\text{N}2\text{A}-\text{C}10\text{A}$ and $\text{N}2\text{A}-\text{C}8\text{A}$ bond distances in (I) are comparable with those in *N*-(8-quinolyl)pyridine-2-carboxamide [1.357 (2) and 1.401 (2) \AA ; Zhang *et al.*, 2001] and *N*-(8-quinolyl)pyridine-3-carboxamide [1.349 (3) and 1.405 (3) \AA ; Zhang, Tu *et al.*, 2002]; the $\text{C}-\text{C}$ and $\text{C}=\text{O}$ bond lengths are similar to those reported in [*N*-(8-quinolyl)-L-alanine-*N'*-BOC-carboxamide]copper(II) (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). The torsion angle $\text{C}12\text{A}-\text{N}3\text{A}-\text{C}11\text{A}-\text{C}10\text{A}$ is $77.7(3)^\circ$ and $\text{N}2\text{A}-\text{C}10\text{A}-\text{C}11\text{A}-\text{N}3\text{A}$ is $-137.2(2)^\circ$. There are two intermolecular hydrogen bonds ($\text{N}3\text{A}-\text{H}3\text{AA}\cdots\text{O}1\text{B}$ and $\text{N}3\text{B}-\text{H}3\text{BA}\cdots\text{O}1\text{A}$) and two intramolecular hydrogen bonds ($\text{N}2\text{B}-\text{H}2\text{BA}\cdots\text{N}1\text{B}$ and $\text{N}2\text{A}-\text{H}2\text{AA}\cdots\text{N}1\text{A}$) in the crystal structure.

The crystal packing of compound (I) is shown in Fig. 2. There is a π - π -stacking interaction between adjacent molecules, related by inversion symmetry. The distance between the two adjacent quinoline rings is 3.524 (3) \AA and the angle between the two planes is $2.1(3)^\circ$. This interaction keeps the quinoline planes in a face-to-face disposition, giving rise to alternating hydrophilic and hydrophobic layers.

Received 17 March 2003

Accepted 18 March 2003

Online 31 March 2003

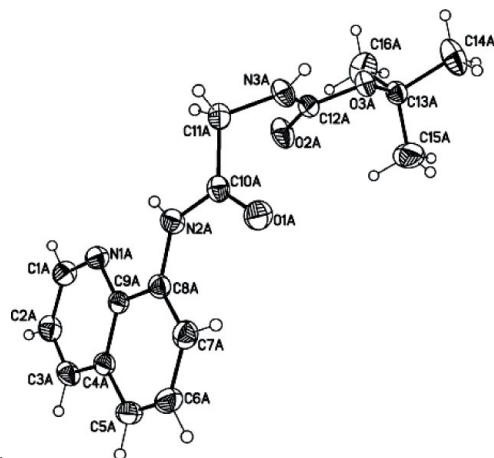


Figure 1
The structure of the title compound, showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

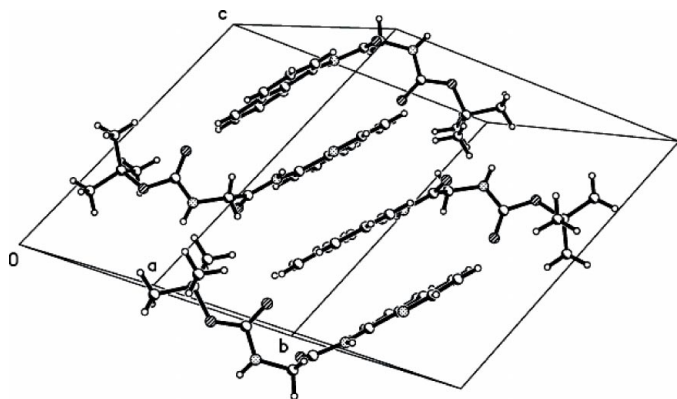


Figure 2
The packing in the crystal structure.

Experimental

The title compound was obtained by the reaction of one molar equivalent of 8-aminoquinoline and *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)glycine in THF at 258 K for 1 h (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were recrystallized from THF and ethanol.

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_3$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 301.34$	$D_x = 1.298 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 11.430 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 5698 reflections
$b = 12.240 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.7\text{--}25.0^\circ$
$c = 12.960 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 65.33 (3)^\circ$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 80.60 (3)^\circ$	Block, brown
$\gamma = 69.44 (3)^\circ$	$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$
$V = 1542.4 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Siemens P4 diffractometer	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$
$2\theta/\omega$ scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$h = 0 \rightarrow 13$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.968$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.973$	$k = -13 \rightarrow 14$
5698 measured reflections	$l = -15 \rightarrow 15$
5401 independent reflections	3 standard reflections
3476 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	every 97 reflections
	intensity decay: 7.1%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.178$
 $S = 1.00$
 5401 reflections
 397 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1P)^2 + 0.4212P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.32 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

O1A—C10A	1.221 (3)	O1B—C10B	1.221 (3)
O2A—C12A	1.213 (3)	O2B—C12B	1.206 (3)
O3A—C12A	1.338 (3)	O3B—C12B	1.351 (3)
O3A—C13A	1.475 (3)	O3B—C13B	1.472 (3)
N1A—C1A	1.319 (3)	N1B—C1B	1.316 (3)
N1A—C9A	1.360 (3)	N1B—C9B	1.359 (3)
N2A—C10A	1.356 (3)	N2B—C10B	1.346 (3)
N2A—C8A	1.403 (3)	N2B—C8B	1.400 (3)
N3A—C12A	1.334 (3)	N3B—C12B	1.336 (3)
N3A—C11A	1.439 (3)	N3B—C11B	1.441 (3)
C12A—O3A—C13A	121.4 (2)	C12B—O3B—C13B	121.6 (2)
C10A—N2A—C8A	128.7 (2)	C10B—N2B—C8B	130.1 (2)
C12A—N3A—C11A	120.5 (2)	C12B—N3B—C11B	118.8 (2)
N2A—C8A—C9A	115.0 (2)	N2B—C8B—C9B	114.6 (2)
O1A—C10A—N2A	123.6 (2)	O1B—C10B—N2B	123.5 (2)
O1A—C10A—C11A	121.1 (2)	O1B—C10B—C11B	122.6 (2)
N2A—C10A—C11A	115.3 (2)	N2B—C10B—C11B	113.9 (2)
N3A—C11A—C10A	112.1 (2)	N3B—C11B—C10B	113.1 (2)
O2A—C12A—N3A	122.9 (2)	O2B—C12B—N3B	124.6 (3)
O2A—C12A—O3A	125.7 (2)	O2B—C12B—O3B	125.5 (3)
N3A—C12A—O3A	111.5 (2)	N3B—C12B—O3B	109.9 (2)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D\text{---}H\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H\cdots A$
N2A—H2AA \cdots N1A	0.78 (3)	2.26 (3)	2.669 (3)	113 (2)
N3A—H3AA \cdots O1B	0.86	2.16	2.949 (3)	153
N2B—H2BA \cdots N1B	0.86	2.22	2.647 (3)	111
N3B—H3BA \cdots O1A	0.86	2.20	2.991 (3)	153

All H atoms were placed in geometrically calculated positions, except for H2AA, which was located from a different Fourier map and refined isotropically [$C\text{---}H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$ and $N\text{---}H = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$; $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (parent atom)].

Data collection: XSCANS (Siemens, 1994); cell refinement: XSCANS; data reduction: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL; program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

This work was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China. The authors thank Mr Wang Hua-qin (Center of Materials Analysis, Nanjing University) for the X-ray data collection.

References

- Jiang, P. J., Chen, L. Z., Lin, J., Liu, Q., Ding, J., Gao, X. & Guo, Z. J. (2002) *Chem. Commun.* pp. 1424–1425.
 North, A. C. T., Phillips, D. C. & Mathews, F. S. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 351–359.

- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXTL*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Siemens (1994). *XSCANS*. Version 2.1. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Zhang, J. Y., Ke, X. K., Tu, C., Lin, J., Ding, J., Lin, L. P., Fun, H.-K., You, X. Z. & Guo, Z. J. (2003). *Biometals*. In the press.
- Zhang, J. Y., Liu, Q., Duan, C. Y., Shao, Y., Ding, J., Miao, Z. H., You, X. Z. & Guo, Z. J. (2002). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 591–597.
- Zhang, J. Y., Liu, Q., Xu, Y., Zhang, Y., You, X. Z. & Guo, Z. J. (2001). *Acta Cryst. C* **57**, 109–110.
- Zhang, J. Y., Tu, C., Lin, J., Fun, H.-K., Chantrapromma, S., You, X. Z. & Guo, Z. J. (2002). *Chin. J. Inorg. Chem.* **18**, 554–558.