

# 3,6-Diethyl-*N,N'*-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine-1,4-dicarboxamide

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 293$  K

Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å

$R$  factor = 0.035

$wR$  factor = 0.110

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,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ , was prepared from 3-tolyl isocyanate and 3,6-diethyl-1,6-dihydro-*s*-tetrazine. The central six-membered ring has a boat conformation.

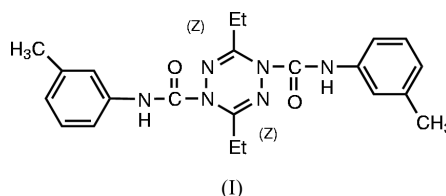
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## Comment

*s*-Tetrazine derivatives have a high potential for biological activity, possessing a wide range of antiviral and antitumour properties, and these derivatives have been widely used in pesticides and herbicides (Sauer, 1996). As a continuation of our work on the structure–activity relationships of *s*-tetrazine derivatives (Hu *et al.*, 2002, 2004), we have obtained a colourless crystalline compound that was the product of the reaction of 3-tolyl isocyanate and 3,6-diethyl-1,6-dihydro-*s*-tetrazine. The structure of our product, (I), was established using single-crystal X-ray diffraction.



The molecular structure of (I) is illustrated in Fig. 1. Selected bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 1. In (I), atoms N4, C10, N6 and C9 are coplanar [deviations within 0.0347 (7) Å] and atoms N3 and N5 deviate from the plane by 0.412 (2) and 0.420 (2) Å, respectively, *i.e.* the central six-membered ring of (I), the tetrazine ring, has a boat conformation.

## Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure of Hu *et al.* (2002). A solution of the compound in acetone was concentrated gradually at room temperature to afford colourless blocks (m.p. 363–364 K).

### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$   
 $M_r = 406.49$   
 Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 8.425$  (4) Å  
 $b = 11.357$  (2) Å  
 $c = 11.489$  (2) Å  
 $\alpha = 104.56$  (2)°  
 $\beta = 80.66$  (2)°  
 $\gamma = 95.19$  (3)°  
 $V = 1048.5$  (6) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 2$   
 $D_x = 1.288$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 25 reflections  
 $\theta = 9.9$ – $14.3$ °  
 $\mu = 0.09$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  (2) K  
 Block, colourless  
 $0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$  mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4  
diffractometer  
 $\omega/2\theta$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*ABSCOR*; Higashi, 1995)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.975$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.983$   
4371 measured reflections  
3762 independent reflections  
2707 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.013$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.2^\circ$   
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$   
 $k = -13 \rightarrow 13$   
 $l = -1 \rightarrow 13$   
3 standard reflections  
frequency: 60 min  
intensity decay: 0.3%

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.110$   
 $S = 1.03$   
3762 reflections  
276 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0591P)^2 + 0.2187P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*  
Extinction coefficient: 0.016 (3)

Table 1

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

N3–C10	1.402 (2)	N5–C9	1.400 (2)
N3–N4	1.418 (2)	N5–N6	1.425 (2)
N4–C9	1.273 (2)	N6–C10	1.272 (2)
C10–N3–N4	116.4 (1)	C9–N5–N6	116.4 (1)
C10–N3–N4–C9	40.5 (2)	N6–N5–C9–N4	−36.1 (2)
C9–N5–N6–C10	41.3 (2)	N4–N3–C10–N6	−35.3 (2)

H atoms were placed at calculated positions ( $\text{N–H} = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\text{C–H} = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$  for phenyl H atoms,  $0.96 \text{ \AA}$  for methyl H atoms and  $0.97 \text{ \AA}$  for all other H atoms) and refined using a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2$  (or 1.5 for methyl H atoms) times  $U_{\text{eq}}$  (parent atom).

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97*

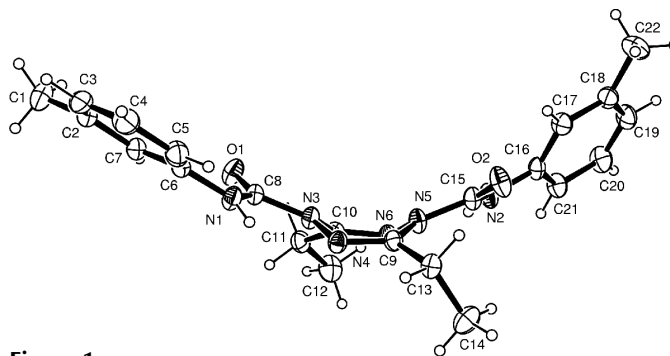


Figure 1

The structure of (I), shown with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

(Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* for Windows (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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**3,6-Diethyl-*N,N'*-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine-1,4-dicarboxamide. Erratum****Hai-Bo Shi, Wei-Xiao Hu\* and Guo-Wu Rao**

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In the paper by Shi, Hu & Rao [*Acta Cryst.* (2004), E60, o1065–o1066], the title is given incorrectly. The chemical name should appear as '3,6-Diethyl-*N,N'*-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,4-dihydro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine-1,4-dicarboxamide'.