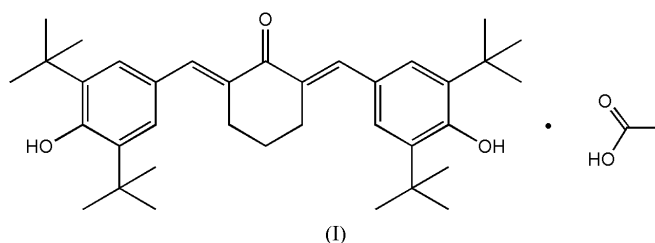


**(2*E*,6*E*)-2,6-Bis(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylidene)cyclohexanone acetic acid solvate****Zhi-Yun Du,<sup>a</sup> Yu-Fang Wang,<sup>a</sup>  
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Lin Ma<sup>a</sup> and Lian-Quan Gu<sup>a,c\*</sup>**<sup>a</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, 510275, People's Republic of China, <sup>b</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Sun Yat-Sen (Zhongshan) University, Guangzhou 510275, People's Republic of China, and <sup>c</sup>School of Pharmaceutical Science, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou 510980, People's Republic of ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:  
cep03dzy@student.zsu.edu.cn**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293\text{ K}$   
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$   
 $R$  factor = 0.051  
 $wR$  factor = 0.155  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.4For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ , crystallizes with acetic acid solvent molecules in a 1.1 stoichiometric molar ratio. The molecules are connected by intermolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, resulting in zigzag chains running along the  $[101]$  axis.

**Comment**

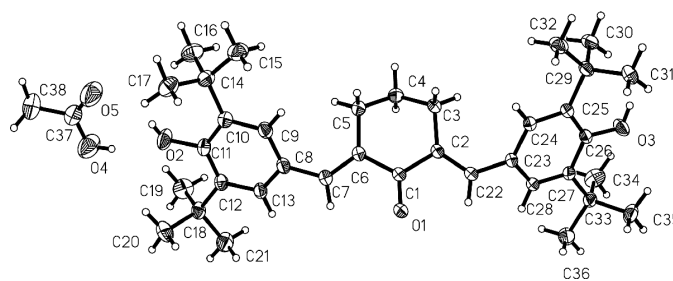
The title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), exhibits antioxidative properties (Sardjiman *et al.*, 1997). We report here its crystal structure.



The X-ray study confirms the previously proposed molecular structure based on spectroscopic data. The  $\text{C}-\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{C}$  distances show no unusual values (Table 1). In the crystal structure there are intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl groups and the carboxylic  $\text{O}$  atoms of the acetic acid molecule, and  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl groups and the carbonyl  $\text{O}$  atom (Table 2), resulting in zigzag chains along the  $[101]$  axis (Fig. 2).

**Experimental**

The title compound was synthesized using a published procedure (Sardjiman *et al.*, 1997; Youssef *et al.*, 2004). Crystals were obtained by recrystallization from acetic acid and water.



**Figure 1**  
Perspective view of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

Crystal data

$C_{36}H_{50}O_3 \cdot C_2H_4O_2$   
 $M_r = 590.81$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 12.838$  (7) Å  
 $b = 16.250$  (9) Å  
 $c = 17.221$  (9) Å  
 $\beta = 102.376$  (11)°  
 $V = 3509$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.118$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 970 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.2$ – $27.0^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.07$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  (2) K  
 Block, brown  
 $0.50 \times 0.46 \times 0.41$  mm

Data collection

Bruker AXS SMART 1000 CCD diffractometer  
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{min} = 0.968$ ,  $T_{max} = 0.970$   
 19669 measured reflections

7661 independent reflections  
 5405 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{int} = 0.017$   
 $\theta_{max} = 27.1^\circ$   
 $h = -16 \rightarrow 15$   
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 20$   
 $l = -18 \rightarrow 22$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.155$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 7661 reflections  
 416 parameters  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0705P)^2 + 1.1965P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.44$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.37$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

O1—C1	1.2239 (19)	C4—C5	1.515 (2)
O2—C11	1.376 (2)	C5—C6	1.504 (2)
O3—C26	1.3634 (19)	C6—C7	1.337 (2)
C2—C22	1.338 (2)	C7—C8	1.464 (2)
C3—C4	1.510 (2)	C22—C23	1.464 (2)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
O3—H3C $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	2.21	2.801 (2)	129
O2—H2 $\cdots$ O5	0.71 (4)	2.25 (4)	2.832 (3)	140 (5)
O4—H4C $\cdots$ O2	0.82	2.06	2.851 (3)	162

Symmetry code: (i)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$ .

Atom H2, H16A–C, and H17A–C H atoms were refined without constraints. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically and

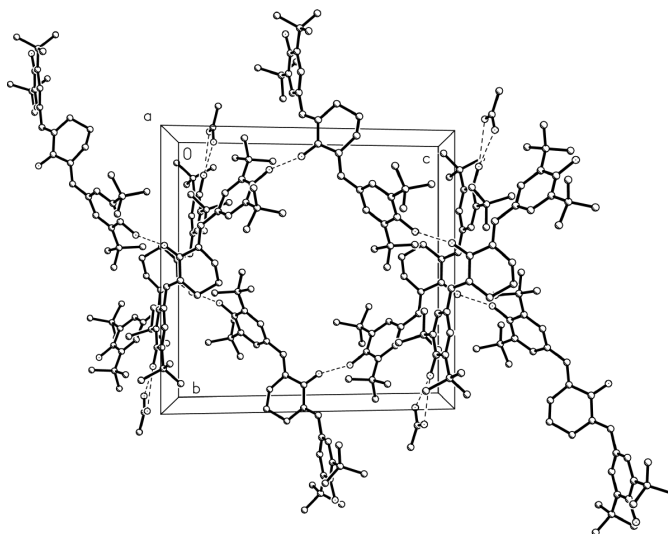


Figure 2

The molecular packing of (I), viewed along the  $b$  axis. All H atoms attached to C atoms have been omitted for clarity. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

refined as riding, with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å, O—H = 0.82 Å and  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2$  or 1.5 times  $U_{eq}(\text{parent atom})$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SAINT-Plus (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT-Plus; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Bruker, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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