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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$
Disorder in solvent or counterion
 R factor = 0.047
 wR factor = 0.098
Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.9For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Bis[*N,N'*-*o*-phenylenebis(pyridine-2,6-dicarbox-
amide)] dimethylformamide solvate

In the title macrocyclic compound, 3,10,18,25,31,32-hexaazapentacyclo[25.3.1.1^{12,16}.0^{4,9}.0^{19,24}]dotriconta-1(30),4,6,8,12,14,-16(32),19,21,23,27(31),28-dodecaene-2,11,17,26-tetrone dimethylformamide solvate, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}$, the two pyridine rings are approximately perpendicular to each other, the dihedral angle between them being $82.1(1)^\circ$. The macrocycle possesses mirror symmetry. The dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is $119.6(1)^\circ$.

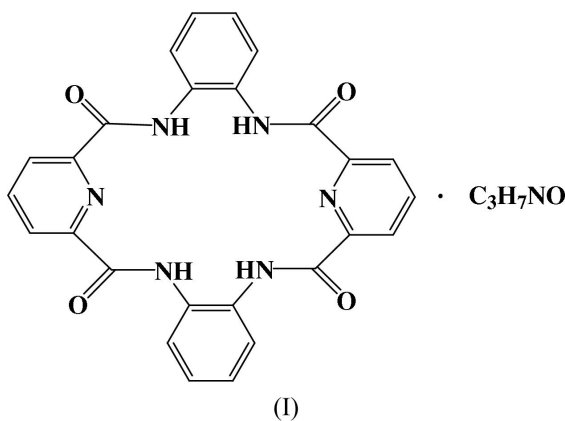
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Comment

Functional mimics of manganese superoxide dismutase (Mn-SOD) are of great potential as therapeutic agents (Riley, 1999). N-containing macrocyclic manganese complexes have high catalytic SOD activity and are chemically and biologically stable *in vivo* (Salvemini *et al.*, 1999). *N,N'*-(1,2-Phenylene)bis(pyridine-2-carboxamide) and an Mn^{III} complex have been synthesized and reported previously (Lin *et al.*, 2003). The Mn^{III} complex proved itself a relatively effective superoxide scavenger and provided an interesting example of very low-molecular-weight Mn-SOD mimics. In this work, we report the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), whose structure is very similar to that of *N,N'*-(1,2-phenylene)bis(pyridine-2-carboxamide).



The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The macrocyclic molecule is symmetrical about a mirror plane (symmetry code: $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$) which passes through the mid-points of the bonds $\text{C}7-\text{C}7\text{A}$ and $\text{C}11-\text{C}11\text{A}$. The X-ray crystallographic study shows that the bond lengths and angles are within expected ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The mean C—N length in the pyridine rings is $1.331(2)\text{ \AA}$. The $\text{N}2-\text{C}6$, $\text{N}2-\text{C}7$, $\text{N}3-\text{C}10$ and $\text{N}3-\text{C}11$ bond distances are comparable to those in *N,N'*-(1,2-phenylene)bis(pyridine-2-carboxamide) [$1.356(3)$, $1.406(3)$, $1.343(3)$ and $1.432(3)\text{ \AA}$; Lin *et*

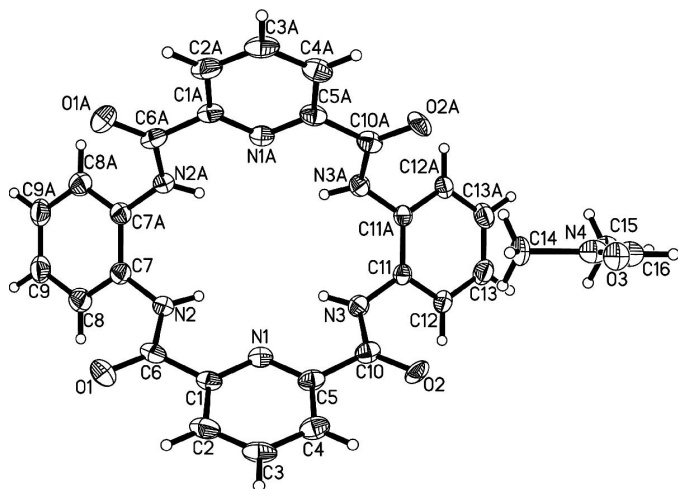


Figure 1
The structure of the title compound, showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme. Only one of the two disordered components of the solvent molecule is shown. The suffix A corresponds to the symmetry position $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$.

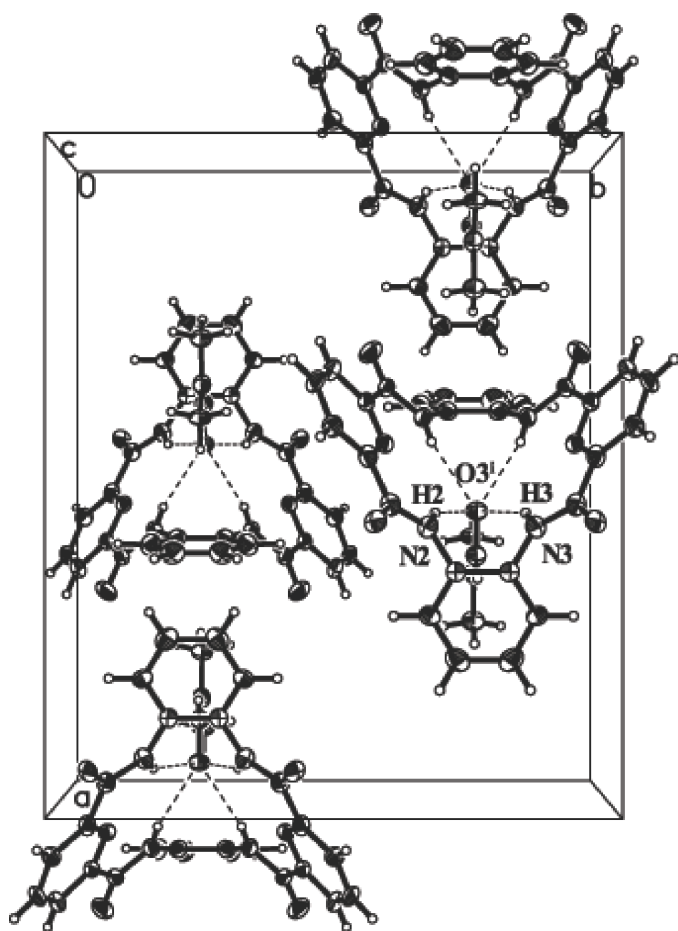


Figure 2
The packing in the crystal structure. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

al., 2001]. The amide N—C distances towards the bridging ring [N2—C7 and N3—C11] are longer than those to the pyridine rings [N2—C6 and N3—C10].

In the title compound, the two pyridine rings are approximately perpendicular to each other, and the dihedral angle between them being $82.1(1)^\circ$. The dihedral angle between the planes of the two benzene rings is $119.6(1)^\circ$. The orientation of the dicarboxamide-2,6-pyridine substituents with respect to the benzene planes is defined by C6—N2—C7—C8 and C10—N3—C11—C12 torsion angles of $-51.6(3)$ and $51.0(3)^\circ$, respectively. Compound (I) contains a molecule of dimethylformamide, disordered over two sites in a 0.5 occupancy ratio. The crystal packing of compound (I) is shown in Fig. 2. There are four intramolecular hydrogen bonds (Table 2) in the crystal structure.

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by the reaction of pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid (2 mmol) and 2-phenylenediamine (2 mmol) in the presence of triphenyl phosphate (1 ml) in pyridine (17 ml) at 373 K for 2 h (Leung *et al.*, 1991). Crystals suitable for X-ray structure analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a dimethylformamide solution at room temperature.

Crystal data

$C_{26}H_{18}N_6O_4 \cdot 0.5C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$
 $M_r = 624.06$
Orthorhombic, $Pnma$
 $a = 18.2331(17) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 15.3467(14) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 9.5134(9) \text{ \AA}$
 $V = 2662.0(4) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.376 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 1146 reflections
 $\theta = 2.4\text{--}18.7^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293(2) \text{ K}$
Block, colourless
 $0.32 \times 0.28 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker Smart Apex CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2000)
 $T_{\min} = 0.966$, $T_{\max} = 0.972$
13 689 measured reflections

2725 independent reflections
1708 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.051$
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.0^\circ$
 $h = -22 \rightarrow 22$
 $k = -18 \rightarrow 18$
 $l = -6 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.098$
 $S = 0.96$
2725 reflections
211 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0411P)^2]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.15 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

N1—C1	1.329 (2)	N3—C10	1.347 (2)
N1—C5	1.333 (2)	N3—C11	1.416 (2)
N2—C6	1.343 (2)	C6—O1	1.224 (2)
N2—C7	1.414 (2)	C10—O2	1.219 (2)
C1—N1—C5	117.69 (16)	O1—C6—C1	121.88 (18)
C6—N2—C7	125.22 (16)	O2—C10—N3	124.14 (19)
C10—N3—C11	123.97 (16)	O2—C10—C5	121.51 (17)
O1—C6—N2	124.1 (2)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N2-H2\cdots O3^i$	0.86	2.23	3.010 (2)	150
$N3-H3\cdots O3^{ii}$	0.86	2.25	3.034 (2)	152

Symmetry code: (i) $x, y, z + 1$.

All H atoms were placed in geometrically calculated positions ($C-H = 0.93$ Å for CH, $C-H = 0.96$ Å for CH_3 and $N-H = 0.86$ Å), assigned fixed $U_{eq}(H)$ equal to 1.2 times U_{eq} of the atoms to which they are attached (1.5 times for the methyl groups) and allowed to ride on their respective parent atoms. The dimethylformamide solvate is disordered over two sites with occupancy factors of 0.5.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2000); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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