

Methyl 2-amino-4-methyl-6-phenyl-6H-  
1,3-thiazine-5-carboxylate

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## Key indicators

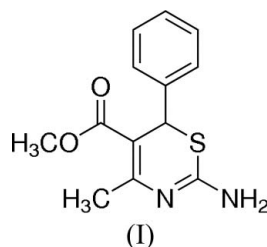
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 295$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.039  
 $wR$  factor = 0.106  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.6For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ , intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}(\text{N})$  hydrogen bonds link the molecules in the crystal structure into sheets parallel to the  $bc$  plane.

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## Comment

The molecular structure of the title compound, (I), is shown in Fig. 1. Hydrogen-bond geometry details are listed in Table 1. Two molecules related by an inversion center are linked by paired  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bonds *via* the nitrogen acceptor of the thiazine ring. A further  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond with a carboxylate oxygen acceptor results in the formation of sheets parallel to the  $bc$  plane (Fig. 2)

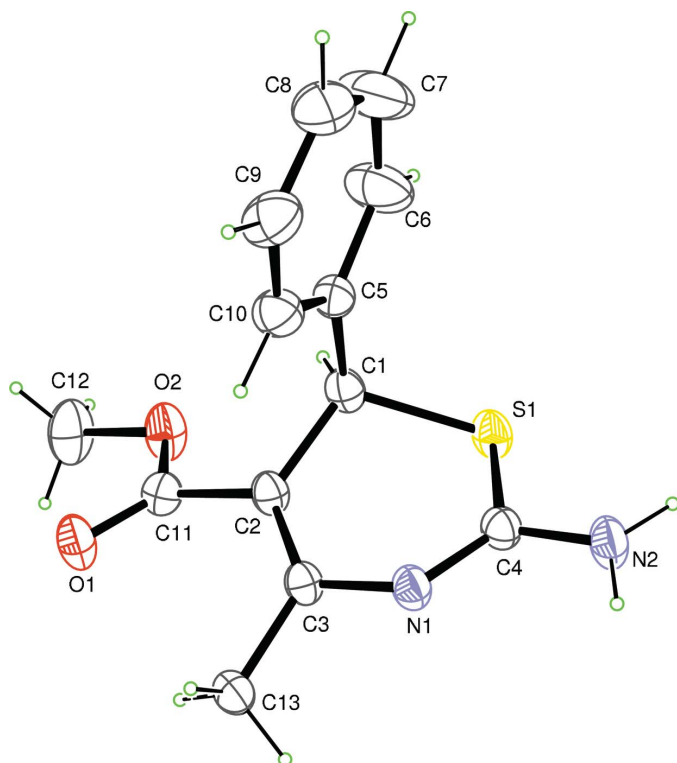
## Experimental

A mixture of methyl acetoacetate (4.0 mmol), benzaldehyde (4.0 mmol) and piperidinium acetate (14 mg) was stirred at 383 K for 60 min. Thiourea (4.0 mmol), polyphosphate acid (600 mg) and methanol (10 ml) were then added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 h, cooled and poured into saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution (30 ml), and then extracted with ethyl acetate (30 ml). The organic phase was separated, dried with anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluting with hexane/ethyl acetate, 3:1) to give the desired product (yield 80%). Colorless crystals were obtained from EtOH solution after allowing it to stand for 4 d (m.p. 458–459 K). IR (KBr): 3362, 3000, 2951, 1690, 1654, 1527, 1206, 1062  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.26 (*d*,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H), 7.23 (*m*, 1H), 7.17 (*d*,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H), 5.20–5.50 (*br s*, 2H), 5.31 (*s*, 1H), 3.68 (*s*, 3H), 2.49 (*s*, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  167.5, 158.8, 155.3, 141.8, 128.9, 127.9, 127.0, 103.0, 51.8, 42.8, 23.7. MS (EI):  $m/z$  262 [ $M$ ] $^+$ . HRMS:  $m/z$  [ $M$ ] $^+$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ : 262.0776; found: 262.0784.

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$   
 $M_r = 262.33$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 11.3798$  (4) Å  
 $b = 8.7584$  (3) Å  
 $c = 13.3900$  (6) Å  
 $\beta = 99.178$  (1) $^\circ$   
 $V = 1317.48$  (9) Å $^3$   
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.322$  Mg  $\text{m}^{-3}$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 7566 reflections  
 $\theta = 3.0$ – $27.4$  $^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.24$   $\text{mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 295$  (1) K  
Block, colorless  
 $0.32 \times 0.30 \times 0.27$  mm



**Figure 1**  
The molecule of compound (I) in the crystal structure. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level.

#### Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis RAPID diffractometer	3005 independent reflections
$\omega$ scans	2078 reflections with $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.911$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.937$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
12745 measured reflections	$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
	$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
	$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

#### Refinement

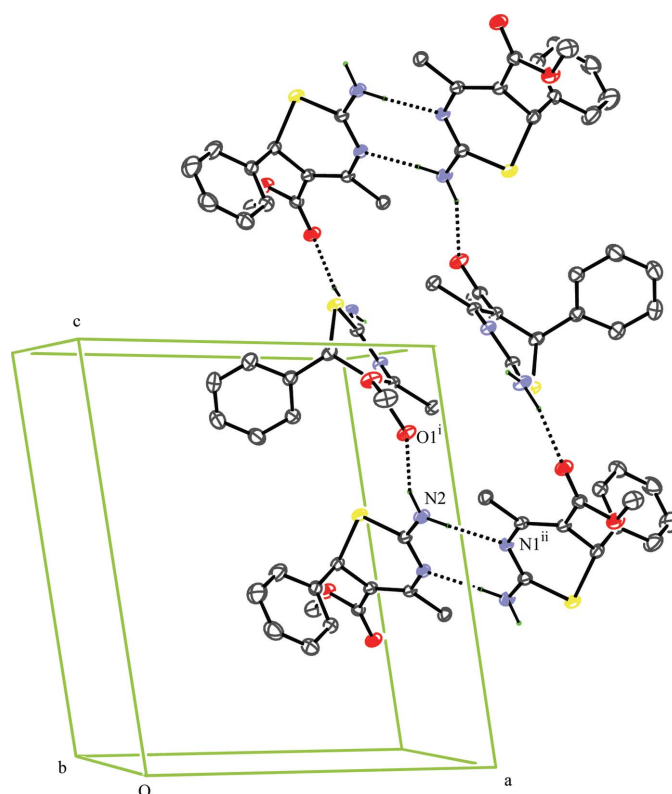
Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[0.0011F_o^2 + \sigma(F_o^2)]/(4F_o^2)$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$wR(F^2) = 0.106$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
$S = 1.00$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.31 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
2884 reflections	Extinction correction: Larson (1970), equation 22
164 parameters	Extinction coefficient: 70 (21)
H-atom parameters constrained	

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N2-H201 \cdots O1^i$	0.92	2.08	2.9425 (18)	157
$N2-H202 \cdots N1^{ii}$	0.90	2.05	2.9515 (18)	175

Symmetry codes: (i)  $+x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, +z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x + 2, -y, -z + 1$ .

Atoms H201 and H202 were found in a difference Fourier map and fixed in position. The other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with  $C-H = 0.96$  or  $0.98 \text{ \AA}$ , and included in the final cycles of refinement using a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$  of the carrier atoms. The scope of the  $2\theta$  refinement was restricted.



**Figure 2**

The molecular packing of (I), viewed approximately along the  $b$  axis. Dashed lines indicate the hydrogen-bonding interactions. H atoms not involved in the hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity. [Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ; (ii)  $2 - x, -y, 1 - z$ .]

Data collection: *PROCESS-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *PROCESS-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/ MSC, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *CRYSTALS* (Betteridge *et al.*, 2003); molecular graphics: *ORTEP3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *CrystalStructure* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

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