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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=97 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.044$
$w R$ factor $=0.122$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=17.1$

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

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## 2-Methyl- $N, N^{\prime}$-bis[2-(methylsulfanyl)ethyl]-2-(2-pyridyl)- $N, N^{\prime}$-ditosylpropane-1,3-diamine

The crystal structure of the title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{29} \mathrm{H}_{39} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~S}_{4}$, was determined at 97 K and possesses normal geometric parameters.

## Comment

Organic ligands containing pyridyl and thioether functional groups have been used to study the copper coordination chemistry relevant to bio-inorganic systems (Klein et al., 2004; Nonoyama et al., 1975; Nonoyama, 1975; Karlin et al., 1979; Champloy et al., 1998). Recent efforts in our laboratory have focused on generating a family of ligands that contain a pyridyl group with two thioether arms (Klein et al., 2005). We report here the crystal structure of the tosylated thioether amine ligand 2-methyl- $N, N^{\prime}$-bis[2-(methylsulfanyl)ethyl]-2-(2-pyridyl)- $N, N^{\prime}$-ditosylpropane-1,3-diamine, (I).

(I)

The title compound was synthesized by the deprotonation of $N$-(2-methylsulfanylethyl)- $p$-toluenesulfonamide with sodium hydride and subsequent addition of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C}(2-$ $\left.\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}\right)\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OTs}\right)_{2}$ to form the tosylated amine product.

The molecular structure of (I) possesses normal geometric parameters. Intermolecular interactions between molecules are limited to polar and van der Waals interactions.

## Experimental

$N$-(2-methylsulfanylethyl)-p-toluenesulfonamide (Mizukami \& Kono, 1970) ( $6.618 \mathrm{~g}, 27.01 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was dissolved in dry DMF under $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ and heated to 378 K . Sodium hydride ( $2.72 \mathrm{~g}, 113.4 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added to this solution with stirring at 378 K . Stirring at 378 K was continued for 1 h following the cessation of hydrogen gas evolution. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the DMF solution was filtered from excess sodium hydride. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C}(2-$ $\left.\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}\right)\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OTs}\right)_{2}$ (Friedrich et al., 1997) ( $6.416 \mathrm{~g}, 13.50 \mathrm{mmol}$ ), dissolved in DMF, was added to this solution over a period of 2 h and stirred at 378 K for an additional 2 h . The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into water. The aqueous solution was extracted with chloroform. The organic extracts were

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Figure 1
View of the title complex, showing the atom-labeling scheme. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50\% probability level.
combined and the chloroform removed in vacuo to reveal a redbrown oil. The title compound was obtained from this crude product as a white powder following recrystallization from ethanol $(2.46 \mathrm{~g}$, $29.3 \%$ yield). Crystals suitable for X-ray structural analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of ethanol solutions of the title compound. (m.p. $406-409 \mathrm{~K}) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(300 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 8.45-$ $8.49(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.59-7.66(m, 5 \mathrm{H}), 7.36-7.41(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.22-7.26(m, 4 \mathrm{H})$, $7.10-7.15(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 3.70(d, J=14 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 3.39(d, J=14 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H})$, 2.43-2.70 ( $m, 8 \mathrm{H}$ ), $2.36(s, 6 \mathrm{H}), 1.74(s, 6 \mathrm{H}), 1.55(s, 3 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}\{\mathrm{H}\}$ NMR ( $75 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 163.13,149.34,143.82,137.25,136.29,130.04$, $127.68,122.51,122.35,57.82,50.51,46.90,31.75,21.77,19.80,15.52$. Analysis calculated for $\mathrm{C}_{29} \mathrm{H}_{39} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~S}_{4}$ : C 56.01, H 6.32, N $6.76 \%$; found: C 55.99, H 6.30, N 6.59\%.

## Crystal data

$\mathrm{C}_{29} \mathrm{H}_{39} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~S}_{4}$
$M_{r}=621.87$
Triclinic, $P \overline{1}$
$a=11.446(2) \AA$
$b=12.166(2) \AA$
$c=12.584(2) \AA$
$\alpha=92.881(3)^{\circ}$
$\beta=112.681(3)^{\circ}$
$\gamma=99.595(3)^{\circ}$
$V=1581.5(5) \AA^{\circ}$

## Data collection

Bruker APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
$\omega$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 2002)
$T_{\text {min }}=0.857, T_{\text {max }}=0.902$
17215 measured reflections

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.044$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.122$
$S=1.00$
6174 reflections
361 parameters
H -atom parameters constrained

## $Z=2$

$D_{x}=1.306 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{m}^{-3}$
Mo $K \alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 8357 reflections
$\theta=2.3-28.2^{\circ}$
$\mu=0.34 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$T=97$ (2) K
Block, colorless
$0.47 \times 0.33 \times 0.31 \mathrm{~mm}$

6174 independent reflections
5852 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$
$R_{\text {int }}=0.023$
$\theta_{\text {max }}=26.0^{\circ}$
$h=-14 \rightarrow 14$
$k=-14 \rightarrow 14$
$l=-15 \rightarrow 15$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
w= & 1 /[
\end{array} \sigma^{2}\left(F_{\mathrm{o}}^{2}\right)+(0.07 P)^{2}\right)
$$



Figure 2
The molecular packing of the title complex, viewed along the $a$ axis. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the $50 \%$ probability level.

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters ( $\left(\mathrm{A},{ }^{\circ}\right)$.

| S3-C18 | $1.802(2)$ | N2-C8 | $1.470(2)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| S3-C17 | $1.808(2)$ | N2-C16 | $1.479(3)$ |
| S4-C29 | $1.799(3)$ | N3-C19 | $1.472(2)$ |
| S4-C28 | $1.806(2)$ | N3-C27 | $1.492(2)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| C18-S3-C17 | $100.42(11)$ | C7-C6-C19 | $109.87(15)$ |
| C29-S4-C28 | $98.76(11)$ | C19-C6-C8 | $101.91(14)$ |
| C8-N2-C16 | $118.57(16)$ | N2-C8-C6 | $115.19(15)$ |
| C8-N2-S1 | $116.49(13)$ | N2-C16-C17 | $114.24(16)$ |
| C16-N2-S1 | $118.99(13)$ | C16-C17-S3 | $111.55(14)$ |
| C19-N3-C27 | $116.72(15)$ | N3-C19-C6 | $115.02(15)$ |
| C19-N3-S2 | $116.48(12)$ | N3-C27-C28 | $111.47(15)$ |
| C27-N3-S2 | $115.53(12)$ | C27-C28-S4 | $111.05(13)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| C9-S1-N2-C8 | $-64.34(16)$ | C27-N3-C19-C6 | $-101.63(18)$ |
| C9-S1-N2-C16 | $88.16(16)$ | C1-C6-C19-N3 | $57.0(2)$ |
| C20-S2-N3-C19 | $64.97(14)$ | C7-C6-C19-N3 | $-67.7(2)$ |
| C20-S2-N3-C27 | $-77.65(14)$ | C8-C6-C19-N3 | $174.47(15)$ |
| C8-N2-C16-C17 | $61.6(2)$ | C19-N3-C27-C28 | $119.73(17)$ |
| N2-C16-C17-S3 | $176.98(14)$ | N3-C27-C28-S4 | $177.34(13)$ |
| C18-S3-C17-C16 | $-75.92(18)$ | C29-S4-C28-C27 | $-86.41(16)$ |

H atoms were positioned geometrically $(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=0.95-0.99 \AA)$ and refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text {iso }}=1.2$ (1.5 for methyl) times $U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2000); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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