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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 295$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å
 R factor = 0.056
 wR factor = 0.137
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.0For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Bis(2-anilinobenzoato- κO)diaqua(2,2'-diamino-4,4'-bi-1,3-thiazole- $\kappa^2\text{N}^1, \text{N}^{1'}$)magnesium(II)

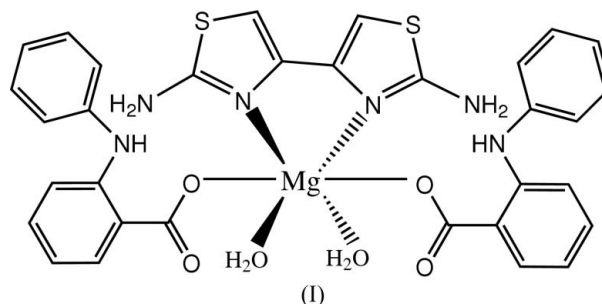
In the title complex, $[\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{S}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$, the Mg^{II} ion is coordinated by two 2-anilinobenzoate anions, two water molecules and an 2-anilinobenzoate molecule in a distorted octahedral geometry. The two thiazole rings in the diaminobithiazole molecule are nearly coplanar, with a dihedral angle of 3.88 (17)°. The two benzene rings in each 2-anilinobenzoate anion are twisted with respect to each other, the dihedral angles being 56.32 (12) and 45.68 (12)° in the two anions.

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Comment

We are interested in metal complexes with diaminobithiazole (DABT) because of their potential magnetic properties (Sun *et al.*, 1997). As part of an ongoing investigation on DABT complexes (Liu *et al.*, 2001), we present here the structure of the title Mg^{II} complex, (I).



Two 2-anilinobenzoate anions, two water molecules and one DABT molecule coordinate to the Mg^{II} ion in a distorted octahedral geometry (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The DABT molecule is close to planar, with a dihedral angle of 3.88 (17)° between the thiazole rings, comparable to that of 2.35 (12)° found in a Cd^{II} complex of DABT with glycinate (Liu *et al.*, 2005). The two benzene rings in each 2-anilinobenzoate anion are twisted relative to each other, the dihedral angles being 56.32 (12)° and 45.68 (12)°.

An intra- and intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen-bonding network stabilizes the molecular and crystal structure (Table 2).

Experimental

An aqueous solution (20 ml) containing DABT (1 mmol) and MgSO_4 (1 mmol) was mixed with another aqueous solution (10 ml) of *N*-phenylanthranilic acid (2 mmol) and NaOH (2 mmol). The mixture was refluxed for 5 h. The solution was filtered after cooling to room temperature. Single crystals of (I) were obtained from the filtrate after two weeks.

Crystal data

[Mg(C₁₃H₁₀NO₂)₂(C₆H₆N₄S₂)·(H₂O)₂]
M_r = 683.05
 Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c*
a = 14.0151 (3) Å
b = 19.8832 (4) Å
c = 12.0345 (3) Å
 β = 98.3200 (11)°
V = 3318.30 (13) Å³
Z = 4

D_x = 1.367 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 7560 reflections
 θ = 2.8–25.0°
 μ = 0.23 mm⁻¹
T = 295 (2) K
 Prism, yellow
 0.20 × 0.17 × 0.13 mm

Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis RAPID diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)
T_{min} = 0.945, *T_{max}* = 0.980
 23565 measured reflections

7620 independent reflections
 4001 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.052
 θ_{max} = 27.5°
h = -18 → 15
k = -25 → 22
l = -15 → 15

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.056
wR(*F*²) = 0.137
S = 1.02
 7620 reflections
 424 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0509P)^2 + 0.2965P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 (Δ/σ)_{max} < 0.001
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Mg—O1	2.0846 (18)	Mg—O31	2.0804 (18)
Mg—O2	2.1087 (18)	Mg—N1	2.184 (2)
Mg—O11	2.0522 (17)	Mg—N2	2.182 (2)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i>	<i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>
O1—H1A···O12 ⁱ	0.89	1.83	2.716 (2)	171
O1—H1B···O32	0.84	1.93	2.598 (2)	136
O2—H2A···O12	0.90	1.83	2.654 (2)	151
N3—H3A···O2	0.82	2.23	3.005 (3)	157
N3—H3B···N6 ⁱⁱ	0.82	2.56	3.203 (3)	137
N4—H4A···O1	0.85	2.22	2.983 (3)	150
N4—H4B···O32 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86	2.07	2.921 (3)	169
N5—H5B···O11	0.86	1.91	2.606 (3)	137
N6—H6···O31	0.86	1.97	2.667 (3)	137

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

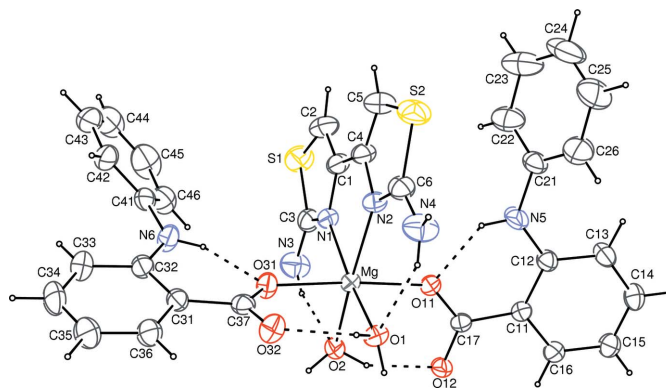


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. Dashed lines indicate the intramolecular hydrogen bonds.

Amino H atoms and water H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and refined as riding in their as-found relative positions, with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(carrier). Other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.93 Å and N—H = 0.86 Å, and refined as riding, with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(carrier).

Data collection: *PROCESS-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *PROCESS-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MS, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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