

2,4,6-Triisopropyl-N-(6-methoxy-2-methyl-8-quinolyl)benzenesulfonamide

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Key indicators

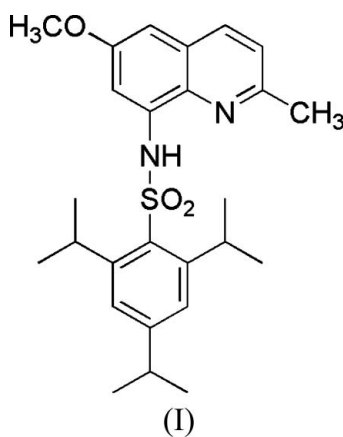
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 299$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.051
 wR factor = 0.152
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.7For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$, the quinoline ring system, with methoxy and methyl substituents, is nearly planar. An intramolecular hydrogen bond [$\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N} = 2.16$ (2) Å] is observed.

Received 8 December 2005
Accepted 16 December 2005
Online 7 January 2006

Comment

Biological imaging of specific molecules can provide direct information on molecular functions in living systems. The most important breakthrough is the creation of selective and sensitive molecules. Some of these sensor molecules, such as Zinquin ester analogues (Hendrickson *et al.*, 1997), have led to new findings about the role of Zn^{2+} in living systems. As part of our continuing study of the 8-aminoquinolinesulfonamide derivatives capable of binding Zn^{2+} (da Silva *et al.*, 2005*a,b,c,d,e*), the structure of the title compound, (I), was determined.



The key feature of the molecular structure of (I) (Fig. 1) is the C1–N1–S1–C10 torsion angle of 62.3 (2)°, which illustrates the non-planarity of the molecule. The quinoline ring system, with methoxy and methyl substituents, is nearly planar, with maximum deviations from the mean plane of -0.032 (2) Å for atom C9 and 0.042 (2) Å for atom C2.

The H atom of the NH group forms an intramolecular hydrogen bond to the quinoline N atom (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared according to the procedure described by Kimber *et al.* (2003). Single crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray data collection were obtained by recrystallization from a methanol–dichloromethane (1:1) solvent mixture (m.p. 460–461 K; yield 57%).

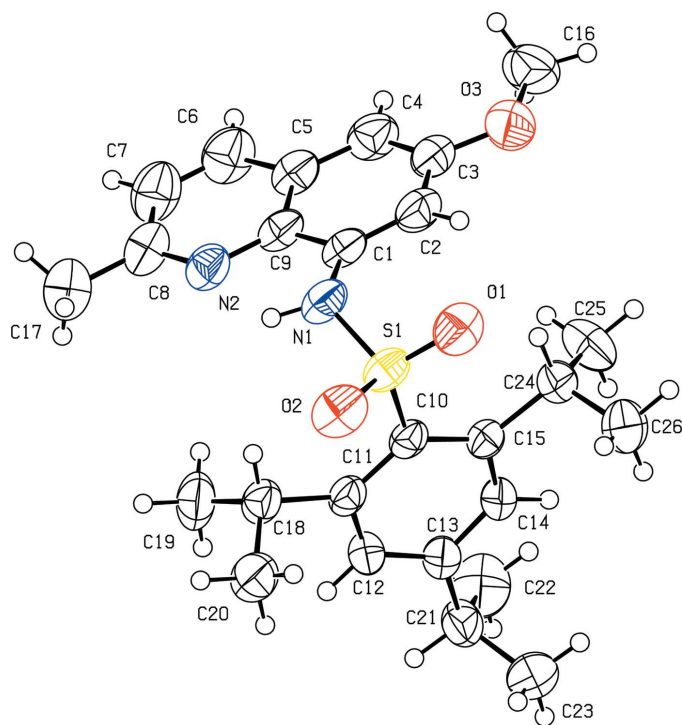


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labelling and with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

Crystal data

$C_{26}H_{34}N_2O_3S$
 $M_r = 454.61$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 9.1402(8) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 11.7266(9) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 11.8755(9) \text{ \AA}$
 $\alpha = 83.329(6)^\circ$
 $\beta = 89.061(7)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 78.543(7)^\circ$
 $V = 1239.02(17) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.219 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 2832 reflections
 $\theta = 2.3\text{--}23.4^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.16 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 299(2) \text{ K}$
 Prism, colourless
 $0.45 \times 0.44 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with Sapphire CCD area detector
 ω and φ scans
 Absorption correction: analytical
CrysAlis RED (Oxford Diffraction, 2002)
 $T_{\min} = 0.914$, $T_{\max} = 0.962$

10522 measured reflections
 4896 independent reflections
 3152 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^\circ$
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 7$
 $k = -14 \rightarrow 14$
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.152$
 $S = 0.98$
 4896 reflections
 293 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.092P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.013$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

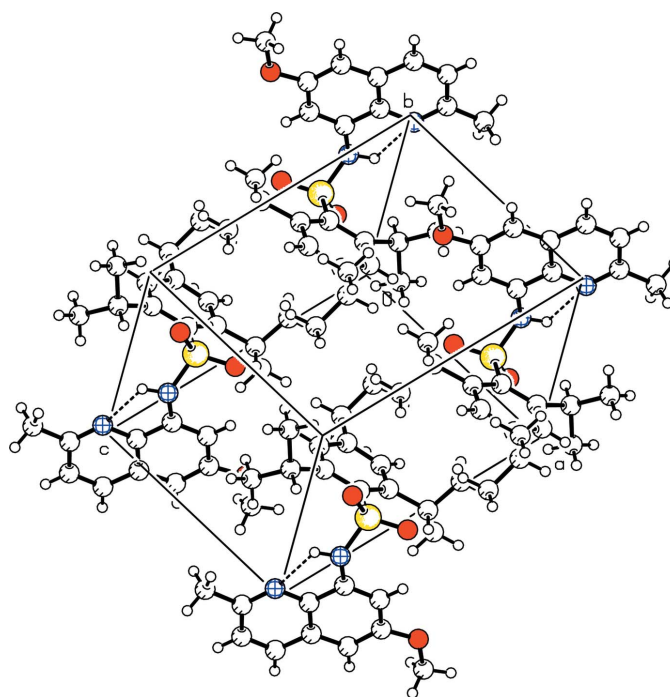


Figure 2
The crystal packing of (I), with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D\text{--}H\cdots A$	$D\text{--}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{--}H\cdots A$
$N1\text{--}H1N\cdots N2$	0.91 (2)	2.16 (2)	2.667 (3)	114 (2)

The H atom of the NH group was located in a difference map and refined freely. All other H atoms were positioned with idealized geometry using a riding model, with C–H = 0.93 (aromatic), 0.98 (methine) and 0.96 \AA (methyl). All H atoms were refined with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$.

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2002); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2002); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The authors thank Professor Dr Hartmut Fueb, FG Strukturforschung, FB Material- und Geowissenschaften, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Petersenstrasse 23, 64287 Darmstadt, for diffractometer time.

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