

Aihua Nie, Sutapa Ghosh and
Ziwei Huang*The Burnham Institute for Medical Research,
10901 N. Torrey Pines Rd, La Jolla, CA 92037,
USACorrespondence e-mail:
ziwei.huang@burnham.org

Key indicators

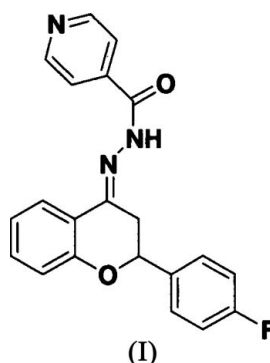
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 208$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.051
 wR factor = 0.128
Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.0For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.2'-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)chroman-4-ylidene]-
isonicotinohydrazide

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{FN}_3\text{O}_2$, the pyridine ring is nearly coplanar with the plane of the fused bicyclic ring system [dihedral angle = $4.1(2)^\circ$], while the 4-fluorophenyl ring forms a dihedral angle of $67.7(3)^\circ$ with the fused bicyclic ring system.

Received 17 March 2006
Accepted 3 April 2006

Comment

Flavonoids are polyphenolic compounds that are categorized according to their chemical structure into flavonols, flavones, flavanones, isoflavones, catechins, anthocyanidins and chalcones. Over 4 000 flavonoids have been identified, many of which occur in fruit, vegetables and beverages. Flavonoids have attracted considerable interest recently because of their potential beneficial effects for human health. They have been reported to have antiviral, anti-allergic, antiplatelet, anti-inflammatory, and anti-oxidant activities. It has also been demonstrated recently that flavanone and its derivatives have potential bioactivities against cancer (Senderowicz, 1999; Brueggemeier *et al.*, 2001; Bauvois *et al.*, 2003). To investigate the anticancer activity of such compounds, we have synthesized a library of new flavanone derivatives, by a microwave-assisted methodology, including the title compound, (I).



All bond lengths and angles in (I) (Fig. 1) are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The pyridine ring is nearly coplanar with the fused bicyclic ring system [dihedral angle = $4.1(2)^\circ$], while the 4-fluorophenyl ring makes a dihedral angle of $67.7(3)^\circ$ with the central ring system. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked into dimers by $\text{N}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}2^i$ hydrogen bonds [$\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}2^i = 2.09$, $\text{N}2\cdots\text{O}2^i = 2.942(2)$ Å, $\text{N}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}2^i = 165^\circ$; symmetry code: (i) $2 - x, -1 - y, 1 - z$].

Experimental

For the preparation of (I), 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)propanone (60.5 mg, 0.25 mmol) and isonicotinohydrazide (35 mg, 0.25 mmol) were dissolved in 2-propanol (1 ml). The solution was

heated for 2 h at 393 K by microwave irradiation. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and dried, yielding (I) as a yellow solid (20.0 mg, 21%). This was crystallized from an ethanol solution to afford crystals suitable for X-ray analysis.

Crystal data

$C_{21}H_{16}FN_3O_2$
 $M_r = 361.37$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 11.654$ (5) Å
 $b = 5.471$ (2) Å
 $c = 26.609$ (10) Å
 $\beta = 102.416$ (6)°
 $V = 1656.9$ (11) Å³

$Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.449$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 208$ (2) K
 Plate, yellow
 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.07$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.980$, $T_{\max} = 0.993$

9130 measured reflections
 2933 independent reflections
 2219 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.065$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.128$
 $S = 1.05$
 2933 reflections
 244 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0622P)^2 + 0.1714P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.47$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$ e Å⁻³

All H atoms were included in the riding-model approximation, with C–H = 0.94–0.99 Å, N–H = 0.87 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N,C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR2004 (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-32 (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

This work was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the American Chemical Society. We thank the X-ray Facility of the Chemistry Department of the University of California at San Diego for technical assistance.

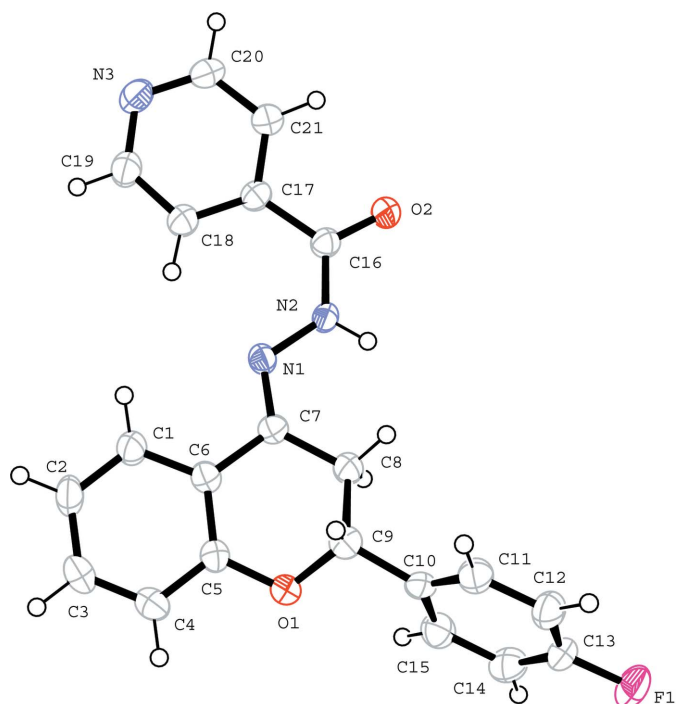


Figure 1
 The molecular structure of (I), showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.
 Altomare, A., Casciarano, G., Giacovazzo, C. & Guagliardi, A. (1993). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **26**, 343–350.
 Bauvois, B., Puiiffe, M.-L., Bongui, J.-B., Paillat, S., Monneret, C. & Dauzonne, D. (2003). *J. Med. Chem.* **46**, 3900–3913.
 Brueggemeier, R. W., Richards, J. A., Joomprabutra, S., Bhat, A. S. & Whetstone, J. L. (2001). *J. Ster. Biochem. Mol. Biol.* **79**, 75–84.
 Bruker (2005). SAINT and SMART. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
 Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
 Senderowicz, A. M. (1999). *Investigational News Drugs*, **17**, 313–320.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.