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Key indicators

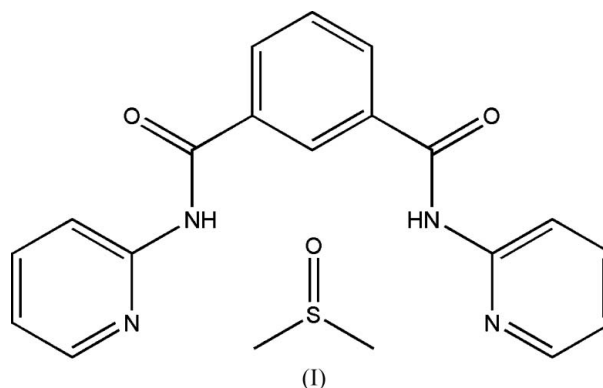
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 294$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.042
 wR factor = 0.113
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.9For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.***N,N'*-Di-2-pyridylbenzene-1,3-dicarboxamide
dimethyl sulfoxide solvate**

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{OS}$, the *N,N'*-di-2-pyridylbenzene-1,3-dicarboxamide molecule is non-planar, the two pyridine rings being twisted with respect to the benzene ring by 30.0 (2) and 27.5 (1)°. The two imino groups are hydrogen bonded with the dimethyl sulfoxide solvent molecule.

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Comment

N,N'-Di-2-pyridylbenzene-1,3-dicarboxamide has improved actions on insulin biosynthesis and hypoglycemic activity (Nagai *et al.*, 1982). Recently, we obtained single crystals of *N,N'*-di-2-pyridylbenzene-1,3-dicarboxamide dimethylsulfoxide solvate, (I), and determined its structure by X-ray diffraction.



The asymmetric unit of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. In the molecule of *N,N'*-di-2-pyridylbenzene-1,3-dicarboxamide, the two pyridine rings (N2/C8–C12 and N4/C14–C18) adopt a *syn* configuration with respect to the benzene ring, with dihedral angles of 30.0 (2) and 27.5 (1)°, respectively. The two imino groups are hydrogen bonded with the dimethyl sulfoxide solvent molecule (Table 1).

Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure reported by Singha *et al.* (1997). Recrystallization from a dimethyl sulfoxide solution gave single crystals of (I).

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{OS}$
 $M_r = 396.46$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 10.4852$ (17) Å
 $b = 16.274$ (3) Å
 $c = 12.101$ (2) Å
 $\beta = 104.921$ (3)°
 $V = 1995.3$ (6) Å³

$Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.320$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.19$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 294$ (2) K
Block, colorless
 $0.26 \times 0.22 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: none
 11180 measured reflections

4059 independent reflections
 2168 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.113$
 $S = 0.98$
 4059 reflections
 255 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0471P)^2 + 0.1524P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.003$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.24 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

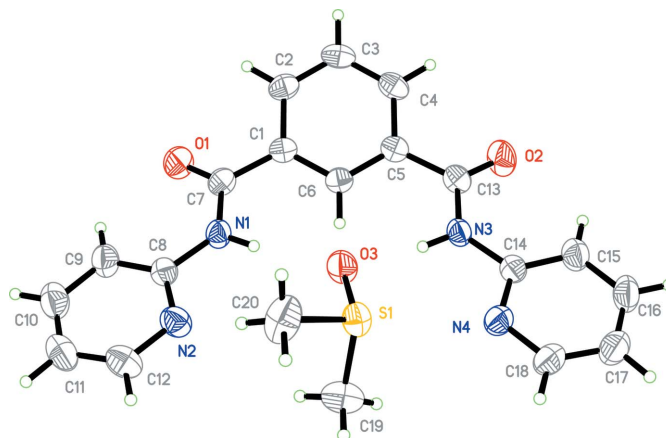


Figure 1
 The asymmetric unit of (I), shown with 40% probability displacement ellipsoids (arbitrary spheres for H atoms).

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{Å}, ^\circ$).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N1-H1 \cdots O3$	0.86	2.26	3.106 (3)	168
$N3-H3 \cdots O3$	0.86	2.19	2.994 (3)	156

Methyl H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with $C-H = 0.96 \text{ Å}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with $C-H = 0.93 \text{ Å}$ and $N-H = 0.86 \text{ Å}$, and refined in riding mode, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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