Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 291 KMean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.043 wR factor = 0.125 Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.4

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

N-(4-Chlorophenyl)picolinamide

The title molecule, $C_{12}H_9ClN_2O$, is almost planar. Intermolecular $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules into chains along the *a* axis. Received 18 September 2006 Accepted 21 September 2006

Comment

Picoloylhydrazide compounds exhibit antitubercular and antineoplastic activities. However, owing to the existence of an imino group, these compounds are toxic to some extent (Wu & Liu, 2004). Hydrazone and hydrazide compounds have been synthesized by the condensation reaction of amino and carbonyl groups and their toxicity has been studied (Wu & Liu, 2001, 2003a,b,c, 2004). As we are interested in picoloylhydrazide compounds, the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), is reported.



The title molecule is almost planar (Fig. 1); the dihedral angle between the pyridine and benzene rings is 2.9 (1)°. The C7-N1-C6-C5 torsion angle is -178.50 (17)°. The bond lengths and angles in (I) are normal. Intermolecular C $-H\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) link the molecules into chains along the *a* axis.

Experimental

A benzene solution (5 ml) of thionyl chloride (5 mmol) was added slowly to a vigorously stirred benzene solution (10 ml) of picolinic acid (2 mmol). The mixture was heated at 365 K for 2 h and then cooled. An ethanol solution (10 ml) of 4-chloroaniline (2 mmol) was added to the mixture and stirred for 1 h, and then the solution was filtered. After allowing the resulting solution to stand in air for 10 d, colourless block-shaped crystals were formed on slow evaporation of the solvent. The crystals were isolated, washed with ethanol and dried.

Crystal data	
C ₁₂ H ₉ ClN ₂ O	$V = 545.8 (4) \text{ Å}^3$
$M_r = 232.66$	Z = 2
Triclinic, P1	$D_x = 1.416 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
a = 6.308 (3) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
b = 8.251 (3) Å	$\mu = 0.33 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
c = 10.766 (4) Å	T = 291 (2) K
$\alpha = 87.358 \ (4)^{\circ}$	Block, colourless
$\beta = 86.463 \ (4)^{\circ}$	$0.50 \times 0.40 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$
$\gamma = 77.518 \ (4)^{\circ}$	

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Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\min} = 0.853, T_{\max} = 0.921$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$ $wR(F^2) = 0.126$ S = 1.081940 reflections 145 parameters

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$\begin{array}{c} N1 - H1N \cdots N2 \\ C8 - H8 \cdots O1^{i} \end{array}$	0.86	2.22	2.664 (3)	112
	0.93	2.46	3.276 (3)	147

3842 measured reflections 1940 independent reflections

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.021$

 $\theta_{\rm max} = 25.5^{\circ}$

1294 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}(F_o^2) + (0.0698P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.001$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.27 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Symmetry code: (i) x - 1, y, z.

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions (N-H = 0.86 Å and C-H = 0.93 Å) and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C,N)$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997*a*); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997*a*); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997*b*); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

This work was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Anhui Provincial University College (grant No. 2006 K J124).

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