

Zu-Pei Liang* and Jian Li

Department of Chemistry and Chemical
Engineering, Weifang University, Weifang
261061, People's Republic of ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:
zupeiliang@yahoo.com.cn

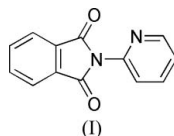
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 294$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.034
 wR factor = 0.096
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.7For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

2-(2-Pyridyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, the phthalimide unit and the pyridine ring are each essentially planar. The dihedral angle between these two planar ring systems is $62.1(3)^\circ$.Received 17 November 2006
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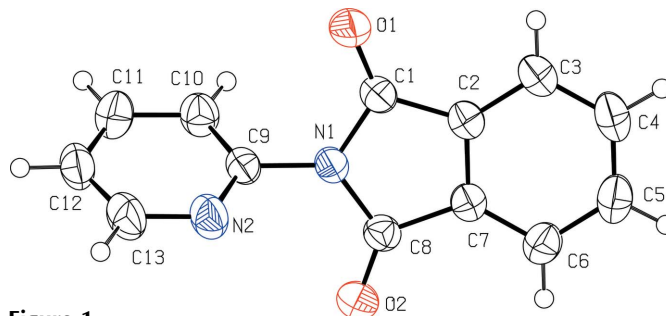
Comment

Phthalimides and *N*-substituted phthalimides are an important class of compounds because of their interesting biological activities (Lima *et al.*, 2002). As a part of our study of substituted phthalimides (Liang & Li., 2006*a,b*), we have synthesized the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1). The phthalimide unit is planar with a mean deviation of $0.012(2)$ Å. The pyridine ring is also planar, with a mean deviation of $0.005(1)$ Å. The dihedral angle between the pyridine ring and the phthalimide unit is $62.1(3)^\circ$.

Experimental

A mixture of phthalic anhydride (0.1 mol) and 2-aminopyridine (0.1 mol) in acetic acid (100 ml) was refluxed for 4 h. After cooling, filtration and drying, the title compound was obtained. 10 mg of (I) were dissolved in 15 ml acetone, and the solution was allowed to stand at room temperature for 7 days, yielding colourless single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis.

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 224.21$
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
 $a = 11.410(5)$ Å
 $b = 7.846(3)$ Å
 $c = 23.167(9)$ Å
 $V = 2073.9(14)$ Å³ $Z = 8$
 $D_x = 1.436$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 294(2)$ K
Block, colourless
 $0.24 \times 0.20 \times 0.16$ mm**Figure 1**
The molecular structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	10729 measured reflections
φ and ω scans	2124 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1997)	1511 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.976$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$
	$\theta_{\max} = 26.4^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0414P)^2 + 0.3809P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.003$
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
2124 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.14 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
155 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
H-atom parameters constrained	Extinction coefficient: 0.0122 (11)

H atoms were initially located in difference maps and then refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.93 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997); 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, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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