

[(Isopropoxycarbonyl)phenylmethyl]ammonium chloride

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 295\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.036
 wR factor = 0.114
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.3For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The title compound, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$, was obtained as colorless crystals. The molecular packing is stabilized by strong $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen-bonding interactions.Received 23 March 2007
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Comment

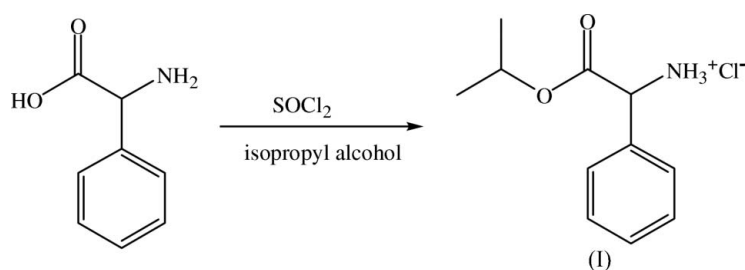
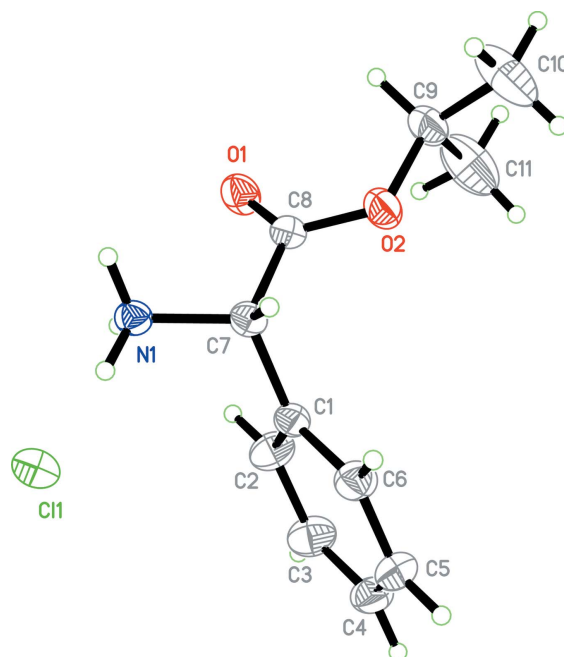
To investigate the molecular recognition of ATP with proteins or structured peptide-based receptors is very important for understanding enzymatic mechanisms and drug design (Mao *et al.*, 2003; Butterfield & Waters, 2003).The title compound, (I), an amino acid analog, was synthesized for investigation of the nature of its interaction with ATP. The bond lengths and angles in (I) are in agreement with values reported in the literature (Bouacida *et al.*, 2006).

Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius.

Experimental

The title compound was synthesised in a similar manner to that reported by (Kovalainen *et al.*, 1999). To a stirred solution of phenylglycine (1.51 g, 10 mmol) in isopropyl alcohol (50 ml) in an ice bath, thionyl chloride (1.45 ml, 20 mmol) was added dropwise, and stirring continued overnight at 353 K. The solvent was evaporated and the residue recrystallized from methanol and diethyl ester (2:1).

Crystal data

$C_{11}H_{16}NO_2^+ \cdot Cl^-$ $V = 1201.1 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $M_r = 229.70$ $Z = 4$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $a = 5.5811 (13) \text{ \AA}$ $\mu = 0.30 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $b = 12.746 (3) \text{ \AA}$ $T = 295 (2) \text{ K}$
 $c = 16.886 (4) \text{ \AA}$ $0.22 \times 0.11 \times 0.09 \text{ mm}$
 $\beta = 90.664 (4)^\circ$

Data collection

Bruker APEX area-detector 5855 measured reflections
 diffractometer 2086 independent reflections
 Absorption correction: multi-scan 1967 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2001) $R_{int} = 0.019$
 $T_{min} = 0.937$, $T_{max} = 0.974$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$ 136 parameters
 $wR(F^2) = 0.114$ H-atom parameters constrained
 $S = 1.02$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 2086 reflections $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.15 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

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

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N1-H1A \cdots Cl1$	0.89	2.28	3.1192 (14)	158
$N1-H1B \cdots Cl1^i$	0.89	2.36	3.2327 (15)	168
$N1-H1C \cdots Cl1^{ii}$	0.89	2.29	3.1349 (15)	158
$N1-H1C \cdots O1^{iii}$	0.89	2.66	3.1179 (19)	113

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - 1, y, z$; (ii) $-x, -y, -z + 1$; (iii) $-x - 1, -y, -z + 1$.

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and treated as riding on their parent atoms, with $C-H = 0.93$ (aromatic), 0.98 (CH) or 0.96 \AA (CH_3), $N-H = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$, and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(\text{aromatic, CH or NH})$ or $1.5U_{eq}(\text{methyl C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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