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1-(Benzoylmethyl)-4-[(2,4-dichlorobenzylidene)amino]-3-(2-thienylmethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-one

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Comment

1,2,4 triazole and 1,2,4 triazole-5-one derivatives have pharmacological properties as antimicrobial (Holla *et al.*, 1998; Ersan *et al.*, 1998; İkizler *et al.*, 1999), anti inflammatory, analgesic, antitumoral, antihypertensive, antiviral activities, coccidiostatic (Tozkoparan *et al.*, 2000; Turan-Zitouni *et al.*; 1999, Holla *et al.*, 2002). It was reported that compounds having triazole moieties such as Vorozole, Anastrozole and Letrozole appear to be very effective aromatase inhibitors very useful for preventing breast cancer (Goss *et al.*, 2004, Santen 2003, Clemons *et al.*, 2004). Spectroscopic and crystal structure data of some di-1,2,4-triazole-5-ones have been reported previously (Sancak *et al.*, 2005).

The compound was prepared and first identified by NMR spectroscopy. In order to confirm the geometry, its X-ray structure determination was carried out. Compound (I) contains four planar rings (Fig. 1), namely two benzene rings [C22—C27 (A) and C33—C38 (B)], a triazole ring (C) and a thiophene ring (D). Deviations from the ideal bond-angle geometry around the Nsp^2 atoms of the single bond are observed. The N21—N2—C1 and N1—N3—C31 bond angles are 120.6 (3) $^\circ$ and 120.8 (3) $^\circ$, respectively, too close to the ideal geometry (120 $^\circ$); however, the N21—N2—C2, C2—N3—C31 and N1—N3—C2 angles [130 (3) $^\circ$, 124.5 (3) $^\circ$ and 114.1 (3) $^\circ$, respectively] are distorted. In the triazole ring atom C2 deviate significantly from planarity. We can conclude, that the reason for these two deviation is intramolecular and intermolecular hydrogen bonds with the O21 atom.

The N21=C21 bond length [1.269 (4) Å] agree with values reported in the literature [1.261 (4) Å in the 4-amino-3-methtl-1,2,4-triazole- 5-thione derivative of *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde (Liu *et al.*, 1999), 1.267 (2) Å in 4-(4-hydroxybenzylideneamino)-4*H*-1,2,4-triazole hemihydrate (Zhu *et al.*, 2000) and 1.271 (3) Å in the 1-acetyl-4- (*p*-chlorobenzylideneamino)-3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-one (Çoruh *et al.*, 2003)]. The presence of a substituent on N3 causes a lengthening of the N—N bond length [N1—N3= 1.385 (4) Å] with respect to the corresponding bonds in 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione [N—N= 1.374 (2) Å; Puviarasan *et al.*, 1999] and in 4-methyl-1,2,4- triazole and 1-methyltetrazole [N—N= 1.344 (2) Å; Palmer & Parsons, 1996]. The S—C bond lengths [S11—C12= 1.692 (6) Å and S11—C15= 1.685 (5) Å] agree with value reported in the literature (Vrábel *et al.*, 2005; Yilmaz *et al.*, 2006)].

The thiophene ring is disordered over two positions, corresponding to rotation of approximately 180 $^\circ$ about the single C11—C12 bond, with a major-minor ratio of about 78.5:21.5. Such flip-type disorder is rather common in thiophene rings. Weak C—H···O hydrogen bonds may help in stabilizing the crystal structure.

Experimental

3-thiophen-2-yl-methyl-4-arylidien amino-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-5-one (0.01 mol)was refluxed with an equivalent amount of sodium in absolute ethanol for 1 h. Then, ethyl bromoacetophenon (0.01 mol) was added and refluxed for an additional 5 h. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with H₂O and recrystallized from ethyl alcohol (yield: 72.47%) to give compound 1. m.p.421–422 °K.

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IR (KBr) (ν , cm^{-1}) 1698 (acetophenon-C=O), 1717 (triazole-C=O), 1584 ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$); ^1H NMR (DMSO-d6) δ (p.p.m.) 4.27 (s, thiophen-CH₂), 5.44 (s, $-\text{NCH}_2$), 6.95–7.06 (m, 2H, arH), 7.40–7.73 (m, 4H, arH), 7.81–8.15 (m, 4H, arH), 10.12 (s, $-\text{N}=\text{CH}$); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d6) δ (p.p.m.) 25.28 (thiophen-CH₂), 51.80 ($-\text{NCH}_2$), thiophen C:[125.42 (CH), 126.74 (CH), 126.86 (CH), 135.11(C)], ar C: [128.06 (CH), 129.56 (C), 135.11 (C), 136.72(C)], benzene C: [128.20 (CH), 128.83 (CH), 133.93 (C), 134.07 (CH)], 149.89 (triazole-C-5), 144.76 (triazole-C-3), 147.95 ($-\text{N}=\text{CH}$), 192.56 (acetophenon-C=O).

Refinement

The crystal was poor quality. All H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding on their parent atoms, with C—H = 0.93 (aromatic) and 0.97 Å (methylene) and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Figures

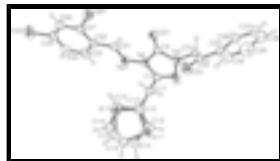


Fig. 1. An *ORTEP* drawing of (I), with the atom numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

1-(benzoylmethyl)-4-[(2,4-dichlorobenzylidene)amino]-3-(2-thienylmethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-one

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{16}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}$	$F_{000} = 1936$
$M_r = 471.35$	$D_x = 1.461 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, $Pbca$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 10.9045 (13) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 1671 reflections
$b = 18.509 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.9\text{--}28.0^\circ$
$c = 21.228 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.43 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$V = 4284.4 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$Z = 8$	Prism, colourless
	$0.30 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	1671 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.103$
Monochromator: graphite	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.0^\circ$
$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.9^\circ$
φ and ω scans	$h = -14\text{--}14$
Absorption correction: none	$k = -24\text{--}18$
20905 measured reflections	$l = -27\text{--}28$
5052 independent reflections	

C1—C11—H11A	108.6	C36—C35—H35	119.6
C12—C11—H11A	108.6	C34—C35—H35	119.6
C12'—C11—H11A	112.3	C33—C34—C35	119.9 (5)
C1—C11—H11B	108.6	C33—C34—H34	120.0
C12—C11—H11B	108.6	C35—C34—H34	120.0
C12'—C11—H11B	103.7	C35—C36—C37	119.7 (5)
H11A—C11—H11B	107.5	C35—C36—H36	120.2
C13—C12—C11	121.4 (5)	C37—C36—H36	120.2
C13—C12—S11	115.1 (4)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C21—H21···O21	0.93	2.23	2.916 (4)	130
C13—H13···O21 ⁱ	0.93	2.53	3.355 (7)	148

Symmetry codes: (i) $x-1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1$.

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Fig. 1

