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3-(1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl)-2-hydrazino-7-methylquinoline

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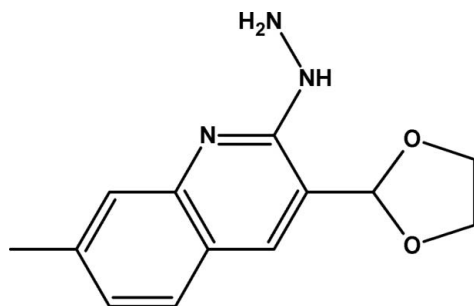
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 290$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.044; wR factor = 0.129; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.9.

In the title molecule, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$, the dihedral angle between the mean plane of the 1,3-dioxolane group and the 2-hydrazino-7-methylisoquinoline unit is $85.21(5)^\circ$. The conformation of the molecule is influenced by bifurcated $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots(\text{O},\text{O})$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ intramolecular hydrogen bonds. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked *via* intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, forming extended chains along [001].

Related literature

For general background to hydrazine compounds, see: Broadhurst *et al.* (2001); Behrens (1999); Broadhurst (1991); Chao *et al.* (1999); Kametani (1968). For related crystal structures, see: Yang *et al.* (2008); Choudhury & Guru Row (2006); Choudhury *et al.* (2002); Hathwar *et al.* (2008); Cho *et al.* (2002); Manivel *et al.* (2009), and references therein. For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.*, (1987)



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 245.28$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ $a = 13.1909(17)$ Å
 $b = 10.1165(13)$ Å
 $c = 9.7805(13)$ Å $\beta = 109.956(2)^\circ$
 $V = 1226.8(3)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 290(2)$ K
 $0.30 \times 0.21 \times 0.14$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.942$, $T_{\max} = 0.987$
8929 measured reflections
2279 independent reflections
1699 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.129$
 $S = 1.06$
2279 reflections
176 parametersH atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.19$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.14$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N2}-\text{H2N}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.843 (19)	2.372 (18)	2.9329 (17)	124.5 (15)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2N}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.843 (19)	2.653 (18)	3.0968 (19)	114.3 (14)
$\text{N3}-\text{H3NA}\cdots\text{N1}$	0.94 (2)	2.35 (2)	2.691 (2)	100.9 (15)
$\text{N3}-\text{H3NB}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.92 (2)	2.44 (2)	3.207 (2)	141.2 (19)

Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON.

We thank the Department of Science and Technology, India, for use of the CCD facility setup under the IRHPA-DST program at IISc. We thank Professor T. N. Guru Row, IISc, Bangalore, for useful crystallographic discussions. FNK thanks the DST for Fast Track Proposal funding.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LH2748).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o407-o408 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809003031]

3-(1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl)-2-hydrazino-7-methylquinoline

R. Subashini, V. R. Hathwar, P. Nithya, K. Prabakaran and F. N. Khan

Comment

The title compound (I), belongs to the quinoline class. Quinolines and quinolinones are an integral part of many naturally occurring fused heterocycles and find application in synthetic and pharmaceutical chemistry (Kametani, 1968). Isoquinolinones and isoquinolineamines have been reported as cancer chemotherapeutic agents (Behrens, 1999) whereas quinolyl and isoquinolyl derivatives have been reported as insecticidal compounds (Broadhurst, 1991). 3-substituted isoquinolines have potent use in medicine (Chao *et al.*, 1999) and in general, hydrazine derivatives can be used as medications (Broadhurst *et al.*, 2001; Choudhury, *et al.*, 2002; Choudhury & Guru Row, 2006; Yang, *et al.*, 2008). Due to the importance of quinoline derivatives (Cho *et al.*, 2002) and in continuous of our research on quinolines and isoquinoline derivatives (Hathwar *et al.*, 2008; Manivel *et al.*, 2009) we present here crystal structure of the title compound.

In (I) the dihedral angle between 1,3-dioxolane moiety and 2 hydrazino-7-methyl isoquinoline unit is $85.21(5)^\circ$. All bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles are within normal ranges. The conformation of the molecule is influenced by N—H \cdots O and N—H \cdots N intramolecular hydrogen bonds whereas the crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular N—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds forming extended chains along [001].

Experimental

A solution of 2-chloro (3-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-7-methylquinoline in ethanol was treated with hydrazine hydrate and stirred at 323 K for 3hr. The product was filtered. The solid was washed with water and diethyl ether and dried under vacuum. Single crystals were obtained by recrystallization of (I) from DMSO.

Refinement

All H atoms positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with bond lengths C—H = 0.93 Å (for aromatic), 0.97 Å (for methylene) and 0.96 Å (for methyl). The $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for all other carbon bound H atoms. H atoms bonded to N atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and refined isotropically.

Figures

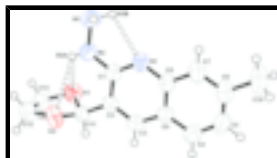


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I) with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

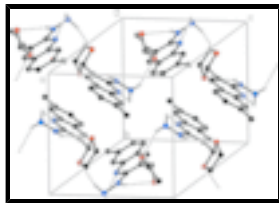


Fig. 2. Part of the crystal structure of (I) showing hydrogen bonds as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds have been omitted.

3-(1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl)-2-hydrazino-7-methylquinoline

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{15}N_3O_2$

$M_r = 245.28$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: -P 2ybc

$a = 13.1909$ (17) Å

$b = 10.1165$ (13) Å

$c = 9.7805$ (13) Å

$\beta = 109.956$ (2)°

$V = 1226.8$ (3) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 520$

$D_x = 1.328$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 948 reflections

$\theta = 1.8$ – 24.6 °

$\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹

$T = 290$ (2) K

Block, brown

$0.30 \times 0.21 \times 0.14$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 290$ (2) K

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.942$, $T_{\max} = 0.987$

8929 measured reflections

2279 independent reflections

1699 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.5$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.6$ °

$h = -15 \rightarrow 15$

$k = -10 \rightarrow 12$

$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$

$wR(F^2) = 0.129$

$S = 1.06$

2279 reflections

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.072P)^2 + 0.1104P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.19$ e Å⁻³

176 parameters

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.14 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Extinction correction: none

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.10652 (9)	0.42297 (12)	-0.28334 (11)	0.0621 (4)
O2	0.09919 (10)	0.22186 (13)	-0.18872 (12)	0.0701 (4)
N1	0.32415 (10)	0.45872 (13)	0.15262 (13)	0.0524 (4)
N2	0.14264 (11)	0.45599 (16)	0.02767 (15)	0.0597 (4)
N3	0.12501 (13)	0.53613 (19)	0.13548 (18)	0.0664 (4)
C1	0.24495 (12)	0.42351 (15)	0.03448 (15)	0.0464 (4)
C2	0.26133 (12)	0.35152 (15)	-0.08326 (15)	0.0480 (4)
C3	0.36404 (13)	0.31857 (15)	-0.06896 (17)	0.0550 (4)
H3A	0.3772	0.2726	-0.1435	0.066*
C4	0.56033 (15)	0.32091 (18)	0.0793 (2)	0.0688 (5)
H4A	0.5778	0.2750	0.0080	0.083*
C5	0.64009 (14)	0.35734 (19)	0.2051 (2)	0.0732 (6)
H5A	0.7111	0.3344	0.2186	0.088*
C6	0.61719 (14)	0.4286 (2)	0.3145 (2)	0.0662 (5)
C7	0.51244 (13)	0.46184 (19)	0.29207 (17)	0.0615 (5)
H7A	0.4966	0.5107	0.3628	0.074*
C8	0.42773 (12)	0.42464 (15)	0.16556 (16)	0.0496 (4)
C9	0.45173 (12)	0.35270 (15)	0.05728 (17)	0.0533 (4)
C10	0.70689 (16)	0.4661 (3)	0.4525 (2)	0.0949 (8)
H10A	0.6767	0.4936	0.5244	0.142*
H10B	0.7481	0.5372	0.4329	0.142*
H10C	0.7530	0.3911	0.4882	0.142*
C11	0.17109 (13)	0.31376 (16)	-0.21833 (17)	0.0540 (4)
H11A	0.2010	0.2745	-0.2879	0.065*
C12	-0.00343 (14)	0.2421 (2)	-0.2979 (2)	0.0782 (6)
H12A	-0.0588	0.2540	-0.2544	0.094*
H12B	-0.0228	0.1675	-0.3640	0.094*
C13	0.00918 (15)	0.3653 (2)	-0.37670 (19)	0.0764 (6)
H13A	0.0146	0.3440	-0.4706	0.092*
H13B	-0.0513	0.4247	-0.3910	0.092*

supplementary materials

H2N	0.0904 (15)	0.4447 (17)	-0.050 (2)	0.064 (5)*
H3NB	0.1453 (18)	0.484 (2)	0.218 (2)	0.095 (7)*
H3NA	0.1821 (17)	0.597 (2)	0.158 (2)	0.078 (6)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0577 (7)	0.0724 (8)	0.0494 (6)	0.0026 (6)	0.0095 (5)	0.0034 (5)
O2	0.0667 (8)	0.0722 (8)	0.0642 (7)	-0.0201 (6)	0.0130 (6)	-0.0040 (6)
N1	0.0475 (8)	0.0647 (9)	0.0438 (7)	-0.0047 (6)	0.0141 (6)	-0.0015 (6)
N2	0.0476 (8)	0.0838 (11)	0.0443 (7)	0.0051 (7)	0.0114 (6)	-0.0113 (7)
N3	0.0626 (10)	0.0782 (11)	0.0586 (9)	0.0087 (9)	0.0211 (7)	-0.0131 (9)
C1	0.0467 (8)	0.0495 (9)	0.0426 (8)	0.0001 (7)	0.0145 (7)	0.0037 (6)
C2	0.0497 (9)	0.0465 (8)	0.0470 (8)	0.0006 (7)	0.0153 (7)	0.0012 (6)
C3	0.0580 (10)	0.0492 (9)	0.0589 (9)	0.0019 (7)	0.0214 (8)	-0.0077 (7)
C4	0.0566 (10)	0.0607 (11)	0.0890 (13)	0.0055 (8)	0.0245 (9)	-0.0053 (10)
C5	0.0424 (9)	0.0707 (12)	0.0974 (14)	0.0022 (8)	0.0122 (9)	0.0105 (11)
C6	0.0518 (10)	0.0774 (13)	0.0628 (11)	-0.0136 (9)	0.0108 (8)	0.0122 (9)
C7	0.0526 (10)	0.0785 (12)	0.0512 (9)	-0.0134 (8)	0.0148 (8)	0.0024 (8)
C8	0.0480 (9)	0.0526 (9)	0.0470 (8)	-0.0057 (7)	0.0147 (7)	0.0065 (7)
C9	0.0474 (9)	0.0470 (9)	0.0629 (10)	0.0001 (7)	0.0156 (7)	0.0035 (7)
C10	0.0550 (11)	0.138 (2)	0.0771 (13)	-0.0265 (12)	0.0040 (10)	0.0078 (13)
C11	0.0531 (9)	0.0597 (10)	0.0492 (9)	-0.0007 (7)	0.0175 (7)	-0.0083 (7)
C12	0.0554 (11)	0.0901 (15)	0.0852 (13)	-0.0112 (10)	0.0188 (10)	-0.0274 (12)
C13	0.0565 (11)	0.1135 (17)	0.0500 (9)	0.0012 (11)	0.0065 (8)	-0.0119 (11)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

O1—C11	1.4074 (19)	C4—H4A	0.9300
O1—C13	1.422 (2)	C5—C6	1.406 (3)
O2—C12	1.424 (2)	C5—H5A	0.9300
O2—C11	1.427 (2)	C6—C7	1.365 (3)
N1—C1	1.3151 (18)	C6—C10	1.509 (2)
N1—C8	1.372 (2)	C7—C8	1.406 (2)
N2—C1	1.3683 (19)	C7—H7A	0.9300
N2—N3	1.411 (2)	C8—C9	1.407 (2)
N2—H2N	0.843 (19)	C10—H10A	0.9600
N3—H3NB	0.92 (2)	C10—H10B	0.9600
N3—H3NA	0.94 (2)	C10—H10C	0.9600
C1—C2	1.440 (2)	C11—H11A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.355 (2)	C12—C13	1.504 (3)
C2—C11	1.495 (2)	C12—H12A	0.9700
C3—C9	1.417 (2)	C12—H12B	0.9700
C3—H3A	0.9300	C13—H13A	0.9700
C4—C5	1.368 (3)	C13—H13B	0.9700
C4—C9	1.411 (2)		
C11—O1—C13	104.05 (14)	N1—C8—C7	118.75 (15)
C12—O2—C11	106.35 (14)	N1—C8—C9	122.22 (14)

C1—N1—C8	118.70 (13)	C7—C8—C9	119.03 (15)
C1—N2—N3	120.87 (13)	C8—C9—C4	118.70 (15)
C1—N2—H2N	120.1 (12)	C8—C9—C3	117.09 (14)
N3—N2—H2N	117.4 (12)	C4—C9—C3	124.20 (16)
N2—N3—H3NB	104.8 (14)	C6—C10—H10A	109.5
N2—N3—H3NA	102.9 (12)	C6—C10—H10B	109.5
H3NB—N3—H3NA	101.6 (18)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
N1—C1—N2	116.89 (14)	C6—C10—H10C	109.5
N1—C1—C2	123.28 (14)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
N2—C1—C2	119.82 (13)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C3—C2—C1	117.35 (13)	O1—C11—O2	105.16 (13)
C3—C2—C11	119.66 (14)	O1—C11—C2	112.04 (13)
C1—C2—C11	122.99 (13)	O2—C11—C2	111.79 (13)
C2—C3—C9	121.34 (15)	O1—C11—H11A	109.2
C2—C3—H3A	119.3	O2—C11—H11A	109.2
C9—C3—H3A	119.3	C2—C11—H11A	109.2
C5—C4—C9	120.33 (18)	O2—C12—C13	105.10 (14)
C5—C4—H4A	119.8	O2—C12—H12A	110.7
C9—C4—H4A	119.8	C13—C12—H12A	110.7
C4—C5—C6	121.55 (17)	O2—C12—H12B	110.7
C4—C5—H5A	119.2	C13—C12—H12B	110.7
C6—C5—H5A	119.2	H12A—C12—H12B	108.8
C7—C6—C5	118.21 (16)	O1—C13—C12	104.14 (14)
C7—C6—C10	121.57 (19)	O1—C13—H13A	110.9
C5—C6—C10	120.22 (17)	C12—C13—H13A	110.9
C6—C7—C8	122.15 (17)	O1—C13—H13B	110.9
C6—C7—H7A	118.9	C12—C13—H13B	110.9
C8—C7—H7A	118.9	H13A—C13—H13B	108.9

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N2—H2N...O1	0.843 (19)	2.372 (18)	2.9329 (17)	124.5 (15)
N2—H2N...O2	0.843 (19)	2.653 (18)	3.0968 (19)	114.3 (14)
N3—H3NA...N1	0.94 (2)	2.35 (2)	2.691 (2)	100.9 (15)
N3—H3NB...O2 ⁱ	0.92 (2)	2.44 (2)	3.207 (2)	141.2 (19)

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

Fig. 1

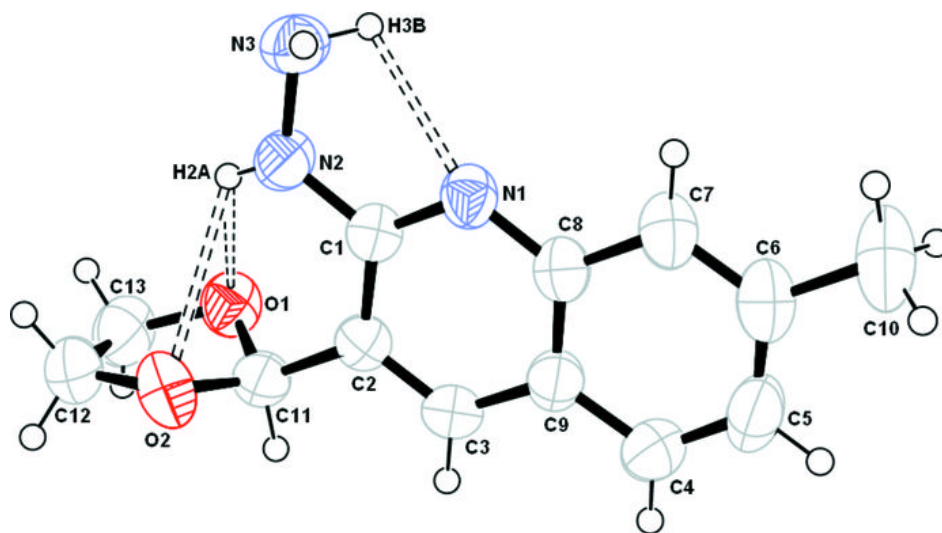


Fig. 2

