

supplementary materials

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2-(1,3-Dioxoisooindolin-2-yl)propanoic acid

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Comment

Isocoumarin are important components among natural products that exhibit a broad range of biological activities including anti-microbial, anti-allergic and immunomodulatory (Matsuda *et al.*, 1999). Isocoumarins are also useful intermediates in synthesis of many important compounds *e.g.*, isoquinoline alkaloids. The titled compound (I, Fig. 1), is an intermediate towards the synthesis of isocoumarins. The title compound has also been prepared for complexation with various metals.

We have recently reported the crystal structure of (II) (*2R*)-2-(1,3-Dioxoisooindolin-2-yl)-4-(methylsulfanyl)butanoic acid (Raza *et al.*, 2009) which contain the same isoindoline. The crystal structures of (III) DL-2-(1,3-Dioxoisooindolin-2-yl)propanoic acid (Wheeler *et al.*, 2004), (IV) (*S*)-2-(1,3-Dioxoisooindolin-2-yl)propanoic acid (Li & Liang, 2006) have also been reported which are the racemate of (I).

In (I) the phthalimide ring system A (C1—C8/N1/O1/O2) and the group B (C9/C10/O3/O4) are planar with r.m.s. deviations of 0.0253 and 0.0067 Å respectively, from their mean square planes. The dihedral angle between A/B is 66.41 (7)°, whereas it is 86.7 (3)° as observed in (IV). The title compound is stabilized in the form of infinite one dimensional polymeric chains due to intermolecular H-bondings (Table 1, Fig. 2). There exist a weak intramolecular H-bondings forming S(5) ring motifs (Fig. 1) (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). The C=O···Cg1 [Cg1 is the centroid of five membered ring (C1/C2/C7/C8/N1)] interaction (Table 1), may also be responsible for stabilizing of the molecules.

Experimental

The (*S*)-alanine (1.96 g, 22 mmol) and phthalic anhydride (3.6 g, 24.3 mmol) were added to a flask with constant stirring. The temperature of oil bath was kept at 433 K. Three hours later the flask was removed from oil bath, brought to room temperature and the crystals of phthalic anhydride on the walls of the flask were removed manually. The solid crude product was purified by crystallization from ethanol:water (8:2) that yielded (70%) colorless prisms of the title compound (I).

Refinement

In the absence of significant anomalous dispersion effects, Friedel pairs were averaged using MERG 3.

The coordinates of H3A and H9 were refined. The H-atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H = 0.93 and 0.96 Å for aromatic and methyl H atoms respectively and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{O})$, where $x = 1.5$ for methyl and 1.2 for all other H atoms.

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Figures

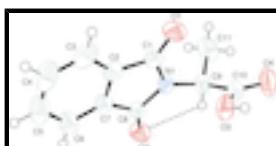


Fig. 1. View of (I) with the atom numbering scheme. The thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atoms are shown by small circles of arbitrary radii. The dotted line represent the intramolecular H-bonding.

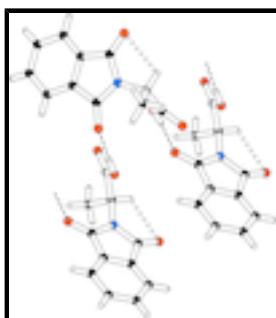


Fig. 2. The partial packing (*PLATON*; Spek, 2009) which shows that molecules form infinite one dimensional polymeric chains.

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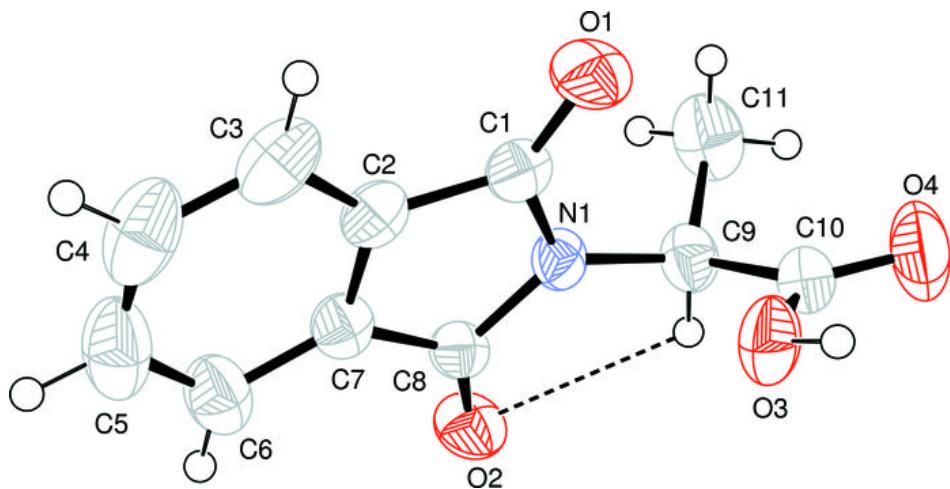
Crystal data

C ₁₁ H ₉ NO ₄	$F_{000} = 228$
$M_r = 219.19$	$D_x = 1.437 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: P 2yb	Cell parameters from 2319 reflections
$a = 9.3056 (8) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.2\text{--}28.3^\circ$
$b = 5.9768 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 9.7583 (8) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 110.988 (3)^\circ$	Prism, colorless
$V = 506.73 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.30 \times 0.25 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 2$	

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer	1381 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1302 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$
Detector resolution: 7.40 pixels mm^{-1}	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3^\circ$
$T = 296 \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.2^\circ$
ω scans	$h = -12 \rightarrow 12$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)	$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.968, T_{\text{max}} = 0.974$	$l = -12 \rightarrow 13$
5705 measured reflections	

Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

