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3-Amino-4,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]-pyridine-2-carbonitrile

Xiu-Xiu Zeng,^a Ting-Hong Ye,^b Dong-Wen Lun,^a Luo-Ting Yu^b and Li Yang^{b*}

^aDepartment of Pharmaceutical and Bioengineering, School of Chemical Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, People's Republic of China, and ^bState Key Laboratory of Biotherapy and Cancer Center, West China Hospital, West China Medical School, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: yangli@scu.edu.cn

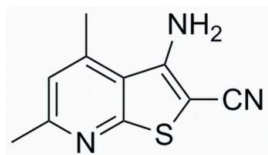
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; *T* = 113 K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C})$ = 0.002 Å; *R* factor = 0.037; *wR* factor = 0.101; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.6.

The molecule of the title compound, C₁₀H₉N₃S, is almost planar, with a dihedral angle of 1.38 (4)^o between the thiophene and pyridine rings. In the crystal packing, molecules are linked into layers parallel to the *ab* plane by intermolecular N—H···N hydrogen bonds and by π ··· π stacking interactions involving adjacent pyridine and thiophene rings with a centroid–centroid distance of 3.537 (3) Å.

Related literature

For the biological properties of thieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine derivatives, see: Litvinov *et al.* (2005).



Experimental

Crystal data

C₁₀H₉N₃S
M_r = 203.26
 Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

a = 14.562 (3) Å
b = 8.1252 (16) Å
c = 16.211 (3) Å

V = 1918.1 (7) Å³
Z = 8
 Mo *K*α radiation

μ = 0.30 mm⁻¹
T = 113 K
 0.26 × 0.25 × 0.20 mm

Data collection

Rigaku Saturn CCD area detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*ABSCOR*; Higashi, 1995)
T_{min} = 0.927, *T_{max}* = 0.943

16095 measured reflections
 2280 independent reflections
 2047 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.038

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.037
wR(*F²*) = 0.101
S = 1.04
 2280 reflections
 137 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$ = 0.33 e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ = -0.34 e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i>	<i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>
N2—H1N···N1 ⁱ	0.881 (19)	2.180 (19)	3.0361 (17)	163.9 (17)
N2—H2N···N3 ⁱⁱ	0.89 (2)	2.35 (2)	3.0900 (18)	141.1 (16)

Symmetry codes: (i) *x* + ½, *y*, -*z* + ½; (ii) -*x* + 1, *y* - ½, -*z* + ½.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP3* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RZ2391).

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supplementary materials

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3-Amino-4,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine-2-carbonitrile

X.-X. Zeng, T.-H. Ye, D.-W. Lun, L.-T. Yu and L. Yang

Comment

Thieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine derivatives are of great importance owing to their wide biological properties (Litvinov *et al.*, 2005). The title compound is one of the key intermediates in our research aimed at the synthesis and investigation of new antitumor drugs. We report here its crystal structure.

The thieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine ring system of the title molecule (Fig. 1) is almost planar, the dihedral angle formed by the thiophene and pyridine rings being 1.38 (4)°. The N2 amine atom, the C8/N3 nitrile atoms and the C9/C10 methyl atoms are displaced from the mean plane through the dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine ring system by 0.0761 (13), 0.0478 (14), 0.0922 (13), 0.0934 (15) and 0.0680 (15) Å, respectively. In the crystal structure (Fig. 2), the molecules are linked into layers parallel to the *ab* plane by intermolecular N—H⋯N hydrogen bonds (Table 1) and by $\pi\cdots\pi$ stacking interactions involving adjacent pyridine and thiophene rings, with a centroid-to-centroid distance of 3.537 (3) Å.

Experimental

To a suspension of 4,6-dimethyl-3-cyanopyridine-2-(1*H*)-thione (1.7 g, 10 mmol) in DMF (20 ml) was added a 10% aqueous KOH solution (5.6 ml, 10 mmol) followed by the addition of chloroacetonitrile (0.8 g, 10 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 10–15 min at r.t., a 10% aqueous KOH solution (5.6 ml, 10 mmol) was added and the mixture heated to 358 K for 6 h. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool to r.t., the precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with cold ethanol, then it was recrystallized from ethanol to give a white solid (1.6 g, 80% yield). Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a methanol/dichloromethane (1:2 *v/v*) solution.

Refinement

H atoms of the amino group were located in a difference map and refined freely. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl H atoms.

Figures

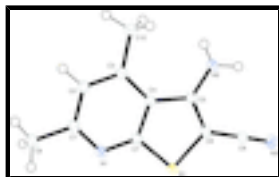


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

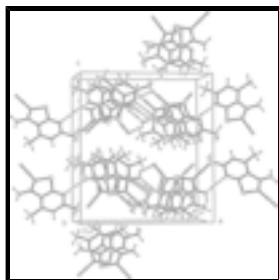


Fig. 2. Packing diagram of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dotted lines.

3-amino-4,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine-2-carbonitrile

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_9N_3S$	$F_{000} = 848$
$M_r = 203.26$	$D_x = 1.408 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab	Cell parameters from 5470 reflections
$a = 14.562 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.5\text{--}27.9^\circ$
$b = 8.1252 (16) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.30 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 16.211 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 113 \text{ K}$
$V = 1918.1 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, colourless
$Z = 8$	$0.26 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku Saturn CCD area detector diffractometer	2280 independent reflections
Radiation source: rotating anode	2047 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: confocal	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$
Detector resolution: $7.31 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.9^\circ$
$T = 113 \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^\circ$
ω and ϕ scans	$h = -19 \rightarrow 18$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	$k = -10 \rightarrow 8$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.927$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.943$	$l = -21 \rightarrow 21$
16095 measured reflections	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: mixed
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.101$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0627P)^2 + 0.6561P]$
$S = 1.04$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2280 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.33 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

137 parameters

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Extinction correction: none

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s 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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.20101 (2)	0.66501 (4)	0.69746 (2)	0.01744 (13)
N1	0.09825 (8)	0.51450 (14)	0.81134 (7)	0.0168 (3)
N2	0.43428 (8)	0.53762 (16)	0.80376 (7)	0.0197 (3)
H1N	0.4779 (13)	0.550 (2)	0.7666 (11)	0.030 (5)*
H2N	0.4479 (13)	0.463 (2)	0.8416 (12)	0.032 (5)*
N3	0.42910 (9)	0.79977 (16)	0.61222 (7)	0.0231 (3)
C1	0.09139 (9)	0.42573 (17)	0.88087 (8)	0.0175 (3)
C2	0.16908 (9)	0.37944 (17)	0.92658 (8)	0.0179 (3)
H2	0.1608	0.3189	0.9762	0.021*
C3	0.25762 (9)	0.41919 (17)	0.90166 (8)	0.0163 (3)
C4	0.26566 (9)	0.50818 (16)	0.82730 (8)	0.0150 (3)
C5	0.34563 (9)	0.56490 (16)	0.78168 (8)	0.0154 (3)
C6	0.31997 (10)	0.65374 (17)	0.71273 (9)	0.0170 (3)
C7	0.18349 (9)	0.55260 (17)	0.78720 (8)	0.0151 (3)
C8	0.38019 (9)	0.73372 (17)	0.65747 (8)	0.0175 (3)
C9	-0.00311 (9)	0.37597 (18)	0.90758 (9)	0.0222 (3)
H9A	-0.0352	0.4716	0.9305	0.033*
H9B	0.0013	0.2899	0.9497	0.033*
H9C	-0.0373	0.3338	0.8600	0.033*
C10	0.33843 (10)	0.36632 (19)	0.95308 (8)	0.0225 (3)
H10A	0.3165	0.3099	1.0027	0.034*
H10B	0.3743	0.4633	0.9690	0.034*
H10C	0.3772	0.2913	0.9210	0.034*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0131 (2)	0.0222 (2)	0.0170 (2)	0.00032 (12)	-0.00226 (11)	0.00211 (12)
N1	0.0128 (6)	0.0185 (6)	0.0190 (5)	0.0002 (4)	0.0006 (4)	-0.0026 (4)

supplementary materials

N2	0.0116 (6)	0.0276 (7)	0.0198 (6)	0.0016 (5)	0.0007 (4)	0.0031 (5)
N3	0.0209 (6)	0.0269 (7)	0.0217 (6)	-0.0034 (5)	0.0009 (5)	0.0004 (5)
C1	0.0153 (7)	0.0178 (6)	0.0194 (6)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0022 (5)	-0.0038 (5)
C2	0.0175 (7)	0.0198 (7)	0.0165 (6)	0.0004 (5)	0.0025 (5)	-0.0011 (5)
C3	0.0154 (6)	0.0175 (6)	0.0159 (6)	0.0016 (5)	-0.0006 (5)	-0.0035 (5)
C4	0.0127 (6)	0.0158 (6)	0.0165 (6)	0.0001 (5)	0.0000 (5)	-0.0032 (5)
C5	0.0129 (6)	0.0166 (6)	0.0166 (6)	0.0003 (5)	-0.0008 (5)	-0.0031 (5)
C6	0.0131 (6)	0.0201 (7)	0.0178 (6)	-0.0005 (5)	-0.0003 (5)	-0.0011 (5)
C7	0.0140 (6)	0.0155 (6)	0.0157 (6)	0.0004 (5)	-0.0012 (5)	-0.0023 (5)
C8	0.0156 (6)	0.0194 (6)	0.0175 (6)	0.0004 (5)	-0.0026 (5)	-0.0019 (5)
C9	0.0141 (7)	0.0269 (8)	0.0255 (7)	-0.0019 (5)	0.0028 (5)	-0.0012 (6)
C10	0.0180 (7)	0.0316 (8)	0.0179 (6)	0.0027 (6)	-0.0012 (5)	0.0037 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—C7	1.7366 (14)	C3—C4	1.4104 (18)
S1—C6	1.7522 (15)	C3—C10	1.5047 (19)
N1—C7	1.3377 (17)	C4—C7	1.4088 (18)
N1—C1	1.3419 (17)	C4—C5	1.4546 (18)
N2—C5	1.3579 (17)	C5—C6	1.3820 (19)
N2—H1N	0.881 (19)	C6—C8	1.4121 (19)
N2—H2N	0.89 (2)	C9—H9A	0.9800
N3—C8	1.1547 (18)	C9—H9B	0.9800
C1—C2	1.4038 (19)	C9—H9C	0.9800
C1—C9	1.4982 (18)	C10—H10A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.3892 (19)	C10—H10B	0.9800
C2—H2	0.9500	C10—H10C	0.9800
C7—S1—C6	89.97 (7)	C5—C6—C8	125.84 (13)
C7—N1—C1	116.05 (11)	C5—C6—S1	114.14 (10)
C5—N2—H1N	119.1 (12)	C8—C6—S1	120.02 (11)
C5—N2—H2N	120.5 (12)	N1—C7—C4	126.42 (12)
H1N—N2—H2N	112.9 (16)	N1—C7—S1	120.21 (10)
N1—C1—C2	121.83 (12)	C4—C7—S1	113.36 (10)
N1—C1—C9	117.14 (12)	N3—C8—C6	179.64 (15)
C2—C1—C9	121.03 (12)	C1—C9—H9A	109.5
C3—C2—C1	122.15 (13)	C1—C9—H9B	109.5
C3—C2—H2	118.9	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C1—C2—H2	118.9	C1—C9—H9C	109.5
C2—C3—C4	116.41 (12)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C2—C3—C10	119.88 (12)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C3—C10	123.71 (12)	C3—C10—H10A	109.5
C7—C4—C3	117.08 (12)	C3—C10—H10B	109.5
C7—C4—C5	111.36 (12)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C3—C4—C5	131.56 (12)	C3—C10—H10C	109.5
N2—C5—C6	123.75 (13)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
N2—C5—C4	125.13 (12)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	111.11 (12)		
C7—N1—C1—C2	1.59 (19)	N2—C5—C6—C8	-2.6 (2)
C7—N1—C1—C9	-177.76 (12)	C4—C5—C6—C8	176.41 (13)

N1—C1—C2—C3	-1.6 (2)	N2—C5—C6—S1	178.35 (11)
C9—C1—C2—C3	177.76 (13)	C4—C5—C6—S1	-2.65 (15)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.4 (2)	C7—S1—C6—C5	1.57 (11)
C1—C2—C3—C10	-179.98 (13)	C7—S1—C6—C8	-177.55 (12)
C2—C3—C4—C7	2.05 (18)	C1—N1—C7—C4	0.3 (2)
C10—C3—C4—C7	-178.37 (12)	C1—N1—C7—S1	179.24 (10)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-177.59 (13)	C3—C4—C7—N1	-2.2 (2)
C10—C3—C4—C5	2.0 (2)	C5—C4—C7—N1	177.56 (13)
C7—C4—C5—N2	-178.43 (13)	C3—C4—C7—S1	178.83 (10)
C3—C4—C5—N2	1.2 (2)	C5—C4—C7—S1	-1.46 (15)
C7—C4—C5—C6	2.60 (16)	C6—S1—C7—N1	-179.09 (12)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-177.75 (14)	C6—S1—C7—C4	0.00 (11)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N2—H1N \cdots N1 ⁱ	0.881 (19)	2.180 (19)	3.0361 (17)	163.9 (17)
N2—H2N \cdots N3 ⁱⁱ	0.89 (2)	2.35 (2)	3.0900 (18)	141.1 (16)

Symmetry codes: (i) $x+1/2, y, -z+3/2$; (ii) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$.

Fig. 1

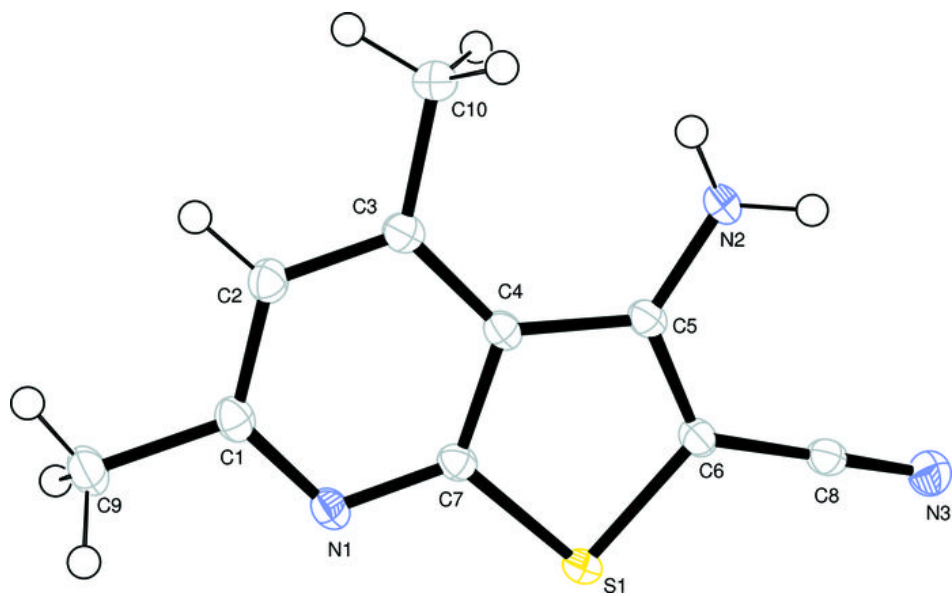


Fig. 2

