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Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2992-o2993 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810043230]

2-[(*E*)-4-(Dimethylamino)styryl]-1-methylpyridinium 4-chlorobenzenesulfonate monohydrate

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Comment

Our research group have designed and synthesized some quaternary ammonium compounds including pyridinium derivatives. However, there are very few researches in the area of styryl pyridinium dyes being used as antibacterial agents. Based on the knowledge gathered since a very long time ago (Armitage *et al.*, 1929; Browning *et al.*, 1922; Wainwright & Kristiansen, 2003), we found that styryl pyridinium compounds possess high activity against both susceptible and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (Chanawanno *et al.*, 2010). This interesting anti-MRSA activity of the styryl pyridinium compounds trigger an encouragement to perform further investigation of these compounds in order to act against the powerful superbug MRSA which can overcome commonly used antibacterial drugs (Wainwright, 2008). Our bacterial assay results show that the title compound was moderately active against MRSA with the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) = 37.5 µg/ml. Herein its crystal structure is reported.

Fig. 1 shows the asymmetric unit of the title compound (I) which consists of the $C_{16}H_{19}N_2^+$ cation, $C_6H_4ClO_3S^-$ anion and one H_2O molecule. The cation exists in the *E* configuration with respect to the C6=C7 double bond [1.349 (3) Å]. The cation is slightly twisted with the dihedral angle between the C1–C5/N1 pyridinium and the C8–C13 benzene rings being 9.33 (10)° and with the torsion angles C5—C6—C7—C8 = -178.7 (2)°. The two methyl groups of dimethylamino moiety are slightly twisted from the mean plane of the attached C8–C13 ring as indicated by the torsion angles C15—N2—C11—C10 = -2.5 (3)° and C16—N2—C11—C12 = -9.1 (3)°. The cation and anion are inclined to each other which indicated by the dihedral angles between the C17–C22 benzene ring of anion and pyridinium and C8–C13 benzene rings of cation being 79.19 (10) and 70.20 (10)°, respectively. The bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles in (I) are in normal ranges and comparable with a related structure (Chantrapromma *et al.*, 2010).

In the crystal packing, all O atoms of the sulfonate group are involved in weak C—H···O interactions (Table 1). The cation is linked to both the anion and water molecule by weak C—H···O interactions, and the anion is linked to the water molecule by O—H···O hydrogen bond. These three molecules are linked into chains along the *b* axis (Table 1, Fig. 2). These chains are stacked along the the *a* axis (Fig. 2) by π – π interactions with the distances $Cg_1\cdots Cg_1 = 3.6429$ (12) Å (symmetry code: $-x, -y, -z$) and $Cg_1\cdots Cg_2 = 3.6879$ (12) Å (symmetry code: $-1 + x, y, z$). C—H··· π interactions were also observed (Table 1); Cg_1 , Cg_2 and Cg_3 are the centroids of the C1–C5/N1, C8–C13 and C17–C22 rings, respectively.

Experimental

The title compound was prepared by the reported procedure (Chanawanno *et al.*, 2010). Orange blocks of (I) were recrystallized from methanol by slow evaporation of the solvent at room temperature after a few weeks, m.p. 516–517 K.

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Refinement

Water H atoms were located in difference maps and refined isotropically. The remaining H atoms were placed in calculated positions with $d(C—H) = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for aromatic and CH and 0.96 \AA , $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for CH_3 atoms. A rotating group model was used for the methyl groups. The highest residual electron density peak is located at 0.69 \AA from C11 and the deepest hole is located at 0.67 \AA from S1.

Figures

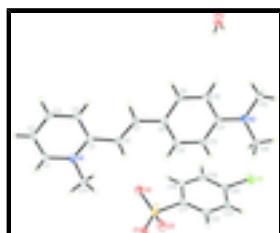


Fig. 1. The asymmetric unit of (I) showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

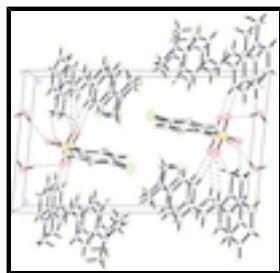


Fig. 2. The crystal packing of (I) viewed along the a axis. The O—H···O hydrogen bonds and weak C—H···O interactions are drawn as dashed lines.

2-[*(E*)-4-(Dimethylamino)styryl]-1-methylpyridinium 4-chlorobenzenesulfonate monohydrate

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2^+ \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClO}_3\text{S}^- \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 448.96$	$F(000) = 472$
Triclinic, PT	$D_x = 1.397 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Melting point = 516–517 K
$a = 6.3895 (1) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$b = 9.8739 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 6156 reflections
$c = 17.0074 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.2\text{--}30.0^\circ$
$\alpha = 95.721 (1)^\circ$	$\mu = 0.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 90.500 (1)^\circ$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$\gamma = 91.260 (1)^\circ$	Block, orange
$V = 1067.32 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.31 \times 0.10 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEX DUO CCD diffractometer	6156 independent reflections
Radiation source: sealed tube	4327 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.065$
ϕ and ω scans	$\theta_{\max} = 30.0^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 1.2^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009)	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
$T_{\min} = 0.912, T_{\max} = 0.984$	$k = -12 \rightarrow 13$
23113 measured reflections	$l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.135$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$S = 1.03$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0548P)^2 + 0.637P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
6156 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
282 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.47 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.43 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

Special details

Experimental. The crystal was placed in the cold stream of an Oxford Cryosystems Cobra open-flow nitrogen cryostat (Cosier & Glazer, 1986) operating at 100.0 (1) K.

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)

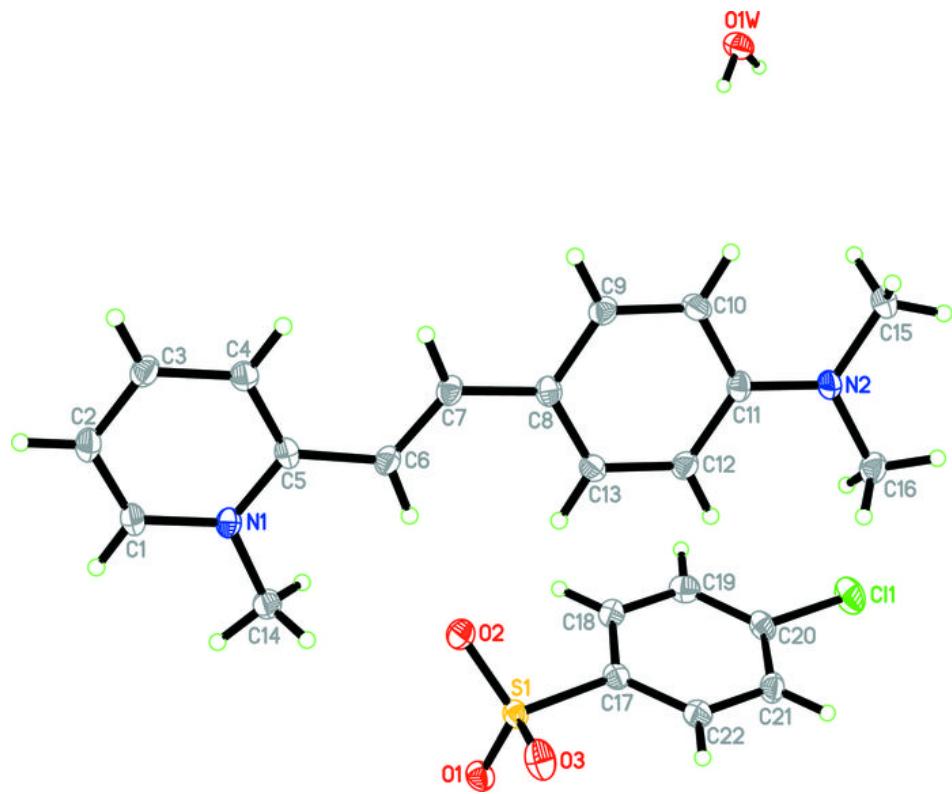
	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.0246 (3)	0.11936 (19)	0.10897 (11)	0.0156 (4)
N2	1.2149 (3)	0.17645 (19)	0.39494 (11)	0.0193 (4)
C1	-0.1576 (3)	0.0753 (2)	0.07232 (13)	0.0173 (4)
H1A	-0.2417	0.1374	0.0500	0.021*
C2	-0.2199 (3)	-0.0591 (2)	0.06768 (13)	0.0188 (5)
H2A	-0.3458	-0.0881	0.0431	0.023*
C3	-0.0922 (3)	-0.1511 (2)	0.10026 (13)	0.0189 (5)
H3A	-0.1307	-0.2429	0.0969	0.023*
C4	0.0920 (3)	-0.1056 (2)	0.13766 (13)	0.0174 (4)

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C9—H9A···Cg3 ^y	0.93	2.93	3.650 (2)	135
C12—H12A···Cg3	0.93	2.95	3.760 (2)	147

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

Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

