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5-Bromo-N-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-pyridin-2-amine

 Jie Li,^a Lin-Yan Lu,^a Wang-Xing Shen^a and Jian-You Shi^{b*}
^aSchool of Medicine and Life Sciences, Zhejiang University City College, Hangzhou 310015, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China, and ^bSichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan 610072, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: shijianyoude@126.com

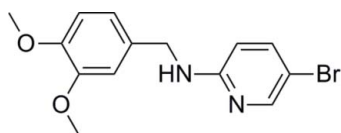
Received 21 March 2012; accepted 11 April 2012

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 130$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.027; wR factor = 0.060; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.7.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2$, an intermediate in drug discovery, was synthesized by the reaction of 5-bromopyridin-2-amine and 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde. In the crystal, molecules are linked *via* pairs of $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds, leading to the formation of inversion dimers. A short contact occurs between the aryl H atom (*ortho* position from N) and the centroid of the benzene ring.

Related literature

For the anti-tumor activity of related compounds, see: Kovala-Demertzi *et al.* (2007). For the anti-ulcer activity of related compounds, see: Cho *et al.* (2001). For the anti-viral activity of related compounds, see: Mavel *et al.* (2002). For the anti-microbial activity of related compounds, see: Yeong *et al.* (2004).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 323.18$

 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 6.3202$ (2) Å

 $b = 13.7940$ (4) Å
 $c = 15.8582$ (6) Å
 $\beta = 100.961$ (4)°
 $V = 1357.31$ (8) Å³
 $Z = 4$

 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 3.03$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 130$ K
 $0.42 \times 0.30 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

 Agilent Xcalibur Eos diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2011)
 $T_{\min} = 0.509$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

 8188 measured reflections
 2384 independent reflections
 2055 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.060$
 $S = 1.03$
 2384 reflections

 174 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.47$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.49$ e Å⁻³
Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

 C_g is the centroid of the C7–C12 ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{N1}^i$	0.88	2.31	3.090 (3)	149
$\text{C2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{C}_g^i$	0.95	2.50	3.397 (3)	158

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *OLEX2*.

The authors thank Mr Zhi-Hua Mao of Sichuan University for the X-ray data collection.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RK2346).

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supplementary materials

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5-Bromo-N-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)pyridin-2-amine

Jie Li, Lin-Yan Lu, Wang-Xing Shen and Jian-You Shi

Comment

The pyridine skeleton is a great importance to chemistry as well as biology which are well known for their versatile pharmacological activities such as anti-tumor (Kovala-Demertzi *et al.*, 2007), anti-ulcer (Cho *et al.*, 2001), anti-viral (Mavel *et al.*, 2002) and antimicrobial (Yeong *et al.*, 2004). The title compound is one of these compounds. The crystal packing is stabilized by a pair of strong intermolecular N2–H2···N1ⁱ classical hydrogen bonds connecting two molecules to form a centrosymmetric dimer. The H2A atom from pyridine moiety has short contact (2.50 Å) with Cgⁱ of phenyl ring (C7–C12). Symmetry code: (i) 1-x, 2-y, -z.

Experimental

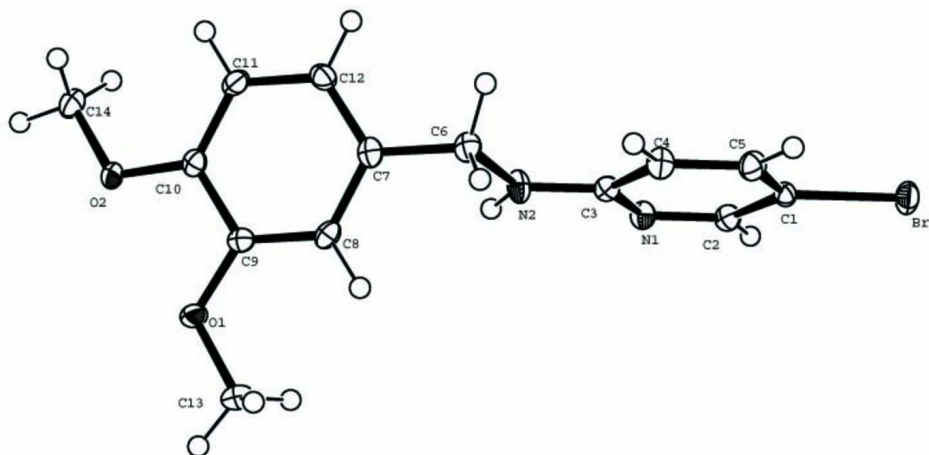
A methanol solution of 5-bromopyridin-2-amine (1.73 g, 0.01 mol), 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (1.66 g, 0.01 mol) with sodium cyanoborohydride (0.69 g, 0.011 mol) was heated to reflux for 3 h. The mixture was poured into cold water and then filtered to get this compound. Single crystals were obtained from the powder in ethanol after 5 days.

Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically (C–H = 0.95–0.99 Å and N–H = 0.88 Å) and refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl groups and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$ for others.

Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009).


Figure 1

The molecular structure of title compound with the atom numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. H atoms are presented as a small spheres of arbitrary radius.

5-Bromo-*N*-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)pyridin-2-amine

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{15}BrN_2O_2$
 $M_r = 323.18$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 Hall symbol: -P 2ybc
 $a = 6.3202 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 13.7940 (4) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 15.8582 (6) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 100.961 (4)^\circ$
 $V = 1357.31 (8) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 656$
 $D_x = 1.582 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$
 Cell parameters from 3191 reflections
 $\theta = 3.0\text{--}29.3^\circ$
 $\mu = 3.03 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 130 \text{ K}$
 Block, colourless
 $0.42 \times 0.30 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Eos
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source
 Graphite monochromator
 Detector resolution: $16.0874 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$
 ω -scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2011)
 $T_{\min} = 0.509$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

8188 measured reflections
 2384 independent reflections
 2055 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$
 $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 16$
 $l = -18 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.060$
 $S = 1.03$
 2384 reflections
 174 parameters
 0 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from
 neighbouring sites
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0214P)^2 + 1.0069P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.47 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.49 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Experimental. Absorption correction: *CrysAlis Pro* (Agilent Technologies, 2011) Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.

Geometry. All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.29705 (4)	0.620125 (18)	0.137802 (17)	0.02180 (10)
O1	0.8391 (3)	1.38453 (12)	0.14221 (11)	0.0181 (4)
O2	1.1319 (3)	1.40582 (12)	0.05188 (11)	0.0185 (4)
N1	0.4443 (3)	0.89466 (14)	0.06525 (13)	0.0164 (5)
N2	0.7225 (3)	1.00200 (15)	0.10747 (13)	0.0178 (5)
H2	0.6482	1.0443	0.0722	0.021*
C1	0.4393 (4)	0.74052 (17)	0.13319 (15)	0.0148 (5)
C2	0.3514 (4)	0.80926 (17)	0.07365 (16)	0.0165 (5)
H2A	0.2181	0.7951	0.0368	0.020*
C3	0.6333 (4)	0.91502 (18)	0.11831 (15)	0.0147 (5)
C4	0.7300 (4)	0.84807 (18)	0.18126 (16)	0.0177 (5)
H4	0.8617	0.8637	0.2186	0.021*
C5	0.6323 (4)	0.76009 (18)	0.18814 (16)	0.0182 (6)
H5	0.6958	0.7138	0.2297	0.022*
C6	0.9380 (4)	1.02800 (18)	0.15245 (16)	0.0176 (6)
H6A	1.0436	0.9803	0.1387	0.021*
H6B	0.9432	1.0263	0.2152	0.021*
C7	0.9971 (4)	1.12777 (17)	0.12650 (15)	0.0154 (5)
C8	0.8867 (4)	1.20894 (18)	0.14866 (15)	0.0153 (5)
H8	0.7767	1.2007	0.1814	0.018*
C9	0.9355 (4)	1.30058 (17)	0.12366 (15)	0.0144 (5)
C10	1.0981 (4)	1.31318 (18)	0.07442 (15)	0.0148 (5)
C11	1.2084 (4)	1.23269 (18)	0.05377 (16)	0.0175 (6)
H11	1.3198	1.2404	0.0217	0.021*
C12	1.1576 (4)	1.14027 (18)	0.07967 (16)	0.0175 (6)
H12	1.2342	1.0856	0.0649	0.021*
C13	0.6735 (4)	1.37654 (19)	0.19176 (17)	0.0209 (6)
H13A	0.5605	1.3329	0.1627	0.031*
H13B	0.6116	1.4407	0.1979	0.031*
H13C	0.7347	1.3506	0.2487	0.031*
C14	1.2631 (4)	1.41893 (19)	-0.01160 (17)	0.0214 (6)
H14A	1.2102	1.3772	-0.0611	0.032*
H14B	1.4126	1.4018	0.0130	0.032*
H14C	1.2564	1.4868	-0.0301	0.032*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.02543 (15)	0.01635 (15)	0.02437 (16)	-0.00657 (11)	0.00660 (11)	0.00055 (11)
O1	0.0203 (9)	0.0166 (9)	0.0204 (10)	0.0020 (7)	0.0109 (8)	0.0025 (8)
O2	0.0218 (9)	0.0140 (9)	0.0227 (10)	-0.0044 (7)	0.0116 (8)	-0.0004 (7)
N1	0.0156 (10)	0.0169 (11)	0.0153 (11)	-0.0021 (9)	-0.0002 (9)	0.0000 (9)
N2	0.0173 (10)	0.0137 (11)	0.0193 (12)	-0.0020 (9)	-0.0044 (9)	0.0042 (9)
C1	0.0196 (12)	0.0115 (13)	0.0146 (13)	-0.0018 (10)	0.0067 (11)	-0.0018 (10)
C2	0.0154 (12)	0.0180 (13)	0.0155 (14)	-0.0032 (10)	0.0017 (11)	-0.0036 (11)
C3	0.0146 (12)	0.0162 (13)	0.0131 (13)	-0.0010 (10)	0.0024 (10)	-0.0010 (10)
C4	0.0163 (12)	0.0185 (13)	0.0161 (14)	-0.0007 (10)	-0.0021 (11)	0.0030 (11)
C5	0.0194 (13)	0.0185 (14)	0.0167 (14)	0.0007 (11)	0.0037 (11)	0.0045 (11)
C6	0.0136 (12)	0.0178 (14)	0.0194 (14)	-0.0014 (10)	-0.0014 (11)	0.0006 (11)
C7	0.0145 (12)	0.0159 (13)	0.0135 (13)	-0.0030 (10)	-0.0034 (10)	-0.0010 (10)
C8	0.0136 (12)	0.0197 (14)	0.0124 (13)	-0.0030 (10)	0.0019 (10)	0.0018 (10)
C9	0.0121 (12)	0.0176 (13)	0.0129 (13)	0.0002 (10)	0.0008 (10)	-0.0018 (11)
C10	0.0138 (12)	0.0168 (13)	0.0129 (13)	-0.0033 (10)	0.0000 (10)	-0.0018 (10)
C11	0.0145 (12)	0.0213 (14)	0.0180 (14)	-0.0034 (11)	0.0061 (11)	-0.0018 (11)
C12	0.0157 (12)	0.0150 (14)	0.0212 (14)	0.0003 (10)	0.0018 (11)	-0.0039 (11)
C13	0.0179 (12)	0.0259 (15)	0.0206 (14)	0.0019 (11)	0.0076 (11)	-0.0013 (12)
C14	0.0215 (13)	0.0210 (14)	0.0236 (15)	-0.0048 (11)	0.0095 (12)	0.0014 (12)

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

Br1—C1	1.897 (2)	C6—H6B	0.9900
O1—C9	1.366 (3)	C6—C7	1.504 (3)
O1—C13	1.427 (3)	C7—C8	1.399 (3)
O2—C10	1.355 (3)	C7—C12	1.377 (3)
O2—C14	1.432 (3)	C8—H8	0.9500
N1—C2	1.334 (3)	C8—C9	1.377 (3)
N1—C3	1.353 (3)	C9—C10	1.414 (3)
N2—H2	0.8800	C10—C11	1.383 (3)
N2—C3	1.350 (3)	C11—H11	0.9500
N2—C6	1.457 (3)	C11—C12	1.395 (3)
C1—C2	1.378 (3)	C12—H12	0.9500
C1—C5	1.384 (3)	C13—H13A	0.9800
C2—H2A	0.9500	C13—H13B	0.9800
C3—C4	1.411 (3)	C13—H13C	0.9800
C4—H4	0.9500	C14—H14A	0.9800
C4—C5	1.375 (3)	C14—H14B	0.9800
C5—H5	0.9500	C14—H14C	0.9800
C6—H6A	0.9900		
C9—O1—C13	117.18 (18)	C12—C7—C8	119.3 (2)
C10—O2—C14	116.51 (18)	C7—C8—H8	119.6
C2—N1—C3	118.3 (2)	C9—C8—C7	120.8 (2)
C3—N2—H2	119.0	C9—C8—H8	119.6
C3—N2—C6	122.0 (2)	O1—C9—C8	125.6 (2)
C6—N2—H2	119.0	O1—C9—C10	114.5 (2)

C2—C1—Br1	119.77 (18)	C8—C9—C10	119.8 (2)
C2—C1—C5	119.3 (2)	O2—C10—C9	115.4 (2)
C5—C1—Br1	120.93 (18)	O2—C10—C11	125.6 (2)
N1—C2—C1	123.2 (2)	C11—C10—C9	118.9 (2)
N1—C2—H2A	118.4	C10—C11—H11	119.7
C1—C2—H2A	118.4	C10—C11—C12	120.6 (2)
N1—C3—C4	121.1 (2)	C12—C11—H11	119.7
N2—C3—N1	116.5 (2)	C7—C12—C11	120.5 (2)
N2—C3—C4	122.4 (2)	C7—C12—H12	119.8
C3—C4—H4	120.2	C11—C12—H12	119.8
C5—C4—C3	119.5 (2)	O1—C13—H13A	109.5
C5—C4—H4	120.2	O1—C13—H13B	109.5
C1—C5—H5	120.7	O1—C13—H13C	109.5
C4—C5—C1	118.5 (2)	H13A—C13—H13B	109.5
C4—C5—H5	120.7	H13A—C13—H13C	109.5
N2—C6—H6A	109.6	H13B—C13—H13C	109.5
N2—C6—H6B	109.6	O2—C14—H14A	109.5
N2—C6—C7	110.42 (19)	O2—C14—H14B	109.5
H6A—C6—H6B	108.1	O2—C14—H14C	109.5
C7—C6—H6A	109.6	H14A—C14—H14B	109.5
C7—C6—H6B	109.6	H14A—C14—H14C	109.5
C8—C7—C6	120.1 (2)	H14B—C14—H14C	109.5
C12—C7—C6	120.6 (2)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

C_g is the centroid of the C7–C12 ring.

<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—H2 \cdots N1 ⁱ	0.88	2.31	3.090 (3)	149
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