

**Studies on Indole Derivatives. XV.¹⁾ Synthesis of Indoxyl Derivatives. (1).
Crystal and Molecular Structure of Anhydro-2-benzyl-1-mercapto-
3-methyl-9-oxo-(9H)-imidazo[1,5- α]indolium Hydroxide**

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The new mesoionic compound, anhydro-2-benzyl-1-mercapto-3-methyl-9-oxo-(9H)-imidazo[1,5- α]indolium hydroxide, was synthesized by the reaction of 1-acetyl-3-indolinone, carbon disulfide, and benzylamine. The structure has been determined by an X-ray analysis. The crystals are monoclinic, $a=11.58$, $b=8.52$, $c=15.50$ Å, $\beta=102.7^\circ$, and the space group is $P2_1/c$. The intensities of all independent reflections were measured with a Rigaku auto diffractometer and a total of 887 were collected and employed for structure determination by the heavy atom method. The final R factor is down to 0.067 by a block diagonal least-squares refinement. The mesoionic imidazolium ring system is almost planar. The C-S bond of 1.678 Å agrees well with the accepted value of 1.78 Å, methyl group of 1.449 Å attached with an imidazolium ring indicates some double bond character.

Mesoionic compounds have received considerable interest because of their lack of bond valency. X-Ray crystal structure analysis of this type of compounds, which refers to the sydnone,³⁾ was first done by Schmidt and more detailed structural analyses of 3-(*p*-brom)-sydnone^{4,5)} and 4,4-dichloro-3,3-ethylene-bis(sydnone)⁶⁾ were published by Barnighausen and Thiessen. Other mesoionic compounds have been investigated by Newton⁷⁾ and Isaksson.⁸⁾ These compounds have a thiazolium ring system in the main structure. Here, could obtain to a mesoionic compound consisting of the imidazolium ring, it has become great interest in its molecular plane and the conjugation system. We can obtain the mesoionic compound having the imidazolium ring system by treatment of 1-acetyl-3-indolinone, carbon disulfide, and benzylamines which gives anhydro-2-benzyl-1-mercapto-3-methyl-9-oxo-(9H)-

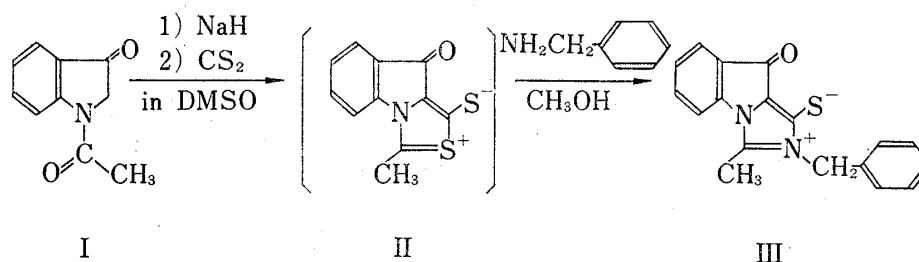


Chart 1

- 1) Part XIV: G. Kobayashi, Y. Matsuda, R. Natsuki, and Y. Tominaga, *Yakugaku Zasshi*, **92**, 1468 (1972).
- 2) Location: a) 1-14 Bunkyo-machi, Nagasaki, 852, Japan; b) Hiromachi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 140, Japan.
- 3) G.M.J. Schmidt, *Bull. Res. Council Israel.*, **1**, 123 (1951) [*C.A.*, **46**, 2871 (1952)].
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Experimental

Synthesis—To a suspension of 0.72 g of NaH in 20 ml abs. Me₂SO 1.75 g of 1-acetyl-3-indolinone was added, followed by 1.1 g CS₂ with vigorous stirring, during 30 min, while the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained about 10°. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at about 10°, it was poured into ice-water and made acidic with 10% hydrochloride. The precipitate was collected on a filter and washed with MeOH. A solution of 2 g of this product and 1 g of BzNH₂ in 50 ml of MeOH was refluxed for 1 hr. After cooling, the precipitate was again collected by filtration, washed with MeOH, and recrystallized from dimethyl formamide to yellow crystals, mp 305°.

From the systematic absence of the reflections in the Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs, the space group and cell constants were determined to be P2₁/c, and $a=11.58$, $b=8.52$, $c=15.50$ Å, $\beta=102.7^\circ$. The observed density was 1.36 g·cm⁻³ measured by the floatation method while the calculated value was 1.30 g·cm⁻³ which was obtained by taking into account that four molecules of C₁₈H₁₄ON₂S₂ are contained in the unit cell dimension. Intensity data were collected using the Zr-filtered MoK α radiation. All independent reflections for which $2\theta \leq 60^\circ$ were scanned by the ω - 2θ technique at the rate of 2.0°/min.

Structure Analysis

The usual heavy atom method was applied for phase determination using the S atom. From the vectors in the Patterson map, the positional parameters of the heavy atom were uniquely determined to be

TABLE II. The Final Atomic Coordinates

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
S	0.5929	-0.1314	0.6877
O (1)	0.2982	0.0014	0.5456
C (2)	0.3585	0.1229	0.5602
C (3)	0.4761	0.1406	0.6141
C (4)	0.5682	0.0606	0.6675
N (5)	0.6485	0.1799	0.7053
C (6)	0.7581	0.1521	0.7695
C (7)	0.6069	0.3229	0.6772
C (8)	0.6619	0.4721	0.7065
N (9)	0.5046	0.2987	0.6209
C (10)	0.4092	0.3903	0.5736
C (11)	0.3958	0.5452	0.5644
C (12)	0.2856	0.5975	0.5143
C (13)	0.1951	0.5014	0.4765
C (14)	0.2111	0.3410	0.4862
C (15)	0.3180	0.2870	0.5351
C (16)	0.8640	0.1652	0.7273
C (17)	0.8645	0.1077	0.6434
C (18)	0.9658	0.1188	0.6081
C (19)	1.0647	0.1836	0.6591
C (20)	1.0724	0.2402	0.7406
C (21)	0.9699	0.2323	0.7760
H-C (6)	0.7517	0.0353	0.8011
H-C (6)	0.7614	0.2310	0.8160
H-C (8)	0.7366	0.4386	0.7482
H-C (8)	0.6134	0.5341	0.7417
H-C (8)	0.6708	0.5159	0.6569
H-C (11)	0.4443	0.6512	0.5871
H-C (12)	0.2742	0.7199	0.5026
H-C (13)	0.1195	0.5446	0.4279
H-C (14)	0.1497	0.2578	0.4453
H-C (17)	0.7875	0.0503	0.6103
H-C (18)	0.9645	0.0761	0.5457
H-C (19)	1.1275	0.1706	0.6221
H-C (20)	1.1398	0.2609	0.7868
H-C (21)	0.9631	0.2570	0.8275

$x/a=0.594$, $y/b=0.108$, $z/c=0.684$. The first Fourier synthesis was calculated with phases derived from the contribution of the S atom alone ($R=0.58$). This Fourier map showed chemically recognisable structural fragments which were allowed the positions of 1 oxygen, 2 nitrogen, and 18 carbon atoms. By including these atoms in the next structure factor calculation, R was reduced to 0.38. The values of the temperature factor in the early stages of the structure factor calculation, 3.5 Å for sulfur and 4.0 Å for all remaining light atoms, were used. The whole atomic coordinates of the molecule were determined in the next cycle of Fourier calculation and refined by means the block diagonal-squares procedures. After 3

TABLE III. Final Thermal Parameters as $\exp[-\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl]$, with Estimated Standard Deviations in Brackets

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
S	0.0070	0.0094	0.0053	0.0007	0.0011	0.0001
O (1)	0.0085	0.0146	0.0057	-0.0017	0.0000	-0.0010
C (2)	0.0073	0.0122	0.0034	-0.0010	0.0004	-0.0002
C (3)	0.0056	0.0082	0.0041	0.0004	0.0005	0.0003
C (4)	0.0063	0.0094	0.0052	0.0015	0.0022	-0.0008
N (5)	0.0054	0.0078	0.0044	-0.0006	0.0002	0.0004
C (6)	0.0058	0.0128	0.0044	-0.0004	0.0013	-0.0009
C (7)	0.0060	0.0102	0.0035	0.0016	0.0014	-0.0001
C (8)	0.0065	0.0100	0.0057	0.0008	0.0011	-0.0007
N (9)	0.0056	0.0108	0.0028	0.0018	0.0008	0.0001
C (10)	0.0049	0.0125	0.0041	0.0003	0.0013	0.0006
C (11)	0.0090	0.0121	0.0046	-0.0004	0.0023	0.0001
C (12)	0.0099	0.0113	0.0045	0.0015	0.0022	0.0010
C (13)	0.0084	0.0173	0.0040	0.0047	0.0013	0.0019
C (14)	0.0093	0.0171	0.0041	0.0015	-0.0010	0.0010
C (15)	0.0065	0.0101	0.0039	-0.0007	0.0016	-0.0007
C (16)	0.0033	0.0066	0.0044	-0.0006	-0.0001	0.0003
C (17)	0.0063	0.0138	0.0050	0.0005	0.0009	-0.0013
C (18)	0.0123	0.0240	0.0054	0.0063	0.0025	0.0027
C (19)	0.0082	0.0196	0.0071	0.0022	0.0030	0.0056
C (20)	0.0083	0.0213	0.0065	0.0001	0.0008	0.0010
C (21)	0.0063	0.0162	0.0065	0.0018	0.0010	-0.0022

TABLE IV. Bond Distances with Standard Deviations

Bond	Length	σ	Bond	Length	σ
S - C (4)	1.6784 A	0.0115 A	C (16)-C (21)	1.4121	0.0151
O (1)-C (2)	1.2406	0.0146	C (17)-C (18)	1.4038	0.0206
C (2)-C (3)	1.4400	0.0142	C (18)-C (19)	1.3569	0.0186
C (2)-C (15)	1.4986	0.0167	C (19)-C (20)	1.3371	0.0214
C (3)-C (4)	1.3777	0.0146	C (20)-C (21)	1.4153	0.0210
C (3)-N (9)	1.3852	0.0148	H (1)-C (6)	1.1185	0.1238
C (4)-N (5)	1.4150	0.0137	H (2)-C (6)	0.9803	0.1049
N (5)-C (6)	1.4494	0.0131	H (3)-C (8)	1.0008	0.0927
N (5)-C (7)	1.3465	0.0141	H (4)-C (8)	1.0137	0.1369
C (6)-C (16)	1.5161	0.0171	H (5)-C (8)	0.8805	0.1050
C (7)-C (8)	1.4492	0.0164	H (6)-C (11)	1.0806	0.1238
C (7)-N (9)	1.3234	0.0129	H (7)-C (12)	1.0610	0.1064
N (9)-C (10)	1.4177	0.0135	H (8)-C (13)	1.0852	0.0993
C (10)-C (11)	1.3322	0.0177	H (9)-C (14)	1.0998	0.1035
C (10)-C (15)	1.4035	0.0154	H (10)-C (17)	1.0464	0.1022
C (11)-C (12)	1.4118	0.0166	H (11)-C (18)	1.0303	0.1347
C (12)-C (13)	1.3574	0.0173	H (12)-C (19)	1.0269	0.1279
C (13)-C (14)	1.3830	0.0194	H (13)-C (20)	0.9526	0.1085
C (14)-C (15)	1.3800	0.0160	H (14)-C (21)	0.8445	0.1253
C (16)-C (17)	1.3908	0.0176			

cycles of refinements with isotropic temperature parameters for whole atoms except hydrogen atoms the R factor was reduced to 0.12. In order to obtain the positions of the hydrogen atoms, the difference Fourier synthesis was computed. These hydrogen atoms were included in the subsequent refinements, in fixed positions, with thermal parameters taken from those of associated atom. The apparent C-H distance ranged from 0.89 to 1.10 Å. Using parameter of these hydrogen, the whole atomic coordinates of the molecule were further refined by means of block diagonal least-squares technique with anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms except hydrogen atoms. The final conventional R was reduced to 0.067. The final observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes, atomic coordinates, and anisotropic thermal parameters are listed in Tables I, II, and III, respectively.

TABLE V. Bond Angles with Standard Deviations

Angle	θ	σ	Angle	θ	σ
O (1)-C (2)-C (3)	127.99	1.07	N (9)-C (10)-C (11)	131.28	1.01
O (1)-C (2)-C (15)	126.81	0.97	N (9)-C (10)-C (15)	107.62	0.99
C (3)-C (2)-C (15)	104.78	0.95	C (11)-C (10)-C (15)	121.06	1.00
C (2)-C (3)-C (4)	143.58	1.10	C (10)-C (11)-C (12)	116.22	1.09
C (2)-C (3)-N (9)	108.98	0.91	C (11)-C (12)-C (13)	124.44	1.20
C (4)-C (3)-N (9)	107.15	0.87	C (12)-C (13)-C (14)	118.47	1.11
S -C (4)-C (3)	132.20	0.87	C (13)-C (14)-C (15)	118.13	1.13
S -C (4)-N (5)	123.60	0.78	C (2)-C (15)-C (10)	108.12	0.91
C (3)-C (4)-N (5)	104.18	0.91	C (2)-C (15)-C (14)	130.17	1.07
C (4)-N (5)-C (6)	124.31	0.90	C (10)-C (15)-C (14)	121.67	1.11
C (4)-N (5)-C (7)	111.10	0.82	C (6)-C (16)-C (17)	123.20	0.92
C (6)-N (5)-C (7)	124.52	0.90	C (6)-C (16)-C (21)	119.30	1.07
N (5)-C (6)-C (16)	111.25	0.96	C (17)-C (16)-C (21)	117.44	1.10
N (5)-C (7)-C (8)	126.18	0.92	C (16)-C (17)-C (18)	121.10	1.06
N (5)-C (7)-N (9)	106.08	0.93	C (17)-C (18)-C (19)	118.16	1.34
C (8)-C (7)-N (9)	127.69	1.01	C (18)-C (19)-C (20)	124.66	1.46
C (3)-N (9)-C (7)	111.45	0.88	C (19)-C (20)-C (21)	117.56	1.23
C (3)-N (9)-C (10)	110.50	0.83	C (16)-C (21)-C (20)	121.06	1.25
C (7)-N (9)-C (10)	137.51	1.00			

TABLE VI. Deviation of Atoms from the Best Plane through Five Atoms of the Imidazolium Ring

C (3)	-0.0070	C (2)	-0.1376
C (4)	0.0006	S	0.0312
N (5)	0.0059	C (6)	-0.0356
C (7)	-0.0105	C (8)	-0.0956
N (9)	0.0109	C (10)	-0.1122

The equation of the plane is $0.6453X - 0.0749Y - 0.7603Z = -4.9381$

TABLE VII. Deviation of Atoms from the Best Plane through Eleven Atoms of the Imidazo[1,5-a]indolium Ring

C (2)	0.0090	C (13)	-0.0623
C (3)	0.0478	C (14)	-0.0326
C (4)	-0.0479	C (15)	0.0280
N (5)	-0.0763	O (1)	-0.1526
C (7)	-0.0146	S	-0.0949
N (9)	0.0888	C (6)	-0.2224
C (10)	0.0713	C (8)	-0.1058
C (12)	-0.0111		

The equation of the plane is $0.5933X - 0.0425Y - 0.8039Z = -5.5366$

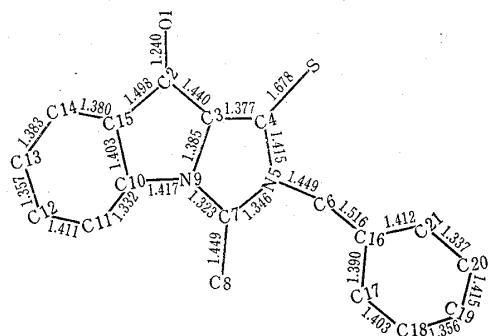


Fig. 1. Bond Distances

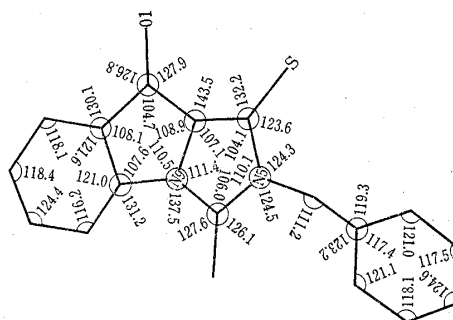


Fig. 2. Bond Angles

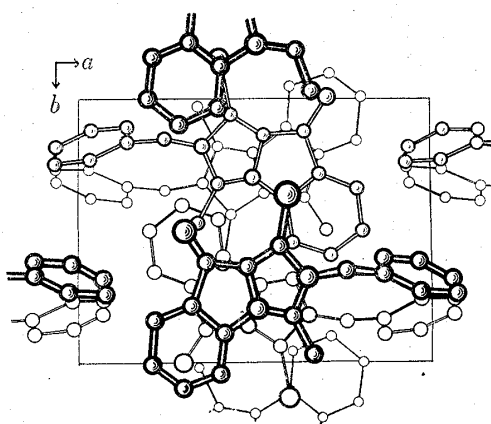
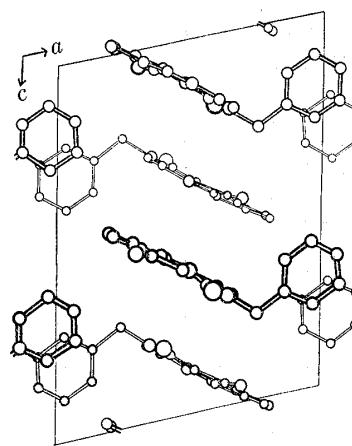
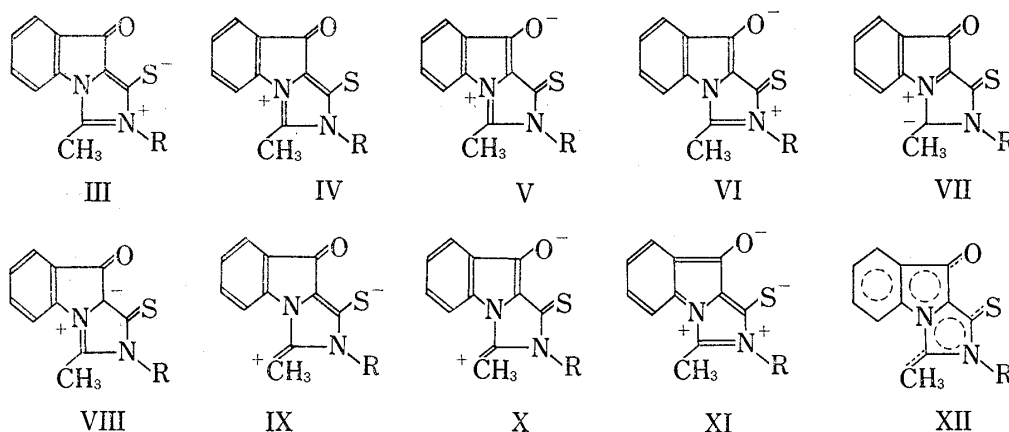
Fig. 3. Projection of the Crystal Structure along *c* AxisFig. 4. Projection of the Crystal Structure along *b* Axis

Chart 2

Result and Discussion

The bond distance and angles are shown in Fig. 1 and in Tables I and II. The C(2)-O bond distance of 1.241 Å is slightly longer than the values for C=O found in benzoquinone (1.222 Å),¹⁰ chloranil (1.195 Å),¹¹ 2,6-dimethyl-1,4-benzoquinone (1.224, 1.229 Å),¹²

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12) D. Rabinovich and G.M.J. Schmidt, *J. Chem. Soc. (B)*, **1967**, 127.

2,3-dimethylbenzoquinone (1.213 Å),¹³⁾ and dibromonaphthoquinone (1.19, 1.17 Å).¹⁴⁾ In zwitterion form of amino acids, the distance of C=O carbonyl group is about 1.25 Å.¹⁵⁾ Therefore, from this C(2)-O bond distance in this molecule, the molecule seems to take more ionized form than the usual C=O double bond. There are some reports of mesoionic compounds which contain carbonyl group; rhodanine (1.33 Å)⁸⁾ and sydnone (1.22 Å).⁵⁾ The distance of 1.678 Å for S=C double bond agrees well with the expected value of the mean S=C double bond of 1.678 Å.¹⁶⁾

The C(7)-C(8) bond distance of 1.449 Å is half between the usual Csp²-Csp³ single bond of 1.508 Å which lies between mean value for those methylated quinone derivatives^{12,13)} and the aromatic C-C bond distance of 1.395 Å found in many compounds containing a benzene ring. Shortening of this particular methyl group may reflect the up-field shift (3.1 ppm (3H, singlet) in pyridine) in nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of III. These results may be explained by the fact that there is some nature of hyperconjugated system in the C(8)-C(7) bonding.

The mean C-N bond distance in both five-membered rings is 1.337 Å which does not significantly differ from a conjugated double bond.¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁾ The best mean plane consists of eight atoms in these rings, C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(7), N(9), C(10), and C(13) is almost planar. The deviations from the least squares plane are given in Tables VI and VII in which even the largest deviation is only 0.089 Å at N(9). The mean bond angle in five-membered rings is 107.8° which corresponds to the theoretical value of 108°, indicating that each five-membered ring is very planar.

The bond angle of 132.2° of S-C(4)-C(3) is significantly larger than the opposite side bond angle of 123.6° for S-C(4)-N(5). This phenomenon is thought to be due to the mutual atomic repulsion between the sulfur and oxygen atoms instead of attraction which is observed in thio-thiophene.²⁰⁾ Together with the bond lengths and planarity in five-membered rings, it would be concluded that the π -electrons in this ring system are considerably delocalized. Thus, the canonical forms may be written in the form of (III), (IV), (V),(XI) contributed to the resonance hybrid.

The molecules are stacked over along the c-axis by their π - π interaction force. The shortest intermolecular contact is 3.25 Å for O.....C (17) which would refer to the distance of charge transfer complex in chloranilyltetramethyl *p*-phenylenediamine (3.26 Å).²¹⁾ The S.....N(9), S.....C(8), and S.....C(7) distances of intermolecules are 3.45, 3.47, and 3.47 Å, respectively, which are slightly more than the sum of Van der Waals radii of S and C by Pauling.²¹⁾

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