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## Structure Reports

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## Ethyl 3-(3-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-yl)propanoate

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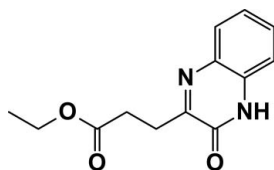
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.068;  $wR$  factor = 0.216; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.6.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ , the fused ring system is almost planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.015 Å). The r.m.s. deviation for all the non-H atoms of the molecule is 0.065 Å. In the crystal,  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds generate polymeric chains along the  $b$  axis containing alternating centrosymmetric  $R_2^2(8)$  and  $R_2^2(20)$  loops.

## Related literature

For the synthesis, see: Taylor *et al.* (1965). For the biological activity of benzopyrazines, see: Sona *et al.* (1998); Cai *et al.* (1997); Toshima *et al.* (2003); Benbow *et al.* (2007); Sarges *et al.* (1990); Smits *et al.* (2008); Tandon *et al.* (2006).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$  $M_r = 246.26$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$  $a = 8.3138$  (6) Å $b = 13.6868$  (8) Å $c = 10.8189$  (8) Å $\beta = 102.002$  (3)° $V = 1204.16$  (14) Å<sup>3</sup> $Z = 4$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation $\mu = 0.10$  mm<sup>-1</sup> $T = 296$  K $0.37 \times 0.29 \times 0.23$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007)

 $T_{\min} = 0.965$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.978$ 

11123 measured reflections

2938 independent reflections

1370 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$ 

## Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.068$  $wR(F^2) = 0.216$  $S = 0.96$ 

2938 reflections

167 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.44$  e Å<sup>-3</sup> $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.30$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.96 (6)	1.87 (6)	2.827 (3)	179 (5)
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O3}^{ii}$	0.93	2.51	3.426 (4)	170

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999) and PLATON.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5740).

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## supporting information

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**Ethyl 3-(3-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-yl)propanoate**

**Waqar Nasir, Munawar Ali Munawar, Ahmad Adnan, Saeed Ahmad and Mohammad Akbar**

**S1. Comment**

Benzopyrazine constitute an important class of nitrogen containing heterocyclic compounds. Literature has shown that these compounds possess a wide variety of applications from pharmaceutical to agricultural fields. Several benzopyrazines have been reported as anti-bacterial (Sona *et al.*, 1998), anti-convulsant (Cai *et al.*, 1997), anti-cancer (Toshima *et al.*, 2003), antidiabetic (Benbow *et al.*, 2007), antidepressant (Sarges *et al.*, 1990), antifungal (Tandon *et al.*, 2006), anti-inflammatory (Smits *et al.*, 2008), etc. The present work is based on the synthesis of pyrazines derivatives which may possess enhanced pharmaceutical activities.

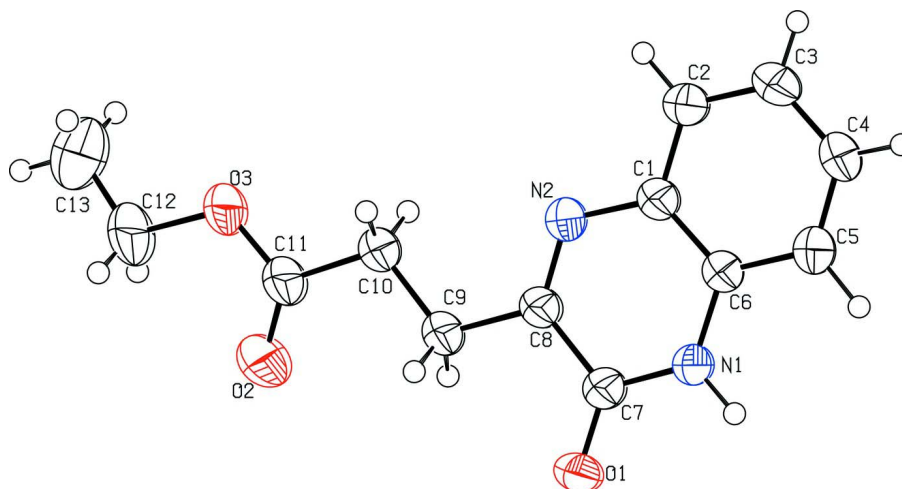
The title compound (I) is structurally looks like planer but the dihedral angle between the two fused rings i.e. aromatic ring (C1/C2/C3/C4/C5/C6) and pyrazine ring (C1/C6/N1/N2/C7/C8) is 1.46 (11)%. The planer ester moiety attached to the C8 is oriented at dihedral angle of 5.70 (14)% and 7.13 (13)% with respect to the aromatic and pyrazine rings respectively. The cyclic carboxamide functional group from the pyrazine rings forms dimers through N—H $\cdots$ O type hydrogen bonding interaction which further connects through weak C—H $\cdots$ O type hydrogen bonding interaction to form the polymeric chain along b axes (Fig. 2 Table 1).

**S2. Experimental**

To the suspension of 3-(3-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-yl)propanoic acid (Taylor *et al.*, 1965) (5 g, 0.023 mol) in absolute ethanol (100 ml) was added 3N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (10 ml) and reaction mixture was refluxed for four hours. Solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure and neutralized with sodium bicarbonate solution to dissolve any unreacted acid. The precipitates were filtered under reduced pressure and washed with excess of water. The resulting ester was then recrystallized in absolute ethanol to yield colourless needles of (I). The product melted at 173-175 C (lit mp 160-162 C). (95% yield).

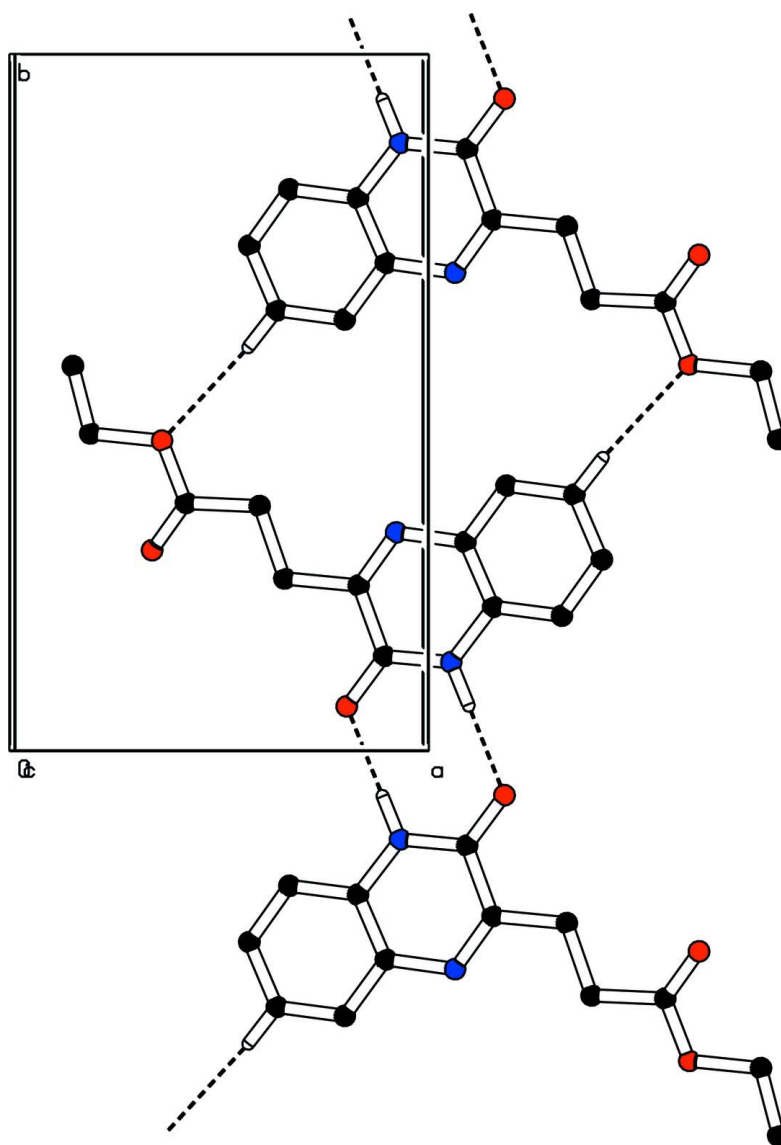
**S3. Refinement**

All the C—H H-atoms were positioned with idealized geometry with C—H = 0.93 Å, C—H = 0.96 Å and C—H = 0.97 Å and were refined using a riding model with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for aromatic and methylene and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl C atoms. The N—H H atom were located in difference map with C—H = 0.96 Å with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$ . The reflection (011) was omitted during refinement as it was obscured by the beam stop.



**Figure 1**

The structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.



**Figure 2**

Unit cell packing diagram showing the hydrogen bonding using dashed lines, the hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

### Ethyl 3-(3-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-yl)propanoate

#### Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{14}N_2O_3$

$M_r = 246.26$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2_1n$

$a = 8.3138\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 13.6868\ (8)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 10.8189\ (8)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 102.002\ (3)^\circ$

$V = 1204.16\ (14)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 520$

$D_x = 1.358\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1697 reflections

$\theta = 2.8\text{--}24.6^\circ$

$\mu = 0.10\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 296\ \text{K}$

Cut needle, colourless

$0.37 \times 0.29 \times 0.23\ \text{mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer	11123 measured reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2938 independent reflections
Graphite monochromator	1370 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3^\circ$ , $\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.5^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.965$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.978$	$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
	$k = -11 \rightarrow 18$
	$l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

*Refinement*

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.068$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.216$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0982P)^2 + 0.5331P]$
$S = 0.96$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2938 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
167 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.44 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.30 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	

*Special details*

**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  $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$  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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N2	0.5708 (3)	0.81339 (16)	0.0220 (2)	0.0448 (6)
C6	0.3369 (3)	0.70659 (19)	-0.0524 (3)	0.0427 (7)
C1	0.4043 (3)	0.79969 (19)	-0.0334 (3)	0.0436 (7)
C8	0.6615 (3)	0.73747 (19)	0.0532 (3)	0.0423 (7)
C5	0.1719 (4)	0.6942 (2)	-0.1080 (3)	0.0534 (8)
H5	0.1271	0.6318	-0.1199	0.064*
N1	0.4382 (3)	0.62700 (17)	-0.0166 (2)	0.0478 (7)
O3	1.1357 (2)	0.94521 (16)	0.1990 (3)	0.0763 (8)
C7	0.5997 (3)	0.63615 (19)	0.0353 (3)	0.0448 (7)
C2	0.3048 (3)	0.8807 (2)	-0.0717 (3)	0.0518 (8)
H2	0.3487	0.9433	-0.0600	0.062*
C9	0.8402 (3)	0.7474 (2)	0.1117 (3)	0.0485 (8)
H9A	0.9034	0.7137	0.0589	0.058*
H9B	0.8613	0.7151	0.1933	0.058*
C10	0.9003 (3)	0.8516 (2)	0.1298 (3)	0.0503 (8)

H10A	0.8863	0.8834	0.0481	0.060*
H10B	0.8348	0.8868	0.1797	0.060*
O1	0.6900 (2)	0.56381 (14)	0.0636 (2)	0.0593 (7)
C11	1.0773 (4)	0.8557 (2)	0.1947 (3)	0.0563 (9)
O2	1.1589 (3)	0.78799 (19)	0.2404 (3)	0.0934 (10)
C3	0.1417 (4)	0.8677 (2)	-0.1268 (3)	0.0591 (9)
H3	0.0754	0.9219	-0.1518	0.071*
C12	1.3079 (4)	0.9554 (3)	0.2601 (4)	0.0911 (14)
H12A	1.3271	0.9249	0.3428	0.109*
H12B	1.3760	0.9226	0.2102	0.109*
C4	0.0752 (4)	0.7746 (2)	-0.1455 (3)	0.0577 (9)
H4	-0.0351	0.7667	-0.1834	0.069*
C13	1.3500 (6)	1.0526 (4)	0.2726 (6)	0.131 (2)
H13C	1.3410	1.0811	0.1904	0.196*
H13A	1.4611	1.0587	0.3193	0.196*
H13B	1.2773	1.0858	0.3169	0.196*
H1N	0.394 (6)	0.562 (5)	-0.033 (5)	0.157*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
N2	0.0344 (13)	0.0382 (13)	0.0576 (16)	-0.0021 (10)	-0.0004 (11)	0.0004 (11)
C6	0.0340 (15)	0.0374 (15)	0.0542 (18)	0.0006 (12)	0.0034 (13)	0.0025 (13)
C1	0.0362 (16)	0.0384 (16)	0.0526 (18)	0.0021 (12)	0.0010 (13)	0.0010 (13)
C8	0.0357 (15)	0.0362 (15)	0.0507 (17)	0.0023 (11)	-0.0009 (13)	0.0001 (13)
C5	0.0374 (17)	0.0458 (18)	0.073 (2)	-0.0046 (13)	0.0014 (15)	-0.0021 (15)
N1	0.0332 (13)	0.0357 (13)	0.0680 (17)	-0.0008 (10)	-0.0049 (11)	0.0009 (11)
O3	0.0340 (12)	0.0536 (14)	0.127 (2)	-0.0050 (10)	-0.0155 (12)	-0.0091 (14)
C7	0.0396 (16)	0.0347 (15)	0.0564 (19)	-0.0002 (12)	0.0015 (14)	-0.0025 (13)
C2	0.0428 (18)	0.0371 (16)	0.071 (2)	0.0018 (12)	0.0008 (15)	0.0003 (14)
C9	0.0339 (16)	0.0423 (16)	0.065 (2)	0.0019 (12)	-0.0004 (14)	-0.0012 (14)
C10	0.0336 (16)	0.0424 (17)	0.069 (2)	0.0006 (12)	-0.0035 (14)	0.0018 (15)
O1	0.0428 (12)	0.0353 (11)	0.0905 (17)	0.0076 (9)	-0.0075 (11)	-0.0010 (10)
C11	0.0356 (16)	0.052 (2)	0.074 (2)	0.0011 (14)	-0.0057 (15)	-0.0044 (16)
O2	0.0467 (15)	0.0687 (17)	0.143 (3)	0.0075 (12)	-0.0295 (15)	0.0194 (16)
C3	0.0420 (18)	0.0458 (18)	0.083 (2)	0.0102 (14)	-0.0017 (16)	0.0066 (16)
C12	0.038 (2)	0.081 (3)	0.138 (4)	-0.0081 (18)	-0.020 (2)	-0.014 (3)
C4	0.0324 (16)	0.055 (2)	0.081 (2)	0.0031 (13)	0.0010 (15)	0.0037 (17)
C13	0.078 (3)	0.088 (4)	0.207 (6)	-0.031 (3)	-0.015 (3)	-0.020 (4)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

N2—C8	1.287 (3)	C9—C10	1.511 (4)
N2—C1	1.402 (3)	C9—H9A	0.9700
C6—N1	1.382 (3)	C9—H9B	0.9700
C6—C5	1.389 (4)	C10—C11	1.494 (4)
C6—C1	1.390 (4)	C10—H10A	0.9700
C1—C2	1.394 (4)	C10—H10B	0.9700

C8—C7	1.478 (4)	C11—O2	1.193 (4)
C8—C9	1.495 (4)	C3—C4	1.387 (4)
C5—C4	1.373 (4)	C3—H3	0.9300
C5—H5	0.9300	C12—C13	1.375 (6)
N1—C7	1.349 (3)	C12—H12A	0.9700
N1—H1N	0.96 (6)	C12—H12B	0.9700
O3—C11	1.316 (4)	C4—H4	0.9300
O3—C12	1.453 (4)	C13—H13C	0.9600
C7—O1	1.242 (3)	C13—H13A	0.9600
C2—C3	1.375 (4)	C13—H13B	0.9600
C2—H2	0.9300		
C8—N2—C1	118.5 (2)	H9A—C9—H9B	107.6
N1—C6—C5	121.0 (2)	C11—C10—C9	111.3 (2)
N1—C6—C1	118.5 (2)	C11—C10—H10A	109.4
C5—C6—C1	120.5 (3)	C9—C10—H10A	109.4
C6—C1—C2	119.3 (3)	C11—C10—H10B	109.4
C6—C1—N2	121.2 (2)	C9—C10—H10B	109.4
C2—C1—N2	119.5 (2)	H10A—C10—H10B	108.0
N2—C8—C7	123.6 (3)	O2—C11—O3	122.4 (3)
N2—C8—C9	121.0 (2)	O2—C11—C10	125.8 (3)
C7—C8—C9	115.4 (2)	O3—C11—C10	111.8 (3)
C4—C5—C6	119.7 (3)	C2—C3—C4	120.6 (3)
C4—C5—H5	120.2	C2—C3—H3	119.7
C6—C5—H5	120.2	C4—C3—H3	119.7
C7—N1—C6	122.6 (2)	C13—C12—O3	110.1 (4)
C7—N1—H1N	118 (3)	C13—C12—H12A	109.6
C6—N1—H1N	119 (3)	O3—C12—H12A	109.6
C11—O3—C12	115.2 (3)	C13—C12—H12B	109.6
O1—C7—N1	121.8 (2)	O3—C12—H12B	109.6
O1—C7—C8	122.7 (3)	H12A—C12—H12B	108.2
N1—C7—C8	115.5 (2)	C5—C4—C3	120.1 (3)
C3—C2—C1	119.8 (3)	C5—C4—H4	119.9
C3—C2—H2	120.1	C3—C4—H4	119.9
C1—C2—H2	120.1	C12—C13—H13C	109.5
C8—C9—C10	114.4 (2)	C12—C13—H13A	109.5
C8—C9—H9A	108.7	H13C—C13—H13A	109.5
C10—C9—H9A	108.7	C12—C13—H13B	109.5
C8—C9—H9B	108.7	H13C—C13—H13B	109.5
C10—C9—H9B	108.7	H13A—C13—H13B	109.5
N1—C6—C1—C2	178.5 (3)	N2—C8—C7—N1	-0.2 (4)
C5—C6—C1—C2	-0.4 (5)	C9—C8—C7—N1	179.5 (3)
N1—C6—C1—N2	-0.8 (4)	C6—C1—C2—C3	0.4 (5)
C5—C6—C1—N2	-179.7 (3)	N2—C1—C2—C3	179.6 (3)
C8—N2—C1—C6	1.3 (4)	N2—C8—C9—C10	0.1 (4)
C8—N2—C1—C2	-177.9 (3)	C7—C8—C9—C10	-179.6 (3)
C1—N2—C8—C7	-0.8 (4)	C8—C9—C10—C11	177.0 (3)

C1—N2—C8—C9	179.5 (3)	C12—O3—C11—O2	1.7 (5)
N1—C6—C5—C4	-178.4 (3)	C12—O3—C11—C10	-179.6 (3)
C1—C6—C5—C4	0.5 (5)	C9—C10—C11—O2	-8.1 (5)
C5—C6—N1—C7	178.6 (3)	C9—C10—C11—O3	173.2 (3)
C1—C6—N1—C7	-0.3 (4)	C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.4 (5)
C6—N1—C7—O1	-177.9 (3)	C11—O3—C12—C13	-172.8 (4)
C6—N1—C7—C8	0.8 (4)	C6—C5—C4—C3	-0.5 (5)
N2—C8—C7—O1	178.5 (3)	C2—C3—C4—C5	0.5 (5)
C9—C8—C7—O1	-1.8 (4)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N1—H1N...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.96 (6)	1.87 (6)	2.827 (3)	179 (5)
C3—H3...O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.51	3.426 (4)	170

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