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Ethyl 2-[(Z)-2-benzylhydrazin-1-ylidene]-2-bromoacetate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 294 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.005 Å; R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.111; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0.

In the title compound, $C_{11}H_{13}BrN_2O_2$, the dihedral angle between the phenyl ring and the almost planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.011 Å) C-C(Br)=N-N(H)- fragment is 74.94 (16)°. In the crystal, molecules are linked by $N-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds, which generate C(6) chains propagating in [010]. Weak aromatic π - π stacking [centroid-centroid separation = 3.784(3) Å] may also help to consolidate the packing.

Related literature

For the use of the title compound in the preparation of heterocyclic compounds via the diploar cycloaddition of thiadiazole, see Feddouli et al. (2004); Abouricha et al. (2005); Hafez et al. (2008). For the synthesis of the title compound, see Bach et al. (1994).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{11}H_{13}BrN_2O_2$	V = 1251.1 (3) Å ³
$M_r = 285.14$	Z = 4
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
a = 9.046 (1) Å	$\mu = 3.27 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
b = 11.235(1) Å	T = 294 K
c = 12.326 (2) Å	$0.25 \times 0.14 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 92.935 \ (4)^{\circ}$	

Data collection

Siemens APEX CCD diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Siemens, 1996) $T_{\min} = 0.495, \ T_{\max} = 0.803$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$	146 parameters
$vR(F^2) = 0.111$	H-atom parameters constrained
S = 1.02	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.26 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
2188 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.61 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

4952 measured reflections

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.019$

2188 independent reflections

1475 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Table 1

 $D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$ D-H $H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$ $D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$ $D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$ $N1 - H1 \cdots O1^{i}$ 0.86 2.24 2.965 (4) 141

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

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5585).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2334 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810032071] Ethyl 2-[(Z)-2-benzylhydrazin-1-ylidene]-2-bromoacetate Qian-Jiao Yang, Dan Liu, Jian Zuo, Guo-Dong Hu and Lin-Xiang Zhao

S1. Comment

(Benzylhydrazono)acetate is a key intermediate in the preparation for pyrazoline compounds (Bach *et al.*, 1994), which are selective for the NMDA receptors and show weak antagonists. In addition, it plays an important role in the synthesis of thiadiazole nucleus (Feddouli *et al.*, 2004; Abouricha *et al.*, 2005), which have been exhibited potential anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities (Hafez *et al.*, 2008). Herein, the structure of ethyl 2-bromo-(*Z*)-2-(2-benzyl-hydrazono)acetate has been determined.

The crystal structure of the title compound is given in Fig. 1. In the crystal, the adjacent molecules are stabilized by N—H···O hydrogen bonding, with the distance of 2.965 (4) Å (Table 1). Molecules are linked into chain along the *b* axis by the above hydrogen bond (Fig. 2).

S2. Experimental

To a stirred solution of ethyl 2,2-diethoxyacetate (1 ml, 5.6 mmol) and acetyl chloride (0.8 ml, 11.2 mmol) was added iodine (3 mg, 0.01 mmol). After the mixture was stirred for overnight, excess acetyl chloride was removed *in vacuo*, the residue in 1,4-dioxane (25 ml) was treated with benzylhydrazine dihydrochloride (1.09 g, 5.6 mmol) in water (10 ml), then the mixture was adjusted to pH 4. After 1 h the mixture was neutralized to pH 8 with saturated NaOH and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was added water and extracted with CH2Cl2, the organic layer was dried over MgSO4, filtered and concentrated. The crude compound was dissolved in AcOEt (8 ml), which was reacted with NBS (1.1 g, 6.2 mmol) for 2 h. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in CH2Cl2 and filtered, the filtrate was concentrated and purified by column chromatography (eluent: PE/AcOEt = 28/1) to give the title compound (0.67 g, 2.35 mmol) as a white solid. Colorless blocks of (I) were grown in PE/AcOEt (14/0.5, V/V) solution by slow evaporation at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

All H-atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.96 Å (methyl), 0.97 Å (methenyl), 0.93 Å (aromatic), and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2 U_{eq}(C)$.







Figure 2

A view of the crystal structure of (I) showing chain to the *b* linked *via* N—H…O contact.

Ethyl 2-[(Z)-2-benzylhydrazin-1-ylidene]-2-bromoacetate

Crystal data

C₁₁H₁₃BrN₂O₂ $M_r = 285.14$ Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ Hall symbol: -P 2ybc a = 9.046 (1) Å b = 11.235 (1) Å c = 12.326 (2) Å $\beta = 92.935$ (4)° V = 1251.1 (3) Å³ Z = 4 F(000) = 576 $D_x = 1.514 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo Ka radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 1479 reflections $\theta = 2.3-24.8^{\circ}$ $\mu = 3.27 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 294 KBlock, colorless $0.25 \times 0.14 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$ Data collection

Bruker APEX CCD	4952 measured reflections
diffractometer	2188 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1475 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Graphite monochromator	$R_{\rm int} = 0.019$
phi and ω scans	$\theta_{\rm max} = 25.0^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\rm min} = 2.3^{\circ}$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$h = -10 \rightarrow 10$
(SADABS; Siemens, 1996)	$k = -13 \rightarrow 7$
$T_{\min} = 0.495, T_{\max} = 0.803$	$l = -7 \rightarrow 14$
Refinement	
Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
Least-squares matrix: full	map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from
$wR(F^2) = 0.111$	neighbouring sites
S = 1.02	H-atom parameters constrained
2188 reflections	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0656P)^2]$
146 parameters	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
0 restraints	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant	$\Delta ho_{ m max} = 0.26 \ { m e} \ { m \AA}^{-3}$
direct methods	$\Delta ho_{\min} = -0.61 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

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 $(Å^2)$

	x	y	Ζ	$U_{\rm iso}^*/U_{\rm eq}$
Br1	0.44688 (4)	0.25237 (4)	0.31304 (3)	0.0668 (2)
01	0.3161 (3)	0.0317 (2)	0.2073 (2)	0.0755 (8)
O2	0.3458 (2)	0.0749 (2)	0.03230 (18)	0.0534 (6)
N1	0.5769 (3)	0.3675 (3)	0.1176 (2)	0.0501 (7)
H1	0.5721	0.3973	0.1815	0.060*
N2	0.5071 (3)	0.2673 (2)	0.0922 (2)	0.0424 (7)
C1	0.8144 (3)	0.3760 (3)	0.0231 (3)	0.0436 (8)
C2	0.8605 (4)	0.3447 (4)	-0.0771 (3)	0.0726 (11)
H2	0.7946	0.3505	-0.1374	0.087*
C3	1.0035 (5)	0.3045 (4)	-0.0906 (4)	0.0852 (13)
H3	1.0321	0.2834	-0.1594	0.102*
C4	1.1013 (4)	0.2958 (4)	-0.0045 (4)	0.0696 (11)
H4	1.1976	0.2700	-0.0136	0.083*
C5	1.0569 (4)	0.3253 (4)	0.0954 (4)	0.0830 (13)
Н5	1.1234	0.3182	0.1551	0.100*
C6	0.9142 (4)	0.3659 (4)	0.1105 (3)	0.0721 (11)

H6	0.8863	0.3862	0.1797	0.087*	
C7	0.6617 (3)	0.4268 (3)	0.0367 (3)	0.0475 (8)	
H7A	0.6717	0.5101	0.0563	0.057*	
H7B	0.6064	0.4228	-0.0327	0.057*	
C8	0.4424 (3)	0.2069 (3)	0.1640 (3)	0.0432 (7)	
С9	0.3625 (3)	0.0958 (3)	0.1382 (3)	0.0508 (8)	
C10	0.2617 (4)	-0.0317 (4)	0.0018 (3)	0.0722 (11)	
H10A	0.1758	-0.0378	0.0454	0.087*	
H10B	0.3226	-0.1017	0.0151	0.087*	
C11	0.2142 (5)	-0.0254 (4)	-0.1139 (3)	0.0950 (15)	
H11A	0.1489	0.0412	-0.1259	0.142*	
H11B	0.1632	-0.0974	-0.1349	0.142*	
H11C	0.2993	-0.0159	-0.1565	0.142*	

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U ²²	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0724 (3)	0.0882 (4)	0.0405 (3)	-0.00890 (18)	0.00985 (18)	-0.00325 (18)
01	0.1002 (19)	0.0639 (19)	0.0630 (17)	-0.0140 (15)	0.0091 (14)	0.0199 (14)
O2	0.0622 (13)	0.0418 (15)	0.0561 (14)	-0.0035 (11)	0.0025 (11)	-0.0015 (11)
N1	0.0508 (14)	0.0531 (19)	0.0473 (16)	-0.0048 (13)	0.0106 (12)	-0.0090 (14)
N2	0.0409 (13)	0.0448 (19)	0.0414 (15)	0.0058 (12)	0.0014 (12)	-0.0029 (12)
C1	0.0470 (16)	0.0314 (19)	0.053 (2)	-0.0016 (13)	0.0059 (15)	0.0020 (16)
C2	0.063 (2)	0.099 (3)	0.056 (2)	0.012 (2)	0.0053 (18)	0.000 (2)
C3	0.080 (3)	0.104 (4)	0.074 (3)	0.021 (3)	0.024 (2)	-0.012 (3)
C4	0.055 (2)	0.057 (3)	0.099 (4)	0.0130 (18)	0.022 (2)	0.011 (2)
C5	0.059 (2)	0.110 (4)	0.079 (3)	0.022 (2)	-0.005 (2)	0.015 (3)
C6	0.061 (2)	0.099 (3)	0.056 (2)	0.013 (2)	0.0058 (19)	0.001 (2)
C7	0.0470 (17)	0.041 (2)	0.055 (2)	0.0042 (14)	0.0064 (15)	0.0036 (16)
C8	0.0423 (16)	0.048 (2)	0.0393 (18)	0.0079 (14)	0.0031 (14)	0.0039 (15)
C9	0.0520 (18)	0.049 (2)	0.051 (2)	0.0064 (15)	0.0036 (15)	0.0049 (18)
C10	0.090 (3)	0.046 (3)	0.080 (3)	-0.014 (2)	0.003 (2)	-0.009(2)
C11	0.114 (4)	0.069 (3)	0.099 (4)	-0.014 (3)	-0.026 (3)	-0.008 (3)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Br1—C8	1.906 (3)	C4—C5	1.355 (6)
O1—C9	1.207 (4)	C4—H4	0.9300
O2—C9	1.328 (4)	C5—C6	1.391 (5)
O2—C10	1.457 (4)	С5—Н5	0.9300
N1—N2	1.320 (3)	С6—Н6	0.9300
N1—C7	1.451 (4)	С7—Н7А	0.9700
N1—H1	0.8600	С7—Н7В	0.9700
N2-C8	1.280 (4)	C8—C9	1.468 (5)
C1—C2	1.370 (4)	C10—C11	1.470 (5)
C1—C6	1.374 (5)	C10—H10A	0.9700
C1—C7	1.512 (4)	C10—H10B	0.9700
C2—C3	1.388 (5)	C11—H11A	0.9600

supporting information

C2—H2 C3—C4 C3—H3	0.9300 1.350 (6) 0.9300	C11—H11B C11—H11C	0.9600 0.9600
$C_{3} = H_{3}$ $C_{9} = 02 = C_{10}$ $N_{2} = N_{1} = C_{7}$ $N_{2} = N_{1} = H_{1}$ $C_{7} = N_{1} = H_{1}$ $C_{7} = N_{1} = H_{1}$ $C_{2} = C_{1} = C_{6}$ $C_{2} = C_{1} = C_{7}$ $C_{6} = C_{1} = C_{7}$ $C_{6} = C_{1} = C_{7}$ $C_{1} = C_{2} = H_{2}$ $C_{3} = C_{2} = H_{2}$ $C_{4} = C_{3} = H_{2}$ $C_{4} = C_{3} = H_{3}$ $C_{3} = C_{4} = C_{5}$ $C_{3} = C_{4} = H_{4}$ $C_{5} = C_{6}$ $C_{4} = C_{5} = H_{5}$ $C_{1} = C_{6} = H_{6}$	115.5 (3) 119.5 (3) 120.2 120.2 121.2 (3) 121.2 (3) 121.3 (4) 119.4 119.4 120.5 (4) 119.7 118.9 (4) 120.6 120.6 121.5 (4) 119.3 119.9 (4) 120.1	$\begin{array}{l} N1 &C7 &H7A \\ C1 &C7 &H7B \\ C1 &C7 &H7B \\ H7A &C7 &H7B \\ H7A &C7 &H7B \\ N2 &C8 &C9 \\ N2 &C8 &C9 \\ N2 &C8 &Br1 \\ O1 &C9 &O2 \\ O1 &C9 &C8 \\ O2 &C9 &C8 \\ O2 &C10 &H10 \\ O2 &C10 &H10A \\ C11 &C10 &H10B \\ C11 &C10 &H10B \\ H10A &C10 &H10B \\ H10A &C10 &H10B \\ H10A &C11 &H11B \\ H11A &C11 &H11B \\ H11A &C11 &H11C \\ \end{array}$	108.5 108.5 108.5 108.5 107.5 122.6 (3) 122.4 (3) 115.0 (2) 124.2 (3) 122.7 (3) 113.1 (3) 109.5 (3) 109.8 109.8 109.8 109.8 109.8 109.5 109.5 109.5 109.5 109.5
C5—C6—H6 N1—C7—C1	120.1 114.9 (3)	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

	<i>D</i> —Н	Н…А	D···A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N1—H1···O1 ⁱ	0.86	2.24	2.965 (4)	141

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