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## Structure Reports

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# 4-(Cyclopropanecarboxamido)benzoic acid

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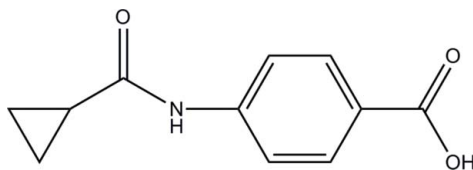
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.041;  $wR$  factor = 0.119; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.3.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$ , the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the cyclopropane ring is  $63.2$  ( $1$ )°. In the crystal, molecules are linked through classical cyclic carboxylic acid  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen-bond interactions [graph set  $R_2^2(8)$ ] giving centrosymmetric dimers which are extended along the  $b$ -axis direction through amide  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen-bond interactions, giving one-dimensional ribbon structures. Weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions are also present in the structure.

## Related literature

For general background to the biological activity of similar substituted benzoic acids, see: Gediya *et al.* (2008). For applications of analogs of the title compound, see: Sobotka *et al.* (1991); Chernoiyanov *et al.* (1993, 1997). For graph-set analysis, see: Etter *et al.* (1990).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$   
 $M_r = 205.21$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$ 
 $a = 13.2429$  (14) Å  
 $b = 4.7704$  (5) Å  
 $c = 16.7983$  (18) Å

 $\beta = 111.227$  (2)°  
 $V = 989.21$  (18) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

 $\mu = 0.10$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  K  
 $0.31 \times 0.21 \times 0.17$  mm

### Data collection

 Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2003)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.789$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$ 

 5558 measured reflections  
 1934 independent reflections  
 1682 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$ 

### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.119$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 1934 reflections  
 145 parameters  
 1 restraint

 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.15$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>
**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.827 (18)	2.144 (19)	2.9273 (16)	158.2 (16)
$\text{O3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.87 (2)	1.80 (2)	2.6685 (15)	173 (3)
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.98	2.37	3.2034 (18)	142
$\text{C3}-\text{H3B}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.97	2.54	3.350 (2)	141

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

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2003); 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: ZS2222).

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## supporting information

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## 4-(Cyclopropanecarboxamido)benzoic acid

Zhong-Qiang Sun, Zhen-Ya Ding and Zhi-Yu Shao

### S1. Comment

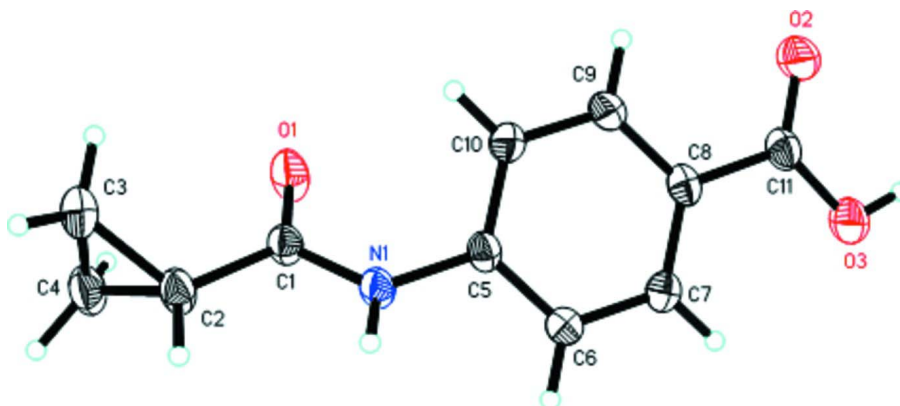
The title compound, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, has been of great interest for many years because it has different biological activities and been used as a ligand in the synthesis of various Cathepsin-S reversible inhibitor compounds (Gediya *et al.*, 2008). In order to obtain a new potentially active histone deacetylase inhibitor, the title compound was synthesized and its crystal structure is reported here. In this molecule (Fig. 1), the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the cyclopropane ring is 63.2 (1)°. In the crystal, molecules are linked through classic cyclic carboxylic acid O—H···O hydrogen-bonding interactions [graph set R<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>(8) (Etter *et al.*, 1990)] giving centrosymmetric dimers which are extended along *b* through amide N—H···O hydrogen-bonding interactions (Table 1), giving one-dimensional ribbon structures (Fig. 2). Present also in the structure are weak C—H···O interactions to both amide and carboxyl O-acceptors.

### S2. Experimental

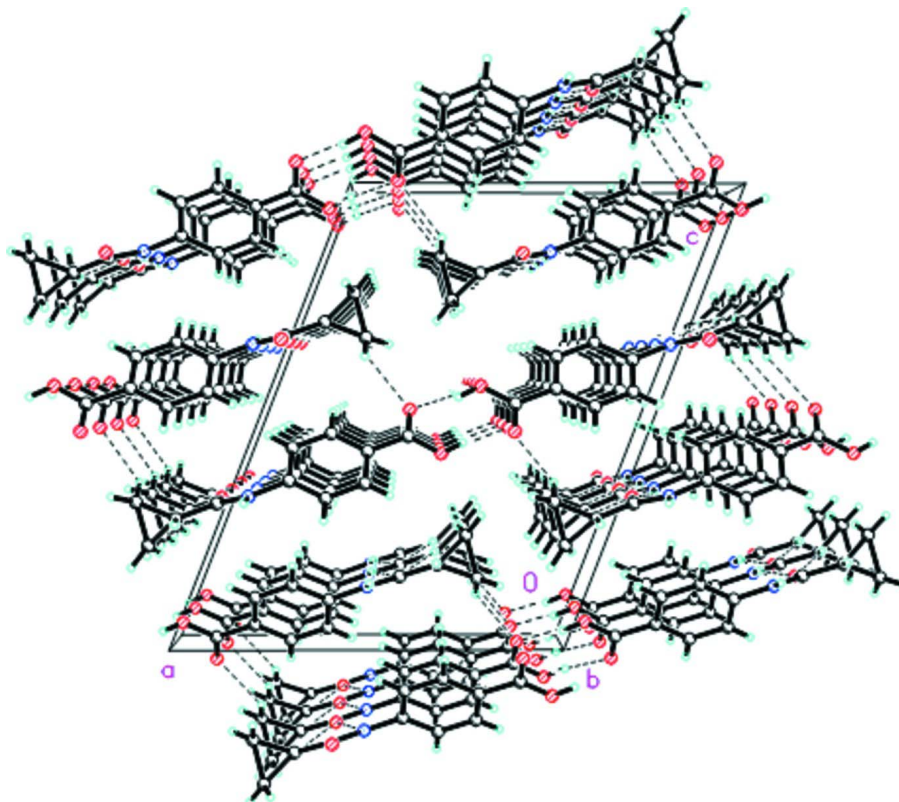
Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (500mg, 5.8 mmol) and N, N'- carbonyldiimidazole (1.035 g, 6.38 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (5ml) and the solution was stirred for 0.5h, then added dropwise into 5 ml of an acetonitrile solution of 4-aminobenzoic acid (1.59 g, 11.6 mmol). This solution was then added dropwise to 5 ml of a trifluoroacetic acid solution in acetonitrile (727 mg, 6.38 mmol) which was stirred for 1h. The resulting mixture was dried, then diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, then dried in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CH<sub>3</sub>OH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 5/95). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown in a dilute CH<sub>3</sub>OH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution at room temperature by slow evaporation.

### S3. Refinement

Hydrogen atoms on O and N were located in a difference-Fourier map and both coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters were refined. Other H-atoms were placed in idealized positions and allowed to ride on their respective parent atoms, with C—H = 0.93 Å (aromatic) or 0.97 or 0.98 Å (aliphatic) and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

**Figure 1**

A view of the title compound with the atom numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms are drawn at the 30% probability level.

**Figure 2**

The structure of the infinite one-dimensional ribbon structures, with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

#### 4-(Cyclopropanecarboxamido)benzoic acid

##### Crystal data

$C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$

$M_r = 205.21$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol:  $-P 2_1n$

$a = 13.2429 (14) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 4.7704 (5) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 16.7983 (18) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 111.227 (2)^\circ$

$V = 989.21 (18) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$   
 $F(000) = 432$   
 $D_x = 1.378 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$   
 Cell parameters from 2486 reflections

$\theta = 4.9\text{--}56.1^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$   
 Prismatic, colorless  
 $0.31 \times 0.21 \times 0.17 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector  
 diffractometer  
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 Graphite monochromator  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2003)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.789$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

5558 measured reflections  
 1934 independent reflections  
 1682 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.4^\circ$   
 $h = -16 \rightarrow 16$   
 $k = -5 \rightarrow 5$   
 $l = -20 \rightarrow 15$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.119$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 1934 reflections  
 145 parameters  
 1 restraint  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods  
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
 and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0639P)^2 + 0.2147P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.15 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick,  
 2008),  $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
 Extinction coefficient: 0.022 (4)

*Special details*

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.56625 (9)	0.5748 (2)	0.15289 (8)	0.0404 (3)
O1	0.49517 (9)	0.1514 (2)	0.16147 (9)	0.0605 (4)
O2	0.87070 (9)	-0.0148 (3)	-0.01839 (8)	0.0707 (4)
O3	0.98671 (9)	0.2842 (3)	0.06937 (8)	0.0647 (4)
C1	0.49424 (11)	0.4057 (3)	0.16928 (9)	0.0394 (3)
C2	0.41426 (12)	0.5484 (3)	0.19760 (11)	0.0498 (4)
H2	0.4217	0.7520	0.2053	0.060*
C3	0.30111 (13)	0.4331 (4)	0.16602 (12)	0.0649 (5)
H3A	0.2418	0.5656	0.1533	0.078*

H3B	0.2862	0.2707	0.1288	0.078*
C4	0.36945 (14)	0.3933 (4)	0.25499 (11)	0.0591 (5)
H4A	0.3969	0.2061	0.2730	0.071*
H4B	0.3524	0.5010	0.2975	0.071*
C5	0.64690 (10)	0.4785 (3)	0.12217 (8)	0.0361 (3)
C6	0.75069 (11)	0.5867 (3)	0.15619 (10)	0.0466 (4)
H6	0.7671	0.7235	0.1984	0.056*
C7	0.83018 (11)	0.4915 (3)	0.12747 (9)	0.0479 (4)
H7	0.8998	0.5649	0.1505	0.058*
C8	0.80668 (10)	0.2874 (3)	0.06466 (9)	0.0407 (3)
C9	0.70189 (11)	0.1846 (3)	0.02946 (9)	0.0471 (4)
H9	0.6850	0.0505	-0.0136	0.057*
C10	0.62238 (11)	0.2803 (3)	0.05789 (9)	0.0449 (4)
H10	0.5522	0.2111	0.0337	0.054*
C11	0.89105 (11)	0.1726 (3)	0.03496 (9)	0.0447 (4)
H1	0.5640 (13)	0.744 (4)	0.1630 (10)	0.049 (5)*
H3	1.0297 (19)	0.200 (5)	0.0483 (16)	0.110 (9)*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
N1	0.0449 (6)	0.0271 (6)	0.0596 (7)	0.0002 (5)	0.0314 (6)	-0.0046 (5)
O1	0.0739 (8)	0.0284 (5)	0.1042 (9)	0.0011 (5)	0.0621 (7)	-0.0012 (5)
O2	0.0470 (6)	0.0924 (10)	0.0813 (8)	-0.0001 (6)	0.0334 (6)	-0.0349 (7)
O3	0.0408 (6)	0.0872 (9)	0.0737 (8)	-0.0002 (6)	0.0300 (6)	-0.0204 (7)
C1	0.0437 (7)	0.0293 (7)	0.0531 (8)	0.0010 (5)	0.0270 (6)	-0.0004 (5)
C2	0.0569 (9)	0.0321 (7)	0.0781 (11)	-0.0027 (6)	0.0457 (8)	-0.0058 (7)
C3	0.0451 (8)	0.0789 (12)	0.0805 (12)	0.0013 (8)	0.0345 (8)	-0.0126 (10)
C4	0.0635 (10)	0.0607 (10)	0.0722 (11)	-0.0040 (8)	0.0474 (9)	-0.0034 (8)
C5	0.0384 (7)	0.0319 (6)	0.0445 (7)	0.0036 (5)	0.0226 (6)	0.0031 (5)
C6	0.0456 (8)	0.0478 (8)	0.0527 (8)	-0.0067 (6)	0.0252 (6)	-0.0136 (6)
C7	0.0357 (7)	0.0583 (9)	0.0534 (8)	-0.0053 (6)	0.0204 (6)	-0.0091 (7)
C8	0.0385 (7)	0.0473 (8)	0.0413 (7)	0.0064 (6)	0.0206 (6)	0.0030 (6)
C9	0.0435 (7)	0.0532 (9)	0.0499 (8)	-0.0001 (6)	0.0231 (6)	-0.0135 (7)
C10	0.0349 (7)	0.0503 (8)	0.0524 (8)	-0.0026 (6)	0.0193 (6)	-0.0098 (6)
C11	0.0391 (7)	0.0559 (9)	0.0434 (7)	0.0063 (6)	0.0199 (6)	0.0008 (7)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

N1—C1	1.3515 (17)	C4—H4A	0.9700
N1—C5	1.4202 (16)	C4—H4B	0.9700
N1—H1	0.827 (18)	C5—C10	1.3827 (19)
O1—C1	1.2208 (17)	C5—C6	1.3832 (19)
O2—C11	1.2249 (19)	C6—C7	1.3839 (19)
O3—C11	1.3007 (18)	C6—H6	0.9300
O3—H3	0.870 (17)	C7—C8	1.386 (2)
C1—C2	1.4753 (18)	C7—H7	0.9300
C2—C4	1.498 (2)	C8—C9	1.386 (2)

C2—C3	1.501 (2)	C8—C11	1.4834 (18)
C2—H2	0.9800	C9—C10	1.3817 (19)
C3—C4	1.452 (3)	C9—H9	0.9300
C3—H3A	0.9700	C10—H10	0.9300
C3—H3B	0.9700		
C1—N1—C5	124.04 (11)	C2—C4—H4B	117.7
C1—N1—H1	117.4 (11)	H4A—C4—H4B	114.8
C5—N1—H1	118.6 (11)	C10—C5—C6	119.67 (12)
C11—O3—H3	107.8 (18)	C10—C5—N1	120.68 (12)
O1—C1—N1	122.42 (12)	C6—C5—N1	119.65 (12)
O1—C1—C2	121.98 (12)	C5—C6—C7	120.07 (13)
N1—C1—C2	115.59 (12)	C5—C6—H6	120.0
C1—C2—C4	118.53 (13)	C7—C6—H6	120.0
C1—C2—C3	117.27 (13)	C6—C7—C8	120.44 (13)
C4—C2—C3	57.93 (11)	C6—C7—H7	119.8
C1—C2—H2	116.7	C8—C7—H7	119.8
C4—C2—H2	116.7	C7—C8—C9	119.16 (12)
C3—C2—H2	116.7	C7—C8—C11	121.77 (13)
C4—C3—C2	60.91 (11)	C9—C8—C11	119.06 (13)
C4—C3—H3A	117.7	C10—C9—C8	120.42 (13)
C2—C3—H3A	117.7	C10—C9—H9	119.8
C4—C3—H3B	117.7	C8—C9—H9	119.8
C2—C3—H3B	117.7	C9—C10—C5	120.19 (13)
H3A—C3—H3B	114.8	C9—C10—H10	119.9
C3—C4—C2	61.15 (11)	C5—C10—H10	119.9
C3—C4—H4A	117.7	O2—C11—O3	123.00 (13)
C2—C4—H4A	117.7	O2—C11—C8	121.50 (13)
C3—C4—H4B	117.7	O3—C11—C8	115.50 (13)
C5—N1—C1—O1	2.5 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-0.1 (2)
C5—N1—C1—C2	-177.69 (12)	C6—C7—C8—C9	1.6 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C4	28.8 (2)	C6—C7—C8—C11	-177.50 (14)
N1—C1—C2—C4	-150.99 (15)	C7—C8—C9—C10	-1.3 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C3	-37.6 (2)	C11—C8—C9—C10	177.75 (13)
N1—C1—C2—C3	142.56 (15)	C8—C9—C10—C5	-0.4 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	108.12 (16)	C6—C5—C10—C9	1.9 (2)
C1—C2—C4—C3	-105.96 (17)	N1—C5—C10—C9	-178.93 (14)
C1—N1—C5—C10	43.3 (2)	C7—C8—C11—O2	177.35 (16)
C1—N1—C5—C6	-137.46 (15)	C9—C8—C11—O2	-1.7 (2)
C10—C5—C6—C7	-1.6 (2)	C7—C8—C11—O3	-2.6 (2)
N1—C5—C6—C7	179.14 (13)	C9—C8—C11—O3	178.37 (13)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<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>
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.827 (18)	2.144 (19)	2.9273 (16)	158.2 (16)
O3—H3 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.87 (2)	1.80 (2)	2.6685 (15)	173 (3)

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C2—H2···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.98	2.37	3.2034 (18)	142
C3—H3B···O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.97	2.54	3.350 (2)	141

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