Acta Crystallographica Section E
Structure Reports Online
ISSN 1600-5368

5-Methoxy-2-benzofuran-1(3*H*)-one

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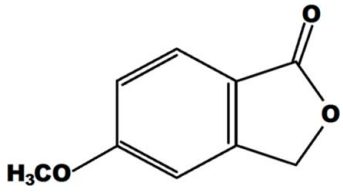
Received 16 October 2012; accepted 29 October 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.049; wR factor = 0.147; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6.

In the title compound, $C_9H_8O_3$, the molecular skeleton is almost planar, with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.010 (2) Å. In the crystal, weak C—H···O hydrogen bonds connect the molecules into a two-dimensional network parallel to the *ac* plane.

Related literature

For the biological activity of isobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one, see: Ma *et al.* (2012); Huang *et al.* (2012); Zhao *et al.* (2012); Arnone *et al.* (2002). For the synthesis, see: Zhang *et al.* (2009). For related structures, see: Sun *et al.* (2009); Mendenhall *et al.* (2003); Pereira *et al.* (2012).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_9H_8O_3$
M_r = 164.15
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
a = 8.1819 (9) Å
b = 10.4285 (18) Å
c = 9.2965 (9) Å
β = 99.962 (8)°
V = 781.26 (18) Å^3
Z = 4
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 0.11 mm^{-1}
T = 293 K
0.30 × 0.18 × 0.16 mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
14100 measured reflections
1587 independent reflections
1101 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.049

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.049
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.147
S = 1.06
1587 reflections
109 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.16 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.13 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C6—H6···O1^{i}	0.93	2.54	3.419 (2)	157
C8—H8A···O2^{ii}	0.97	2.52	3.372 (2)	146

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

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2000); cell refinement: *DENZO-SMN* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO-SMN*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

The authors thank Professor Dr Javier Ellena of the IFSC, USP, Brazil, for the X-ray data collection. This work was supported financially by CAPES, CNPq, FUNARBE and FAPEMIG. This work is also a collaboration research project of members of the Rede Mineira de Química (RQ - MG) also supported by FAPEMIG.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: ZS2239).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2012). E**68**, o3288 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812044789]

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S1. Comment

Isobenzofuran-1(*3H*)-ones (phthalides) are a class of heterocyclic compounds which occur in several natural products and have been investigated for several biological properties, such as antiplatelet (Ma *et al.*, 2012) and antioxidant activities (Huang *et al.*, 2012), inhibition of glutamate induced cytotoxicity in PC12 cells (Zhao *et al.*, 2012) and phytotoxicity (Arnone *et al.*, 2002). The title compound, $C_9H_8O_3$ was obtained as an intermediate in a synthetic route in the preparation of compounds endowed with phytotoxic activity and we report the crystal structure of it in a continuation of our work on the synthesis of phthalides (Pereira *et al.*, 2012).

The title molecule (Fig. 1) is essentially planar with a mean deviation of 0.010 (2) Å from the least squares plane traced by 12 non-H atoms. All bond distances and angles agree well with those reported in the related compounds (Sun *et al.*, 2009; Mendenhall *et al.*, 2003; Pereira *et al.*, 2012). In the crystal, molecules are linked *via* weak C6—H6···O1 hydrogen bonds (Table 1) forming chains along the *ac* plane. These layers are extended by C8—H8A···O2 hydrogen bonds into a two-dimensional network structure (Fig. 2).

S2. Experimental

Starting materials were commercially available from Sigma Aldrich (USA) and were used without further purification. 5-Methoxyisobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one was prepared as follows (Zhang *et al.*, 2009). A tube of 40 ml equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with palladium(II) acetate (67.3 mg, 0.30 mmol), potassium bicarbonate (750 mg, 7.50 mmol), 4-methoxybenzoic acid (456 mg, 3.00 mmol) and dibromomethane (12 ml). The tube was sealed with a teflon cap and the reaction mixture was stirred at 140 °C for 18 h. After this time, the mixture was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluted with hexane: ethyl acetate (2:1 *v*/*v*) to afford 5-methoxyisobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one in 33% yield (164 mg, 1.00 mmol). The crystals suitable for X-ray crystallographic analysis were obtained by slow evaporation from acetone solution at room temperature as a yellow solid; m.p. 113.4–114.7 °C. IR (selected bands, cm^{-1}): 3032, 2922, 2852, 1736, 1601, 1489, 1452, 1361, 1333, 1261, 1146, 1036, 986, 773. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 3.89 (s, 3H, H9), 5.25 (s, 2H, H8), 6.91 (d, 1H, J = 0.6 Hz, H6), 7.02 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.6 Hz, H4), 7.80 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, H3). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 56.1 (C9), 69.3 (C8), 106.2 (C6), 116.7 (C4), 118.2 (C2), 127.4 (C3), 149.6 (C7), 164.9 (C5), 171.1 (C1). HREIMS *m/z* (M+H^+): Calcd for $C_9H_8O_3$, 165.0552; found: 165.0606.

S3. Refinement

Hydrogen atoms were included in the refinement at calculated positions (C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å), with U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C) (aromatic and methylene) or 1.5U_{eq}(C)(methyl), using a riding-model approximation.

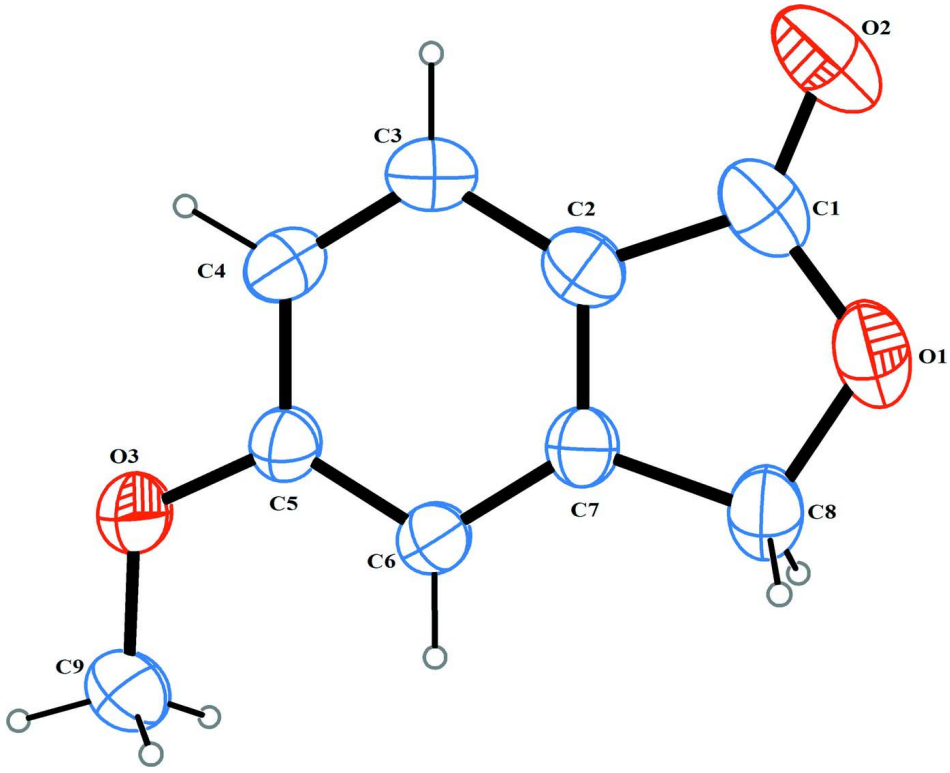

Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the atom labeling and displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

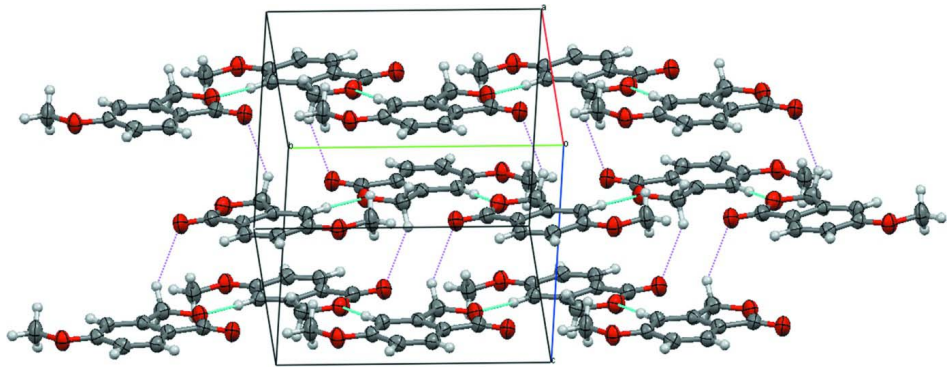

Figure 2

A packing diagram of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

5-Methoxy-2-benzofuran-1(3*H*)-one

Crystal data

$C_9H_8O_3$
M_r = 164.15
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
a = 8.1819 (9) Å
b = 10.4285 (18) Å
c = 9.2965 (9) Å
β = 99.962 (8)°
V = 781.26 (18) Å^3
Z = 4
$F(000)$ = 344
D_x = 1.396 Mg m^{-3}
Melting point = 386.4–386.7 K

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å
Cell parameters from 1685 reflections
θ = 3.2–26.4°
μ = 0.11 mm^{-1}
T = 293 K
Prism, yellow
0.30 × 0.18 × 0.16 mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
Radiation source: Enraf Nonius FR590 X-ray source
Graphite monochromator
Detector resolution: 9 pixels mm^{-1}
CCD rotation images, thick slices scans
14100 measured reflections
1587 independent reflections
1101 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.049
θ_{max} = 26.4°, θ_{min} = 3.2°
h = 0→10
k = 0→13
l = −11→11

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.049
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.147
S = 1.06
1587 reflections
109 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
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0818P)^2 + 0.0576P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.16 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.13 e 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	z	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
O3	0.37522 (15)	−0.24147 (11)	0.61307 (13)	0.0781 (4)
O1	0.05757 (18)	0.21719 (13)	0.30246 (15)	0.0903 (5)
C7	0.16866 (17)	0.02605 (15)	0.40441 (16)	0.0577 (4)
C5	0.32245 (19)	−0.12294 (14)	0.56458 (16)	0.0591 (4)
C3	0.3507 (2)	0.10279 (17)	0.61788 (19)	0.0691 (5)
H3	0.3971	0.17	0.6769	0.083*
C6	0.20840 (18)	−0.10008 (15)	0.43826 (16)	0.0578 (4)
H6	0.1609	−0.1669	0.3791	0.069*
O2	0.1929 (2)	0.35524 (13)	0.46580 (19)	0.1117 (6)
C4	0.39278 (19)	−0.02130 (16)	0.65283 (17)	0.0662 (4)
H4	0.4694	−0.0388	0.7367	0.079*
C2	0.2366 (2)	0.12584 (14)	0.49162 (18)	0.0631 (4)
C8	0.0518 (2)	0.07991 (17)	0.27798 (19)	0.0757 (5)

H8A	0.0874	0.0587	0.1866	0.091*
H8B	−0.0595	0.0471	0.2757	0.091*
C9	0.3066 (3)	−0.34911 (17)	0.5294 (2)	0.0956 (7)
H9A	0.3534	−0.4266	0.5748	0.143*
H9B	0.3318	−0.3432	0.4325	0.143*
H9C	0.1884	−0.3501	0.5244	0.143*
C1	0.1678 (3)	0.24532 (17)	0.4269 (2)	0.0804 (6)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O3	0.0902 (8)	0.0618 (7)	0.0735 (7)	0.0057 (6)	−0.0102 (6)	0.0080 (5)
O1	0.1053 (10)	0.0749 (9)	0.0911 (9)	0.0277 (7)	0.0182 (8)	0.0207 (7)
C7	0.0555 (8)	0.0608 (9)	0.0574 (8)	0.0033 (6)	0.0117 (6)	0.0053 (6)
C5	0.0602 (8)	0.0573 (10)	0.0576 (8)	0.0000 (6)	0.0046 (7)	0.0042 (6)
C3	0.0743 (10)	0.0658 (10)	0.0678 (10)	−0.0129 (8)	0.0144 (8)	−0.0104 (8)
C6	0.0582 (8)	0.0576 (9)	0.0555 (8)	−0.0025 (6)	0.0038 (6)	−0.0010 (6)
O2	0.1675 (16)	0.0565 (9)	0.1221 (12)	0.0114 (8)	0.0560 (12)	0.0022 (7)
C4	0.0636 (9)	0.0742 (11)	0.0575 (8)	−0.0091 (7)	0.0008 (7)	−0.0032 (7)
C2	0.0676 (9)	0.0564 (10)	0.0687 (10)	−0.0011 (6)	0.0210 (8)	−0.0008 (7)
C8	0.0778 (11)	0.0768 (12)	0.0706 (10)	0.0153 (9)	0.0074 (8)	0.0127 (8)
C9	0.1225 (17)	0.0552 (11)	0.0988 (14)	0.0070 (10)	−0.0099 (12)	−0.0016 (9)
C1	0.1003 (14)	0.0612 (11)	0.0877 (13)	0.0118 (9)	0.0391 (11)	0.0066 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

O3—C5	1.3603 (18)	C3—H3	0.93
O3—C9	1.425 (2)	C6—H6	0.93
O1—C1	1.370 (3)	O2—C1	1.209 (2)
O1—C8	1.449 (2)	C4—H4	0.93
C7—C2	1.376 (2)	C2—C1	1.454 (2)
C7—C6	1.378 (2)	C8—H8A	0.97
C7—C8	1.491 (2)	C8—H8B	0.97
C5—C6	1.388 (2)	C9—H9A	0.96
C5—C4	1.402 (2)	C9—H9B	0.96
C3—C4	1.364 (2)	C9—H9C	0.96
C3—C2	1.388 (2)		
C5—O3—C9	117.55 (14)	C7—C2—C1	108.43 (16)
C1—O1—C8	110.05 (13)	C3—C2—C1	130.82 (16)
C2—C7—C6	122.13 (14)	O1—C8—C7	104.45 (14)
C2—C7—C8	108.56 (14)	O1—C8—H8A	110.9
C6—C7—C8	129.31 (14)	C7—C8—H8A	110.9
O3—C5—C6	124.38 (14)	O1—C8—H8B	110.9
O3—C5—C4	114.75 (14)	C7—C8—H8B	110.9
C6—C5—C4	120.87 (15)	H8A—C8—H8B	108.9
C4—C3—C2	118.08 (15)	O3—C9—H9A	109.5
C4—C3—H3	121	O3—C9—H9B	109.5

C2—C3—H3	121	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C7—C6—C5	117.03 (14)	O3—C9—H9C	109.5
C7—C6—H6	121.5	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C5—C6—H6	121.5	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—C5	121.14 (15)	O2—C1—O1	120.56 (18)
C3—C4—H4	119.4	O2—C1—C2	131.0 (2)
C5—C4—H4	119.4	O1—C1—C2	108.49 (15)
C7—C2—C3	120.75 (15)		

C9—O3—C5—C6	−1.0 (2)	C8—C7—C2—C1	0.17 (17)
C9—O3—C5—C4	179.11 (15)	C4—C3—C2—C7	−0.2 (2)
C2—C7—C6—C5	−0.6 (2)	C4—C3—C2—C1	179.72 (15)
C8—C7—C6—C5	−179.90 (15)	C1—O1—C8—C7	1.42 (18)
O3—C5—C6—C7	−179.79 (13)	C2—C7—C8—O1	−0.95 (16)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.1 (2)	C6—C7—C8—O1	178.38 (14)
C2—C3—C4—C5	−0.3 (2)	C8—O1—C1—O2	178.93 (16)
O3—C5—C4—C3	−179.70 (13)	C8—O1—C1—C2	−1.36 (19)
C6—C5—C4—C3	0.4 (2)	C7—C2—C1—O2	−179.60 (18)
C6—C7—C2—C3	0.7 (2)	C3—C2—C1—O2	0.5 (3)
C8—C7—C2—C3	−179.91 (15)	C7—C2—C1—O1	0.73 (19)
C6—C7—C2—C1	−179.22 (13)	C3—C2—C1—O1	−179.17 (16)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
C6—H6···O1^{i}	0.93	2.54	3.419 (2)	157
C8—H8*A*···O2^{ii}	0.97	2.52	3.372 (2)	146

Symmetry codes: (i) −*x*, *y*−1/2, −*z*+1/2; (ii) *x*, −*y*+1/2, *z*−1/2.