

Received 29 July 2016  
Accepted 30 July 2016

Edited by M. Bolte, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt  
Germany

**Keywords:** crystal structure; fluorobenzylidene; sulfanylidenethiazolidin-4-one; hydrogen bonds.

CCDC reference: 1496946

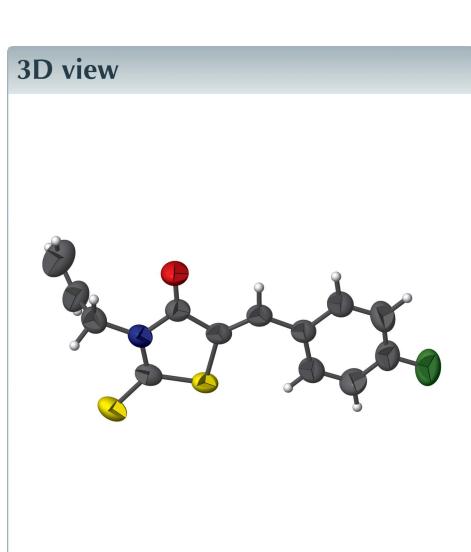
Structural data: full structural data are available from iucrdata.iucr.org

## (Z)-3-Allyl-5-(4-fluorobenzylidene)-2-sulfanylidene-thiazolidin-4-one

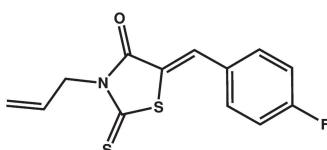
Rahhal El Ajlaoui,<sup>a\*</sup> Najat Belkhouya,<sup>a</sup> El Mostapha Rakib,<sup>a</sup> Souad Mojahidi,<sup>a</sup> Mohamed Saadi<sup>b</sup> and Lahcen El Ammari<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratoire de Chimie Organique et Analytique, Université Sultan Moulay Slimane, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, Béni-Mellal, BP 523, Morocco, and <sup>b</sup>Laboratoire de Chimie du Solide Appliquée, Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Avenue Ibn Battouta, BP 1014, Rabat, Morocco. \*Correspondence e-mail: r\_elajlaoui@yahoo.fr

In the title compound, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>10</sub>FNOS<sub>2</sub>, the sulfanylidenethiazolidine ring and the benzylidene ring are almost coplanar [dihedral angle between the two planes = 0.1 (2)°]. The mean plane through the allyl group is nearly perpendicular to the sulfanylidenethiazolidine ring, as indicated by the dihedral angle of 69.5 (5)° between them. In the crystal, molecules are linked together by weak C—H···O hydrogen bonds involving the same acceptor atom, forming dimers parallel to (1 $\bar{2}$ 2).



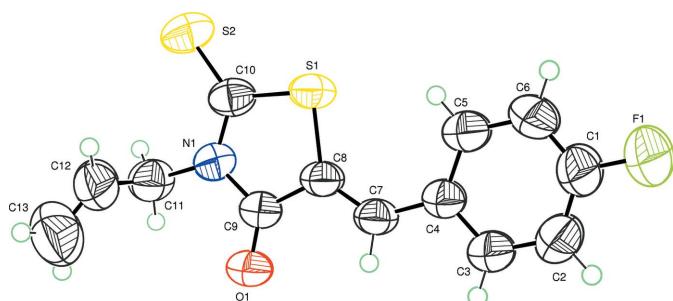
### Chemical scheme



### Structure description

5-Arylidene-2-sulfanylidene-1,3-thiazolidin-4-ones or 5-arylidene rhodanines are considered to be ‘privileged scaffolds’ in the medicinal chemistry community because they present bioactivity in a large range of derivatives (Mendgen *et al.*, 2012; Khazaei *et al.*, 2014; Coulibaly *et al.*, 2015; Tomasić & Masic *et al.*, 2009). For example, these small molecules have been known to possess a wide range of biological properties such as potent and selective inhibitors of the ‘atypical’ dual-specificity phosphatase (DSP) family member-JNK-stimulating phosphatase-1 (JSP-1) (Cutshall *et al.*, 2005), as aldose reductase inhibitors in diabetic peripheral neuropathy (Hotta *et al.*, 2006), and as DDX3 inhibitors for HIV replication (Maga *et al.*, 2008). The unusual biological activities displayed by many rhodanine-based molecules have made them attractive synthetic targets.

The molecule of the title compound is build up from a 4-fluorobenzylidene ring linked to a sulfanylidenethiazolidine ring which is attached to an allyl group as shown in Fig. 1. The 4-fluorobenzylidene and the sulfanylidenethiazolidine rings are virtually coplanar with a maximum deviation from the mean plane of 0.067 (3) Å for the C4 atom. The

**Figure 1**

Plot of the molecule of the title compound with the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are represented as small circles.

sulfanylidenethiazolidine ring makes a dihedral angle of 69.5 (5)° with the plane through the allyl group.

Structure cohesion is ensured by weak C3—H3···O1 and C7—H7···O1 hydrogen bonds, forming dimers parallel to (122) (see Fig. 2 and Table 1).

## Synthesis and crystallization

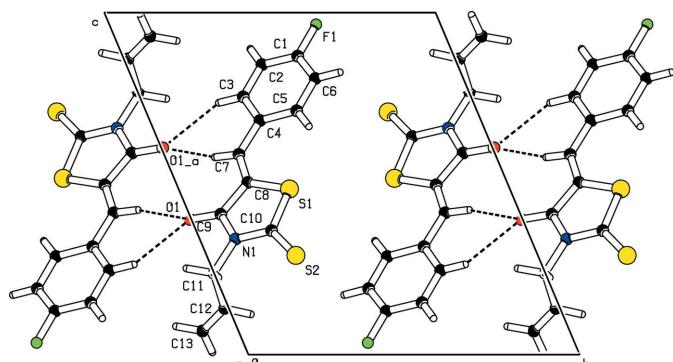
To a solution of 3-allylrhodanine (1.15 mmol, 0.2 g) in 10 ml of THF, (4-fluorobenzylidene)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrazolidin-2-ium-1-ide (1.38 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 8 h, monitored by TLC, the reaction completed and a yellow spot (TLC  $R_f$  = 0.3, using hexane/ethyl acetate 1:9) was generated cleanly. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (1:9) as eluent. The title compound was recrystallized from ethanol solution (yield 82%, m.p. 382 K).

## Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank the Unit of Support for Technical and Scientific Research (UATRS, CNRST) for the X-ray

**Figure 2**

Crystal packing for the title compound showing hydrogen bonds as dashed lines.

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , °).

$D\cdots H\cdots A$	$D\cdots H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\cdots H\cdots A$
C7—H7···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.57	3.442 (3)	157
C3—H3···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.55	3.407 (4)	154

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

**Table 2**  
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{FNOS}_2$
$M_r$	279.34
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
Temperature (K)	296
$a, b, c$ (Å)	4.7764 (10), 11.750 (3), 13.067 (3)
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ (°)	109.917 (10), 99.766 (11), 101.71 (1)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	652.0 (3)
$Z$	2
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.41
Crystal size (mm)	0.35 × 0.31 × 0.22
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker X8 APEX
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (SADABS; Krause <i>et al.</i> , 2015)
$T_{\min}, T_{\max}$	0.682, 0.745
No. of measured, independent and observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections	17965, 2861, 2035
$R_{\text{int}}$	0.037
(sin $\theta/\lambda$ ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.641
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.050, 0.148, 1.07
No. of reflections	2861
No. of parameters	163
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.54, -0.23

Computer programs: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2009), SHELXT (Sheldrick, 2015a), SHELXL2014 (Sheldrick, 2015b), ORTEPIII (Burnett & Johnson, 1996), ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 2012), PLATON (Spek, 2009) and publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

measurements and the University Sultan Moulay Slimane, Beni-Mellal, Morocco, for financial support.

## References

- Bruker (2009). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Burnett, M. N. & Johnson, C. K. (1996). ORTEPIII. Report ORNL-6895. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
- Coulibaly, W. K., Paquin, L., Bénie, A., Békro, Y.-A., Le Guével, R., Ravache, M., Corlu, A. & Bazureau, J. P. (2015). *Med. Chem. Res.* **24**, 1653–1661.
- Cutshall, N. S., O'Day, C. & Prezhdo, M. (2005). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **15**, 3374–3379.
- Farrugia, L. J. (2012). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **45**, 849–854.
- Hotta, N., Akanuma, Y., Kawamori, R., Matsuoka, K., Oka, Y., Shichiri, M., Toyota, T., Nakashima, M., Yoshimura, I., Sakamoto, N. & Shigeta, Y. (2006). *Diabetes Care*, **29**, 1538–1544.
- Khazaei, A., Veisi, H., Safaei, M. & Ahmadian, H. (2014). *J. Sulfur Chem.* **35**, 270–278.
- Krause, L., Herbst-Irmer, R., Sheldrick, G. M. & Stalke, D. (2015). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **48**, 3–10.
- Maga, G., Falchi, F., Garbelli, A., Belfiore, A., Witvrouw, M., Manetti, F. & Botta, M. (2008). *J. Med. Chem.* **51**, 6635–6638.

- Mendgen, T., Steuer, C. & Klein, C. D. (2012). *J. Med. Chem.* **55**, 743–753.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2015a). *Acta Cryst. A* **71**, 3–8.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2015b). *Acta Cryst. C* **71**, 3–8.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst. D* **65**, 148–155.
- Tomasić, T. & Masic, L. P. (2009). *Curr. Med. Chem.* **16**, 1596–1629.
- Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.

# full crystallographic data

*IUCrData* (2016). **1**, x161236 [doi:10.1107/S2414314616012360]

## (Z)-3-Allyl-5-(4-fluorobenzylidene)-2-sulfanylidenethiazolidin-4-one

Rahhal El Ajlaoui, Najat Belkhouya, El Mostapha Rakib, Souad Mojahidi, Mohamed Saadi and Lahcen El Ammari

### (Z)-3-Allyl-5-(4-fluorobenzylidene)-2-sulfanylidenethiazolidin-4-one

#### Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{10}FNOS_2$   
 $M_r = 279.34$   
Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 4.7764$  (10) Å  
 $b = 11.750$  (3) Å  
 $c = 13.067$  (3) Å  
 $\alpha = 109.917$  (10)°  
 $\beta = 99.766$  (11)°  
 $\gamma = 101.71$  (1)°  
 $V = 652.0$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$

$F(000) = 288$   
 $D_x = 1.423$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Melting point: 382 K  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 2861 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.0\text{--}27.1^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.41$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
Block, colourless  
 $0.35 \times 0.31 \times 0.22$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker X8 APEX  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Krause *et al.*, 2015)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.682$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.745$

17965 measured reflections  
2861 independent reflections  
2035 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.0^\circ$   
 $h = -6 \rightarrow 6$   
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 15$   
 $l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.050$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.148$   
 $S = 1.07$   
2861 reflections  
163 parameters  
0 restraints

Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0706P)^2 + 0.2274P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.54$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

#### 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.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3197 (8)	0.5284 (3)	0.8728 (3)	0.0779 (9)
C2	0.1461 (9)	0.4097 (3)	0.8479 (3)	0.0892 (10)
H2	0.0260	0.3950	0.8937	0.107*
C3	0.1524 (7)	0.3124 (3)	0.7538 (3)	0.0712 (8)
H3	0.0352	0.2313	0.7363	0.085*
C4	0.3302 (6)	0.3326 (2)	0.6844 (2)	0.0551 (6)
C5	0.4984 (7)	0.4560 (3)	0.7132 (3)	0.0751 (8)
H5	0.6170	0.4729	0.6676	0.090*
C6	0.4931 (8)	0.5531 (3)	0.8072 (3)	0.0825 (9)
H6	0.6075	0.6349	0.8255	0.099*
C7	0.3191 (6)	0.2259 (2)	0.5854 (2)	0.0555 (6)
H7	0.1924	0.1501	0.5771	0.067*
C8	0.4594 (5)	0.2170 (2)	0.5034 (2)	0.0541 (6)
C9	0.4088 (6)	0.0954 (2)	0.4106 (2)	0.0552 (6)
C10	0.7549 (5)	0.2276 (3)	0.3625 (2)	0.0572 (6)
C11	0.5746 (7)	-0.0010 (3)	0.2381 (3)	0.0695 (8)
H11A	0.5181	-0.0773	0.2521	0.083*
H11B	0.7706	0.0073	0.2253	0.083*
C12	0.3616 (9)	-0.0127 (3)	0.1352 (3)	0.0865 (10)
H12	0.3827	0.0586	0.1179	0.104*
C13	0.1561 (11)	-0.1087 (4)	0.0692 (4)	0.1183 (15)
H13A	0.1254	-0.1825	0.0826	0.142*
H13B	0.0348	-0.1060	0.0069	0.142*
N1	0.5847 (4)	0.1081 (2)	0.33787 (18)	0.0548 (5)
O1	0.2415 (5)	-0.00459 (18)	0.39528 (17)	0.0744 (6)
F1	0.3139 (6)	0.6243 (2)	0.9653 (2)	0.1186 (8)
S1	0.71039 (14)	0.33471 (6)	0.48434 (6)	0.0600 (2)
S2	0.97365 (17)	0.26959 (8)	0.29023 (8)	0.0789 (3)

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.098 (2)	0.0623 (18)	0.078 (2)	0.0303 (17)	0.0374 (18)	0.0207 (16)
C2	0.113 (3)	0.075 (2)	0.088 (2)	0.0225 (19)	0.058 (2)	0.0293 (18)
C3	0.0802 (19)	0.0576 (16)	0.0754 (19)	0.0085 (14)	0.0317 (16)	0.0262 (14)
C4	0.0559 (14)	0.0505 (13)	0.0600 (15)	0.0112 (11)	0.0151 (11)	0.0248 (12)
C5	0.085 (2)	0.0580 (17)	0.082 (2)	0.0083 (14)	0.0378 (17)	0.0262 (15)
C6	0.100 (2)	0.0478 (16)	0.093 (2)	0.0098 (15)	0.038 (2)	0.0194 (15)
C7	0.0557 (14)	0.0472 (13)	0.0619 (15)	0.0057 (11)	0.0148 (12)	0.0245 (12)
C8	0.0519 (13)	0.0492 (13)	0.0603 (15)	0.0050 (10)	0.0120 (11)	0.0265 (12)
C9	0.0553 (14)	0.0487 (13)	0.0597 (15)	0.0081 (11)	0.0154 (12)	0.0221 (12)
C10	0.0454 (13)	0.0613 (15)	0.0719 (17)	0.0140 (11)	0.0146 (11)	0.0351 (13)
C11	0.0727 (18)	0.0614 (17)	0.080 (2)	0.0218 (14)	0.0346 (16)	0.0255 (15)
C12	0.115 (3)	0.067 (2)	0.068 (2)	0.0179 (19)	0.0249 (19)	0.0192 (16)
C13	0.154 (4)	0.088 (3)	0.092 (3)	0.031 (3)	0.015 (3)	0.020 (2)

N1	0.0520 (11)	0.0556 (12)	0.0603 (13)	0.0130 (9)	0.0187 (10)	0.0261 (10)
O1	0.0830 (13)	0.0523 (11)	0.0776 (13)	-0.0033 (9)	0.0305 (11)	0.0210 (9)
F1	0.168 (2)	0.0730 (13)	0.1117 (17)	0.0337 (13)	0.0750 (16)	0.0134 (11)
S1	0.0534 (4)	0.0515 (4)	0.0731 (5)	0.0033 (3)	0.0190 (3)	0.0271 (3)
S2	0.0669 (5)	0.0865 (6)	0.0954 (6)	0.0129 (4)	0.0382 (4)	0.0469 (5)

*Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )*

C1—C6	1.348 (5)	C8—S1	1.754 (2)
C1—F1	1.351 (3)	C9—O1	1.210 (3)
C1—C2	1.367 (5)	C9—N1	1.395 (3)
C2—C3	1.374 (4)	C10—N1	1.370 (3)
C2—H2	0.9300	C10—S2	1.634 (3)
C3—C4	1.388 (4)	C10—S1	1.738 (3)
C3—H3	0.9300	C11—N1	1.470 (3)
C4—C5	1.394 (4)	C11—C12	1.488 (5)
C4—C7	1.446 (4)	C11—H11A	0.9700
C5—C6	1.371 (4)	C11—H11B	0.9700
C5—H5	0.9300	C12—C13	1.257 (5)
C6—H6	0.9300	C12—H12	0.9300
C7—C8	1.343 (4)	C13—H13A	0.9300
C7—H7	0.9300	C13—H13B	0.9300
C8—C9	1.466 (4)		
C6—C1—F1	119.0 (3)	C9—C8—S1	109.58 (18)
C6—C1—C2	122.1 (3)	O1—C9—N1	122.3 (2)
F1—C1—C2	118.9 (3)	O1—C9—C8	127.1 (2)
C1—C2—C3	118.8 (3)	N1—C9—C8	110.6 (2)
C1—C2—H2	120.6	N1—C10—S2	126.4 (2)
C3—C2—H2	120.6	N1—C10—S1	110.99 (19)
C2—C3—C4	121.4 (3)	S2—C10—S1	122.59 (16)
C2—C3—H3	119.3	N1—C11—C12	112.2 (2)
C4—C3—H3	119.3	N1—C11—H11A	109.2
C3—C4—C5	117.1 (3)	C12—C11—H11A	109.2
C3—C4—C7	118.1 (2)	N1—C11—H11B	109.2
C5—C4—C7	124.7 (2)	C12—C11—H11B	109.2
C6—C5—C4	121.5 (3)	H11A—C11—H11B	107.9
C6—C5—H5	119.2	C13—C12—C11	126.9 (4)
C4—C5—H5	119.2	C13—C12—H12	116.6
C1—C6—C5	119.1 (3)	C11—C12—H12	116.6
C1—C6—H6	120.5	C12—C13—H13A	120.0
C5—C6—H6	120.5	C12—C13—H13B	120.0
C8—C7—C4	131.4 (2)	H13A—C13—H13B	120.0
C8—C7—H7	114.3	C10—N1—C9	116.2 (2)
C4—C7—H7	114.3	C10—N1—C11	122.7 (2)
C7—C8—C9	120.7 (2)	C9—N1—C11	121.0 (2)
C7—C8—S1	129.7 (2)	C10—S1—C8	92.50 (12)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C7—H7···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.57	3.442 (3)	157
C3—H3···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.55	3.407 (4)	154

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