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2-Amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole-octanedioic acid (2/1)

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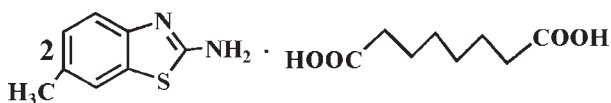
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.033; wR factor = 0.098; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6.

Cocrystallization of 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole with octanedioic acid in a mixed methanol–water medium afforded the title 2:1 cocrystal, $2\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$. The octanedioic acid molecule is located on an inversion centre. In the crystal, intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds connect the components into a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For molecular self-assembly and its application in crystal engineering, see: Yang *et al.* (2007); Hunter (1993); Zhao *et al.* (2007). For the structures and properties of metal complexes and co-crystals with aminobenzothiazole and its derivatives, see: Shi *et al.* (2009); Lynch *et al.* (1999); Chen *et al.* (2008); Zhang *et al.* (2009). For the structure and performance of octanedioic acid-based metal complexes and co-crystals, see: Geraghty *et al.* (1999); McCann *et al.* (1995); Peral *et al.* (2001).



Experimental

Crystal data

$2\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 502.64$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 12.4372$ (12) Å
 $b = 7.9165$ (8) Å
 $c = 16.6061$ (12) Å
 $\beta = 127.992$ (5)°

$V = 1288.6$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.24$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.18$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.942$, $T_{\max} = 0.958$
 6745 measured reflections
 2271 independent reflections
 1767 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.019$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.098$
 $S = 1.05$
 2271 reflections
 156 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.16$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{O2}-\text{H2} \cdots \text{N1}$	0.82	1.79	2.5973 (19)	169
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B} \cdots \text{O1}^i$	0.86	2.10	2.922 (2)	159
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{O1}$	0.86	2.19	3.009 (2)	160

Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{5}{2}$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); 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) and DIAMOND (Brandenburg & Berndt, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT5102).

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2-Amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole–octanedioic acid (2/1)**Yao-Geng Wang****S1. Comment**

Nowadays, molecular self-assembly driven by popular coordination bonds and weak intermolecular non-covalent interactions (hydrogen-bonding, $\pi\cdots\pi$ stack, electrostatic interactions and so on), has been attracting more and more interest in biochemistry, life science and new material fields (Hunter, 1993; Yang *et al.*, 2007; Zhao *et al.*, 2007). In this regard, aminobenzothiazole and its various derivatives have been becoming one of the excellent building blocks with multiple hydrogen-bonding and metal ion binding sites and have been extensively applied in new materials, biochemistry and agriculture chemistry, due to the lower toxicity, high biological activity and excellent chemical reactivity (Shi *et al.*, 2009; Lynch *et al.*, 1999; Chen *et al.*, 2008; Zhang *et al.*, 2009). On the other hand, the long octanedioic acid with variable deprotonated form and flexible aliphatic chain has also exhibited novel functions in the fields of metal complexes and molecular co-crystals (McCann *et al.* 1995; Peral *et al.* 2001; Geraghty *et al.* 1999).

Herein, as a continuation of molecular assembly behavior in the solid state, the rigid 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole and flexible octanedioic acid were selected as building blocks to cocrystallize. Consequently, an intermolecular hydrogen bonded adduct, (**I**), was obtained in the mixed methanol-water medium, exhibiting three-dimensional network by intermolecular hydrogen-bonding interactions.

As shown in Fig. 1, the asymmetric unit of (**I**) contains one neutral 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole molecule with no crystallographically imposed symmetry and half a octanedioic acid located on a centre of inversion. Obviously, no proton transfer was observed for the neutral cocrystal, which is different from the 2-aminobenzothiazolium 2,4-dicarboxybenzoate monohydrate (Zhang *et al.*, 2009). The exocyclic amino group of 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole is roughly coplanar with the benzothiazole ring. Similarly, the carboxylic residues of octanedioic acid are also coplanar with their long aliphatic chain. In the packing structure of **I**, two pairs of the intermolecular O2—H2 \cdots N1 and N2—H2A \cdots O1 hydrogen-bonding interactions (Table 1) connect the two 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole molecules and one octanedioic acid into a trimer. Furthermore, the adjacent trimers are hydrogen-bonded together by N2—H2B \cdots O1 to generate a three dimensional network.

S2. Experimental

2-Amino-6-methylbenzothiazole (16.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) and octanedioic acid (17.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) were dissolved in a mixed methanol-water solution (1:1, 10 ml). The resulting mixture was stirring for one hour and filtered. The colorless filtrate was left to stand at room temperature. The colorless block-shaped crystals suitable for *x*-ray diffraction were isolated by slow evaporation of the solvent in one week (yield: 30.0% based on 2-amino-6-methylbenzothiazole). Analysis calculated for C₄₈H₆₀N₈O₈S₄: C 57.35, H 6.02, N 11.15%; found: C 57.55, H 6.00, N 11.48%.

S3. Refinement

H-atoms were located in difference maps, but were subsequently placed in calculated positions and treated as riding, with C–H = 0.93 (aromatic) or 0.96 (methyl and methylene) Å, O–H = 0.82 Å, and N–H = 0.86 Å. All H atoms were allocated displacement parameters related to those of their parent atoms [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C, N, O})$ or $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$].

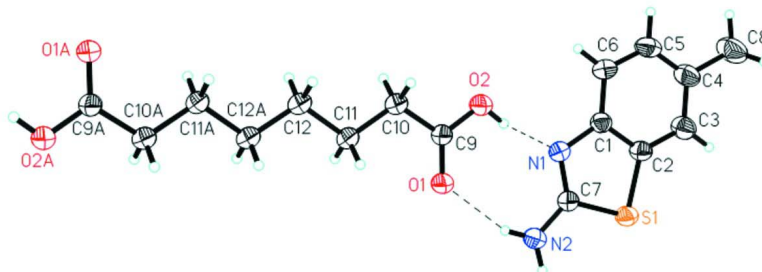


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. The dashed lines indicate intermolecular hydrogen bonds. Symmetry code: (A) $1 - x, 2 - y, 2 - z$.

2-Amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole-octanedioic acid (2/1)

Crystal data

 $2\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 502.64$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 12.4372(12) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 7.9165(8) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 16.6061(12) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 127.992(5)^\circ$
 $V = 1288.6(2) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 2$
 $F(000) = 532$
 $D_x = 1.295 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2130 reflections

 $\theta = 2.5\text{--}24.4^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.24 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$

Block, colourless

 $0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.942, T_{\text{max}} = 0.958$

6745 measured reflections

2271 independent reflections

1767 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.019$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.1^\circ$
 $h = -14 \rightarrow 13$
 $k = -7 \rightarrow 9$
 $l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.098$
 $S = 1.05$

2271 reflections

156 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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0501P)^2 + 0.215P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.27303 (5)	-0.11551 (6)	1.15536 (3)	0.06084 (19)
O1	0.41522 (14)	0.48915 (16)	1.10448 (9)	0.0707 (4)
O2	0.24755 (15)	0.39416 (17)	0.95120 (9)	0.0743 (4)
H2	0.2495	0.3168	0.9849	0.111*
N1	0.23024 (15)	0.12817 (17)	1.03421 (11)	0.0561 (4)
N2	0.40617 (17)	0.1802 (2)	1.20575 (12)	0.0760 (5)
H2A	0.4222	0.2778	1.1924	0.091*
H2B	0.4541	0.1450	1.2679	0.091*
C1	0.13613 (17)	0.0017 (2)	0.97271 (13)	0.0517 (4)
C2	0.14393 (17)	-0.1411 (2)	1.02435 (13)	0.0534 (4)
C3	0.0586 (2)	-0.2780 (3)	0.97316 (14)	0.0700 (6)
H3	0.0656	-0.3730	1.0090	0.084*
C4	-0.0376 (2)	-0.2717 (3)	0.86769 (15)	0.0711 (6)
C5	-0.0446 (2)	-0.1297 (3)	0.81731 (15)	0.0716 (6)
H5	-0.1090	-0.1260	0.7465	0.086*
C6	0.03990 (19)	0.0074 (3)	0.86719 (13)	0.0656 (5)
H6	0.0325	0.1020	0.8308	0.079*
C7	0.30726 (18)	0.0837 (2)	1.13027 (13)	0.0541 (4)
C8	-0.1328 (3)	-0.4193 (4)	0.81008 (19)	0.1066 (9)
H8A	-0.1898	-0.3967	0.7381	0.160*
H8B	-0.1888	-0.4354	0.8311	0.160*
H8C	-0.0803	-0.5196	0.8246	0.160*
C9	0.33968 (18)	0.5053 (2)	1.01209 (13)	0.0537 (4)
C10	0.34445 (19)	0.6517 (2)	0.95779 (13)	0.0570 (5)
H10A	0.2554	0.7052	0.9163	0.068*
H10B	0.3616	0.6092	0.9118	0.068*
C11	0.45049 (18)	0.7847 (2)	1.02578 (12)	0.0541 (4)
H11A	0.5402	0.7330	1.0659	0.065*
H11B	0.4351	0.8265	1.0728	0.065*
C12	0.44826 (18)	0.9325 (2)	0.96670 (13)	0.0564 (4)

H12A	0.4649	0.8906	0.9204	0.068*
H12B	0.3580	0.9825	0.9257	0.068*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0674 (3)	0.0618 (3)	0.0453 (3)	-0.0065 (2)	0.0307 (2)	0.0036 (2)
O1	0.0878 (9)	0.0557 (8)	0.0427 (7)	-0.0119 (7)	0.0270 (7)	0.0017 (6)
O2	0.0888 (10)	0.0590 (9)	0.0466 (7)	-0.0179 (7)	0.0274 (7)	0.0011 (6)
N1	0.0597 (9)	0.0503 (9)	0.0469 (8)	0.0005 (7)	0.0272 (7)	0.0031 (7)
N2	0.0856 (12)	0.0609 (10)	0.0485 (9)	-0.0145 (9)	0.0246 (9)	-0.0005 (8)
C1	0.0489 (9)	0.0540 (10)	0.0480 (9)	0.0032 (8)	0.0276 (8)	0.0002 (8)
C2	0.0515 (10)	0.0613 (11)	0.0464 (9)	-0.0034 (8)	0.0296 (8)	0.0004 (8)
C3	0.0740 (13)	0.0726 (14)	0.0621 (12)	-0.0200 (11)	0.0413 (11)	-0.0048 (10)
C4	0.0610 (12)	0.0830 (15)	0.0565 (11)	-0.0164 (11)	0.0296 (10)	-0.0111 (11)
C5	0.0592 (12)	0.0876 (16)	0.0461 (10)	-0.0005 (11)	0.0215 (9)	-0.0039 (11)
C6	0.0621 (11)	0.0698 (13)	0.0470 (10)	0.0057 (10)	0.0245 (9)	0.0068 (9)
C7	0.0588 (10)	0.0519 (10)	0.0460 (9)	0.0016 (8)	0.0294 (9)	0.0009 (8)
C8	0.0974 (18)	0.117 (2)	0.0769 (16)	-0.0487 (16)	0.0392 (14)	-0.0237 (15)
C9	0.0618 (11)	0.0464 (10)	0.0449 (10)	0.0025 (8)	0.0288 (9)	0.0002 (8)
C10	0.0641 (11)	0.0534 (10)	0.0465 (9)	0.0020 (9)	0.0304 (9)	0.0046 (8)
C11	0.0611 (11)	0.0489 (10)	0.0479 (9)	0.0039 (8)	0.0313 (9)	0.0055 (8)
C12	0.0618 (11)	0.0547 (10)	0.0475 (9)	0.0039 (8)	0.0310 (9)	0.0085 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—C2	1.7469 (18)	C5—C6	1.377 (3)
S1—C7	1.7491 (19)	C5—H5	0.9300
O1—C9	1.2159 (19)	C6—H6	0.9300
O2—C9	1.297 (2)	C8—H8A	0.9600
O2—H2	0.8200	C8—H8B	0.9600
N1—C7	1.306 (2)	C8—H8C	0.9600
N1—C1	1.394 (2)	C9—C10	1.492 (2)
N2—C7	1.331 (2)	C10—C11	1.513 (2)
N2—H2A	0.8599	C10—H10A	0.9700
N2—H2B	0.8601	C10—H10B	0.9700
C1—C2	1.386 (2)	C11—C12	1.516 (2)
C1—C6	1.387 (2)	C11—H11A	0.9700
C2—C3	1.383 (3)	C11—H11B	0.9700
C3—C4	1.386 (3)	C12—C12 ⁱ	1.507 (4)
C3—H3	0.9300	C12—H12A	0.9700
C4—C5	1.371 (3)	C12—H12B	0.9700
C4—C8	1.513 (3)		
C2—S1—C7	88.84 (8)	C4—C8—H8A	109.5
C9—O2—H2	109.5	C4—C8—H8B	109.5
C7—N1—C1	110.78 (15)	H8A—C8—H8B	109.5
C7—N2—H2A	120.0	C4—C8—H8C	109.5

C7—N2—H2B	120.0	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
H2A—N2—H2B	120.0	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C2—C1—C6	119.08 (17)	O1—C9—O2	122.54 (16)
C2—C1—N1	115.16 (15)	O1—C9—C10	123.85 (16)
C6—C1—N1	125.76 (17)	O2—C9—C10	113.60 (15)
C3—C2—C1	121.59 (17)	C9—C10—C11	115.48 (14)
C3—C2—S1	128.73 (15)	C9—C10—H10A	108.4
C1—C2—S1	109.67 (13)	C11—C10—H10A	108.4
C2—C3—C4	119.16 (19)	C9—C10—H10B	108.4
C2—C3—H3	120.4	C11—C10—H10B	108.4
C4—C3—H3	120.4	H10A—C10—H10B	107.5
C5—C4—C3	118.79 (19)	C10—C11—C12	113.19 (14)
C5—C4—C8	121.09 (19)	C10—C11—H11A	108.9
C3—C4—C8	120.1 (2)	C12—C11—H11A	108.9
C4—C5—C6	122.73 (18)	C10—C11—H11B	108.9
C4—C5—H5	118.6	C12—C11—H11B	108.9
C6—C5—H5	118.6	H11A—C11—H11B	107.8
C5—C6—C1	118.65 (19)	C12 ⁱ —C12—C11	113.92 (17)
C5—C6—H6	120.7	C12 ⁱ —C12—H12A	108.8
C1—C6—H6	120.7	C11—C12—H12A	108.8
N1—C7—N2	123.60 (17)	C12 ⁱ —C12—H12B	108.8
N1—C7—S1	115.54 (13)	C11—C12—H12B	108.8
N2—C7—S1	120.86 (14)	H12A—C12—H12B	107.7
C7—N1—C1—C2	-0.4 (2)	C8—C4—C5—C6	179.7 (2)
C7—N1—C1—C6	-179.52 (17)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.1 (3)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.3 (3)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.2 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-178.90 (17)	N1—C1—C6—C5	178.93 (18)
C6—C1—C2—S1	179.83 (14)	C1—N1—C7—N2	179.78 (17)
N1—C1—C2—S1	0.64 (19)	C1—N1—C7—S1	0.0 (2)
C7—S1—C2—C3	178.97 (19)	C2—S1—C7—N1	0.34 (15)
C7—S1—C2—C1	-0.53 (13)	C2—S1—C7—N2	-179.49 (17)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.4 (3)	O1—C9—C10—C11	-0.7 (3)
S1—C2—C3—C4	-179.81 (16)	O2—C9—C10—C11	-179.99 (16)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.3 (3)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-178.51 (16)
C2—C3—C4—C8	-179.5 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C12 ⁱ	179.07 (19)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.2 (3)		

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1, -y+2, -z+2$.*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>
O2—H2...N1	0.82	1.79	2.5973 (19)	169
N2—H2B...O1 ⁱⁱ	0.86	2.10	2.922 (2)	159
N2—H2A...O1	0.86	2.19	3.009 (2)	160

Symmetry code: (ii) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+5/2$.