

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Dimethyl *cis*-4-hydroxymethylpiperidine-2,6-dicarboxylate

Jens Hartung,* Georg Stapf and Uwe Bergsträsser

 Fachbereich Chemie, Organische Chemie, Technische Universität Kaiserslautern,
 Erwin-Schrödinger-Strasse, D-67663 Kaiserslautern, Germany
 Correspondence e-mail: hartung@chemie.uni-kl.de

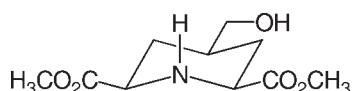
Received 13 January 2010; accepted 23 March 2010

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å;
 R factor = 0.044; wR factor = 0.146; data-to-parameter ratio = 23.8.

The heterocyclic core of the title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_5$, adopts a chair conformation with its three C substituents positioned equatorially. In the crystal, intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds between neighbouring molecules lead to chains along b . These chains are connected by hydrophobic interactions, forming infinite layers and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ contacts between molecules of adjacent layers give rise to a three-dimensional structure.

Related literature

For structures of related N -heterocyclic compounds, see: Parkin *et al.* (2004). For the synthetic procedure, see: Tang *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_5$
 $M_r = 231.25$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 9.1403$ (4) Å

$b = 7.9153$ (3) Å
 $c = 16.0199$ (6) Å
 $\beta = 90.503$ (4)°
 $V = 1158.97$ (8) Å³

$Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹

$T = 150$ K
 $0.35 \times 0.25 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur
 diffractometer with a Sapphire
 CCD detector
 9123 measured reflections

3542 independent reflections
 1862 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.146$
 $S = 0.89$
 3542 reflections
 149 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of
 independent and constrained
 refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.41$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.40$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O91}-\text{H91}\cdots\text{N1}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	2.07	2.883 (2)	171
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{ii}}$	0.98 (2)	2.19 (2)	3.144 (2)	165 (2)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2007); cell refinement: *CrysAlis CCD*; data reduction: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2007); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

This work was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (grant Ha1705/8-2).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: IM2176).

References

- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
 Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
 Oxford Diffraction (2007). *CrysAlis CCD* and *CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Abingdon, England.
 Parkin, A., Oswald, I. D. H. & Parsons, S. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **B60**, 219–227.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
 Tang, R.-R., Zaho, Q., Yan, Z.-E. & Luo, Y.-M. (2006). *Synth. Commun.* **36**, 2027–2034.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o1013 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810010925]

Dimethyl *cis*-4-hydroxymethylpiperidine-2,6-dicarboxylate

Jens Hartung, Georg Stapf and Uwe Bergsträsser

S1. Comment

The all-*cis*-isomer of 4-(hydroxymethyl)-piperidine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester, (I), represents a potential tridentate ONO-donor ligand for development of a new generation of solid phase-bound oxidation catalysts. Its three C substituents were equatorially attached to piperidine adopting a ¹C₄-chair conformation (Figure 1). A quartett structure ($J = 12.4$ Hz) in the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrum for axially connected protons to C3 and C5 provided evidence that this arrangement corresponded to the most significantly populated conformer of (I) in solution (CDCl₃, 298 K). The amino H-atom was found in axial position. The arrangement that is thermodynamically favored, i.e. equatorial NH positioning, was reported for the crystal structure of piperidine and its structurally closely related derivatives morpholine and piperazine (Parkin *et al.*, 2004).

Intermolecular O—H⋯N bridges between proximate molecules lead to chains along *b*. The chains are additionally connected by hydrophobic interactions to form layers. N—H⋯O=C contacts between molecules of adjacent layers give rise to a three dimensional structure (Figure 2).

S2. Experimental

Pd/C [200 mg, 10 % (w/w)] was added to a solution of dimethyl 4-(hydroxymethyl)-pyridine-2,5-dicarboxylate (400 mg, 1.78 mmol; Tang *et al.*, 2006) in AcOEt (100 ml). The mixture was transferred into a hydrogenating apparatus and stirred at a pressure of 3.5 bar for 14 h at 298 K in an atmosphere of H₂. The hydrogen pressure constantly decreased until a constant value of 2.4 bar was reached when the reaction stopped. The reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The remaining oil was covered with a layer of AcOEt (5 ml) and allowed to rest for 1 h at 277 K. Colorless crystals that deposited were collected by filtration. Yield: 139 mg (34 %); mp 372 K. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ_H p.p.m.): 1.15 (*q*, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.78 (*m*, 1H), 2.13 (*d*, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.43 (*dd*, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (*d*, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.74 (*s*, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ_C p.p.m.): 31.7, 38.7, 52.1, 57.9, 67.4, 172.7. Analytical data calculated for all-*cis*-4-(hydroxymethyl)-piperidine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester: C, 51.94; H, 7.41; N, 6.06; found: C, 52.34; H, 7.46; N, 6.02.

S3. Refinement

The hydrogen bonded to N1 was refined freely. The hydrogen bonded to O91 was positioned as idealized OH group with C—O—H angle tetrahedral and as riding atom with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5$ times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O91})$. All other H Atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding atoms (C—H = 0.97–0.98 Å), with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ or 1.5 times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

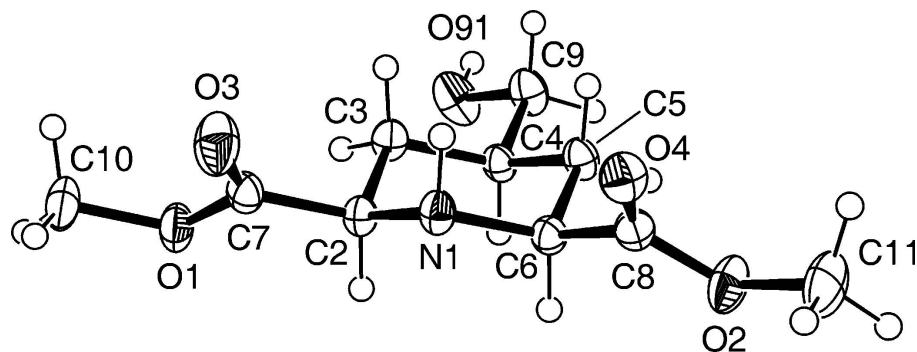


Figure 1

View of (I) (50% probability displacement ellipsoids)

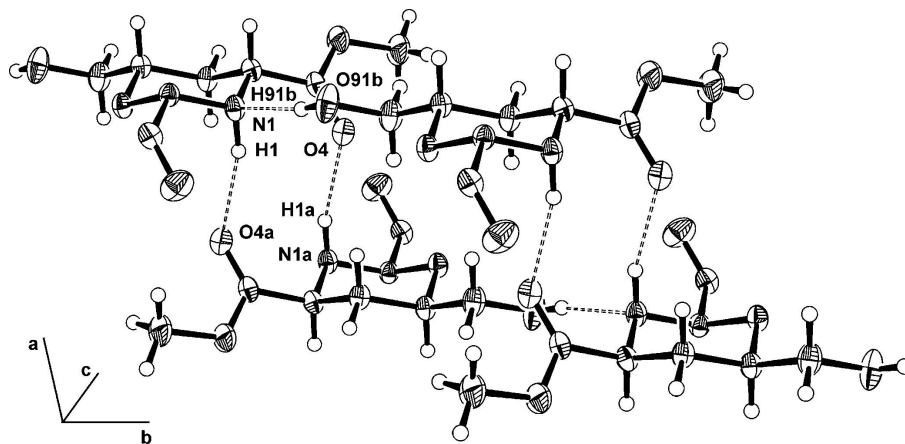


Figure 2

Three dimensional structure of (I) in the solid state with intermolecular O–H...N bridges and N–H...O=C contacts (50% probability displacement ellipsoids for all non H-atoms).

Dimethyl *cis*-4-hydroxymethylpiperidine-2,6-dicarboxylate

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{17}NO_5$

$M_r = 231.25$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P 2_1/c$

$a = 9.1403(4) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 7.9153(3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 16.0199(6) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 90.503(4)^\circ$

$V = 1158.97(8) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 496$

$D_x = 1.325 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2439 reflections

$\theta = 3.6\text{--}31.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 150 \text{ K}$

Prism, colourless

$0.35 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur

diffractometer with a Sapphire CCD detector

Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: $16.1399 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$

Rotation method data acquisition using ω and ϕ scans

9123 measured reflections

3542 independent reflections

1862 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$

$\theta_{\max} = 31.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.6^\circ$
 $h = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
 $l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.146$
 $S = 0.89$
 3542 reflections
 149 parameters
 0 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0827P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.40 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.74419 (16)	0.02707 (16)	0.01230 (8)	0.0237 (3)
C2	0.64855 (17)	0.13614 (18)	0.06151 (9)	0.0220 (3)
H2	0.5507	0.133	0.0361	0.026*
O4	0.94904 (13)	-0.11150 (15)	-0.09219 (7)	0.0312 (3)
C8	0.85668 (18)	-0.01946 (19)	-0.12238 (10)	0.0249 (3)
C7	0.63717 (18)	0.0686 (2)	0.14932 (9)	0.0255 (3)
O1	0.51869 (14)	0.13296 (16)	0.18655 (7)	0.0320 (3)
C5	0.80958 (17)	0.27664 (19)	-0.07663 (10)	0.0241 (3)
H5A	0.9091	0.2831	-0.0554	0.029*
H5B	0.8093	0.3154	-0.1341	0.029*
C4	0.71060 (17)	0.39036 (18)	-0.02456 (9)	0.0223 (3)
H4	0.6126	0.3887	-0.0498	0.027*
O91	0.67225 (15)	0.67327 (15)	0.02363 (8)	0.0405 (3)
H91	0.7015	0.7712	0.0231	0.061*
O3	0.72305 (16)	-0.02473 (18)	0.18282 (8)	0.0434 (4)
C6	0.75608 (17)	0.09224 (19)	-0.07327 (9)	0.0226 (3)
H6	0.6588	0.0873	-0.0994	0.027*
C3	0.69913 (18)	0.32103 (19)	0.06401 (9)	0.0244 (3)
H3A	0.6298	0.388	0.0954	0.029*
H3B	0.7936	0.3284	0.0918	0.029*
O2	0.83440 (15)	-0.00053 (17)	-0.20437 (7)	0.0370 (3)
C9	0.7656 (2)	0.5714 (2)	-0.02568 (11)	0.0312 (4)
H9A	0.8647	0.576	-0.0036	0.037*
H9B	0.7667	0.6132	-0.0826	0.037*
C10	0.4996 (2)	0.0889 (3)	0.27333 (10)	0.0396 (5)
H10A	0.4118	0.1406	0.2937	0.059*
H10B	0.582	0.1285	0.3053	0.059*
H10C	0.4921	-0.0316	0.2786	0.059*

C11	0.9277 (2)	-0.1006 (3)	-0.25831 (11)	0.0452 (5)
H11A	0.903	-0.0782	-0.3156	0.068*
H11B	0.9136	-0.2184	-0.2467	0.068*
H11C	1.0282	-0.0712	-0.2482	0.068*
H1	0.844 (2)	0.032 (2)	0.0344 (10)	0.029 (5)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0317 (7)	0.0181 (6)	0.0214 (6)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0046 (5)	0.0005 (5)
C2	0.0248 (7)	0.0212 (7)	0.0200 (7)	0.0011 (6)	0.0032 (5)	0.0000 (6)
O4	0.0339 (7)	0.0266 (6)	0.0333 (6)	0.0032 (5)	0.0035 (5)	-0.0026 (5)
C8	0.0287 (8)	0.0208 (7)	0.0251 (7)	-0.0036 (6)	0.0040 (6)	-0.0041 (6)
C7	0.0321 (8)	0.0213 (7)	0.0232 (7)	-0.0057 (7)	0.0031 (6)	0.0016 (6)
O1	0.0380 (7)	0.0373 (7)	0.0207 (5)	-0.0014 (5)	0.0079 (5)	0.0013 (5)
C5	0.0274 (8)	0.0190 (7)	0.0259 (7)	-0.0013 (6)	0.0064 (6)	0.0014 (6)
C4	0.0253 (7)	0.0184 (7)	0.0231 (7)	-0.0027 (6)	0.0043 (6)	0.0002 (6)
O91	0.0442 (8)	0.0196 (5)	0.0581 (8)	0.0000 (5)	0.0194 (6)	-0.0033 (6)
O3	0.0477 (8)	0.0485 (8)	0.0339 (7)	0.0122 (7)	0.0056 (6)	0.0150 (6)
C6	0.0251 (7)	0.0217 (7)	0.0212 (7)	-0.0027 (6)	0.0033 (5)	-0.0021 (6)
C3	0.0313 (9)	0.0189 (7)	0.0230 (7)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0033 (6)	-0.0009 (6)
O2	0.0438 (7)	0.0435 (7)	0.0237 (6)	0.0123 (6)	0.0059 (5)	-0.0065 (5)
C9	0.0373 (9)	0.0213 (7)	0.0352 (9)	-0.0015 (7)	0.0100 (7)	0.0010 (7)
C10	0.0503 (11)	0.0494 (11)	0.0193 (7)	-0.0053 (9)	0.0072 (7)	0.0037 (8)
C11	0.0501 (12)	0.0546 (12)	0.0312 (9)	0.0183 (10)	0.0096 (8)	-0.0111 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—C2	1.4640 (19)	C4—C3	1.526 (2)
N1—C6	1.4696 (19)	C4—H4	0.98
N1—H1	0.98 (2)	O91—C9	1.420 (2)
C2—C7	1.509 (2)	O91—H91	0.82
C2—C3	1.535 (2)	C6—H6	0.98
C2—H2	0.98	C3—H3A	0.97
O4—C8	1.212 (2)	C3—H3B	0.97
C8—O2	1.3358 (19)	O2—C11	1.454 (2)
C8—C6	1.503 (2)	C9—H9A	0.97
C7—O3	1.201 (2)	C9—H9B	0.97
C7—O1	1.341 (2)	C10—H10A	0.96
O1—C10	1.4452 (18)	C10—H10B	0.96
C5—C4	1.529 (2)	C10—H10C	0.96
C5—C6	1.540 (2)	C11—H11A	0.96
C5—H5A	0.97	C11—H11B	0.96
C5—H5B	0.97	C11—H11C	0.96
C4—C9	1.519 (2)		
C2—N1—C6	110.16 (12)	N1—C6—C5	113.04 (12)
C2—N1—H1	110.1 (10)	C8—C6—C5	110.08 (12)

C6—N1—H1	104.3 (10)	N1—C6—H6	108.1
N1—C2—C7	109.83 (12)	C8—C6—H6	108.1
N1—C2—C3	113.27 (12)	C5—C6—H6	108.1
C7—C2—C3	109.67 (12)	C4—C3—C2	109.98 (12)
N1—C2—H2	108	C4—C3—H3A	109.7
C7—C2—H2	108	C2—C3—H3A	109.7
C3—C2—H2	108	C4—C3—H3B	109.7
O4—C8—O2	124.00 (14)	C2—C3—H3B	109.7
O4—C8—C6	124.87 (14)	H3A—C3—H3B	108.2
O2—C8—C6	111.10 (14)	C8—O2—C11	115.98 (14)
O3—C7—O1	124.19 (14)	O91—C9—C4	109.19 (13)
O3—C7—C2	125.75 (15)	O91—C9—H9A	109.8
O1—C7—C2	110.01 (13)	C4—C9—H9A	109.8
C7—O1—C10	116.17 (14)	O91—C9—H9B	109.8
C4—C5—C6	110.44 (12)	C4—C9—H9B	109.8
C4—C5—H5A	109.6	H9A—C9—H9B	108.3
C6—C5—H5A	109.6	O1—C10—H10A	109.5
C4—C5—H5B	109.6	O1—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—C5—H5B	109.6	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
H5A—C5—H5B	108.1	O1—C10—H10C	109.5
C9—C4—C3	112.07 (13)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C9—C4—C5	110.57 (13)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C3—C4—C5	109.96 (13)	O2—C11—H11A	109.5
C9—C4—H4	108	O2—C11—H11B	109.5
C3—C4—H4	108	H11A—C11—H11B	109.5
C5—C4—H4	108	O2—C11—H11C	109.5
C9—O91—H91	109.5	H11A—C11—H11C	109.5
N1—C6—C8	109.41 (13)	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5
C6—N1—C2—C7	-179.88 (13)	O2—C8—C6—N1	159.66 (13)
C6—N1—C2—C3	-56.88 (17)	O4—C8—C6—C5	102.51 (18)
N1—C2—C7—O3	21.3 (2)	O2—C8—C6—C5	-75.56 (17)
C3—C2—C7—O3	-103.81 (18)	C4—C5—C6—N1	-55.54 (18)
N1—C2—C7—O1	-160.97 (13)	C4—C5—C6—C8	-178.22 (13)
C3—C2—C7—O1	73.94 (16)	C9—C4—C3—C2	-177.93 (13)
O3—C7—O1—C10	2.2 (2)	C5—C4—C3—C2	-54.53 (17)
C2—C7—O1—C10	-175.62 (14)	N1—C2—C3—C4	57.03 (17)
C6—C5—C4—C9	178.34 (13)	C7—C2—C3—C4	-179.89 (13)
C6—C5—C4—C3	54.06 (17)	O4—C8—O2—C11	0.9 (2)
C2—N1—C6—C8	179.01 (13)	C6—C8—O2—C11	178.96 (15)
C2—N1—C6—C5	55.96 (17)	C3—C4—C9—O91	-56.50 (19)
O4—C8—C6—N1	-22.3 (2)	C5—C4—C9—O91	-179.57 (13)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

<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>
O91—H91 \cdots N1 ⁱ	0.82	2.07	2.883 (2)	171

N1—H1...O4 ⁱⁱ	0.98 (2)	2.19 (2)	3.144 (2)	165 (2)
--------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	---------

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