

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## (E)-N'-(5-Bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-3-methoxybenzohydrazide

 Shi-Yong Liu<sup>a\*</sup> and Xiaoling Wang<sup>b</sup>
<sup>a</sup>College of Chemistry & Pharmacy, Taizhou University, Taizhou Zhejiang 317000, People's Republic of China, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian 116029, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: liushiyong2010@yahoo.cn

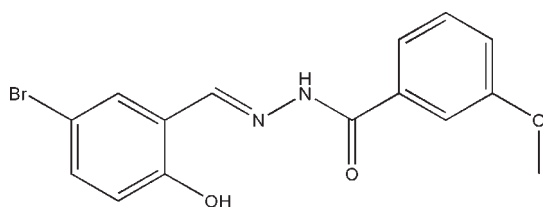
Received 18 June 2010; accepted 21 June 2010

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.093; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3$ , the two benzene rings form a dihedral angle of  $16.9$  ( $2$ )°. An intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bond affects the molecular conformation. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds into chains running along the  $a$  axis.

## Related literature

For the medicinal applications of hydrazone compounds, see: Hillmer *et al.* (2010); Zhu *et al.* (2009); Jimenez-Pulido *et al.* (2008); Raj *et al.* (2007); Zhong *et al.* (2007). For hydrazones we have reported previously, see: Liu & You (2010*a,b,c*). For the structures of similar hydrazone compounds, see: Khaledi *et al.* (2009); Warad *et al.* (2009); Back *et al.* (2009); Vijayakumar *et al.* (2009). For related structures, see: Cao (2009); Xu *et al.* (2009); Shafiq *et al.* (2009).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3$   
 $M_r = 349.18$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 6.865$  (2) Å  
 $b = 30.726$  (3) Å  
 $c = 7.257$  (2) Å  
 $\beta = 104.437$  (15)°

 $V = 1482.2$  (7) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 2.78$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K  
 $0.27 \times 0.25 \times 0.23$  mm

## Data collection

 Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.520$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.567$ 

 8593 measured reflections  
 3079 independent reflections  
 1832 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$ 

## Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.093$   
 $S = 1.01$   
 3079 reflections  
 195 parameters  
 1 restraint

 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.25$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.45$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{N1}$	0.82	1.90	2.625 (3)	146
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.90 (1)	1.98 (1)	2.852 (3)	163 (3)

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

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

The authors acknowledge Taizhou University for financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ5025).

## References

- Back, D. F., Ballin, M. A. & de Oliveira, G. M. (2009). *J. Mol. Struct.* **935**, 151–155.  
 Bruker (2001). SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Bruker (2007). SMART and SAINT. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Cao, G.-B. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o2086.  
 Hillmer, A. S., Putcha, P., Levin, J., Hogen, T., Hyman, B. T., Kretschmar, H., McLean, P. J. & Giese, A. (2010). *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **391**, 461–466.  
 Jimenez-Pulido, S. B., Linares-Ordóñez, F. M., Martínez-Martos, J. M., Moreno-Carretero, M. N., Quiros-Olozabal, M. & Ramirez-Exposito, M. J. (2008). *J. Inorg. Biochem.* **102**, 1677–1683.  
 Khaledi, H., Saharin, S. M., Mohd Ali, H., Robinson, W. T. & Abdulla, M. A. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o1920.  
 Liu, S.-Y. & You, Z. (2010*a*). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1652.  
 Liu, S.-Y. & You, Z. (2010*b*). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1658.  
 Liu, S.-Y. & You, Z. (2010*c*). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1662.  
 Raj, K. K. V., Narayana, B., Ashalatha, B. V., Kumari, N. S. & Sarojini, B. K. (2007). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **42**, 425–429.  
 Shafiq, Z., Yaqub, M., Tahir, M. N., Hussain, A. & Iqbal, M. S. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o2898.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
 Vijayakumar, S., Adhikari, A., Kalluraya, B. & Chandrasekharan, K. (2009). *Opt. Mater.* **31**, 1564–1569.  
 Warad, I., Al-Nuri, M., Al-Resayes, S., Al-Farhan, K. & Ghazzali, M. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o1597.  
 Xu, L., Huang, S.-S., Zhang, B.-J., Wang, S.-Y. & Zhang, H.-L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o2412.  
 Zhong, X., Wei, H.-L., Liu, W.-S., Wang, D.-Q. & Wang, X. (2007). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **17**, 3774–3777.  
 Zhu, Q.-Y., Wei, Y.-J. & Wang, F.-W. (2009). *Pol. J. Chem.* **83**, 1233–1240.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2010). E66, o1805 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810024001]

**(E)-N'-(5-Bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-3-methoxybenzohydrazide****Shi-Yong Liu and Xiaoling Wang****S1. Comment**

Considerable attention has been focused on hydrazones and their medicinal applications (Hillmer *et al.*, 2010; Zhu *et al.*, 2009; Jimenez-Pulido *et al.*, 2008; Raj *et al.*, 2007; Zhong *et al.*, 2007). The study on the crystal structures of such compounds is of particular interest (Khaledi *et al.*, 2009; Warad *et al.*, 2009; Back *et al.*, 2009; Vijayakumar *et al.*, 2009). As a continuation of our work on such compounds (Liu & You, 2010a,b,c), we report herein the crystal structure of the title compound a new hydrazone.

The molecular structure of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. The dihedral angle between the C1—C6 and C9—C14 benzene rings is 16.9 (2)°. All the bond lengths are comparable to those observed in related structures (Cao, 2009; Xu *et al.*, 2009; Shafiq *et al.*, 2009) and those we reported previously.

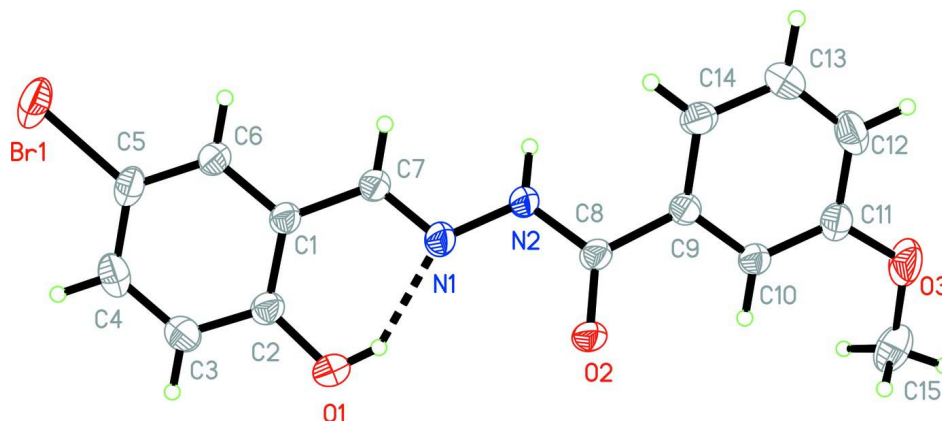
In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through N—H···O hydrogen bonds, to form one-dimensional chains running along the *a* axis (Fig. 2 and Table 1).

**S2. Experimental**

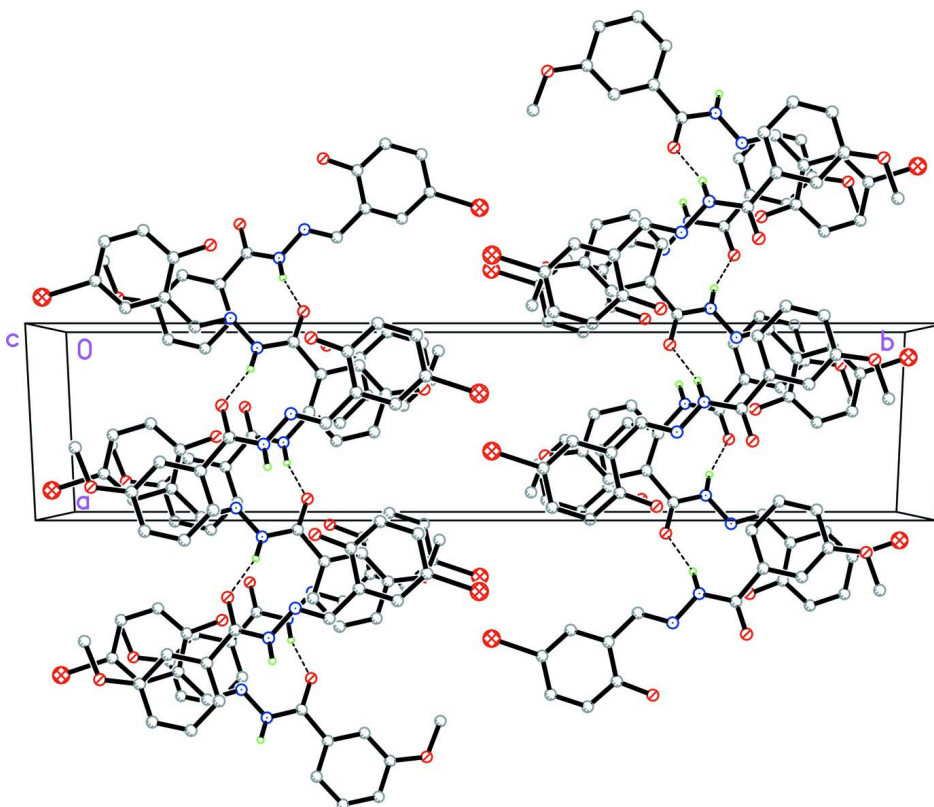
The title compound was prepared by the condensation reaction of 5-bromosalicylaldehyde (0.05 mol, 10 g) and 3-methoxybenzohydrazide (0.05 mol, 8.3 g) in anhydrous methanol (200 ml) at ambient temperature. Colourless block-shaped single crystals suitable for X-ray structural determination were obtained by slow evaporation of the solution for a period of a week.

**S3. Refinement**

H2 was located from a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically, with the N—H distance restrained to 0.90 (1) Å. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C—H distances of 0.93–0.96 Å, O—H distance of 0.82 Å, and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  and  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O and C}_{\text{methyl}})$ .

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius and the intramolecular hydrogen bond is drawn as a dashed line.

**Figure 2**

The molecular packing of the title compound, viewed along the *c* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

**(E)-N'-(5-Bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-3-methoxybenzohydrazide***Crystal data*C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> $M_r = 349.18$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$ 

Hall symbol: -P 2yn

 $a = 6.865 (2) \text{ \AA}$  $b = 30.726 (3) \text{ \AA}$  $c = 7.257 (2) \text{ \AA}$  $\beta = 104.437 (15)^\circ$  $V = 1482.2 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$  $Z = 4$  $F(000) = 704$  $D_x = 1.565 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ 

Cell parameters from 2100 reflections

 $\theta = 2.6\text{--}25.0^\circ$  $\mu = 2.78 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  $T = 298 \text{ K}$ 

Block, colourless

 $0.27 \times 0.25 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$ *Data collection*

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Bruker, 2001)

 $T_{\min} = 0.520$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.567$ 

8593 measured reflections

3079 independent reflections

1832 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$  $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.8^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.3^\circ$  $h = -5 \rightarrow 8$  $k = -37 \rightarrow 38$  $l = -9 \rightarrow 9$ *Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$  $wR(F^2) = 0.093$  $S = 1.01$ 

3079 reflections

195 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

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0443P)^2]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.45 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ *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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	-0.14621 (6)	0.006913 (10)	0.72146 (5)	0.08082 (18)
N1	-0.0463 (3)	0.21192 (6)	0.5786 (3)	0.0474 (5)
N2	0.1078 (3)	0.24188 (7)	0.6071 (3)	0.0486 (6)

O1	-0.4272 (3)	0.18973 (6)	0.5066 (3)	0.0620 (5)
H1	-0.3314	0.2060	0.5117	0.093*
O2	-0.0895 (3)	0.29146 (5)	0.4185 (3)	0.0522 (5)
O3	0.3228 (3)	0.43040 (6)	0.6485 (3)	0.0755 (6)
C1	-0.1528 (4)	0.14004 (8)	0.6243 (3)	0.0415 (6)
C2	-0.3592 (4)	0.14938 (8)	0.5621 (4)	0.0458 (6)
C3	-0.4970 (4)	0.11647 (10)	0.5578 (4)	0.0568 (7)
H3	-0.6336	0.1229	0.5227	0.068*
C4	-0.4370 (5)	0.07446 (9)	0.6041 (4)	0.0599 (8)
H4	-0.5324	0.0526	0.5971	0.072*
C5	-0.2338 (5)	0.06462 (8)	0.6614 (4)	0.0524 (7)
C6	-0.0948 (4)	0.09725 (8)	0.6719 (4)	0.0481 (7)
H6	0.0414	0.0906	0.7119	0.058*
C7	0.0005 (4)	0.17332 (8)	0.6411 (4)	0.0457 (7)
H7	0.1341	0.1666	0.6979	0.055*
C8	0.0728 (4)	0.28138 (8)	0.5248 (4)	0.0419 (6)
C9	0.2439 (4)	0.31261 (8)	0.5746 (3)	0.0400 (6)
C10	0.1979 (4)	0.35642 (8)	0.5838 (3)	0.0423 (6)
H10	0.0642	0.3652	0.5579	0.051*
C11	0.3486 (4)	0.38683 (8)	0.6308 (4)	0.0502 (7)
C12	0.5471 (5)	0.37320 (10)	0.6659 (4)	0.0631 (8)
H12	0.6500	0.3936	0.6975	0.076*
C13	0.5937 (4)	0.33037 (10)	0.6550 (4)	0.0621 (8)
H13	0.7276	0.3219	0.6773	0.074*
C14	0.4423 (4)	0.29916 (9)	0.6106 (4)	0.0507 (7)
H14	0.4738	0.2698	0.6053	0.061*
C15	0.1241 (6)	0.44666 (9)	0.6235 (5)	0.0788 (10)
H15A	0.0484	0.4413	0.4953	0.118*
H15B	0.1290	0.4774	0.6477	0.118*
H15C	0.0605	0.4323	0.7106	0.118*
H2	0.218 (3)	0.2361 (10)	0.700 (3)	0.080*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Br1	0.1138 (3)	0.03462 (19)	0.0917 (3)	-0.00088 (16)	0.0212 (2)	0.00419 (16)
N1	0.0508 (13)	0.0366 (12)	0.0480 (13)	-0.0043 (10)	-0.0004 (11)	-0.0010 (10)
N2	0.0427 (14)	0.0343 (12)	0.0584 (16)	-0.0037 (10)	-0.0071 (11)	0.0051 (10)
O1	0.0508 (11)	0.0485 (12)	0.0798 (15)	0.0094 (9)	0.0034 (11)	0.0064 (10)
O2	0.0459 (11)	0.0399 (10)	0.0576 (12)	0.0025 (8)	-0.0118 (9)	0.0016 (9)
O3	0.0952 (17)	0.0360 (12)	0.0915 (17)	-0.0141 (11)	0.0163 (13)	-0.0061 (10)
C1	0.0455 (17)	0.0356 (14)	0.0398 (15)	0.0018 (11)	0.0036 (12)	-0.0031 (11)
C2	0.0503 (18)	0.0417 (15)	0.0416 (15)	0.0045 (13)	0.0044 (13)	-0.0005 (12)
C3	0.0486 (18)	0.059 (2)	0.0592 (19)	-0.0049 (14)	0.0069 (15)	0.0009 (15)
C4	0.068 (2)	0.0556 (19)	0.0536 (19)	-0.0215 (15)	0.0104 (16)	-0.0057 (14)
C5	0.074 (2)	0.0326 (14)	0.0478 (17)	-0.0020 (13)	0.0092 (15)	-0.0011 (12)
C6	0.0494 (17)	0.0400 (15)	0.0506 (17)	0.0037 (12)	0.0045 (13)	0.0006 (12)
C7	0.0455 (17)	0.0367 (15)	0.0493 (17)	0.0011 (12)	0.0014 (13)	-0.0012 (12)

C8	0.0438 (16)	0.0340 (14)	0.0431 (16)	0.0030 (12)	0.0016 (13)	-0.0029 (11)
C9	0.0407 (16)	0.0384 (14)	0.0380 (14)	-0.0012 (11)	0.0042 (12)	-0.0005 (11)
C10	0.0421 (15)	0.0398 (15)	0.0420 (15)	0.0006 (11)	0.0049 (12)	0.0016 (11)
C11	0.059 (2)	0.0419 (16)	0.0476 (17)	-0.0059 (13)	0.0095 (14)	0.0020 (13)
C12	0.059 (2)	0.063 (2)	0.063 (2)	-0.0242 (16)	0.0088 (16)	-0.0016 (16)
C13	0.0425 (18)	0.069 (2)	0.072 (2)	-0.0037 (15)	0.0091 (15)	0.0009 (17)
C14	0.0472 (17)	0.0466 (16)	0.0550 (18)	0.0078 (13)	0.0069 (14)	0.0016 (13)
C15	0.108 (3)	0.0404 (18)	0.092 (3)	0.0104 (18)	0.032 (2)	-0.0006 (16)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Br1—C5	1.888 (3)	C5—C6	1.373 (4)
N1—C7	1.282 (3)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—N2	1.379 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
N2—C8	1.347 (3)	C8—C9	1.490 (3)
N2—H2	0.898 (10)	C9—C14	1.384 (3)
O1—C2	1.350 (3)	C9—C10	1.388 (3)
O1—H1	0.8200	C10—C11	1.373 (3)
O2—C8	1.226 (3)	C10—H10	0.9300
O3—C11	1.361 (3)	C11—C12	1.387 (4)
O3—C15	1.421 (4)	C12—C13	1.361 (4)
C1—C6	1.392 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C1—C2	1.405 (3)	C13—C14	1.392 (4)
C1—C7	1.451 (3)	C13—H13	0.9300
C2—C3	1.380 (4)	C14—H14	0.9300
C3—C4	1.371 (4)	C15—H15A	0.9600
C3—H3	0.9300	C15—H15B	0.9600
C4—C5	1.386 (4)	C15—H15C	0.9600
C4—H4	0.9300		
C7—N1—N2	116.7 (2)	O2—C8—N2	122.7 (2)
C8—N2—N1	119.3 (2)	O2—C8—C9	121.9 (2)
C8—N2—H2	122.3 (19)	N2—C8—C9	115.5 (2)
N1—N2—H2	117.0 (19)	C14—C9—C10	120.3 (2)
C2—O1—H1	109.5	C14—C9—C8	122.2 (2)
C11—O3—C15	118.5 (2)	C10—C9—C8	117.5 (2)
C6—C1—C2	118.4 (2)	C11—C10—C9	120.4 (2)
C6—C1—C7	119.2 (2)	C11—C10—H10	119.8
C2—C1—C7	122.4 (2)	C9—C10—H10	119.8
O1—C2—C3	118.8 (2)	O3—C11—C10	125.8 (3)
O1—C2—C1	122.0 (2)	O3—C11—C12	115.1 (2)
C3—C2—C1	119.2 (2)	C10—C11—C12	119.0 (3)
C4—C3—C2	121.5 (3)	C13—C12—C11	121.0 (3)
C4—C3—H3	119.3	C13—C12—H12	119.5
C2—C3—H3	119.3	C11—C12—H12	119.5
C3—C4—C5	119.8 (3)	C12—C13—C14	120.5 (3)
C3—C4—H4	120.1	C12—C13—H13	119.8
C5—C4—H4	120.1	C14—C13—H13	119.8

C6—C5—C4	119.4 (3)	C9—C14—C13	118.7 (3)
C6—C5—Br1	119.7 (2)	C9—C14—H14	120.6
C4—C5—Br1	120.9 (2)	C13—C14—H14	120.6
C5—C6—C1	121.6 (3)	O3—C15—H15A	109.5
C5—C6—H6	119.2	O3—C15—H15B	109.5
C1—C6—H6	119.2	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
N1—C7—C1	120.6 (2)	O3—C15—H15C	109.5
N1—C7—H7	119.7	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
C1—C7—H7	119.7	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
O1—H1...N1	0.82	1.90	2.625 (3)	146
N2—H2...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.90 (1)	1.98 (1)	2.852 (3)	163 (3)

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