



Crystal structure of 5-butylamino-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde obtained from a microwave-assisted reaction using caesium carbonate as catalyst

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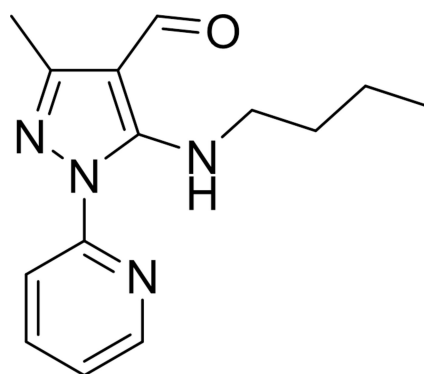
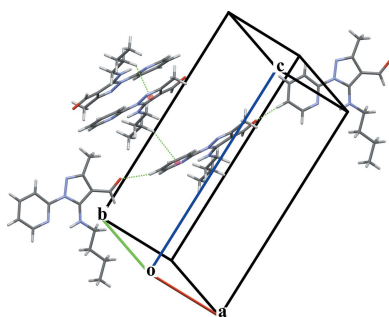
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The title compound, C₁₄H₁₈N₄O, synthesized from an unconventional microwave-assisted method using caesium carbonate as catalyst, has an approximately planar conformation with the pyridyl and pyrazole rings inclined by a dihedral angle of 7.94 (3)°, allowing the formation of an intramolecular N—H···N hydrogen bond. The supramolecular assembly has a three-dimensional arrangement controlled mainly by weak C—H···O and C—H···π interactions.

1. Chemical context

Pyrazole derivatives are compounds with notable biological activity (Peng *et al.*, 2013) and some derivatives have the capacity to form complexes with metal ions (Budzisz *et al.*, 2009). Currently, 5-aminopyrazoles have been found to play an important role as biologically active compounds (Zhang *et al.*, 2014). As such, they are considered to be building blocks of high interest for pharmaceutical agents (Sakya *et al.*, 2006) and agrochemicals (Yuan *et al.*, 2013). Recently, our research group reported the chemoselective synthesis of 5-alkylamino-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehydes in which C—N bond formation in pyrazole rings were efficiently assisted by using caesium carbonate under microwave irradiation with short reaction times and excellent yields (Orrego-Hernández *et al.*, 2015*a*). Herein, we report the crystal structure of the new 5-(butylamino)-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde derived from 5-chloro-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde and butylamine by using the ‘caesium effect’ and microwave irradiation.



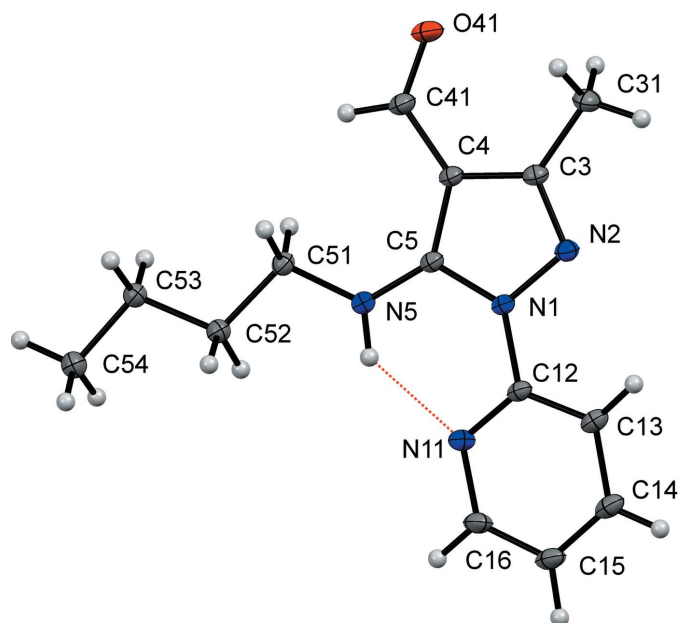


Figure 1
The molecular structure of the title compound, showing anisotropic displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. The intramolecular N—H \cdots N hydrogen bond is shown as a dashed line (see Table 1).

2. Structural commentary

In the molecular structure of the title compound (Fig. 1), the pyridyl and pyrazole rings are nearly coplanar with a dihedral angle between their planes of 7.94 (3)°. The pyridyl ring has an orientation that allows the formation of an intramolecular N5—H1 \cdots N11 hydrogen bond (Fig. 1 and Table 1) to generate an *S*(6) motif. This structural feature is also observed in its analog 5-cyclohexylamino-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde, which even shows a smaller dihedral angle between the pyridyl and pyrazole rings [2.47 (5)°;

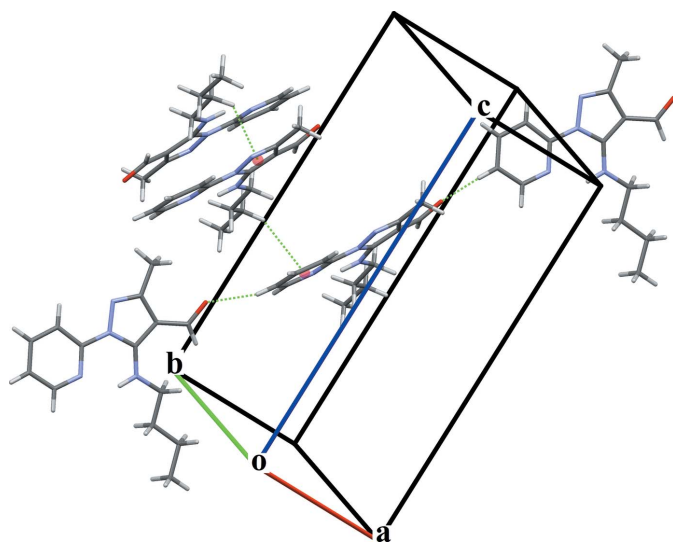


Figure 2
The crystal structure of the title compound, showing the C—H \cdots O and C—H \cdots π hydrogen-bond interactions.

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

*Cg*1 and *Cg*2 are the centroids of the C3—C5/N1/N2 and N11/C12—C16 rings, respectively.

<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>
N5—H1 \cdots N11	0.88 (1)	2.00 (1)	2.7117 (7)	137 (1)
C15—H15 \cdots O41 ⁱ	0.95	2.36	3.2906 (8)	165
C52—H52B \cdots <i>Cg</i> 1 ⁱⁱ	0.99	2.77	3.5141 (6)	132
C53—H53A \cdots <i>Cg</i> 2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.99	2.98	3.8761 (6)	152

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - 1, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (iii) $x + 1, y, z$.

Orrego-Hernández *et al.*, 2015*b*). In both molecules, the 3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde nucleus presents a similar, but not identical, conformation with a maximum r.m.s. deviation of 0.0906 Å, keeping the atomic distances very similar in the pyrazole ring.

3. Supramolecular features

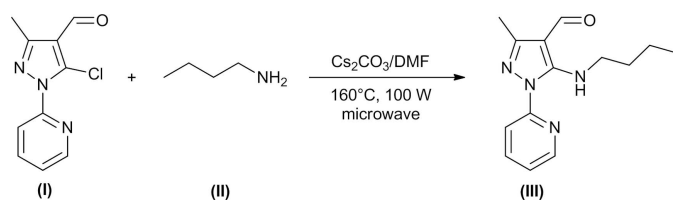
In the crystal structure, C15—H15 \cdots O41ⁱ [symmetry code: (i) $x - 1, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$] interactions link the molecules into *C*(10) chains running along [201], see Fig. 2. Parallel chains are connected by weak C52—H52B \cdots *Cg*1ⁱⁱ [*Cg*1 is the centroid of the C3—C5/N1/N2 ring; symmetry code: (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$] and C53—H53A \cdots *Cg*2ⁱⁱⁱ [*Cg*2 is the centroid of the N11/C12—C16 ring; symmetry code: (iii) $x + 1, y, z$] interactions, which help to define a three-dimensional array.

4. Database survey

A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD Version 5.37 with two updates; Groom *et al.*, 2016) for the 1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole nucleus with the possibility of any group bonded to C3, C4 or C5 gave 12 hits of which 10 correspond to organometallic compounds, one to 2-(3,5-bis(4-(*n*-octyloxy)phenyl)pyrazol-1-yl)pyridine and the last to 2,6-bis(pyrazolopyrazolyl)pyridine. Any other search considering the presence of the butylamino or carbaldehyde groups gave no hits. However, two related compounds 5-cyclohexylamino-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde and (*Z*)-4-[(cyclohexylamino)methylidene]-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-5(4*H*)-one have been published recently (Orrego-Hernández *et al.*, 2015*b*). These compounds are pyrazole derivatives which, despite the overall similarities of the molecular geometries and the potentially available donors and acceptors for hydrogen-bonding interactions, present different supramolecular assemblies.

5. Synthesis and crystallization

All reactive and solvents, including caesium carbonate (99%, Aldrich), were purchased from commercial sources and used as received. A mixture of 5-chloro-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde [(I) in Fig. 3; 0.100 g, 0.45 mmol, 1 equiv.], butylamine [(II) in Fig. 3; 0.56 mmol, 1.3 equiv.], caesium carbonate (0.029 g, 20% mmol, 0.2 equiv.) and 2 mL


Figure 3

Schematic representation of the microwave-assisted reaction using caesium carbonate as catalyst.

of dimethylformamide (DMF) were placed in a reaction tube of a CEM DiscoverTM, containing a magnetic stirring bar. The tube was sealed with a plastic microwave septum and was irradiated at 433 K for 25 min at 100 W. The resulting crude product was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The organic layer was washed with water, then brine, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Subsequently, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (DCM) to afford 5-(butylamino)-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde [(III) in Fig. 3]. Yellow crystals of (III) suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction were grown in DMF by slow evaporation, at ambient temperature and in air, [94% yield, m.p. 354 K]. HRMS (ESI⁺): [*M* + H]⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₉N₄O⁺ 259.1553, found 259.1546. Yield 0.109 g, 94%; m.p. 348–350 K; IR ν_{\max} (KBr): 3448, 3211, 3096, 2924, 2858, 1643, 1596, 1563, 1436, 1002 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.95 (*t*, *J* = 7.4, 3H), 1.44 (*m*, 2H), 1.68 (*m*, 2H), 2.44 (*s*, 3H), 3.60 (*t*, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (*t*, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (*t*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (*d*, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (*d*, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 9.82 (*s*, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 13.7 (CH₃), 14.5 (CH₃), 19.9 (CH₂), 32.0 (CH₂), 46.4 (CH₂), 106.6 (C), 114.0 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 138.8 (CH), 145.8 (CH), 152.8 (C), 153.0 (C), 154.3 (C), 182.0 (CH); MS (EI) *m/z* 258 (*M*⁺, 26%), 215 (67), 187 (59), 134 (32), 93 (47), 78 (76), 51 (24), 32 (100); HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calculated for [C₁₄H₁₈N₄O+H]⁺: 259.1553; found 259.1546 [(*M* + H)⁺].

6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. H atoms were placed in calculated positions (C–H = 0.95–0.99 Å) and included as riding with isotropic displacement parameters set at 1.2–1.5 times the *U*_{eq} value of the parent atom. H atoms belonging to NH groups were located in difference density maps and were freely refined.

Acknowledgements

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Table 2

Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C ₁₄ H ₁₈ N ₄ O
<i>M</i> _r	258.32
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
Temperature (K)	100
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	9.2854 (2), 7.59144 (18), 19.4452 (5)
β (°)	102.818 (3)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1336.52 (6)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> α
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.09
Crystal size (mm)	0.10 × 0.10 × 0.05
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Rigaku MicroMax-007HF
Absorption correction	Multi-scan [<i>SADABS</i> (Bruker, 2008) and Blessing (1995)]
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.766, 0.996
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)] reflections	14709, 6368, 5580
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.016
(<i>sin</i> θ / λ) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.848
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2 σ (<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.037, 0.110, 1.05
No. of reflections	6368
No. of parameters	178
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$, $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.51, -0.23

Computer programs: *APEX2* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2011), *SIR2011* (Burla *et al.*, 2012), *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2008).

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Mario A. Macías, Jessica Orrego-Hernández and Jaime Portilla

Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2011); cell refinement: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2011); data reduction: *S SAINT* (Bruker, 2011); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR2011* (Burla *et al.*, 2012); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015).

5-Butylamino-3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{18}N_4O$	$F(000) = 552$
$M_r = 258.32$	$D_x = 1.284 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 9.2854 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 5580 reflections
$b = 7.59144 (18) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.2\text{--}37.1^\circ$
$c = 19.4452 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 102.818 (3)^\circ$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$V = 1336.52 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, yellow
$Z = 4$	$0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku MicroMax-007HF diffractometer	$T_{\min} = 0.766$, $T_{\max} = 0.996$
Radiation source: Microfocus rotating anode X-ray tube, Rigaku MicroMax-007HF	14709 measured reflections
Confocal Max Flux optic monochromator	6368 independent reflections
Detector resolution: $512 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$	5580 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Fullsphere data collection, ϕ and ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.016$
Absorption correction: multi-scan [SADABS (Bruker, 2008) and Blessing (1995)]	$\theta_{\max} = 37.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.2^\circ$
	$h = -15 \rightarrow 11$
	$k = -12 \rightarrow 9$
	$l = -26 \rightarrow 32$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	0 restraints
Least-squares matrix: full	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$wR(F^2) = 0.110$	Hydrogen site location: mixed
$S = 1.05$	
6368 reflections	
178 parameters	

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0645P)^2 + 0.1608P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.51 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Experimental. It should be noted that the esd's of the cell dimensions are probably too low; they should be multiplied by a factor of 2 to 10

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	0.36539 (5)	0.84047 (6)	1.01082 (2)	0.01366 (8)
H1	0.4865 (12)	0.6805 (13)	0.9303 (5)	0.026 (2)*
N2	0.33841 (5)	0.91944 (6)	1.07161 (2)	0.01495 (9)
C4	0.56919 (6)	0.79751 (7)	1.09414 (3)	0.01398 (9)
C3	0.45948 (6)	0.89383 (7)	1.12030 (3)	0.01481 (9)
N5	0.55256 (5)	0.68697 (7)	0.97014 (3)	0.01577 (9)
C5	0.50458 (6)	0.76672 (7)	1.02231 (3)	0.01291 (9)
C51	0.70133 (6)	0.62013 (7)	0.97538 (3)	0.01519 (9)
H51A	0.7209	0.5222	1.0098	0.018*
H51B	0.7741	0.7147	0.9921	0.018*
C41	0.70862 (6)	0.73665 (8)	1.13548 (3)	0.01890 (11)
H41	0.7729	0.6763	1.1117	0.023*
O41	0.74985 (6)	0.75754 (8)	1.19936 (3)	0.02881 (12)
C31	0.47057 (7)	0.96306 (9)	1.19315 (3)	0.02071 (11)
H31A	0.5549	1.0435	1.2054	0.031*
H31B	0.4843	0.8647	1.2266	0.031*
H31C	0.3797	1.0264	1.1952	0.031*
C16	0.16351 (7)	0.74104 (9)	0.83692 (3)	0.02033 (11)
H16	0.1776	0.6732	0.7979	0.024*
C15	0.03122 (7)	0.83021 (9)	0.83065 (3)	0.02048 (11)
H15	-0.0437	0.8234	0.7886	0.025*
C14	0.01147 (6)	0.93004 (8)	0.88782 (3)	0.01946 (11)
H14	-0.0779	0.9931	0.8853	0.023*
C13	0.12286 (6)	0.93706 (8)	0.94845 (3)	0.01672 (10)
H13	0.1119	1.0050	0.9880	0.020*
C12	0.25184 (6)	0.84098 (7)	0.94950 (3)	0.01387 (9)
N11	0.27354 (6)	0.74497 (7)	0.89524 (3)	0.01754 (9)
C52	0.71751 (6)	0.55527 (8)	0.90348 (3)	0.01585 (10)
H52A	0.7075	0.6566	0.8707	0.019*
H52B	0.6366	0.4715	0.8847	0.019*
C53	0.86547 (6)	0.46467 (8)	0.90607 (3)	0.01637 (10)
H53A	0.9465	0.5504	0.9214	0.020*
H53B	0.8789	0.3679	0.9410	0.020*

C54	0.87324 (7)	0.39047 (9)	0.83406 (3)	0.01989 (11)
H54A	0.9708	0.3383	0.8367	0.030*
H54B	0.8568	0.4855	0.7991	0.030*
H54C	0.7971	0.3000	0.8202	0.030*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.01143 (17)	0.01598 (19)	0.01227 (17)	0.00075 (14)	-0.00017 (14)	0.00018 (14)
N2	0.01383 (19)	0.01611 (19)	0.01371 (18)	0.00040 (14)	0.00052 (14)	-0.00137 (14)
C4	0.01133 (19)	0.0156 (2)	0.0135 (2)	-0.00096 (15)	-0.00037 (16)	0.00017 (16)
C3	0.0136 (2)	0.0155 (2)	0.0140 (2)	-0.00133 (16)	0.00010 (16)	-0.00071 (16)
N5	0.01264 (18)	0.0202 (2)	0.01381 (18)	0.00099 (15)	0.00157 (14)	-0.00068 (15)
C5	0.01084 (19)	0.0134 (2)	0.01358 (19)	-0.00073 (15)	0.00066 (15)	0.00134 (15)
C51	0.0126 (2)	0.0166 (2)	0.0161 (2)	-0.00029 (16)	0.00243 (16)	-0.00001 (16)
C41	0.0137 (2)	0.0238 (3)	0.0168 (2)	0.00154 (18)	-0.00179 (18)	-0.00114 (19)
O41	0.0213 (2)	0.0437 (3)	0.0168 (2)	0.0072 (2)	-0.00562 (17)	-0.00410 (19)
C31	0.0202 (2)	0.0248 (3)	0.0153 (2)	0.0004 (2)	0.00020 (19)	-0.00476 (19)
C16	0.0190 (2)	0.0280 (3)	0.0119 (2)	-0.0014 (2)	-0.00112 (18)	0.00153 (19)
C15	0.0163 (2)	0.0270 (3)	0.0152 (2)	-0.0032 (2)	-0.00273 (18)	0.00527 (19)
C14	0.0135 (2)	0.0217 (3)	0.0204 (2)	-0.00041 (18)	-0.00236 (18)	0.00482 (19)
C13	0.0127 (2)	0.0171 (2)	0.0183 (2)	0.00055 (16)	-0.00094 (17)	0.00179 (17)
C12	0.01192 (19)	0.0151 (2)	0.0130 (2)	-0.00119 (15)	-0.00053 (15)	0.00273 (15)
N11	0.0159 (2)	0.0230 (2)	0.01223 (18)	0.00039 (16)	-0.00005 (15)	0.00079 (15)
C52	0.0141 (2)	0.0184 (2)	0.0148 (2)	0.00027 (17)	0.00264 (16)	0.00057 (17)
C53	0.0143 (2)	0.0196 (2)	0.0152 (2)	0.00035 (17)	0.00317 (17)	0.00079 (17)
C54	0.0181 (2)	0.0246 (3)	0.0172 (2)	0.0018 (2)	0.00455 (19)	-0.00125 (19)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—C5	1.3804 (7)	C16—N11	1.3478 (7)
N1—N2	1.3968 (7)	C16—C15	1.3841 (9)
N1—C12	1.4056 (7)	C16—H16	0.9500
N2—C3	1.3137 (7)	C15—C14	1.3909 (9)
C4—C5	1.4119 (7)	C15—H15	0.9500
C4—C3	1.4357 (8)	C14—C13	1.3862 (8)
C4—C41	1.4403 (8)	C14—H14	0.9500
C3—C31	1.4928 (8)	C13—C12	1.3986 (8)
N5—C5	1.3396 (7)	C13—H13	0.9500
N5—C51	1.4539 (7)	C12—N11	1.3340 (8)
N5—H1	0.876 (10)	C52—C53	1.5272 (8)
C51—C52	1.5208 (8)	C52—H52A	0.9900
C51—H51A	0.9900	C52—H52B	0.9900
C51—H51B	0.9900	C53—C54	1.5258 (8)
C41—O41	1.2261 (7)	C53—H53A	0.9900
C41—H41	0.9500	C53—H53B	0.9900
C31—H31A	0.9800	C54—H54A	0.9800
C31—H31B	0.9800	C54—H54B	0.9800

C31—H31C	0.9800	C54—H54C	0.9800
C5—N1—N2	111.99 (4)	C15—C16—H16	118.1
C5—N1—C12	129.61 (5)	C16—C15—C14	117.90 (5)
N2—N1—C12	118.37 (4)	C16—C15—H15	121.1
C3—N2—N1	105.12 (4)	C14—C15—H15	121.1
C5—C4—C3	104.82 (5)	C13—C14—C15	119.67 (6)
C5—C4—C41	129.14 (5)	C13—C14—H14	120.2
C3—C4—C41	125.89 (5)	C15—C14—H14	120.2
N2—C3—C4	112.39 (5)	C14—C13—C12	117.86 (6)
N2—C3—C31	119.97 (5)	C14—C13—H13	121.1
C4—C3—C31	127.63 (5)	C12—C13—H13	121.1
C5—N5—C51	125.11 (5)	N11—C12—C13	123.54 (5)
C5—N5—H1	114.2 (7)	N11—C12—N1	116.94 (5)
C51—N5—H1	120.7 (7)	C13—C12—N1	119.51 (5)
N5—C5—N1	121.17 (5)	C12—N11—C16	117.28 (5)
N5—C5—C4	133.17 (5)	C51—C52—C53	112.78 (5)
N1—C5—C4	105.66 (5)	C51—C52—H52A	109.0
N5—C51—C52	109.55 (4)	C53—C52—H52A	109.0
N5—C51—H51A	109.8	C51—C52—H52B	109.0
C52—C51—H51A	109.8	C53—C52—H52B	109.0
N5—C51—H51B	109.8	H52A—C52—H52B	107.8
C52—C51—H51B	109.8	C54—C53—C52	111.19 (5)
H51A—C51—H51B	108.2	C54—C53—H53A	109.4
O41—C41—C4	124.33 (6)	C52—C53—H53A	109.4
O41—C41—H41	117.8	C54—C53—H53B	109.4
C4—C41—H41	117.8	C52—C53—H53B	109.4
C3—C31—H31A	109.5	H53A—C53—H53B	108.0
C3—C31—H31B	109.5	C53—C54—H54A	109.5
H31A—C31—H31B	109.5	C53—C54—H54B	109.5
C3—C31—H31C	109.5	H54A—C54—H54B	109.5
H31A—C31—H31C	109.5	C53—C54—H54C	109.5
H31B—C31—H31C	109.5	H54A—C54—H54C	109.5
N11—C16—C15	123.75 (6)	H54B—C54—H54C	109.5
N11—C16—H16	118.1		
C5—N1—N2—C3	-0.35 (6)	C5—N5—C51—C52	-174.43 (5)
C12—N1—N2—C3	177.72 (5)	C5—C4—C41—O41	-173.30 (7)
N1—N2—C3—C4	-0.34 (6)	C3—C4—C41—O41	1.38 (10)
N1—N2—C3—C31	179.52 (5)	N11—C16—C15—C14	0.30 (10)
C5—C4—C3—N2	0.88 (6)	C16—C15—C14—C13	-0.09 (9)
C41—C4—C3—N2	-174.85 (5)	C15—C14—C13—C12	-0.37 (9)
C5—C4—C3—C31	-178.97 (6)	C14—C13—C12—N11	0.69 (9)
C41—C4—C3—C31	5.29 (10)	C14—C13—C12—N1	-178.05 (5)
C51—N5—C5—N1	174.02 (5)	C5—N1—C12—N11	6.28 (8)
C51—N5—C5—C4	-5.74 (10)	N2—N1—C12—N11	-171.40 (5)
N2—N1—C5—N5	-178.93 (5)	C5—N1—C12—C13	-174.90 (5)
C12—N1—C5—N5	3.28 (9)	N2—N1—C12—C13	7.42 (7)

N2—N1—C5—C4	0.89 (6)	C13—C12—N11—C16	-0.49 (9)
C12—N1—C5—C4	-176.91 (5)	N1—C12—N11—C16	178.28 (5)
C3—C4—C5—N5	178.77 (6)	C15—C16—N11—C12	-0.02 (9)
C41—C4—C5—N5	-5.69 (10)	N5—C51—C52—C53	-173.79 (5)
C3—C4—C5—N1	-1.02 (6)	C51—C52—C53—C54	176.10 (5)
C41—C4—C5—N1	174.53 (6)		

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

Cg1 abd Cg2 are the centroids of the C3–C5/N1/N2 and N11/C12–C16 rings, respectively.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N5—H1 \cdots N11	0.876 (10)	2.004 (11)	2.7117 (7)	137.0 (9)
C15—H15 \cdots O41 ⁱ	0.95	2.36	3.2906 (8)	165
C52—H52B \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱ	0.99	2.77	3.5141 (6)	132
C53—H53A \cdots Cg2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.99	2.98	3.8761 (6)	152

Symmetry codes: (i) $x-1, -y+3/2, z-1/2$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+2$; (iii) $x+1, y, z$.