



HAL
open science

5-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl)-7-isopropyl-1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-dione acetonitrile solvate refined using a multipolar atom model

Krzysztof Ejsmont, Joel Boeglin, Claude Didierjean, Gilles Guichard, Christian Jelsch

► To cite this version:

Krzysztof Ejsmont, Joel Boeglin, Claude Didierjean, Gilles Guichard, Christian Jelsch. 5-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl)-7-isopropyl-1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-dione acetonitrile solvate refined using a multipolar atom model. *Acta Crystallographica Section C: Crystal Structure Communications* [1968-2013], 2010, 66 (6), pp.o292-o294. <10.1107/S0108270110016331>. <hal-01713017>

HAL Id: hal-01713017

<https://hal.science/hal-01713017v1>

Submitted on 20 Feb 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization

Acta Crystallographica Section C

**Crystal Structure
Communications**

ISSN 0108-2701

Editor: **Anthony Linden**

5-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl)-7-isopropyl-1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-dione acetonitrile solvate refined using a multipolar atom model

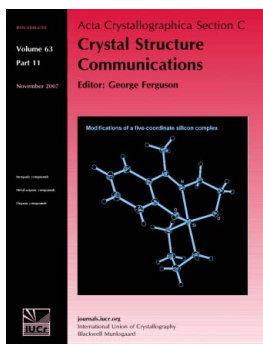
Krzysztof Ejsmont, Joel Boeglin, Claude Didierjean, Gilles Guichard and Christian Jelsch

Acta Cryst. (2010). **C66**, o292–o294

Copyright © International Union of Crystallography

Author(s) of this paper may load this reprint on their own web site or institutional repository provided that this cover page is retained. Republication of this article or its storage in electronic databases other than as specified above is not permitted without prior permission in writing from the IUCr.

For further information see <http://journals.iucr.org/services/authorrights.html>



Acta Crystallographica Section C: Crystal Structure Communications specializes in the rapid dissemination of high-quality studies of crystal and molecular structures of interest in fields such as chemistry, biochemistry, mineralogy, pharmacology, physics and materials science. The numerical and text descriptions of each structure are submitted to the journal electronically as a Crystallographic Information File (CIF) and are checked and typeset automatically prior to peer review. The journal is well known for its high standards of structural reliability and presentation. *Section C* publishes approximately 1000 structures per year; readers have access to an archive that includes high-quality structural data for over 10000 compounds.

Crystallography Journals **Online** is available from journals.iucr.org

5-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl)-7-isopropyl-1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-dione acetonitrile solvate refined using a multipolar atom model

Krzysztof Ejsmont,^a Joel Boeglin,^b Claude Didierjean,^c
Gilles Guichard^d and Christian Jelsch^{c*}

^aFaculty of Chemistry, University of Opole, Oleska 48, 45-052 Opole, Poland, ^bCNRS, Laboratoire d'Immunologie et Chimie Thérapeutiques, Institut de Biologie Moléculaire et Cellulaire, 15 rue Descartes, 67000 Strasbourg, France, ^cCNRS UMR 7036 (CRM²), Laboratoire de Cristallographie, Résonance Magnétique et Modélisations, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques – UHP, BP 70239, 54506 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy Cedex, France, and ^dInstitut Européen de Chimie et Biologie, Université de Bordeaux – CNRS UMR 5248 CBMN, 2 rue R. Escarpit, 33607 Pessac Cedex, France

Correspondence e-mail: christian.jelsch@crm2.uhp-nancy.fr

Received 23 March 2010

Accepted 4 May 2010

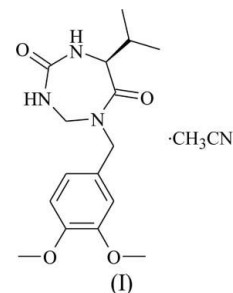
Online 12 May 2010

The crystal structure of the title compound, C₁₆H₂₃N₃O₄·CH₃CN, was refined using a multipolar atom model transferred from an experimental electron-density database. The refinement showed some improvement in crystallographic statistical indices compared with the independent atom model. The triazepane ring adopts a twist-boat conformation. In the crystal structure, the molecule forms intermolecular contacts with 14 different neighbours. There are two N—H···O and one C—H···O intermolecular hydrogen bond.

Comment

1,3,5-Triazepane-2,6-diones are a novel class of dipeptidomimetics (Lena *et al.* 2006; Lena & Guichard, 2008) whose skeleton can be readily prepared starting from N-protected dipeptides. All five points of diversity can be manipulated using either solution-phase or solid-phase synthesis. Our interest in 1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-diones stems from the identification of several inhibitors of group V and X of secreted phospholipase A2 (Muller *et al.*, 2006). With the aim of improving the potency of the first reported inhibitors, we have started structure–activity relationship studies by systematically varying the nature of the substituents on the ring, and at the amide N3 position in particular. Interestingly, the nature and the number of substituents on the ring can dramatically affect the overall geometry, with the side chain at C7 adopting a pseudo-equatorial or pseudo-axial orientation. Moreover, 1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-diones can be used in crystal engineering to create helical molecular tapes that can self-assemble to form channel-type structures (Schaffner *et al.*, 2006). We

report here the structure of the title compound, (I), an analogue of cyclo(L-Val-gSar-CO) (Aubert *et al.*, 2007) in which the methyl group at N3 is replaced by the much bulkier 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl group. This structure has been refined using a multipolar atom model.



Initially, in the independent atom model (IAM) refinement, a conventional spherical neutral atom model was applied. Scale factors, atomic positions and displacement parameters for all atoms were refined using the *MoPro* program (Guillot *et al.*, 2001; Jelsch *et al.*, 2005) until convergence. In the experimental library multipolar atom model (ELMAM; Pichon-Pesme *et al.*, 2004; Zarychta *et al.*, 2007) refinement, the same parameters were varied but a multipolar charged atom model was applied. The electron-density parameters were transferred from the ELMAM library and subsequently kept fixed. Riding constraints on H-atom isotropic displacement parameters were applied similarly in both refinements, which were carried out with the same diffraction data using all reflections.

The ELMAM refinement shows a slight improvement in statistical indexes when compared with the IAM refinement. The $I > 2\sigma(I)$ crystallographic factors are reduced from 5.18 to 3.59% for $R(F)$ and from 3.86 to 2.53% for $wR_2(F)$. The minimum and maximum peaks in the residual electron density are -0.050862 and 0.062570 e Å⁻³ after the IAM refinement, and -0.042279 and 0.053564 e Å⁻³ after the ELMAM refinement. The largest effect of the multipole transfer on the crystallographic structure is observed on the atomic displacements. The average value of U_{eq} (geometric mean of eigenvalues U_i) derived from the IAM refinement is 0.0214 Å², which is slightly higher than the value of 0.0182 Å² from the ELMAM refinement. With the IAM spherical atom model, the displacement parameters are incorrect as they incorporate some significant deformation electron density, due to improper deconvolution between these two features (Jelsch *et al.*, 1998).

The molecular structure of (I), with the atomic numbering scheme, is presented in Fig. 1. All bond distances and angles are normal (Table 1) and are in good agreement with the geometry of similar 1,3,5-triazepane-2,6-diones (Lena *et al.*, 2006; Lena & Guichard, 2008). The *S* configuration of the C atom at the 2-position of the seven-membered ring was assumed from the precursor Boc-L-Tic OH compound. The triazepane ring adopts a twist-boat conformation, TB (Boesenskool & Boyens, 1980), similar to those observed in the crystal structures of carbazepine (Hempel *et al.*, 2005; Lisgarten *et al.*, 1989). The seven-membered ring consists of

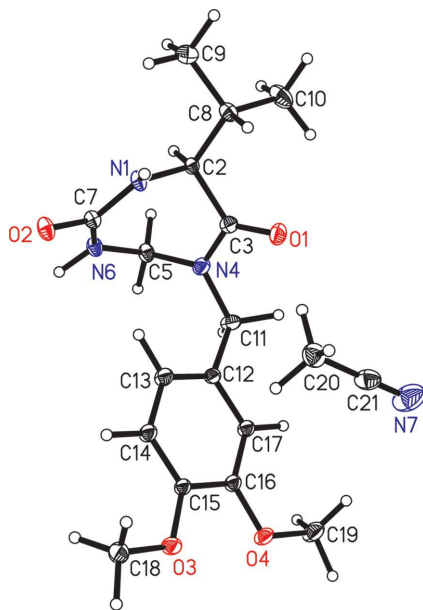


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

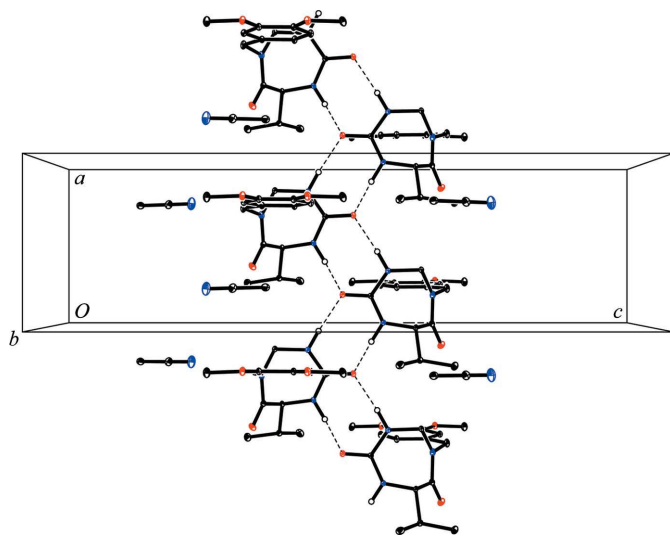


Figure 2
A packing diagram for (I). Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

two nearly planar halves. The first is defined by atoms C2/C3/N4/C5, with the largest deviation from this plane not exceeding 0.025 (2) Å. The second half of the ring is composed of atoms C2/N1/C7/N6/C5 and only atom N6 is displaced from the mean plane, by 0.115 (2) Å; for the other atoms, the deviation does not exceed 0.063 (2) Å. The dihedral angle between the two halves is 64.7 (1)° and is almost in the range of values found for this group of compounds (57.74–63.93°; Aubert *et al.*, 2007; Lena *et al.*, 2006; Lena & Guichard, 2008; Schaffner *et al.*, 2006). The plane of the benzene ring makes angles of 82.1 (1) and 66.9 (1)° with these planes, respectively. Amide atom N4 is almost exactly in the plane defined by the three neighbouring C atoms (C3, C5 and C11), at a distance

not exceeding 0.03 Å. Therefore, the sum of the valence angles around the N atom is 359.8 (2)°, which identifies very clear sp^2 hybridization (328° for sp^3 and 360° for sp^2).

In the crystal structure of (I), molecules are linked by two $C=O \cdots H-N$ hydrogen bonds (Table 2 and Fig. 2), which consecutively generate the graph-set motif $C_2^1(6)$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) and form chains of molecules running along the [100] direction. Adjacent molecules in these chains are also double-bridged by the hydrogen bonds, so that an $R_2^2(8)$ ring motif can additionally be discerned. The planes of parallel benzene rings of neighbouring molecules are separated from each other by 7.01 Å. The acetonitrile solvent molecules are in the space between these planes. The distance from the centre of the benzene ring to the nearest H atom of the methyl group of acetonitrile is about 2.6 Å. The third H atom of this group takes part in a weak $C20-H20C \cdots O1$ hydrogen bond (Table 2). Atom N7 of the acetonitrile solvent molecule does not participate in hydrogen bonds, but forms a significant interaction with amide atom N4 (3.36 Å), the $N7 \cdots N4$ direction being nearly perpendicular to the amide sp^2 plane.

Experimental

The title compound was prepared starting from benzyl bromoacetate. Reaction with veratrylamine gave the corresponding *N*-alkylated aminobenzyl ester in 71% yield. Coupling with Boc-L-Tic-OH followed by hydrogenolysis afforded the corresponding *N*-Boc-protected dipeptide in 90% yield. The dipeptide was then used in a four-step procedure as described previously (Lena *et al.*, 2006), to give the title triazepanedione in 50% yield. Compound (I) was recrystallized by slow evaporation of a 1:1 mixture of methanol and acetonitrile.

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{23}N_3O_4 \cdot C_2H_3N$	$V = 1881.9$ (1) Å ³
$M_r = 362.41$	$Z = 4$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 7.0090$ (2) Å	$\mu = 0.09$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 10.5040$ (3) Å	$T = 100$ K
$c = 25.5620$ (9) Å	$0.3 \times 0.1 \times 0.1$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Xcalibur diffractometer	2881 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
6144 measured reflections	$R_{int} = 0.013$
3421 independent reflections	

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$	235 parameters
$wR(F) = 0.027$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.65$	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.05$ e Å ⁻³
3421 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.04$ e Å ⁻³

Least-squares refinements, based on $|F|$, were carried out with the program *MoPro* (Guillot *et al.*, 2001; Jelsch *et al.*, 2005) using the ELMAM electron-density database (Zarychta *et al.*, 2007). According to Wilson (1976), a refinement *versus F* is equivalent to obtaining a least-squares fit between the calculated electron density and that obtained from a Fourier series based on the observed structure factors. A refinement *versus I* is equivalent to obtaining a least-squares fit for the Patterson syntheses. Both refinements *versus F* and *I* are valid, and are very close for good quality structures. The

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

N1—C7	1.351 (2)	N4—C5	1.462 (2)
N1—C2	1.463 (2)	N6—C7	1.357 (2)
C3—N4	1.359 (2)		
C3—N4—C11	119.5 (1)	C5—N4—C11	119.4 (1)
C3—N4—C5	120.9 (1)		
N1—C7—N6—C5	17.1 (1)	C3—N4—C5—N6	−68.64 (9)
N1—C2—C3—N4	71.15 (9)	C3—C2—N1—C7	−67.4 (1)
C2—N1—C7—N6	0.5 (1)	N4—C5—N6—C7	38.6 (1)
C2—C3—N4—C5	4.8 (1)		

Table 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>
N1—H1...O2 ⁱ	1.01	1.79	2.792 (1)	172
C2—H2...O4 ⁱⁱ	1.10	2.41	3.485 (2)	165
N6—H6...O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.01	1.93	2.917 (1)	166

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

diffraction data set had no negative intensity and the refinement versus $|F|$ was carried out using all reflections. The weighted R factor wR and goodness-of-fit S are based on F , and conventional R factors are based on F . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R factors and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. The reflection weights were set equal to $7.29/\sigma^2(F_o)$. The riding was defined with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(C)$ for methyl groups and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(X)$ for all other chemical groups. The H— X distances were constrained to standard values from neutron diffraction studies (Allen, 1986) in the IAM and ELMAM refinements. The target distances were 1.059 Å for C—CH₃, 1.066 Å for O—CH₃, 1.009 Å for amide N—H, 1.083 Å for aromatic >C—H, 1.092 Å for >CH₂ groups and 1.099 Å for sp^3 C—H groups.

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2008); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2008); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92*

(Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: *MoPro* (Guillot *et al.*, 2001; Jelsch *et al.*, 2005); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *MoPro*.

Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GD3337). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

References

- Allen, F. H. (1986). *Acta Cryst.* **B42**, 515–522.
- Altomare, A., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, C., Guagliardi, A., Burla, M. C., Polidori, G. & Camalli, M. (1994). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **27**, 435.
- Aubert, E., Lena, G., Gellenoncourt, M., Durain, E., Guichard, G. & Didierjean, C. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o2306–o2308.
- Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimoni, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.
- Boessenkool, I. K. & Boyens, J. C. A. (1980). *J. Cryst. Mol. Struct.* **10**, 11–18.
- Guillot, B., Viry, L., Guillot, R., Lecomte, C. & Jelsch, C. (2001). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **34**, 214–223.
- Hempel, A., Camerman, N., Camerman, A. & Mastropaolo, D. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, o1313–o1315.
- Jelsch, C., Guillot, B., Lagoutte, A. & Lecomte, C. (2005). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **38**, 38–54.
- Jelsch, C., Pichon-Pesme, V., Lecomte, C. & Aubry, A. (1998). *Acta Cryst.* **D54**, 1306–1318.
- Lena, G. & Guichard, G. (2008). *Curr. Org. Chem.* **12**, 813–835.
- Lena, G., Lallemand, E., Gruner, A. C., Boeglin, J., Roussel, S., Schaffner, A.-P., Aubry, A., Franetich, J.-F., Mazier, D., Landau, I., Briand, J.-P., Didierjean, C., Rénia, L. & Guichard, G. (2006). *Chem. Eur. J.* **12**, 8498–8512.
- Lisgarten, J. N., Palmer, R. A. & Saldanha, J. W. (1989). *Acta Cryst.* **C45**, 656–658.
- Muller, P., Lena, G., Boilard, E., Bezzine, S., Lambeau, G., Guichard, G. & Rognan, D. (2006). *J. Med. Chem.* **49**, 6768–6778.
- Oxford Diffraction (2008). *CrysAlis CCD* and *CrysAlis RED*. Versions 1.171.32.29. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, Oxfordshire, England.
- Pichon-Pesme, V., Jelsch, C., Guillot, B. & Lecomte, C. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **A60**, 204–208.
- Schaffner, A.-P., Lena, G., Roussel, S., Wawrezynieck, A., Aubry, A., Briand, J.-P., Didierjean, C. & Guichard, G. (2006). *Chem. Commun.* pp. 4069–4071.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Wilson, A. J. C. (1976). *Acta Cryst.* **A32**, 781–783.
- Zarychta, B., Pichon-Pesme, V., Guillot, B., Lecomte, C. & Jelsch, C. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **A63**, 108–125.