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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 T = 120 K
 Mean σ (C–C) = 0.002 Å
 R factor = 0.041
 wR factor = 0.106
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.8

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

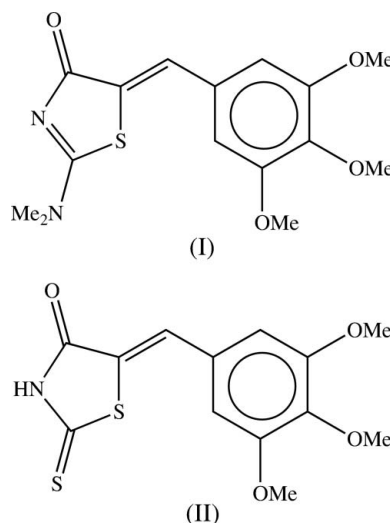
(Z)-2-(Dimethylamino)-5-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzylidene)-1,3-thiazolidin-4-one

In the title compound, C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₄S, there is a very wide C—C—C angle [130.72 (16)°] at the methine C atom linking the two rings. A single C—H···O hydrogen bond links pairs of molecules into dimers around a twofold axis.

Received 19 January 2007
 Accepted 28 January 2007

Comment

We have recently described (Delgado *et al.*, 2005, 2006) the structures of a range of (Z)-5-benzylidene-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-ones that had originally been synthesized both as potential intermediates for the synthesis of fused heterocyclic systems, and as potential antifungal agents (Sortino *et al.*, 2007). As part of an effort to diversify the substituents, particularly in respect of the antifungal activity, we now report the structure of the related analogue (I) (Fig. 1), which was obtained by reaction of dimethylamine with the previously described (Delgado *et al.*, 2006) (Z)-5-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzylidene)-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one, (II).



As with all of the (Z)-5-benzylidene-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-ones, the molecular skeleton of (I) is almost planar, as shown by the key torsion angles, and it exhibits a very wide C—C—C angle at the methine C atom linking the two rings (Table 1). The exocyclic bond angles at atoms C5 and C51 are consistent with a repulsive intramolecular interaction between S1 and H56 (Fig. 1). The conformation of the methoxy groups, and the pattern of the exocyclic C—C—O bond angles at C53, C54 and C55 closely follows the behaviour observed in (II) (Delgado *et al.*, 2006).

A single, almost linear C—H···O hydrogen bond (Table 2) links a pair of molecules into an R₂²(14) (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995)

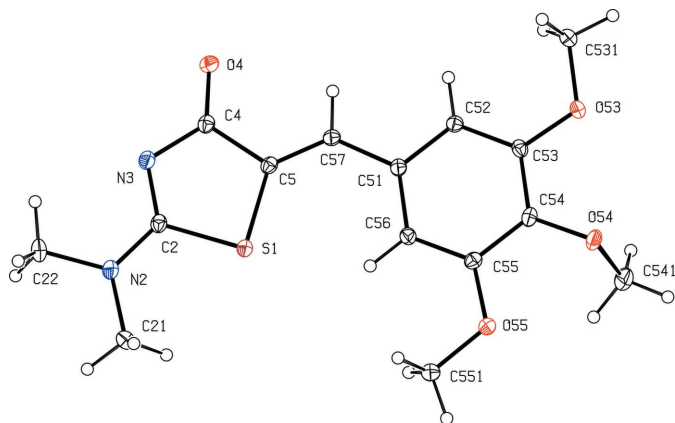


Figure 1
The molecular structure of compound (I) showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

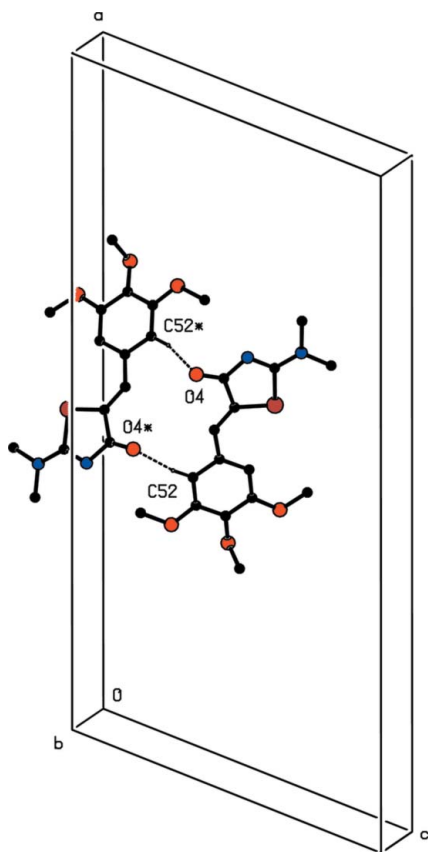


Figure 2
Part of the crystal structure of compound (I) showing the formation of a cyclic hydrogen-bonded (dashed lines) dimer. For the sake of clarity, the H atoms not involved in the motif shown have been omitted. The atoms marked with an asterisk (*) are at the symmetry position $(1 - x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z)$.

dimer lying across a twofold rotation axis and quite sharply folded across the intra-ring $O \cdots O$ vectors. There are four dimers of this type in each unit cell. Fairly short contacts occur between the heterocyclic ring of the molecule at (x, y, z) , which is part of a hydrogen-bonded dimer across the axis $(\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{4})$ and the aryl ring of the molecule at $(1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z)$,

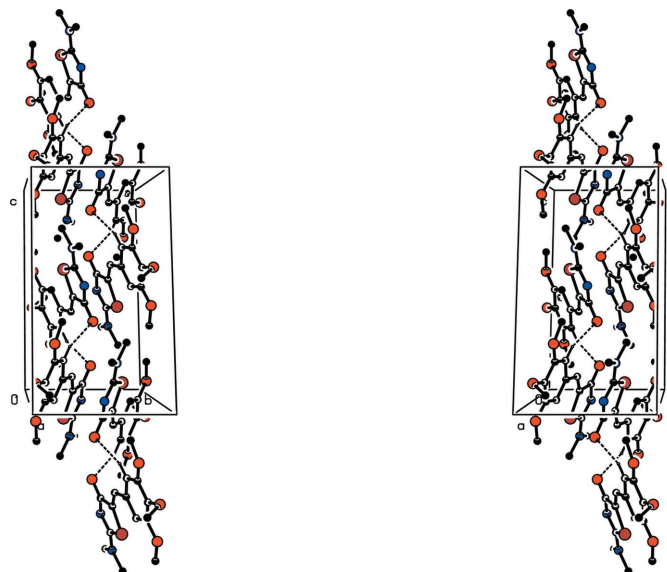


Figure 3
A stereoview of part of the crystal structure of compound (I), showing a chain of hydrogen-bonded (dashed lines) dimers along [001]. For the sake of clarity, the H atoms not involved in the motif shown have been omitted.

which forms part of a hydrogen-bonded dimer across $(\frac{1}{2}, -y, \frac{3}{4})$. Hence the dimers aligned along [001] form a series of short contacts (Fig. 3), with an interplanar angle between adjacent heterocyclic and aryl rings of $3.9 (2)^\circ$, a ring-centroid separation of $3.492 (2) \text{ \AA}$, and an interplanar spacing of *ca.* 3.33 \AA . However, since the thiazolidin-4-one ring exhibits no aromatic type delocalization, it is unlikely that these contacts are other than adventitious, associated with little or no direction-specific interaction energy between adjacent dimers.

Experimental

A solution of (II) (1 mmol) and dimethylamine (0.5 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 ml) was heated under reflux for 6 h. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, and the resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with ethanol; crystallization from *N,N*-dimethylformamide provided yellow crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction; yield 64%, m. p. 478–479 K.

Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{18}N_2O_4S$
 $M_r = 322.37$
 Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 $a = 29.259 (6) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 7.6410 (15) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 14.336 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 110.59 (3)^\circ$
 $V = 3000.3 (11) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$
 $D_x = 1.427 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.24 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 120 (2) \text{ K}$
 Block, yellow
 $0.48 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker–Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2003)
 $T_{\min} = 0.904, T_{\max} = 0.954$

34966 measured reflections
 3433 independent reflections
 2798 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.106$
 $S = 1.11$
 3433 reflections
 204 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0405P)^2 + 5.225P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.31 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected bond and torsion angles ($^\circ$).

C5—C57—C51	130.72 (16)	O53—C53—C54	115.90 (15)
S1—C5—C57	129.59 (14)	C54—O54—C541	113.56 (14)
C4—C5—C57	121.69 (15)	O54—C54—C53	119.39 (15)
C52—C51—C57	117.02 (15)	O54—C54—C55	121.02 (15)
C56—C51—C57	123.21 (15)	C55—O55—C551	116.47 (13)
C53—O53—C531	116.67 (13)	O55—C55—C54	115.78 (15)
O53—C53—C52	123.97 (15)	O55—C55—C56	123.59 (16)
S1—C2—N2—C21	−0.9 (2)	C52—C53—O53—C531	6.9 (2)
S1—C2—N2—C22	173.48 (14)	C53—C54—O54—C541	−105.43 (19)
C4—C5—C57—C51	178.74 (16)	C56—C55—O55—C551	3.5 (2)
C5—C57—C51—C52	−177.26 (17)		

Table 2

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C52—H52 \cdots O4 ⁱ	0.95	2.30	3.216 (2)	162

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

All H atoms were located in difference maps and then treated as riding atoms with C—H distances 0.95 \AA (aromatic and methine) or 0.98 \AA (methyl), and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = kU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, where $k = 1.5$ for the methyl groups and 1.2 for all other H atoms.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1999); cell refinement: *DIRAX/LSQ* (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2000); data reduction: *EVALCCD* (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2003); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR2004* (Burla *et al.*, 2005); program(s) used to refine structure: *OSCAIL* (McArdle, 2003) and *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PRPKAPPA* (Ferguson, 1999).

JC thanks the Consejería de Innovación, Ciencia y Empresa (Junta de Andalucía, Spain) and the Universidad de Jaén for financial support. BI and AG thank COLCIENCIAS and UNIVALLE (Universidad del Valle, Colombia) for financial support.

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