

## (2Z)-Methyl 2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)ethanoate

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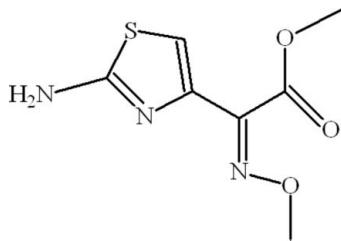
Received 23 May 2009; accepted 23 May 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.040;  $wR$  factor = 0.120; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.0.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ , the planes of the 2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl and the methyl ester groups are oriented at a dihedral angle of  $67.06(7)^\circ$ . In the crystal, inversion dimers linked by pairs of  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bonds occur, forming  $R_2^2(8)$  ring motifs. The dimers are interlinked by  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, resulting in sheets propagating in the *ac* plane.

### Related literature

For a related structure, see: Laurent *et al.* (1981). For background to the use of the title compound in organic synthesis, see: Khanna *et al.* (1999). For graph-set notation, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995);



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$   
 $M_r = 215.23$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

$a = 7.8096(4)\text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 8.1994(5)\text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 15.6247(9)\text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 92.936(2)^\circ$   
 $V = 999.20(10)\text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.31\text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 296\text{ K}$   
 $0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.18\text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.931$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.945$

9949 measured reflections  
2295 independent reflections  
1696 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.120$   
 $S = 1.03$   
2295 reflections  
135 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.26\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.16\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
N2—H2A···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.83 (3)	2.28 (2)	3.058 (2)	156 (2)
N2—H2B···N1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84 (3)	2.20 (3)	3.024 (2)	166 (3)

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999) and *PLATON*.

The authors acknowledge the Higher Education Commission, Islamabad, Pakistan, and Bana International, Karachi, Pakistan, for funding the purchase of the diffractometer and for technical support, respectively.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB2983).

### References

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# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o1455 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809019643]

## (2Z)-Methyl 2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)ethanoate

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### S1. Comment

2-Mercapto-benzothiazolyl-(Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyimino acetate (MAEM) is a standard acylating agent for the preparation of cephalosporins (Khanna *et al.*, 1999). The title compound (I), (Fig 1), is prepared as an intermediate for derivitaziation.

The crystal structure of (II) Ethyl 2-amino- $\alpha$ -(E-methoxyimino)-4-thiazoleacetate (Laurent *et al.*, 1981) has been published. (I) differs from (II) due to the methoxy group attached with carbonyl instead of ethoxy moiety.

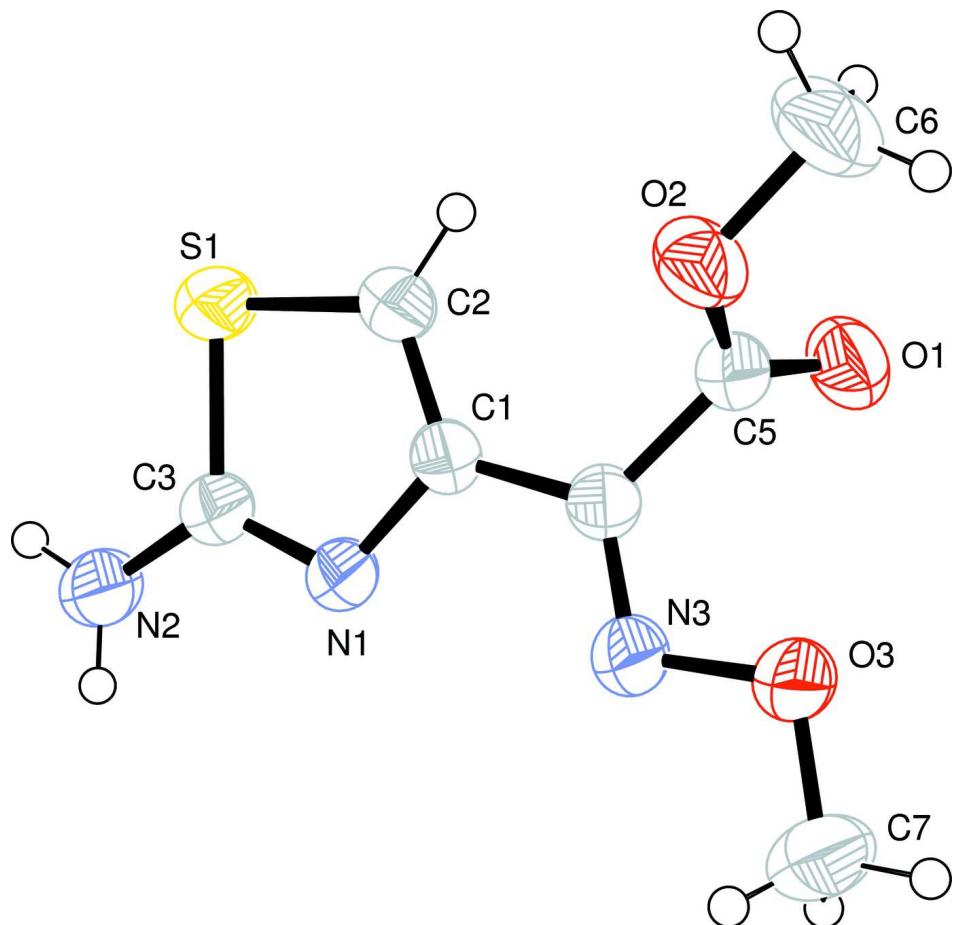
The title compound is dimerized due to the intermolecular H-bonding of N—H $\cdots$ N type forming  $R_2^2(8)$  ring motifs (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). The dimers are further linked with each other through the intermolecular H-bonding of N—H $\cdots$ O type (Table 1), (Fig. 2). The five membered ring along with NH<sub>2</sub> A (C1/C2/S1/C3/N1/N2), methyl ester group B (O1/C5/O2/C6) and the group C (C4/N3/O3/C7) are planar. The dihedral angles between A/B, A/C and B/C have values of 67.06 (7), 9.21 (16) and 71.67 (11) $^\circ$ , respectively.

### S2. Experimental

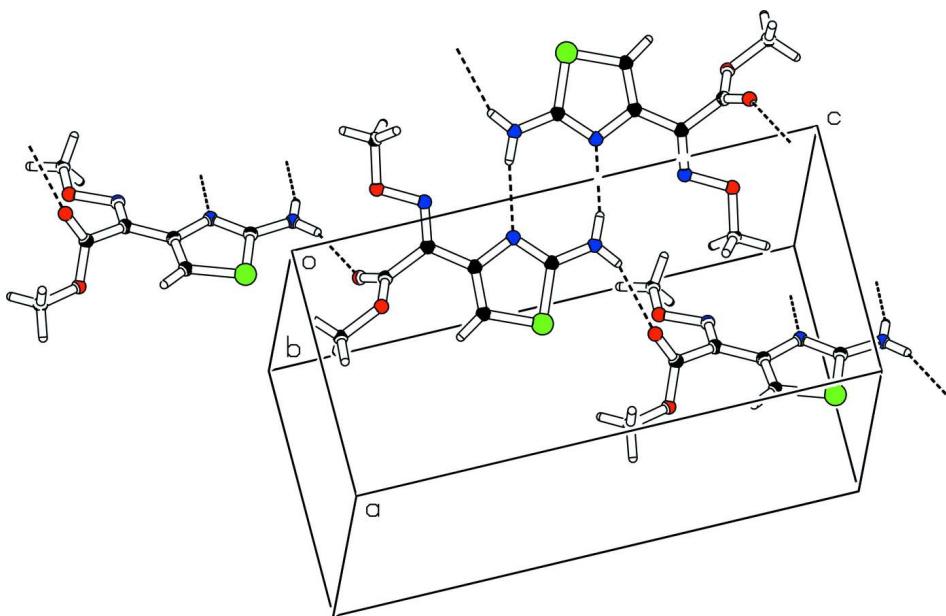
2-Mercapto-benzothiazolyl-(Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyimino acetate (0.2 g, 1.4 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (5 ml) and stirred for 1 h at 303 K. Yellow prisms of (I) were obtained through slow evaporation after five days.

### S3. Refinement

The coordinates of H-atoms of NH<sub>2</sub> group were refined. Other H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C—H = 0.93 and 0.96 Å for aryl and methyl H, respectively and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$ , where  $x = 1.5$  for methyl and 1.2 for other H atoms.

**Figure 1**

View of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atoms are shown by small spheres of arbitrary radius.

**Figure 2**

The partial packing of (I) which shows that molecules form dimers and the dimers are interlinked forming two dimensional polymeric sheets.

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#### Crystal data

$C_7H_9N_3O_3S$   
 $M_r = 215.23$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
Hall symbol: -P 2yn  
 $a = 7.8096 (4)$  Å  
 $b = 8.1994 (5)$  Å  
 $c = 15.6247 (9)$  Å  
 $\beta = 92.936 (2)^\circ$   
 $V = 999.20 (10)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 448$   
 $D_x = 1.431$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 2295 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.6\text{--}27.5^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.31$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
Prism, yellow  
0.25 × 0.20 × 0.18 mm

#### Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
Detector resolution: 7.50 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.931$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.945$

9949 measured reflections  
2295 independent reflections  
1696 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.6^\circ$   
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$   
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 10$   
 $l = -20 \rightarrow 20$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.120$$

$$S = 1.03$$

2295 reflections

135 parameters

0 restraints

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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0635P)^2 + 0.2265P]$$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

*Special details*

**Geometry.** Bond distances, angles etc. have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

**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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.41857 (6)	0.20584 (8)	0.43460 (3)	0.0599 (2)
O1	0.04763 (18)	0.26609 (19)	0.13478 (9)	0.0637 (5)
O2	0.25926 (17)	0.08248 (18)	0.14230 (9)	0.0599 (5)
O3	-0.14991 (17)	-0.0224 (2)	0.17911 (8)	0.0606 (5)
N1	0.11714 (18)	0.0792 (2)	0.41045 (9)	0.0475 (5)
N2	0.2110 (2)	0.0993 (3)	0.55484 (11)	0.0719 (8)
N3	-0.06554 (18)	-0.0011 (2)	0.26002 (9)	0.0482 (5)
C1	0.1775 (2)	0.1176 (2)	0.33140 (11)	0.0419 (5)
C2	0.3342 (2)	0.1859 (3)	0.33191 (12)	0.0519 (6)
C3	0.2315 (2)	0.1199 (3)	0.47114 (12)	0.0483 (6)
C4	0.0712 (2)	0.0836 (2)	0.25360 (11)	0.0412 (5)
C5	0.1219 (2)	0.1552 (2)	0.17005 (11)	0.0452 (6)
C6	0.3165 (3)	0.1371 (4)	0.05994 (15)	0.0826 (10)
C7	-0.3004 (3)	-0.1162 (4)	0.18950 (16)	0.0913 (12)
H2	0.38901	0.21784	0.28319	0.0622*
H2A	0.288 (3)	0.129 (3)	0.5901 (17)	0.0863*
H2B	0.124 (4)	0.053 (3)	0.5734 (17)	0.0863*
H6A	0.24081	0.09504	0.01485	0.1240*
H6B	0.43070	0.09816	0.05256	0.1240*
H6C	0.31566	0.25411	0.05803	0.1240*
H7A	-0.27198	-0.21154	0.22295	0.1370*
H7B	-0.34834	-0.14852	0.13428	0.1370*
H7C	-0.38262	-0.05196	0.21829	0.1370*

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S1	0.0470 (3)	0.0858 (4)	0.0465 (3)	-0.0188 (3)	-0.0024 (2)	0.0058 (3)
O1	0.0605 (9)	0.0762 (10)	0.0548 (9)	0.0119 (8)	0.0062 (7)	0.0219 (8)
O2	0.0583 (8)	0.0742 (10)	0.0486 (8)	0.0134 (7)	0.0177 (6)	0.0089 (7)
O3	0.0514 (7)	0.0897 (11)	0.0403 (7)	-0.0193 (7)	-0.0009 (5)	0.0000 (7)
N1	0.0366 (7)	0.0672 (10)	0.0385 (8)	-0.0026 (7)	0.0012 (6)	0.0057 (7)
N2	0.0506 (10)	0.1262 (19)	0.0386 (9)	-0.0213 (11)	-0.0016 (7)	0.0093 (10)
N3	0.0444 (8)	0.0626 (10)	0.0374 (8)	-0.0034 (7)	0.0015 (6)	-0.0006 (7)
C1	0.0397 (8)	0.0468 (10)	0.0392 (9)	0.0019 (7)	0.0019 (7)	0.0054 (8)
C2	0.0480 (10)	0.0666 (12)	0.0410 (9)	-0.0114 (9)	0.0023 (8)	0.0065 (9)
C3	0.0383 (8)	0.0634 (12)	0.0431 (10)	-0.0017 (8)	0.0019 (7)	0.0053 (9)
C4	0.0377 (8)	0.0475 (10)	0.0385 (9)	0.0033 (7)	0.0039 (6)	0.0016 (8)
C5	0.0415 (9)	0.0546 (11)	0.0394 (9)	-0.0019 (8)	0.0010 (7)	0.0015 (8)
C6	0.0799 (16)	0.112 (2)	0.0588 (14)	0.0138 (15)	0.0323 (12)	0.0181 (14)
C7	0.0640 (14)	0.142 (3)	0.0674 (15)	-0.0480 (16)	-0.0010 (12)	-0.0012 (16)

Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $\text{^\circ}$ )

S1—C2	1.7109 (19)	N2—H2B	0.84 (3)
S1—C3	1.7442 (18)	C1—C2	1.346 (2)
O1—C5	1.198 (2)	C1—C4	1.463 (2)
O2—C5	1.320 (2)	C4—C5	1.503 (2)
O2—C6	1.454 (3)	C2—H2	0.9300
O3—N3	1.4062 (19)	C6—H6A	0.9600
O3—C7	1.421 (3)	C6—H6B	0.9600
N1—C1	1.381 (2)	C6—H6C	0.9600
N1—C3	1.312 (2)	C7—H7A	0.9600
N2—C3	1.336 (3)	C7—H7B	0.9600
N3—C4	1.282 (2)	C7—H7C	0.9600
N2—H2A	0.83 (3)		
C2—S1—C3	88.83 (9)	O1—C5—O2	125.06 (16)
C5—O2—C6	116.32 (17)	O1—C5—C4	123.60 (15)
N3—O3—C7	108.47 (15)	O2—C5—C4	111.32 (14)
C1—N1—C3	109.73 (15)	S1—C2—H2	125.00
O3—N3—C4	110.53 (14)	C1—C2—H2	125.00
H2A—N2—H2B	118 (3)	O2—C6—H6A	109.00
C3—N2—H2B	122.2 (18)	O2—C6—H6B	109.00
C3—N2—H2A	119.5 (17)	O2—C6—H6C	109.00
C2—C1—C4	124.15 (16)	H6A—C6—H6B	109.00
N1—C1—C4	119.64 (14)	H6A—C6—H6C	109.00
N1—C1—C2	116.21 (16)	H6B—C6—H6C	109.00
S1—C2—C1	110.60 (14)	O3—C7—H7A	109.00
S1—C3—N1	114.63 (14)	O3—C7—H7B	109.00
S1—C3—N2	121.05 (14)	O3—C7—H7C	109.00
N1—C3—N2	124.33 (17)	H7A—C7—H7B	109.00

C1—C4—C5	118.93 (14)	H7A—C7—H7C	109.00
N3—C4—C1	118.53 (15)	H7B—C7—H7C	109.00
N3—C4—C5	122.49 (15)		
C3—S1—C2—C1	-0.42 (17)	O3—N3—C4—C5	3.3 (2)
C2—S1—C3—N1	0.46 (18)	N1—C1—C2—S1	0.3 (2)
C2—S1—C3—N2	-179.5 (2)	C4—C1—C2—S1	-179.86 (13)
C6—O2—C5—O1	-3.7 (3)	N1—C1—C4—N3	-9.3 (2)
C6—O2—C5—C4	177.57 (17)	N1—C1—C4—C5	168.00 (15)
C7—O3—N3—C4	-179.82 (18)	C2—C1—C4—N3	170.87 (19)
C3—N1—C1—C2	0.0 (2)	C2—C1—C4—C5	-11.8 (3)
C3—N1—C1—C4	-179.81 (17)	N3—C4—C5—O1	70.4 (2)
C1—N1—C3—S1	-0.4 (2)	N3—C4—C5—O2	-110.87 (18)
C1—N1—C3—N2	179.6 (2)	C1—C4—C5—O1	-106.8 (2)
O3—N3—C4—C1	-179.50 (14)	C1—C4—C5—O2	71.92 (19)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N2—H2A···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.83 (3)	2.28 (2)	3.058 (2)	156 (2)
N2—H2B···N1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84 (3)	2.20 (3)	3.024 (2)	166 (3)

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