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N-(Cyanomethyl)benzamide

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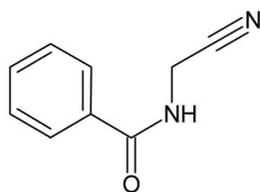
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K, $P = 0.0$ kPa; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.109; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.6.

In the structure of the title compound, $C_9H_8N_2O$, the amide group is twisted by a dihedral angle of $21.86(7)^\circ$ with respect to the benzene ring, while the planes of the benzene ring and cyanomethyl group form a dihedral angle of $53.13(11)^\circ$. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked *via* $N-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds, forming a chain running parallel to the a axis.

Related literature

For the biological activity and medicinal properties of tetrazole derivatives, see: Smismman *et al.* (1976); McGuire *et al.* (1990); Lunn *et al.* (1992); Itoh *et al.* (1995); Upadhayaya *et al.* (2004); Wu *et al.* (2008); Rostom *et al.* (2009); Burger (1991); Singh *et al.* (1980). For the synthetic procedure, see: Adams & Langley (1941a,b).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_9H_8N_2O$
 $M_r = 160.17$
Orthorhombic, $Pbca$
 $a = 9.8623(5)$ Å
 $b = 8.0576(4)$ Å
 $c = 20.9268(9)$ Å

$V = 1662.98(14)$ Å³
 $Z = 8$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 296$ K
 $0.33 \times 0.28 \times 0.22$ mm

Data collection

Bruker X8 APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
11132 measured reflections

1920 independent reflections
1433 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{int} = 0.027$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.109$
 $S = 1.02$
1920 reflections
141 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.14$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.18$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N1-H6 \cdots O1^i$	0.819 (17)	2.021 (18)	2.8313 (14)	169

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2009) and ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: DN2533).

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supporting information

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***N*-(Cyanomethyl)benzamide**

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S1. Comment

Tetrazoles derivatives are an important class of compounds, which can be used in the fields of bioorganic and medicinal chemistry as antibacterials, anti-cancer, heart disease, neurodegenerative disease, and antifungal activity (Smisssman *et al.*, 1976; McGuire *et al.*, 1990; Lunn *et al.*, 1992; Itoh *et al.*, 1995; Upadhayaya *et al.*, 2004; Wu *et al.*, 2008; Rostom *et al.*, 2009).

The tetrazole moiety has long been established as a bioisostere of a carboxyl unit (Burger, 1991). A major advantage of tetrazoles over carboxylic acids is that they are resistant to many biological metabolic degradation pathways (Singh *et al.*, 1980).

With the aim of developing new tetrazolic derived, an analog isosteric of the glycine, we have prepared *N*-(cyano-methyl)benzamide, a key intermediate, starting from aminoacetonitrile hydrogen sulphate.

In the title compound, the amide group is rotated by 21,86° out of the plane of the benzene ring (Fig. 1). The crystal packing is stabilized by N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) to form infinite chains parallel to the *a* axis (Fig. 2).

S2. Experimental

Aminoacetonitrile hydrogen sulphate was prepared in two steps from technical formaldehyde (Adams & Langley, 1941a,b).

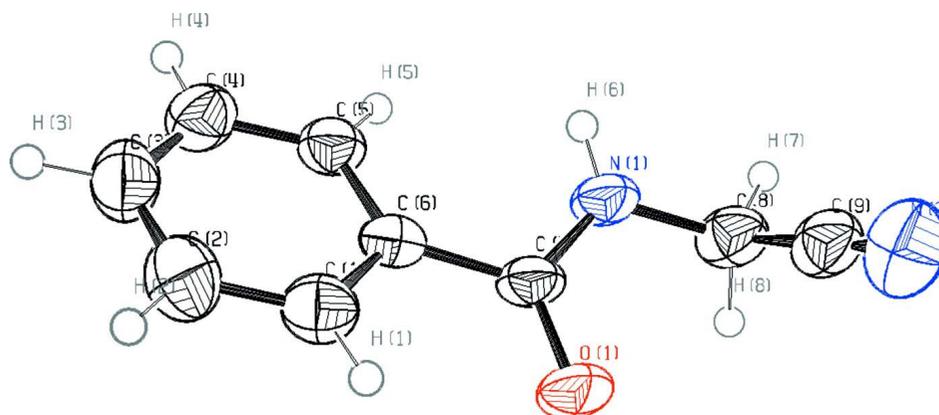
To a solution of 10 mmol s of aminoacetonitrile hydrogen sulfate in 10 ml of methylene chloride, triethylamine was added until neutral pH at cold temperature ($0 < T < 5^{\circ}\text{C}$), then 11 mmol s of Benzoyl chloride was added at the same temperature. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour. The whole is taken to room temperature and left under magnetic agitation during 16 hours. After reaction, the mixture was washed 3 times with a solution of citric acid 15%; then, the organic solution is dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from a mixture ether/hexane (1:1) to give white solid in 82% yield. m.p.: 138- 140°C .

The structure of the product was established on the basis of NMR spectroscopy (^1H , ^{13}C), MS data and elemental analysis.

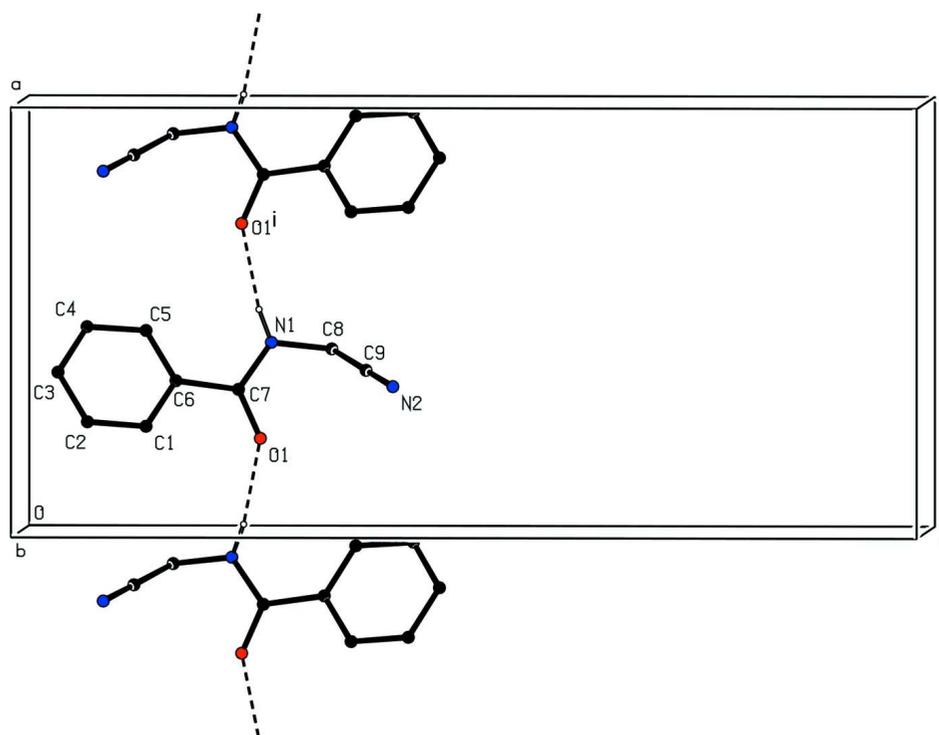
Single crystals of the title compound were obtained from an ethanolic solution and used for X-ray diffraction studies at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

All H atoms were located in a difference map and refined without any distance restraints.

**Figure 1**

Molecular structure of the title compound with the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

**Figure 2**

Partial packing view showing the chain generated by N—H...O hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity. [Symmetry code: (i) $x+1/2, y, -z+1/2$].

N-(Cyanomethyl)benzamide

Crystal data

$C_9H_8N_2O$

$M_r = 160.17$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ac\ 2ab$

$a = 9.8623\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 8.0576\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 20.9268\ (9)\ \text{\AA}$

$V = 1662.98\ (14)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 672$

$D_x = 1.280 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Melting point: 413 K
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
 Cell parameters from 3689 reflections
 $\theta = 2.5\text{--}27.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 296 \text{ K}$
 Block, colourless
 $0.33 \times 0.28 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker X8 APEXII CCD area-detector
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 φ and ω scans
 11132 measured reflections
 1920 independent reflections

1433 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.6^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.8^\circ$
 $h = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 $l = -26 \rightarrow 27$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.109$
 $S = 1.02$
 1920 reflections
 141 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0541P)^2 + 0.2439P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.14 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Special details

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.

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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.24170 (14)	0.39220 (16)	0.13675 (7)	0.0488 (3)
C2	0.25299 (17)	0.43033 (18)	0.07283 (7)	0.0591 (4)
C3	0.36704 (17)	0.38418 (18)	0.03941 (7)	0.0592 (4)
C4	0.47054 (16)	0.30131 (19)	0.06980 (7)	0.0552 (4)
C5	0.46079 (13)	0.26308 (16)	0.13418 (6)	0.0448 (3)
C6	0.34534 (11)	0.30793 (14)	0.16810 (6)	0.0387 (3)
C7	0.32434 (11)	0.26377 (15)	0.23629 (6)	0.0415 (3)
C8	0.41628 (14)	0.17663 (17)	0.33761 (6)	0.0498 (3)
C9	0.37055 (14)	0.31427 (19)	0.37822 (6)	0.0529 (3)
O1	0.21031 (8)	0.25889 (15)	0.26031 (5)	0.0645 (3)
N1	0.43271 (11)	0.22652 (14)	0.27184 (5)	0.0456 (3)
N2	0.33580 (17)	0.4211 (2)	0.40988 (7)	0.0792 (4)

H1	0.1646 (16)	0.4224 (18)	0.1609 (7)	0.064 (4)*
H2	0.1826 (17)	0.489 (2)	0.0525 (8)	0.075 (5)*
H3	0.3723 (16)	0.410 (2)	-0.0064 (8)	0.073 (5)*
H4	0.5496 (17)	0.267 (2)	0.0484 (8)	0.067 (5)*
H5	0.5302 (16)	0.2004 (18)	0.1546 (7)	0.054 (4)*
H6	0.5098 (18)	0.2419 (17)	0.2585 (7)	0.053 (4)*
H7	0.5037 (17)	0.1326 (19)	0.3548 (8)	0.065 (4)*
H8	0.3480 (15)	0.0870 (17)	0.3409 (7)	0.057 (4)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0411 (7)	0.0482 (7)	0.0571 (8)	0.0051 (6)	-0.0007 (6)	0.0009 (6)
C2	0.0638 (9)	0.0554 (8)	0.0581 (8)	0.0075 (7)	-0.0087 (7)	0.0066 (7)
C3	0.0733 (11)	0.0587 (8)	0.0457 (7)	-0.0087 (8)	-0.0014 (7)	0.0005 (6)
C4	0.0508 (8)	0.0631 (8)	0.0517 (7)	-0.0064 (7)	0.0110 (6)	-0.0100 (6)
C5	0.0333 (6)	0.0512 (7)	0.0500 (7)	-0.0016 (5)	0.0015 (5)	-0.0043 (5)
C6	0.0290 (5)	0.0400 (5)	0.0470 (6)	-0.0038 (5)	-0.0013 (5)	-0.0023 (5)
C7	0.0240 (5)	0.0503 (6)	0.0502 (7)	-0.0016 (5)	0.0027 (5)	0.0016 (5)
C8	0.0373 (7)	0.0564 (8)	0.0558 (7)	0.0041 (6)	0.0010 (6)	0.0149 (6)
C9	0.0435 (7)	0.0665 (8)	0.0487 (7)	0.0021 (6)	0.0020 (6)	0.0156 (7)
O1	0.0224 (4)	0.1126 (9)	0.0586 (6)	-0.0004 (5)	0.0037 (4)	0.0142 (5)
N1	0.0236 (5)	0.0632 (7)	0.0500 (6)	-0.0002 (5)	0.0027 (4)	0.0093 (5)
N2	0.0867 (11)	0.0836 (9)	0.0675 (8)	0.0108 (8)	0.0100 (8)	-0.0003 (7)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—C2	1.377 (2)	C5—H5	0.952 (16)
C1—C6	1.3915 (17)	C6—C7	1.4852 (17)
C1—H1	0.945 (16)	C7—O1	1.2324 (13)
C2—C3	1.376 (2)	C7—N1	1.3364 (15)
C2—H2	0.940 (18)	C8—N1	1.4430 (17)
C3—H3	0.984 (16)	C8—C9	1.468 (2)
C4—C3	1.376 (2)	C8—H8	0.990 (15)
C4—H4	0.940 (17)	C8—H7	0.999 (17)
C5—C4	1.3854 (19)	C9—N2	1.1389 (19)
C5—C6	1.3896 (17)	N1—H6	0.820 (17)
C5—C6—C1	119.21 (12)	N1—C8—H8	110.2 (8)
C5—C6—C7	122.87 (11)	C9—C8—H8	107.6 (8)
C1—C6—C7	117.86 (11)	N1—C8—H7	110.2 (9)
O1—C7—N1	119.70 (11)	C9—C8—H7	109.0 (9)
O1—C7—C6	121.79 (11)	H8—C8—H7	107.6 (12)
N1—C7—C6	118.50 (10)	N2—C9—C8	179.61 (18)
C4—C5—C6	119.72 (13)	C3—C2—C1	119.98 (14)
C4—C5—H5	120.3 (9)	C3—C2—H2	120.6 (10)
C6—C5—H5	119.9 (9)	C1—C2—H2	119.4 (10)
C3—C4—C5	120.40 (14)	C4—C3—C2	120.20 (14)

C3—C4—H4	122.4 (10)	C4—C3—H3	121.1 (10)
C5—C4—H4	117.2 (10)	C2—C3—H3	118.7 (9)
C2—C1—C6	120.49 (13)	C7—N1—C8	120.25 (11)
C2—C1—H1	121.8 (9)	C7—N1—H6	121.2 (11)
C6—C1—H1	117.7 (9)	C8—N1—H6	118.2 (11)
N1—C8—C9	112.10 (11)		

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>
N1—H6...O1 ⁱ	0.819 (17)	2.021 (18)	2.8313 (14)	169

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