

5-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole

Hoong-Kun Fun,^{a,*‡} Mohd Mustaqim Rosli,^a Sankappa Rai,^b Arun M Isloor^c and Prakash Shetty^d

^aX-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia, ^bSyngene International Ltd, Biocon Park, Plot No. 2 & 3, Bommasandra 4th Phase, Jigani Link Rd, Bangalore 560 100, India, ^cDepartment of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry Division, National Institute of Technology-Karnataka, Surathkal, Mangalore 575 025, India, and ^dDepartment of Printing, Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal 567 104, India
Correspondence e-mail: hkfun@usm.my

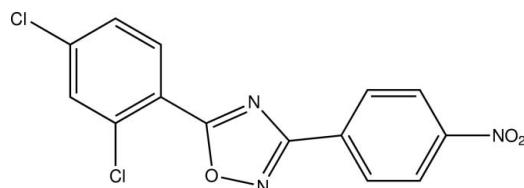
Received 20 March 2010; accepted 24 March 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.048; wR factor = 0.091; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.4.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, the dichlorophenyl and nitrophenyl rings form dihedral angles of 5.4 (2) and 4.0 (2) $^\circ$, respectively, with the oxadiazole ring. The nitro group is twisted out of the attached benzene ring by a dihedral angle of 10.4 (3) $^\circ$. In the crystal, molecules are linked into a chain along the a axis by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

For the biological activity of heterocyclic compounds including oxadiazoles, see: Andersen *et al.* (1994); Showell *et al.* (1991); Watjen *et al.* (1989); Swain *et al.* (1991); Clitherow *et al.* (1996); Isloor *et al.* (2010); Chandrakantha *et al.* (2010). For related structures, see: Wang *et al.* (2006); Fun *et al.* (2010a,b).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$	$V = 1387.08(8)\text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 336.13$	$Z = 4$
Orthorhombic, $Pca2_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 13.5272(5)\text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.48\text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 6.5362(2)\text{ \AA}$	$T = 296\text{ K}$
$c = 15.6880(5)\text{ \AA}$	$0.37 \times 0.11 \times 0.04\text{ mm}$

‡ Thomson Reuters ResearcherID: A-3561-2009.

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.843$, $T_{\max} = 0.980$

9845 measured reflections
2658 independent reflections
2029 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.091$
 $S = 1.06$
2658 reflections
199 parameters
1 restraint

H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.24\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.22\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
1243 Friedel pairs
Flack parameter: -0.01 (7)

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
C13—H13A…N1 ⁱ	0.93	2.54	3.338 (5)	144

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

AMI is grateful to Professor Sandeep Sancheti, Director, National Institute of Technology-Karnataka, India, for providing research facilities and encouragement. HKF and MMR thank Universiti Sains Malaysia for the Research University Golden Goose Grant (No. 1001/PFIZIK/811012).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI5063).

References

- Andersen, K. E., Jørgensen, A. S. & Braestrup, C. (1994). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **29**, 393–399.
- Bruker (2005). *APEX2*, *SAINT* and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Chandrakantha, B., Shetty, P., Nambiyar, V., Isloor, N. & Isloor, A. M. (2010). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **45**, 1206–1210.
- Clitherow, J. W., Beswick, P., Irving, W. J., Scopes, D. I. C., Barnes, J. C., Clapham, J., Brown, J. D., Evans, D. J. & Hayes, A. G. (1996). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **6**, 833–838.
- Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst. A* **39**, 876–881.
- Fun, H.-K., Rosli, M. M., Rai, S., Isloor, A. M. & Shetty, P. (2010a). *Acta Cryst. E* **66**, o772.
- Fun, H.-K., Rosli, M. M., Rai, S., Isloor, A. M. & Shetty, P. (2010b). *Acta Cryst. E* **66**, o851.
- Isloor, A. M., Kalluraya, B. & Pai, K. S. (2010). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **45**, 825–830.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Showell, G. A., Gibbons, T. L., Kneen, C. O., MacLeod, A. M., Merchant, K., Saunders, J., Freedman, S. B., Patel, S. & Baker, R. (1991). *J. Med. Chem.* **34**, 1086–1094.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst. D* **65**, 148–155.

- Swain, C. J., Baker, R., Kneen, C., Moseley, J., Saunders, J., Seward, E. M., Stevenson, G., Beer, M., Stanton, J. & Watling, K. (1991). *J. Med. Chem.* **34**, 140–151.
- Wang, H.-B., Liu, Z.-Q., Wang, H.-B. & Yan, X.-C. (2006). *Acta Cryst. E* **62**, o4715–o4716.
- Watjen, F., Baker, R., Engelstoff, M., Herbert, R., MacLeod, A., Knight, A., Merchant, K., Moseley, J., Saunders, J., Swain, C. J., Wong, E. & Springer, J. P. (1989). *J. Med. Chem.* **32**, 2282–2291.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o1196–o1197 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810011153]

5-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole

Hoong-Kun Fun, Mohd Mustaqim Rosli, Sankappa Rai, Arun M Isloor and Prakash Shetty

S1. Comment

Heterocyclic compounds are becoming increasingly important in recent years due to their pharmacological activities (Isloor *et al.*, 2010). Nitrogen- and oxygen-containing five/six-membered heterocyclic compounds are of enormous significance in the field of medicinal chemistry (Chandrakantha *et al.*, 2010). Oxadiazoles play a very vital role in the preparation of various biologically active drugs with anti-inflammatory (Andersen *et al.*, 1994), anti-cancer (Showell *et al.*, 1991), anti-HIV (Watjen *et al.*, 1989), anti-diabetic and anti-microbial (Swain *et al.*, 1991) activities. The results of biological studies showed that oxadiazole derivatives also possess maximum anti-inflammatory, analgesic and minimum ulcerogenic and lipid per-oxidation (Clitherow *et al.*, 1996) properties.

Bond lengths and angles in the title molecule (Fig. 1) are within the normal range and comparable to those observed in related structures (Wang *et al.*, 2006; Fun *et al.*, 2010*a,b*). The oxadiazole ring (C7/C8/N1/N2/O1) forms dihedral angles of 5.4 (2)° and 4.0 (2)°, respectively, with the C1–C6 and C9–C14 benzene rings. The plane of the nitro group is twisted out of the C9–C14 benzene ring by a dihedral of 10.4 (3)°.

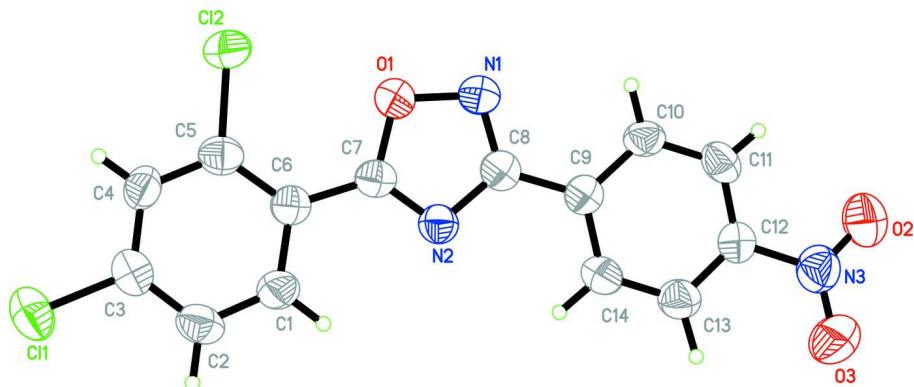
In the crystal structure (Fig. 2), the molecules are connected by intermolecular C13—H13A···N1 hydrogen bonds (Table 1) forming chains along the *a* axis.

S2. Experimental

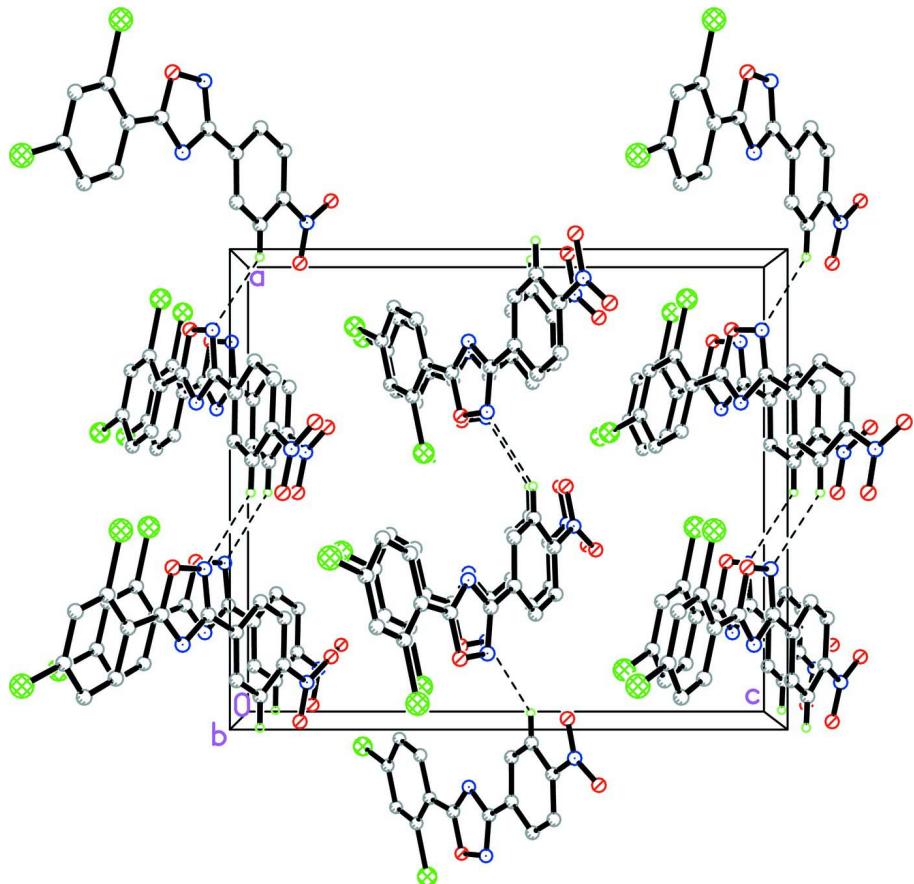
The title compound was prepared by heating a solution of 2,4-dichlorobenzoyl chloride (1.15 g, 0.02 mol) and N'-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzamidine (1 g, 0.02 mol) in pyridine (30 ml). The reaction mixture was heated at 114°C for 1.5 h and concentrated under vacuum. Further purification was done by column chromatography. The solid obtained was recrystallized using dichloromethane (yield: 1.0 g (55%), m.p 458–461 K).

S3. Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically with C–H = 0.93 Å and were refined using a riding model with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

**Figure 2**

The crystal packing of the title compound, showing hydrogen-bonded (dashed lines) chains along the *a* axis. H atoms not involved in the interactions have been omitted.

5-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_7Cl_2N_3O_3$	$F(000) = 680$
$M_r = 336.13$	$D_x = 1.610 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, $Pca2_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: P 2c -2ac	Cell parameters from 2389 reflections
$a = 13.5272 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.6\text{--}30.1^\circ$
$b = 6.5362 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.48 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 15.6880 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 \text{ K}$
$V = 1387.08 (8) \text{ \AA}^3$	Plate, colourless
$Z = 4$	$0.37 \times 0.11 \times 0.04 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	9845 measured reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2658 independent reflections
Graphite monochromator	2029 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.6^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.843, T_{\text{max}} = 0.980$	$h = -13 \rightarrow 16$
	$k = -7 \rightarrow 8$
	$l = -17 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0361P)^2 + 0.1623P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.091$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.24 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2658 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.22 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
199 parameters	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1243 Friedel pairs
1 restraint	Absolute structure parameter: $-0.01 (7)$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	

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 $F^2 > 2\text{sigma}(F^2)$ 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	$U_{\text{iso}}^* / U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.37074 (7)	1.17134 (15)	0.20371 (7)	0.0672 (3)
Cl2	0.08039 (7)	0.73697 (16)	0.34239 (10)	0.0814 (4)
O1	0.15793 (17)	0.3687 (4)	0.41360 (18)	0.0643 (8)

O2	0.3673 (2)	-0.6615 (5)	0.6679 (2)	0.0975 (12)
O3	0.5067 (2)	-0.5915 (5)	0.6109 (2)	0.0959 (11)
N1	0.1636 (2)	0.1879 (5)	0.4615 (2)	0.0653 (10)
N2	0.3154 (2)	0.2966 (4)	0.4278 (2)	0.0454 (7)
N3	0.4200 (3)	-0.5541 (5)	0.6249 (2)	0.0646 (9)
C1	0.3731 (2)	0.6429 (5)	0.3289 (2)	0.0515 (10)
H1A	0.4198	0.5472	0.3463	0.062*
C2	0.4043 (3)	0.8143 (5)	0.2848 (3)	0.0562 (10)
H2A	0.4709	0.8346	0.2729	0.067*
C3	0.3342 (3)	0.9546 (5)	0.2589 (2)	0.0478 (9)
C4	0.2351 (3)	0.9269 (5)	0.2767 (2)	0.0493 (9)
H4A	0.1888	1.0233	0.2594	0.059*
C5	0.2060 (2)	0.7551 (5)	0.3204 (2)	0.0484 (9)
C6	0.2735 (2)	0.6087 (4)	0.3481 (2)	0.0417 (8)
C7	0.2522 (2)	0.4235 (5)	0.3964 (2)	0.0423 (8)
C8	0.2581 (3)	0.1536 (5)	0.4676 (2)	0.0434 (8)
C9	0.2984 (2)	-0.0278 (5)	0.5105 (2)	0.0411 (8)
C10	0.2372 (2)	-0.1701 (5)	0.5499 (2)	0.0463 (9)
H10A	0.1692	-0.1493	0.5501	0.056*
C11	0.2759 (3)	-0.3416 (5)	0.5887 (2)	0.0491 (10)
H11A	0.2350	-0.4357	0.6158	0.059*
C12	0.3767 (3)	-0.3693 (5)	0.5861 (2)	0.0457 (9)
C13	0.4388 (3)	-0.2323 (5)	0.5472 (2)	0.0547 (10)
H13A	0.5066	-0.2559	0.5458	0.066*
C14	0.3995 (2)	-0.0590 (5)	0.5103 (2)	0.0508 (9)
H14A	0.4411	0.0369	0.4851	0.061*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.0778 (7)	0.0595 (6)	0.0642 (6)	-0.0179 (5)	0.0002 (6)	0.0100 (6)
Cl2	0.0403 (4)	0.0675 (6)	0.1363 (11)	-0.0026 (5)	-0.0083 (7)	0.0236 (7)
O1	0.0468 (14)	0.0596 (15)	0.086 (2)	0.0041 (12)	0.0112 (14)	0.0228 (15)
O2	0.089 (2)	0.0758 (19)	0.127 (3)	0.0000 (18)	0.006 (2)	0.045 (2)
O3	0.070 (2)	0.094 (2)	0.124 (3)	0.0193 (18)	-0.001 (2)	0.035 (2)
N1	0.0445 (17)	0.0621 (19)	0.089 (3)	0.0045 (15)	0.0144 (19)	0.0230 (19)
N2	0.0442 (16)	0.0428 (15)	0.0493 (18)	-0.0004 (14)	0.0019 (15)	-0.0026 (15)
N3	0.066 (2)	0.061 (2)	0.066 (2)	0.0007 (19)	-0.007 (2)	0.0065 (19)
C1	0.046 (2)	0.0437 (19)	0.065 (3)	0.0046 (14)	0.0124 (19)	-0.0034 (18)
C2	0.051 (2)	0.054 (2)	0.065 (3)	-0.0046 (18)	0.015 (2)	-0.009 (2)
C3	0.061 (2)	0.044 (2)	0.038 (2)	-0.0077 (17)	0.0005 (18)	-0.0042 (17)
C4	0.050 (2)	0.0450 (19)	0.053 (2)	0.0004 (16)	-0.0104 (18)	0.0052 (18)
C5	0.0418 (18)	0.0520 (19)	0.052 (2)	-0.0054 (16)	-0.0026 (17)	-0.0072 (19)
C6	0.0440 (18)	0.0357 (15)	0.046 (2)	0.0000 (13)	0.0014 (17)	-0.0082 (18)
C7	0.0402 (18)	0.0428 (17)	0.044 (2)	-0.0013 (16)	0.0029 (17)	-0.0085 (17)
C8	0.0472 (19)	0.0424 (17)	0.040 (2)	-0.0011 (17)	0.0037 (19)	-0.0072 (16)
C9	0.0462 (19)	0.0400 (17)	0.0370 (19)	0.0007 (15)	0.0012 (17)	-0.0081 (16)
C10	0.0367 (18)	0.052 (2)	0.050 (2)	0.0023 (16)	0.0099 (17)	-0.0048 (18)

C11	0.054 (2)	0.0464 (19)	0.047 (2)	-0.0071 (16)	0.0106 (19)	0.0000 (18)
C12	0.050 (2)	0.0432 (19)	0.043 (2)	-0.0008 (16)	-0.0008 (17)	0.0002 (17)
C13	0.045 (2)	0.059 (2)	0.060 (3)	-0.0018 (18)	-0.0032 (19)	0.006 (2)
C14	0.044 (2)	0.053 (2)	0.055 (2)	-0.0082 (16)	0.0048 (18)	0.0032 (19)

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

Cl1—C3	1.732 (3)	C4—C5	1.373 (5)
Cl2—C5	1.739 (3)	C4—H4A	0.93
O1—C7	1.352 (4)	C5—C6	1.392 (4)
O1—N1	1.403 (4)	C6—C7	1.458 (4)
O2—N3	1.207 (4)	C8—C9	1.468 (4)
O3—N3	1.218 (4)	C9—C14	1.384 (4)
N1—C8	1.302 (5)	C9—C10	1.390 (4)
N2—C7	1.289 (4)	C10—C11	1.378 (4)
N2—C8	1.366 (4)	C10—H10A	0.93
N3—C12	1.474 (5)	C11—C12	1.377 (5)
C1—C2	1.383 (5)	C11—H11A	0.93
C1—C6	1.398 (4)	C12—C13	1.371 (5)
C1—H1A	0.93	C13—C14	1.379 (5)
C2—C3	1.380 (5)	C13—H13A	0.93
C2—H2A	0.93	C14—H14A	0.93
C3—C4	1.381 (5)		
C7—O1—N1	106.2 (2)	N2—C7—O1	112.3 (3)
C8—N1—O1	103.8 (3)	N2—C7—C6	127.0 (3)
C7—N2—C8	103.8 (3)	O1—C7—C6	120.7 (3)
O2—N3—O3	123.6 (4)	N1—C8—N2	113.9 (3)
O2—N3—C12	118.2 (3)	N1—C8—C9	122.5 (3)
O3—N3—C12	118.2 (4)	N2—C8—C9	123.5 (3)
C2—C1—C6	122.1 (3)	C14—C9—C10	119.4 (3)
C2—C1—H1A	119.0	C14—C9—C8	119.0 (3)
C6—C1—H1A	119.0	C10—C9—C8	121.6 (3)
C3—C2—C1	118.4 (3)	C11—C10—C9	121.0 (3)
C3—C2—H2A	120.8	C11—C10—H10A	119.5
C1—C2—H2A	120.8	C9—C10—H10A	119.5
C2—C3—C4	121.3 (3)	C10—C11—C12	118.0 (3)
C2—C3—Cl1	119.6 (3)	C10—C11—H11A	121.0
C4—C3—Cl1	119.1 (3)	C12—C11—H11A	121.0
C5—C4—C3	119.1 (3)	C13—C12—C11	122.3 (3)
C5—C4—H4A	120.4	C13—C12—N3	118.4 (3)
C3—C4—H4A	120.4	C11—C12—N3	119.3 (3)
C4—C5—C6	122.0 (3)	C12—C13—C14	119.2 (3)
C4—C5—Cl2	115.8 (3)	C12—C13—H13A	120.4
C6—C5—Cl2	122.1 (3)	C14—C13—H13A	120.4
C5—C6—C1	117.0 (3)	C13—C14—C9	120.1 (3)
C5—C6—C7	127.1 (3)	C13—C14—H14A	120.0
C1—C6—C7	115.8 (3)	C9—C14—H14A	120.0

C7—O1—N1—C8	-0.2 (4)	O1—N1—C8—N2	0.1 (4)
C6—C1—C2—C3	-0.3 (5)	O1—N1—C8—C9	-177.5 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.4 (5)	C7—N2—C8—N1	0.2 (4)
C1—C2—C3—Cl1	179.9 (3)	C7—N2—C8—C9	177.7 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.6 (5)	N1—C8—C9—C14	176.5 (4)
Cl1—C3—C4—C5	179.9 (3)	N2—C8—C9—C14	-0.8 (5)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.7 (5)	N1—C8—C9—C10	-2.4 (5)
C3—C4—C5—Cl2	178.3 (3)	N2—C8—C9—C10	-179.7 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.6 (5)	C14—C9—C10—C11	0.0 (5)
Cl2—C5—C6—C1	-178.0 (3)	C8—C9—C10—C11	178.9 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C7	178.5 (3)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-1.0 (5)
Cl2—C5—C6—C7	1.0 (5)	C10—C11—C12—C13	0.6 (5)
C2—C1—C6—C5	0.4 (5)	C10—C11—C12—N3	-178.3 (3)
C2—C1—C6—C7	-178.8 (3)	O2—N3—C12—C13	171.1 (4)
C8—N2—C7—O1	-0.3 (4)	O3—N3—C12—C13	-9.9 (6)
C8—N2—C7—C6	179.1 (3)	O2—N3—C12—C11	-9.9 (5)
N1—O1—C7—N2	0.4 (4)	O3—N3—C12—C11	169.0 (4)
N1—O1—C7—C6	-179.1 (3)	C11—C12—C13—C14	0.8 (6)
C5—C6—C7—N2	-174.0 (4)	N3—C12—C13—C14	179.7 (3)
C1—C6—C7—N2	5.0 (5)	C12—C13—C14—C9	-1.8 (6)
C5—C6—C7—O1	5.3 (5)	C10—C9—C14—C13	1.4 (6)
C1—C6—C7—O1	-175.6 (3)	C8—C9—C14—C13	-177.5 (3)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C13—H13A···N1 ⁱ	0.93	2.54	3.338 (5)	144

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