Acta Crystallographica Section E
Structure Reports
Online
ISSN 1600-5368

Bis(2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-3-ium) tetrachloridopalladate(II)

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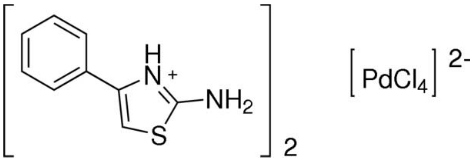
Received 18 June 2014; accepted 1 July 2014
Edited by T. J. Prior, University of Hull, England

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 298 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.003 Å; R factor = 0.020; wR factor = 0.051; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.4.

The title compound, $(C_9H_9N_2S)_2[PdCl_4]$, consists of two monoprotonated 2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazole molecules and one tetrachloridopalladate anion. The organic molecules exhibit a dihedral angle between the main rings planes of 31.82 (9)°. In the anion, the Pd^{II} atom is located on a crystallographic centre of symmetry with a square-planar geometry. In the crystal, the anions and cations are connected through bifurcated N—H$\cdots$Cl hydrogen bonds, and these interactions lead to hydrogen-bonded tapes of cations and anions along [100].

Related literature

For the potential biological activity of compounds containing thiazole rings, see: Annadurai *et al.* (2012); Alam *et al.* (2011). For the synthesis of thiazole compounds, see: Cáceres-Castillo *et al.* (2012). For similar structures with protonated molecules, see: Form *et al.* (1974); Jin *et al.* (2011, 2013). For the crystal structure of non-protonated thiazole, see: Au-Alvarez *et al.* (1999).



Experimental

Crystal data

$(C_9H_9N_2S)_2[PdCl_4]$
M_r = 602.68
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
a = 7.2880 (2) Å
b = 8.9214 (3) Å
c = 9.8192 (3) Å
α = 66.258 (1)°
β = 73.778 (1)°
γ = 84.468 (1)°
V = 561.04 (3) Å^3
Z = 1
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 1.50 mm^{-1}
T = 298 K
0.46 × 0.28 × 0.21 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: analytical (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2012)
T_{min} = 0.658, T_{max} = 0.842
4857 measured reflections
2060 independent reflections
1982 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.026

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.020
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.051
S = 1.11
2060 reflections
143 parameters
3 restraints
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.26 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.30 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H$\cdots A$	D—H	H$\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	D—H$\cdots A$
N2—H2$B\cdots$Cl2	0.89 (1)	2.41 (2)	3.237 (2)	155 (2)
N2—H2$A\cdots$Cl2^{i}	0.89 (1)	2.78 (2)	3.3572 (19)	123 (2)
N2—H2$A\cdots$Cl1^{ii}	0.89 (1)	2.44 (1)	3.291 (2)	159 (2)
N1—H1$\cdots$Cl2	0.88 (1)	2.79 (2)	3.4028 (17)	129 (2)
N1—H1$\cdots$Cl1	0.88 (1)	2.49 (2)	3.2593 (17)	147 (2)

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2012); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2012); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

The authors from the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán are grateful to Dr Leovigildo Quijano for assistance with the X-ray analysis.

Supporting information for this paper is available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PJ2013).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2014). E**70**, m295 [doi:10.1107/S1600536814015360]

Bis(2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-3-ium) tetrachloridopalladate(II)

Reyna Reyes-Martínez, Rubén M. Carballo, Gonzalo J. Mena-Rejón, Simón Hernández-Ortega and David Cáceres-Castillo

S1. Introduction

The thiazole ring system is an important structural motif found in numerous molecules with potential biological activities, for instance; as antiinfective agents (Annadurai *et al.*, 2012; Alam *et al.*, 2011). On the other hand, in recent years there has been a growing interest in organic derivatives of transition metals in order to modify the biological properties of these organic compounds. Thus, in this opportunity we would like to report the crystal structure of bis-(2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazolium) tetrachloropalladate (II).

S2. Experimental

S2.1. Synthesis and crystallization

The compound 2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazole was synthesized as reported by our group (Cáceres-Castillo *et al.*, 2012). The $PdCl_2$ (25 mg, 0.14 mmol) was dissolved in 1 mL of concentrated HCl and then diluted with 5 mL of methanol. To the resulting mixture a methanol (5mL) solution of 2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazole (50 mg, 0.28 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for four hours at room temperature, after which time the resulting solution was allowed to slowly evaporate to produce brown X-ray diffraction quality crystals after few days.

S2.2. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1.

All H atoms were included in calculated positions (C—H = 0.93 Å), and refined using a riding model with Uiso(H) = 1.2 Ueq of the carrier atom. H atoms on N were located in a Fourier map and refined isotropically with Uiso(H) = 1.2 × Ueq(N).

13 badly-fitted reflections were omitted from the final refinement.

S3. Results and discussion

The title compound, $[C_9H_9N_2S]_2[PdCl_4]$, is centrosymmetric and consists of two monoprotonated 2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazole molecules and one tetrachloropalladate anion. This compound, crystallized in the triclinic P-1 space group. The asymmetric unit is composed of one monoprotaned 2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazole and half of the tetrachloropalladate anion, the other half is generated by application of an inversion centre. The dihedral angle between the planes of the phenyl and thiazole rings in the cation is of 31.82 (9)°.This value is larger than those reported in other compounds containing the 2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazole molecule, protonated (Form *et al.*, 1974; Jin *et al.*, 2013; Jin *et al.*, 2011) or in the free molecule (Au-Alvarez *et al.*, 1999). The angle C2—N1—C5 (115.25 (17)°) is similar in value other salts reported and is longer than that reported for the neutral compound (110.5 °).

The palladium atom of the anion is in a special position (0.5, 0, 1), *Wyckoff* site *1d*, and exhibits a square-planar geometry with Pd—Cl distances of 2.3031 (5) and 2.3061 (6) Å. The cation and the anion are linked by a bifurcate hydrogen bond between the chloride atoms and the hydrogen of the thiazole ring (Figure 1). The NH and NH_2 groups exhibit N—H···Cl hydrogen bonds with the chloride atoms generating a linear arrangement in the orientation [100] (Figure 2).

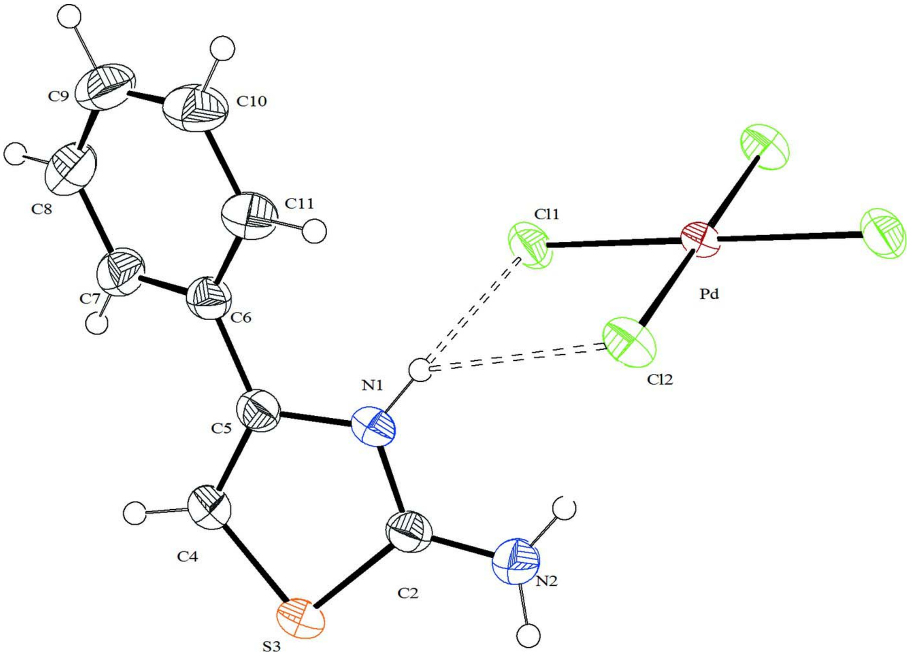

Figure 1

Molecular structure of title compound with displacement ellipsoids at the 40% probability. Hydrogen atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius.

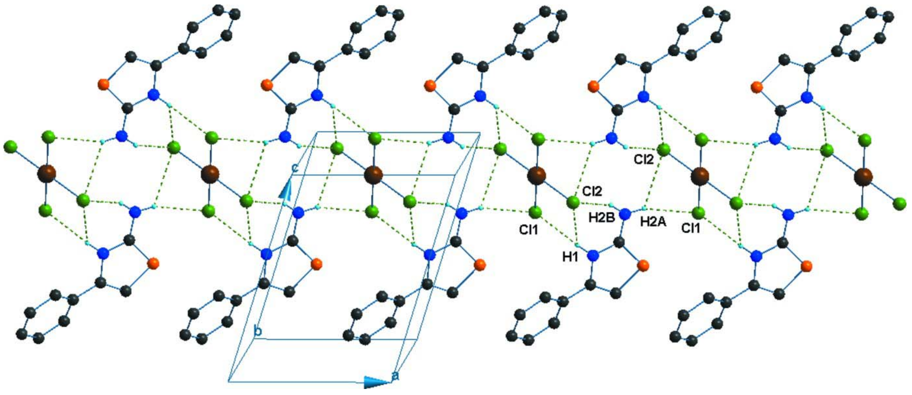

Figure 2

Linear arrangement due hydrogen bond patterns in crystal structure of the title compound.

Bis(2-amino-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol-3-ium) tetrachloridopalladate(II)

Crystal data

$(C_9H_9N_2S)_2[PdCl_4]$

$M_r = 602.68$

Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$

$a = 7.2880\ (2)$ Å

b = 8.9214 (3) Å	D_x = 1.784 Mg m^{-3}
c = 9.8192 (3) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å
α = 66.258 (1)°	Cell parameters from 4506 reflections
β = 73.778 (1)°	θ = 2.4–25.4°
γ = 84.468 (1)°	μ = 1.50 mm^{-1}
V = 561.04 (3) Å^3	T = 298 K
Z = 1	Prism, brown
F(000) = 300	0.46 × 0.28 × 0.21 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	2060 independent reflections
Detector resolution: 0.83 pixels mm^{-1}	1982 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
ω scans	R_{int} = 0.026
Absorption correction: analytical (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2012)	θ_{max} = 25.4°, θ_{min} = 2.4°
T_{min} = 0.658, T_{max} = 0.842	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
4857 measured reflections	$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
	$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
Least-squares matrix: full	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.027P)^2 + 0.0969P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.020	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}}$ < 0.001
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.051	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$ = 0.26 e Å^{-3}
S = 1.11	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ = −0.30 e Å^{-3}
2060 reflections	Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008), $Fc^* = kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
143 parameters	Extinction coefficient: 0.015 (2)
3 restraints	
Hydrogen site location: mixed	

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å^2)

	x	y	z	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
Pd	0.5000	0.0000	1.0000	0.03103 (10)
Cl1	0.54163 (7)	0.23160 (6)	0.77534 (6)	0.04971 (15)
Cl2	0.78000 (7)	−0.10267 (6)	0.89335 (6)	0.04577 (14)
N1	0.9774 (2)	0.2276 (2)	0.56952 (19)	0.0382 (4)
H1	0.8651 (19)	0.185 (3)	0.628 (2)	0.046*
C2	1.1103 (3)	0.2483 (2)	0.6301 (2)	0.0380 (4)
N2	1.0983 (3)	0.1821 (2)	0.7791 (2)	0.0527 (5)
H2A	1.203 (2)	0.195 (3)	0.804 (3)	0.063*
H2B	1.001 (3)	0.112 (3)	0.837 (3)	0.063*
S3	1.29130 (7)	0.37696 (7)	0.49056 (6)	0.04726 (15)
C4	1.1739 (3)	0.4022 (3)	0.3520 (2)	0.0459 (5)
H4	1.2196	0.4690	0.2481	0.055*
C5	1.0096 (3)	0.3149 (2)	0.4107 (2)	0.0365 (4)

C6	0.8732 (3)	0.3009 (2)	0.3309 (2)	0.0374 (4)
C7	0.8497 (3)	0.4318 (3)	0.2005 (2)	0.0484 (5)
H7	0.9175	0.5291	0.1660	0.058*
C8	0.7259 (4)	0.4194 (3)	0.1206 (3)	0.0572 (6)
H8	0.7096	0.5087	0.0340	0.069*
C9	0.6278 (4)	0.2758 (3)	0.1694 (3)	0.0585 (6)
H9	0.5474	0.2666	0.1143	0.070*
C10	0.6482 (3)	0.1453 (3)	0.2995 (3)	0.0576 (6)
H10	0.5800	0.0484	0.3328	0.069*
C11	0.7696 (3)	0.1563 (3)	0.3820 (3)	0.0475 (5)
H11	0.7815	0.0678	0.4707	0.057*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Pd	0.02640 (13)	0.03439 (14)	0.03019 (13)	−0.00791 (8)	−0.00582 (8)	−0.00981 (9)
Cl1	0.0358 (3)	0.0484 (3)	0.0431 (3)	−0.0070 (2)	−0.0057 (2)	0.0025 (2)
Cl2	0.0345 (3)	0.0472 (3)	0.0495 (3)	−0.0033 (2)	−0.0015 (2)	−0.0183 (2)
N1	0.0298 (8)	0.0420 (9)	0.0380 (9)	−0.0078 (7)	−0.0058 (7)	−0.0112 (7)
C2	0.0326 (9)	0.0374 (10)	0.0416 (11)	−0.0027 (8)	−0.0092 (8)	−0.0129 (8)
N2	0.0494 (11)	0.0594 (12)	0.0434 (10)	−0.0154 (9)	−0.0169 (9)	−0.0074 (9)
S3	0.0326 (3)	0.0601 (3)	0.0447 (3)	−0.0143 (2)	−0.0069 (2)	−0.0151 (2)
C4	0.0387 (11)	0.0584 (13)	0.0365 (10)	−0.0118 (9)	−0.0051 (9)	−0.0147 (9)
C5	0.0321 (9)	0.0394 (10)	0.0376 (10)	−0.0008 (8)	−0.0062 (8)	−0.0164 (8)
C6	0.0329 (9)	0.0436 (10)	0.0393 (10)	0.0001 (8)	−0.0064 (8)	−0.0217 (9)
C7	0.0532 (13)	0.0504 (12)	0.0449 (12)	−0.0054 (10)	−0.0144 (10)	−0.0197 (10)
C8	0.0645 (15)	0.0669 (15)	0.0498 (13)	0.0047 (12)	−0.0254 (12)	−0.0265 (12)
C9	0.0519 (14)	0.0780 (17)	0.0680 (16)	0.0034 (12)	−0.0260 (12)	−0.0449 (14)
C10	0.0501 (13)	0.0593 (14)	0.0773 (17)	−0.0071 (11)	−0.0169 (12)	−0.0389 (13)
C11	0.0427 (11)	0.0453 (11)	0.0573 (13)	−0.0019 (9)	−0.0134 (10)	−0.0223 (10)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

Pd—Cl1	2.3031 (5)	C4—H4	0.9300
Pd—Cl1^{i}	2.3031 (5)	C5—C6	1.468 (3)
Pd—Cl2^{i}	2.3061 (5)	C6—C7	1.383 (3)
Pd—Cl2	2.3061 (5)	C6—C11	1.393 (3)
N1—C2	1.331 (2)	C7—C8	1.388 (3)
N1—C5	1.395 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
N1—H1	0.876 (10)	C8—C9	1.369 (4)
C2—N2	1.319 (3)	C8—H8	0.9300
C2—S3	1.7179 (19)	C9—C10	1.373 (4)
N2—H2A	0.894 (10)	C9—H9	0.9300
N2—H2B	0.887 (10)	C10—C11	1.389 (3)
S3—C4	1.733 (2)	C10—H10	0.9300
C4—C5	1.343 (3)	C11—H11	0.9300

Cl1—Pd—Cl1^{i}	180.0	C4—C5—C6	129.09 (18)

Cl1—Pd—Cl2^{i}	90.134 (19)	N1—C5—C6	120.10 (17)
Cl1^{i}—Pd—Cl2^{i}	89.866 (19)	C7—C6—C11	119.06 (19)
Cl1—Pd—Cl2	89.866 (19)	C7—C6—C5	119.70 (18)
Cl1^{i}—Pd—Cl2	90.134 (19)	C11—C6—C5	121.22 (19)
Cl2^{i}—Pd—Cl2	180.00 (2)	C6—C7—C8	120.7 (2)
C2—N1—C5	115.25 (16)	C6—C7—H7	119.7
C2—N1—H1	120.8 (15)	C8—C7—H7	119.7
C5—N1—H1	121.9 (15)	C9—C8—C7	120.0 (2)
N2—C2—N1	123.49 (18)	C9—C8—H8	120.0
N2—C2—S3	125.28 (16)	C7—C8—H8	120.0
N1—C2—S3	111.19 (14)	C8—C9—C10	120.0 (2)
C2—N2—H2A	114.7 (17)	C8—C9—H9	120.0
C2—N2—H2B	115.3 (18)	C10—C9—H9	120.0
H2A—N2—H2B	128 (2)	C9—C10—C11	120.7 (2)
C2—S3—C4	90.03 (10)	C9—C10—H10	119.6
C5—C4—S3	112.71 (16)	C11—C10—H10	119.6
C5—C4—H4	123.6	C10—C11—C6	119.5 (2)
S3—C4—H4	123.6	C10—C11—H11	120.2
C4—C5—N1	110.80 (17)	C6—C11—H11	120.2

Symmetry code: (i) −*x*+1, −*y*, −*z*+2.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
N2—H2*B*···Cl2	0.89 (1)	2.41 (2)	3.237 (2)	155 (2)
N2—H2*A*···Cl2^{ii}	0.89 (1)	2.78 (2)	3.3572 (19)	123 (2)
N2—H2*A*···Cl1^{iii}	0.89 (1)	2.44 (1)	3.291 (2)	159 (2)
N1—H1···Cl2	0.88 (1)	2.79 (2)	3.4028 (17)	129 (2)
N1—H1···Cl1	0.88 (1)	2.49 (2)	3.2593 (17)	147 (2)

Symmetry codes: (ii) −*x*+2, −*y*, −*z*+2; (iii) *x*+1, *y*, *z*.