

ISSN 2414-3146

Received 20 April 2017 Accepted 27 April 2017

Edited by J. Simpson, University of Otago, New Zealand

Keywords: crystal structure; indazole; hydrogen bond.

CCDC reference: 1546601

Structural data: full structural data are available from iucrdata.iucr.org

1-Chloro-3-(6-nitro-1H-indazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol

Mohamed Mokhtar Mohamed Abdelahi,^a* Youness El Bakri,^a Mohammed Benchidmi,^a El Mokhtar Essassi^a and Joel T. Mague^b

^aLaboratoire de Chimie Organique Hétérocyclique, URAC 21, Pôle de Compétence Pharmacochimie, Av Ibn Battouta, BP 1014, Faculté des Sciences, Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA. *Correspondence e-mail: mmohamedabdelahi@gmail.com

In the title compound, $C_{10}H_{10}ClN_3O_3$, the side chain is oriented nearly perpendicular to the mean plane of the indazole ring system. In the crystal, complementary sets of $O-H \cdots N$ and $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds form chains of molecules stacked along the *a*-axis direction



Structure description

Indazoles and their derivatives have gained considerable importance in medicinal chemistry in view of their promising pharmacological properties (Caron & Vazquez, 1999; Yeu *et al.*, 2001). Substituted indazoles are especially important sub-structures and these compounds are present in numerous pharmacophores including antitumor, antiplatelet, anti-viral and anti-microbial agents (Abbassi *et al.*, 2014).

In the title compound (Fig. 1), the indazole moiety is planar with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.0046 Å. The C1-N1-C8-C9 torsion angle of -81.0 (2)° indicates that the side chain is close to perpendicular to the indazole plane. In the crystal, inversion-related O3-H3 \cdots N2ⁱ hydrogen bonds form dimers enclosing $R_2^2(12)$ rings (Table 1 and Fig. 2). Nonclassical C2-H2 \cdots Oⁱⁱ hydrogen bonds also form inversion dimers and $R_2^2(10)$ rings. These contacts combine to link molecules in a head-to-tail fashion into chains along the *c*axis direction. Additional C10-H10 $A\cdots$ O3ⁱⁱⁱ hydrogen bonds link adjacent chains, stacking molecules along the *a*-axis direction (Table 1 and Fig. 3).

Synthesis and crystallization

To a solution of 6-nitroindazole (0.01 mol, 0.5 g) in tetrahydrofuran (40 ml), was added potassium bicarbonate (0.02 mol, 2.76 g), 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane (0.02 mol, 1.2 ml) and tetra *n*-butylammonium bromide (0.001 mol, 0.16 g). The reaction mixture was stirred at



lable 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).					
$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$		

$D-H\cdots A$ $D-H$ $H\cdots A$ $D\cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots \mathbf{A}$
$O3-H3\cdots N2^{i}$ 1.00 1.88 2.871 (2)	169
$C2-H2\cdots O1^{ii}$ 0.93 2.59 3.492 (3)	163
$C10-H10A\cdots O3^{iii}$ 0.97 2.49 3.268 (3)	137

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

room temperature for 48 h. The solution was filtered and the the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was chromatographed on a silica-gel column using hexane and ethyl acetate (80/20) as eluents to afford the title compound as yellow plate-like crystals.

Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2.

Acknowledgements

JTM thanks Tulane University for support of the Tulane Crystallography Laboratory.

References

- Abbassi, N., Rakib, E. M., Chicha, H., Bouissane, L., Hannioui, A., Aiello, C., Gangemi, R., Castagnola, P., Rosano, C. & Viale, M. (2014). Arch. Pharm. Chem. Life Sci. 347, 423–431.
- Brandenburg, K. & Putz, H. (2012). *DIAMOND*. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany.
- Bruker (2016). *APEX3*, *SADABS* and *SAINT*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Caron, S. & Vazquez, E. (1999). Synthesis, pp. 588-592.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2015a). Acta Cryst. A71, 3-8.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2015b). Acta Cryst. C71, 3-8.
- Yeu, J.-P., Yeh, J.-T., Chen, T.-Y. & Uang, B. (2001). Synthesis, pp. 1775–1777.



Figure 1

The title molecule with labeling scheme and 30% probability ellipsoids.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$C_{10}H_{10}CIN_3O_3$
M _r	255.66
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, P1
Temperature (K)	298
a, b, c (Å)	4.3949 (4), 9.9144 (8), 13.1376 (11)
α, β, γ (°)	98.481 (1), 90.755 (1), 97.377 (1)
$V(Å^3)$	561.19 (8)
Z	2
Radiation type	Μο Κα
$\mu \text{ (mm}^{-1})$	0.34
Crystal size (mm)	$0.45 \times 0.20 \times 0.11$
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker SMART APEX CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2016)
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	0.87, 0.96
No. of measured, independent and observed $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ reflections	10444, 2790, 1874
R _{int}	0.023
$(\sin \theta / \lambda)_{\rm max} ({\rm \AA}^{-1})$	0.668
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.047, 0.151, 1.06
No. of reflections	2790
No. of parameters	156
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta \rho_{\rm max}, \Delta \rho_{\rm min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.43, -0.19

Computer programs: *APEX3* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2016), *SHELXT* (Sheldrick, 2015*a*), *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015*b*), *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Putz, 2012) and *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).



Figure 2

Chains of molecules formed along c by $O-H\cdots N$ and $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds shown as red and black dotted lines, respectively.



Molecules stacked along the *a*-axis direction by $O-H\cdots N$ and $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds shown as red and black dashed lines, respectively.

full crystallographic data

IUCrData (2017). **2**, x170637 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S241431461700637X]

1-Chloro-3-(6-nitro-1H-indazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol

Mohamed Mokhtar Mohamed Abdelahi, Youness El Bakri, Mohammed Benchidmi, El Mokhtar Essassi and Joel T. Mague

1-Chloro-3-(6-nitro-1H-indazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol

Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{l} C_{10}H_{10}ClN_{3}O_{3}\\ M_{r}=255.66\\ Triclinic, P\overline{1}\\ a=4.3949~(4)~\text{\AA}\\ b=9.9144~(8)~\text{\AA}\\ c=13.1376~(11)~\text{\AA}\\ a=98.481~(1)^{\circ}\\ \beta=90.755~(1)^{\circ}\\ \gamma=97.377~(1)^{\circ}\\ V=561.19~(8)~\text{\AA}^{3} \end{array}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator Detector resolution: 8.3333 pixels mm⁻¹ φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2016) $T_{\min} = 0.87, T_{\max} = 0.96$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 SeeLeast-squares matrix: fullIf $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$ Hy $wR(F^2) = 0.151$ IfS = 1.06H-12790 reflectionsw = 156 parameters156 parametersO0 restraints(ΔP Primary atom site location: structure-invariant $\Delta \rho$ direct methods $\Delta \rho$

Z = 2 F(000) = 264 $D_x = 1.513 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\alpha radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 3584 reflections $\theta = 2.4-27.0^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.34 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 298 KPlate, pale yellow $0.45 \times 0.20 \times 0.11 \text{ mm}$

10444 measured reflections 2790 independent reflections 1874 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.023$ $\theta_{max} = 28.4^\circ, \ \theta_{min} = 1.6^\circ$ $h = -5 \rightarrow 5$ $k = -13 \rightarrow 13$ $l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites H-atom parameters constrained $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0916P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.43$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.19$ e Å⁻³

Special details

Experimental. The diffraction data were obtained from 3 sets of 400 frames, each of width 0.5° in ω , collected at $\varphi = 0.00, 90.00$ and 180.00° and 2 sets of 800 frames, each of width 0.45° in φ , collected at $\omega = -30.00$ and 210.00° . The scan time was 20 sec/frame.

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. H-atoms attached to carbon were placed in calculated positions (C—H = 0.95 - 0.98 Å) while that attached to oxygen was placed in a location derived from a difference map and its coordinates adjusted to give O—H = 1.00 %A. All were included as riding contributions with isotropic displacement parameters 1.2 - 1.5 times those of the attached atoms.

	x	у	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
C11	0.46205 (13)	0.09914 (5)	0.12647 (5)	0.0763 (2)
01	0.8217 (5)	0.6041 (2)	0.57705 (12)	0.0975 (6)
O2	1.1879 (6)	0.7675 (3)	0.61324 (14)	0.1311 (9)
O3	0.7011 (3)	0.38489 (14)	0.07195 (10)	0.0562 (4)
H3	0.562	0.362	0.0091	0.084*
N1	0.5788 (3)	0.63286 (15)	0.19817 (10)	0.0462 (4)
N2	0.6434 (4)	0.70386 (16)	0.11859 (11)	0.0544 (4)
N3	0.9933 (5)	0.6999 (2)	0.55419 (13)	0.0732 (5)
C1	0.7535 (4)	0.69161 (17)	0.28323 (12)	0.0428 (4)
C2	0.7652 (4)	0.65277 (18)	0.38148 (13)	0.0480 (4)
H2	0.6441	0.5758	0.3985	0.058*
C3	0.9679 (5)	0.7365 (2)	0.45025 (13)	0.0530 (5)
C4	1.1529 (5)	0.8533 (2)	0.42777 (15)	0.0617 (5)
H4	1.2851	0.9064	0.4784	0.074*
C5	1.1401 (5)	0.8896 (2)	0.33168 (15)	0.0590 (5)
Н5	1.2633	0.9666	0.3157	0.071*
C6	0.9353 (4)	0.80712 (18)	0.25730 (13)	0.0479 (4)
C7	0.8535 (5)	0.80725 (19)	0.15292 (14)	0.0573 (5)
H7	0.9381	0.8724	0.1136	0.069*
C8	0.3623 (4)	0.50762 (18)	0.18429 (13)	0.0472 (4)
H8A	0.2181	0.5100	0.1283	0.057*
H8B	0.2472	0.5025	0.2464	0.057*
C9	0.5248 (4)	0.37983 (17)	0.16051 (12)	0.0454 (4)
H9	0.6651	0.3783	0.2188	0.054*
C10	0.2891 (4)	0.25374 (19)	0.15235 (15)	0.0558 (5)
H10A	0.1403	0.2559	0.0976	0.067*
H10B	0.1810	0.2545	0.2163	0.067*

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\hat{A}^2)

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U ³³	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.0755 (4)	0.0445 (3)	0.1061 (5)	0.0009 (2)	0.0158 (3)	0.0074 (3)
01	0.1276 (16)	0.1079 (15)	0.0554 (9)	-0.0111 (12)	0.0029 (9)	0.0302 (9)
O2	0.155 (2)	0.160 (2)	0.0647 (11)	-0.0362 (17)	-0.0454 (12)	0.0256 (12)

O3	0.0470 (7)	0.0696 (9)	0.0496 (7)	-0.0046 (6)	0.0041 (6)	0.0116 (6)
N1	0.0480 (8)	0.0474 (8)	0.0427 (7)	0.0006 (6)	-0.0045 (6)	0.0104 (6)
N2	0.0634 (10)	0.0521 (9)	0.0482 (8)	-0.0007 (7)	-0.0047 (7)	0.0170 (7)
N3	0.0903 (14)	0.0835 (14)	0.0437 (9)	0.0053 (11)	-0.0071 (9)	0.0086 (9)
C1	0.0427 (9)	0.0418 (8)	0.0436 (9)	0.0066 (7)	0.0001 (7)	0.0048 (7)
C2	0.0517 (10)	0.0478 (9)	0.0445 (9)	0.0037 (8)	0.0037 (7)	0.0088 (7)
C3	0.0599 (11)	0.0582 (11)	0.0402 (9)	0.0097 (9)	-0.0023 (8)	0.0034 (8)
C4	0.0656 (13)	0.0588 (12)	0.0537 (11)	-0.0032 (9)	-0.0113 (9)	-0.0031 (9)
C5	0.0633 (12)	0.0480 (10)	0.0610 (11)	-0.0078 (9)	-0.0014 (9)	0.0060 (9)
C6	0.0517 (10)	0.0420 (9)	0.0497 (9)	0.0027 (7)	0.0008 (8)	0.0090 (7)
C7	0.0695 (13)	0.0491 (10)	0.0534 (10)	-0.0038 (9)	-0.0020 (9)	0.0176 (8)
C8	0.0400 (9)	0.0514 (10)	0.0482 (9)	-0.0030(7)	-0.0009(7)	0.0090 (7)
C9	0.0427 (9)	0.0503 (9)	0.0421 (8)	-0.0029 (7)	0.0003 (7)	0.0115 (7)
C10	0.0515 (11)	0.0519 (10)	0.0613 (11)	-0.0042 (8)	0.0070 (9)	0.0092 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cl1—C10	1.787 (2)	C3—C4	1.398 (3)
O1—N3	1.211 (3)	C4—C5	1.365 (3)
O2—N3	1.210 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
O3—C9	1.4098 (19)	C5—C6	1.409 (3)
O3—H3	1.0000	С5—Н5	0.9300
N1—N2	1.357 (2)	C6—C7	1.413 (2)
N1-C1	1.360 (2)	С7—Н7	0.9300
N1-C8	1.451 (2)	C8—C9	1.528 (3)
N2C7	1.310(2)	C8—H8A	0.9700
N3—C3	1.470 (3)	C8—H8B	0.9700
C1—C6	1.398 (2)	C9—C10	1.507 (2)
C1—C2	1.403 (2)	С9—Н9	0.9800
C2—C3	1.366 (3)	C10—H10A	0.9700
С2—Н2	0.9300	C10—H10B	0.9700
С9—О3—Н3	109.5	C1—C6—C7	104.02 (15)
N2—N1—C1	110.65 (14)	C5—C6—C7	136.27 (17)
N2—N1—C8	120.76 (13)	N2—C7—C6	111.41 (15)
C1—N1—C8	128.49 (14)	N2—C7—H7	124.3
C7—N2—N1	106.79 (14)	С6—С7—Н7	124.3
O2—N3—O1	122.9 (2)	N1	111.61 (14)
O2—N3—C3	117.9 (2)	N1—C8—H8A	109.3
O1—N3—C3	119.21 (19)	C9—C8—H8A	109.3
N1-C1-C6	107.13 (14)	N1—C8—H8B	109.3
N1-C1-C2	130.19 (16)	C9—C8—H8B	109.3
C6—C1—C2	122.68 (16)	H8A—C8—H8B	108.0
C3—C2—C1	114.95 (17)	O3—C9—C10	113.23 (14)
С3—С2—Н2	122.5	O3—C9—C8	111.05 (13)
C1—C2—H2	122.5	C10—C9—C8	108.81 (15)
C2—C3—C4	124.27 (17)	О3—С9—Н9	107.9
C2—C3—N3	117.44 (18)	С10—С9—Н9	107.9

C3-C4-H4 C4-C5-C6	118.24 (18)	Cl1—C10—H10A C9—C10—H10B	109.3 109.3 109.3
C4—C5—H5 C6—C5—H5	120.9 120.9	СП—С10—Н10В Н10А—С10—Н10В	109.3 108.0
C1—C6—C5	119.71 (16)		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.7 (2) \\ -177.30 (17) \\ 1.0 (2) \\ 177.20 (16) \\ -179.43 (17) \\ -3.2 (3) \\ -179.49 (18) \\ 0.0 (3) \\ 0.3 (3) \\ -179.21 (16) \\ 174.7 (2) \\ -5.0 (3) \\ -4.8 (3) \\ 175.5 (2) \\ -0.6 (3) \\ 178.9 (2) \end{array}$	C3-C4-C5-C6 $N1-C1-C6-C5$ $C2-C1-C6-C7$ $C2-C1-C6-C7$ $C4-C5-C6-C1$ $C4-C5-C6-C1$ $C4-C5-C6-C7$ $N1-N2-C7-C6$ $C1-C6-C7-N2$ $N2-N1-C8-C9$ $C1-N1-C8-C9$ $N1-C8-C9-O3$ $N1-C8-C9-C10$ $O3-C9-C10-C11$ $C8-C9-C10$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5 (3) \\ 179.55 (16) \\ -0.1 (3) \\ -0.8 (2) \\ 179.58 (16) \\ -0.2 (3) \\ -179.7 (2) \\ 0.2 (2) \\ 0.4 (2) \\ 179.9 (2) \\ 94.92 (18) \\ -81.0 (2) \\ -57.54 (17) \\ 177.18 (13) \\ 56.88 (18) \\ -170 12 (11) \end{array}$

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D····A	D—H···A
O3—H3…N2 ⁱ	1.00	1.88	2.871 (2)	169
C2—H2…O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.59	3.492 (3)	163
C10—H10A…O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.49	3.268 (3)	137

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