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N-Isopropylbenzamide

Erik M. van Oosten,^a Alan J. Lough^{a*} and Neil Vasdev^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, University of Toronto, 80 St George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 3H6, and ^bPET Centre, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, and Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, 250 College Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5T 1R8

Correspondence e-mail: alough@chem.utoronto.ca

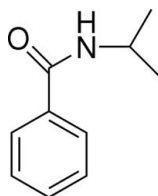
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007$ Å; R factor = 0.058; wR factor = 0.148; data-to-parameter ratio = 7.8.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}$, the dihedral angle between the amide group and the phenyl ring is 30.0 (3)°. In the crystal structure, intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds link molecules into one-dimensional chains along the a axis.

Related literature

For related literature, see: Clayden *et al.* (2006); Kopka *et al.* (2005); Smart (2001); Van Waarde *et al.* (2004); Stephenson, Wilson *et al.* (2008); Stephenson, van Oosten *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}$	$V = 475.68$ (11) Å ³
$M_r = 163.21$	$Z = 2$
Monoclinic, $P2_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 5.0093$ (7) Å	$\mu = 0.07$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 10.1250$ (13) Å	$T = 150$ (1) K
$c = 9.6714$ (14) Å	$0.14 \times 0.13 \times 0.08$ mm
$\beta = 104.133$ (7)°	

Data collection

Bruker Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2462 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SORTAV; Blessing 1995)	887 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.954$, $T_{\max} = 0.996$	621 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.061$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.148$	
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18$ e Å ⁻³
887 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$ e Å ⁻³
114 parameters	
1 restraint	

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.83 (5)	2.10 (5)	2.890 (5)	160 (5)

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

Data collection: COLLECT (Nonius, 2002); cell refinement: DENZO-SMN (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: DENZO-SMN; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB2729).

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supplementary materials

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***N*-Isopropylbenzamide**

E. M. van Oosten, A. J. Lough and N. Vasdev

Comment

The isopropylamine moiety is a common structural feature in many pharmaceutical compounds, in particular among β -adrenergic receptor antagonists (β -blockers) (Van Waarde *et al.*, 2004; Kopka *et al.*, 2005). Recent work in our laboratory (Stephenson, Wilson *et al.*, 2008; Stephenson, van Oosten *et al.*, 2008) and others (Van Waarde *et al.*, 2004; Kopka *et al.*, 2005) has focused on developing β -blockers labeled with the positron emitting isotope fluorine-18 ($t_{1/2} = 109.7$ min) at the isopropyl moiety for medical imaging with positron emission tomography. It is established that substitution of fluorine into a drug often enhances its biological properties (Smart, 2001). Our goal is to structurally characterize the isopropylamine group for comparison with fluorinated analogs developed in our laboratory. Herein we report the single-crystal X-ray structure of the title compound, (I), (Fig. 1).

The dihedral angle between the essentially planar set of atoms C7/O1/N1/C8 [r.m.s. deviation 0.006 Å] and the benzene ring (C1–C6) in (I) is 30.0 (3)°. In the crystal structure, intermolecular N—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds link molecules into one-dimensional chains along the *a* axis (Table 1, Fig. 2).

Experimental

N-Isopropylbenzamide was made according to a literature procedure (Clayden *et al.*, 2006), with minor modifications. Benzoyl chloride (0.825 ml, 7.11 mmol) was added to CH₂Cl₂ (17 ml, 0.4 M) under nitrogen. The mixture was cooled in an ice bath to 273 K and stirred for 10 min. Isopropylamine (1.8 ml, 21.33 mmol) was added dropwise. Upon completion of this addition the ice bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. When the starting material was consumed (monitored by TLC) the reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (150 ml), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 \times 50 ml), washed with H₂O (2 \times 100 ml) followed by brine (2 \times 100 ml), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. No further purification was necessary. Colourless blocks of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation of a solution of the title compound in CDCl₃. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ = 7.78–7.67 (m, 2H), 7.51–7.36 (m, 3H), 5.99 (br, 1H), 4.37–4.18 (m, 1H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H) ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ = 166.9, 135.2, 131.5, 128.7, 127.0, 42.1, 23.1.

Refinement

In the absence of significant anomalous dispersion effects, Friedel pairs were merged before refinement. The H atoms bonded to C atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H = 0.95 Å and 0.98 Å (methyl). They were included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl H atoms. The position of the H atom bonded to the N atom was refined independently with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$.

Figures

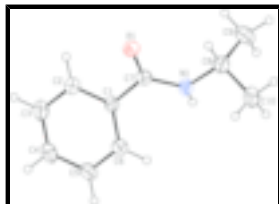


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I) showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids (arbitrary spheres for H atoms).

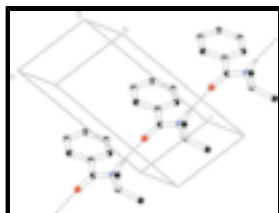


Fig. 2. Part of the crystal structure of (I) showing hydrogen bonds as dashed lines.

N-Isopropylbenzamide

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{13}NO$

$M_r = 163.21$

Monoclinic, $P2_1$

Hall symbol: P 2yb

$a = 5.0093 (7) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 10.1250 (13) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 9.6714 (14) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 104.133 (7)^\circ$

$V = 475.68 (11) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 176$

$D_x = 1.140 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2462 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}25.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.07 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 150 (1) \text{ K}$

Block, colourless

$0.14 \times 0.13 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker Nonius KappaCCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

Detector resolution: 9 pixels mm^{-1}

$T = 150(1) \text{ K}$

ϕ scans and ω scans with κ offsets

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SORTAV; Blessing 1995)

$T_{\min} = 0.954$, $T_{\max} = 0.996$

2462 measured reflections

887 independent reflections

621 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.061$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.0^\circ$

$h = -5 \rightarrow 5$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 10$

$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.148$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0784P)^2]$
$S = 1.06$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
887 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
114 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
1 restraint	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: none

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.

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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.6751 (6)	0.1703 (3)	0.8045 (3)	0.0424 (8)
N1	0.2696 (8)	0.1717 (4)	0.8673 (4)	0.0411 (10)
H1N	0.103 (11)	0.188 (5)	0.839 (5)	0.049*
C1	0.3226 (9)	0.3127 (4)	0.6749 (5)	0.0350 (11)
C2	0.4247 (10)	0.3165 (5)	0.5544 (5)	0.0452 (13)
H2A	0.5601	0.2545	0.5432	0.054*
C3	0.3286 (11)	0.4116 (6)	0.4493 (5)	0.0535 (14)
H3A	0.3957	0.4126	0.3655	0.064*
C4	0.1377 (10)	0.5034 (5)	0.4666 (6)	0.0516 (14)
H4A	0.0734	0.5682	0.3951	0.062*
C5	0.0391 (11)	0.5014 (5)	0.5883 (6)	0.0523 (14)
H5A	-0.0912	0.5656	0.6010	0.063*
C6	0.1296 (9)	0.4064 (5)	0.6915 (5)	0.0451 (13)
H6A	0.0597	0.4051	0.7744	0.054*
C7	0.4356 (8)	0.2117 (4)	0.7864 (4)	0.0362 (12)
C8	0.3461 (10)	0.0743 (5)	0.9808 (5)	0.0474 (13)

supplementary materials

H8A	0.5489	0.0586	0.9996	0.057*
C9	0.1984 (13)	-0.0561 (5)	0.9351 (6)	0.0648 (16)
H9A	0.2525	-0.0903	0.8512	0.097*
H9B	-0.0011	-0.0417	0.9116	0.097*
H9C	0.2488	-0.1200	1.0132	0.097*
C10	0.2833 (11)	0.1271 (6)	1.1160 (5)	0.0556 (15)
H10A	0.3743	0.2126	1.1400	0.083*
H10B	0.3510	0.0647	1.1942	0.083*
H10C	0.0839	0.1380	1.1013	0.083*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0319 (17)	0.0442 (18)	0.0515 (17)	0.0024 (15)	0.0112 (13)	0.0032 (16)
N1	0.0326 (19)	0.046 (2)	0.047 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.0149 (18)	0.012 (2)
C1	0.033 (2)	0.035 (2)	0.039 (3)	-0.006 (2)	0.012 (2)	0.000 (2)
C2	0.049 (3)	0.044 (3)	0.046 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.019 (2)	0.003 (2)
C3	0.057 (3)	0.061 (3)	0.046 (3)	-0.003 (3)	0.019 (3)	0.012 (3)
C4	0.049 (3)	0.051 (3)	0.050 (3)	-0.002 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.020 (3)
C5	0.053 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.066 (3)	0.007 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.013 (3)
C6	0.046 (3)	0.042 (3)	0.051 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.017 (2)	0.005 (3)
C7	0.035 (3)	0.034 (3)	0.037 (2)	-0.004 (2)	0.005 (2)	-0.008 (2)
C8	0.041 (3)	0.054 (3)	0.048 (3)	0.012 (3)	0.012 (2)	0.017 (3)
C9	0.085 (4)	0.043 (3)	0.064 (3)	0.010 (3)	0.014 (3)	0.012 (3)
C10	0.062 (3)	0.062 (4)	0.044 (3)	-0.001 (3)	0.015 (2)	0.012 (3)

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

O1—C7	1.242 (5)	C5—C6	1.380 (7)
N1—C7	1.337 (6)	C5—H5A	0.9500
N1—C8	1.455 (6)	C6—H6A	0.9500
N1—H1N	0.83 (5)	C8—C10	1.516 (7)
C1—C2	1.383 (6)	C8—C9	1.525 (8)
C1—C6	1.392 (6)	C8—H8A	1.0000
C1—C7	1.493 (6)	C9—H9A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.398 (8)	C9—H9B	0.9800
C2—H2A	0.9500	C9—H9C	0.9800
C3—C4	1.373 (7)	C10—H10A	0.9800
C3—H3A	0.9500	C10—H10B	0.9800
C4—C5	1.384 (7)	C10—H10C	0.9800
C4—H4A	0.9500		
C7—N1—C8	124.0 (4)	O1—C7—N1	122.2 (4)
C7—N1—H1N	118 (4)	O1—C7—C1	121.0 (4)
C8—N1—H1N	117 (4)	N1—C7—C1	116.7 (4)
C2—C1—C6	119.2 (4)	N1—C8—C10	109.9 (4)
C2—C1—C7	118.3 (4)	N1—C8—C9	110.4 (4)
C6—C1—C7	122.4 (4)	C10—C8—C9	111.5 (4)
C1—C2—C3	120.0 (5)	N1—C8—H8A	108.3

C1—C2—H2A	120.0	C10—C8—H8A	108.3
C3—C2—H2A	120.0	C9—C8—H8A	108.3
C4—C3—C2	120.3 (5)	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C4—C3—H3A	119.9	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
C2—C3—H3A	119.9	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C3—C4—C5	119.8 (5)	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—H4A	120.1	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C5—C4—H4A	120.1	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	120.2 (5)	C8—C10—H10A	109.5
C6—C5—H5A	119.9	C8—C10—H10B	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	119.9	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C5—C6—C1	120.5 (4)	C8—C10—H10C	109.5
C5—C6—H6A	119.8	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C1—C6—H6A	119.8	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N1-H1N\cdots O1^i$	0.83 (5)	2.10 (5)	2.890 (5)	160 (5)

Symmetry codes: (i) $x-1, y, z$.

Fig. 1

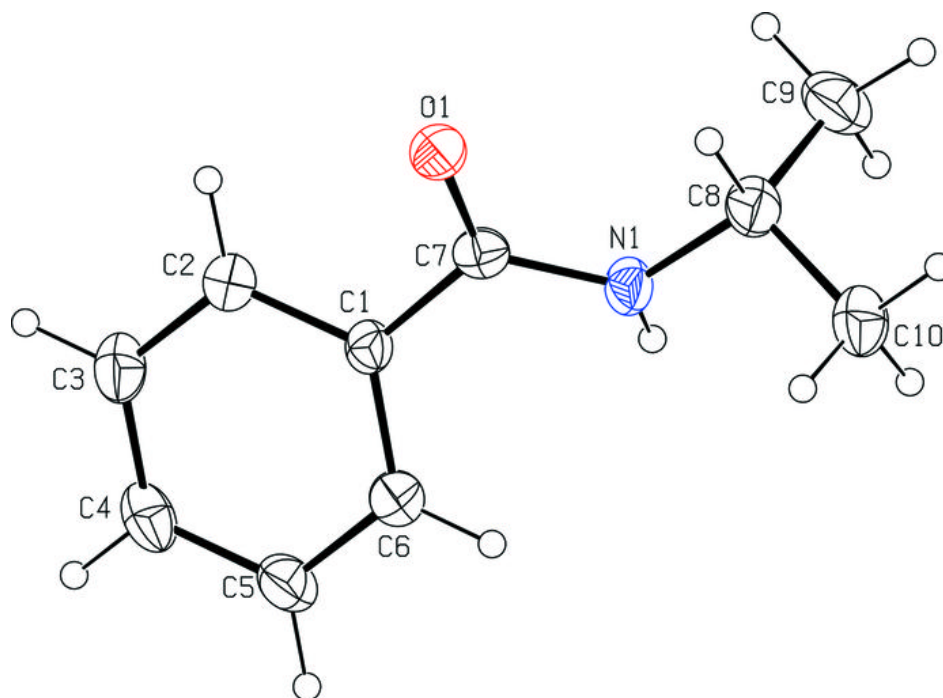


Fig. 2

