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## Synthesis, crystal and supramolecular structure of *rac*-N-acetyl-2-thiohydantoin-asparagine

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### Resumen

El compuesto  $C_7H_9N_3O_3S$ , también conocido como *rac*-N-acetil-5-propionamida-2-tioxo-imidazolidin-4-ona, cristaliza en el sistema monoclínico con grupo espacial  $P2_1/n$  ( $N^\circ 14$ ),  $Z = 4$ , y parámetros de celda unidad:  $a = 9.338$  (7) Å,  $b = 7.545$  (5) Å,  $c = 13.212$  (10) Å,  $\beta = 97.10$  (2)°,  $V = 932.8$  (12) Å<sup>3</sup>. El plano del grupo acetil y el plano del grupo ureido forman un ángulo de 81.0 (2)°. En la estructura supramolecular, las moléculas se mantienen unidas por enlaces de hidrógeno del tipo N--H...O mediante estructuras cíclicas representadas por los grafos  $R^2_2(14)$  y  $R^2_2(16)$ , formando una red tridimensional.

**Palabras claves:** tiohidantoinas; estructura cristalina; química supramolecular; enlaces de hidrógeno

### Abstract

The title compound,  $C_7H_9N_3O_3S$ , also known as *rac*-N-acetyl-5-propionamide-2-thioxo-imidazolidin-4-one, crystallize in the monoclinic system with space group  $P2_1/n$  ( $N^\circ 14$ ),  $Z=4$ , and unit cell parameters  $a = 9.338$  (7) Å,  $b = 7.545$  (5) Å,  $c = 13.212$  (10) Å,  $\beta = 97.10$  (2)°,  $V = 932.8$  (12) Å<sup>3</sup>. The acetyl group and the mean plane of the ureido group form an angle of 81.0 (2)°. In the supramolecular structure, the molecules are joined by N--H...O hydrogen bonds into cyclic structures with graph-set  $R^2_2(14)$  and  $R^2_2(16)$ , forming a three-dimensional network.

**Keywords:** thiohydantoin; crystal structure; supramolecular chemistry; hydrogen bonds

### Introduction

Thiohydantoin and hydantoin are five-member heterocyclic system with a very reactive nucleus, which provides four possible points of diversity. Both heterocycles represent significant building blocks for combinatorial chemistry libraries<sup>1,2</sup>. The biological activities of hydantoin and 2-thiohydantoin derivatives have been known for a long time<sup>3</sup>. For instance, several applications have been reported for hydantoin: antiarrhythmic and antihypertensive, antiviral, antineoplastic, antitumoral and anticonvulsant agents<sup>4</sup>. The best known hydantoin, phenytoin, is a widely used antiepileptic drug<sup>5</sup>. Thiohydantoin is known for their uses as hypolipidemic, antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic agents<sup>6</sup>. In addition, derivatives of both heterocyclic compounds are used as herbicides and fungicides agents<sup>7</sup>. Recently, there has been interest in the search of new synthetic routes for the preparation of these types of

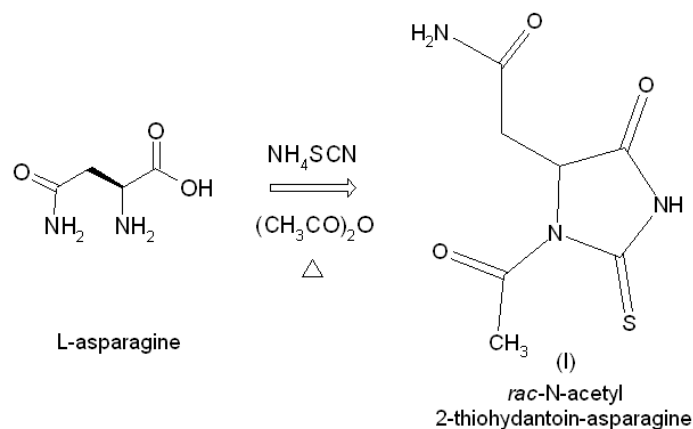
compounds, via solution or solid state reactions<sup>8-10</sup>. As part of ongoing studies on thiohydantoin derivatives of  $\alpha$ -amino acids<sup>11-14</sup>, we report here the structure of N-acetyl-2-thiohydantoin-asparagine, which is an intermediate in the preparation of 2-thiohydantoin-asparagine.

### Experimental

#### Synthesis

The title compound was synthesized using a modified methodology previously reported<sup>10,11</sup>. L-asparagine (3.4 mmol) and  $NH_4SCN$  (3.4 mmol) were dissolved in a 9 ml acetic anhydride - 1 ml acetic acid mixture and transferred in a round-bottom flask. The mixture was warmed, with agitation, to 363 K over a period of 30 min. The resulting solution was cooled in an ice/water mixture and stored in a freezer overnight. The resulting white solid was filtered off and washed with cold water. Crystal of (I) suitable for X-ray

diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a 1:1 ethanol-methanol solution. The measured melting point of 220-222 °C is in good agreement with that reported of 224 °C<sup>15</sup>.



**Scheme 1:** Synthesis of *rac*-N-acetyl-2-thiohydantoin-asparagine.

#### *X-ray data collection and structure determination*

Colorless rectangular crystal (0.40x0.30x0.20 mm) was used for data collection. Diffraction data were collected at 298(2) K by  $\omega$ -scan technique on a Rigaku AFC7S Mercury diffractometer equipped with graphite monochromatized MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The data were corrected for Lorentz-polarization and absorption effects<sup>16</sup>. Three standard reflections were monitored every 100 reflections (intensity decay: none). The structure was solved by direct methods using the SHELXS program and refined by a full-matrix least-squares calculation on  $F^2$  using SHELXL<sup>17</sup>.

All H atoms were placed at calculated positions and treated using the riding model, with C-H distances of 0.97-0.98 Å, and N-H distances of 0.86 Å. The Uiso(H) parameters were fixed at 1.2Ueq (C, N) and 1.5Ueq (methyl carbon). Molecular diagrams were generated using Diamond<sup>18</sup>. All geometrical calculations were done using the program Platon<sup>19</sup>. Table 1 summarizes the crystal data, intensity data collection and refinement details for the title compound.

#### Results and discussion

The title compound (I) crystallizes with one independent molecule in the asymmetric unit, in a centrosymmetric space group, which implies that L-asparagine suffered an amino acid racemization produced by the use of acetic acid in the synthesis<sup>20</sup>. Figure 1 shows the atom labeling and molecular conformation of *rac*-N-acetyl-2-thiohydantoin-asparagine. Selected geometrical parameters are presented in Table 2.

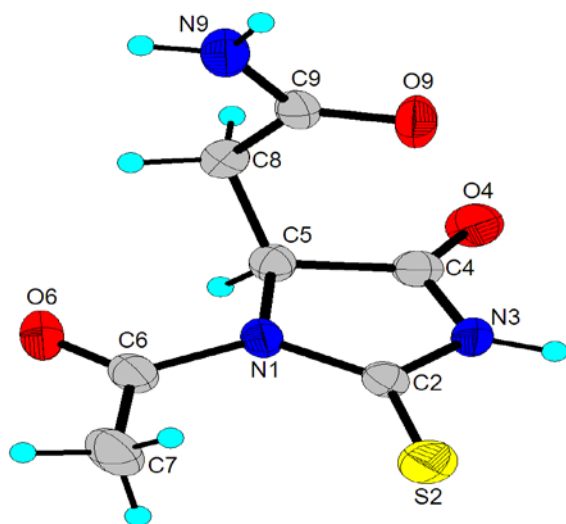
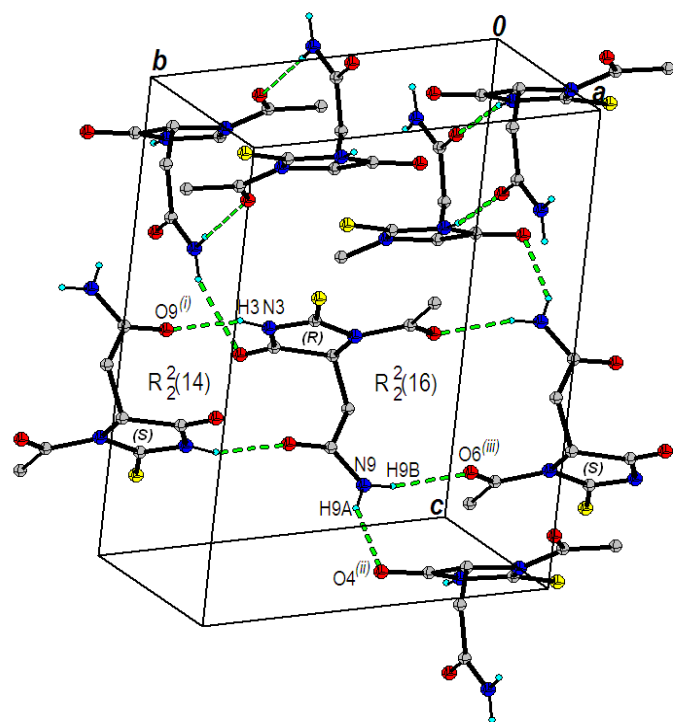
**Table 1:** Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement.

CCDC	984672
Chemical formula	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S
Formula weight	215.23
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> /n
<i>a</i> (Å)	9.338(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	7.545(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	13.212(10)
$\beta$ (°)	97.10(2)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	932.8(12)
<i>Z</i>	4
<i>dx</i> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.548
<i>F</i> (000)	448
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.34
Crystal size (mm)	0.40 x 0.30 x 0.20
$\theta$ range (°)	2.5-28.1
<i>hkl</i> range	-10, 10; -6, 8; -15, 15
Reflections	
Unique	1777
Rint	0.046
With $I > 2\sigma(I)$	1328
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on $F^2$
Number of parameters	128
$R(F^2)$ [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]	0.061
$wR(F^2)$ [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]	0.160
Goodness of fit on $F^2$	1.14
Max/min $\Delta\rho$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.21/-0.31

All bond distances and angles are normal<sup>21</sup>. The thiohydantoin ring is essentially planar with a maximum deviations of 0.015 (3) Å in N1 and -0.015 (2) Å in C5. The S2-C2-N1, 130.6(3)° bond angle is greater than S2-C2-N3, 123.8(2)°, which is observed in other 31 thiohydantoin fragments found in the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, version 5.34, May 2013)<sup>21</sup>. The acetyl group is almost coplanar with the thiohydantoin ring and form, with the mean plane of the ureido group, an angle of 81.0(2)°. The supramolecular structure and crystal packing of (I) are stabilized by three intermolecular N-H...O hydrogen bonds, which involve the carboxyl and ureido groups in the molecule, serving as both acceptors and donors in a set of interactions, as depicted in Figure 2. The geometrical parameters of these hydrogen bonds are summarized in Table 3.

**Table 2:** Selected geometrical parameters (Å, °)

S2-C2	1.633(3)	N1-C5	1.481(4)
O4-C4	1.205(5)	N3-C2	1.362(5)
N1-C2	1.396(4)	N3-C4	1.374(4)
S2-C2-N3	123.8(2)	S2-C2-N1	130.6(3)
N1-C2-N3	105.6(3)	O4-C4-N3	126.4(3)
C5-N1-C2-S2	178.2(2)	C4-N3-C2-S2	-179.7(2)

**Fig. 1:** The molecular structure of I, showing the atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radii.**Fig. 2:** A partial crystal packing view of (I). Intermolecular hydrogen bonds, N-H...O, are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity.**Table 3:** Hydrogen bonds geometry (Å, °). (D-donor; A-acceptor; H-hydrogen).

D-H...A	D—H	H...A	D...A	D-H...A
N3--H3...O9 <sup>(i)</sup>	0.860	1.960	2.782(4)	159.0
N9--H9A...O4 <sup>(ii)</sup>	0.860	2.290	3.068(4)	151.0
N9--H9B...O6 <sup>(iii)</sup>	0.860	2.130	2.963(4)	164.0
C7--H7B...S2	0.960	2.700	3.158(5)	110.0
C8--H8B...O6	0.970	2.480	3.019(5)	115.0
C8--H8A...O4 <sup>(iv)</sup>	0.970	2.390	3.194(5)	139.0

Symmetry codes: <sup>(i)</sup>1-x, 1-y, 1-z, <sup>(ii)</sup>1/2-x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z, <sup>(iii)</sup>2-x, -y, 1-z, <sup>(iv)</sup>1-x, -y, 1-z

The N3--H3...O9 (1-x, 1-y, 1-z), N9--H9A...O4 (1/2-x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z) and N9--H9B...O6 (2-x, -y, 1-z) hydrogen bonds form rings, in alterned (*R*) and (*S*) molecules, with graph-sets notation  $R_2^2(14)$  and  $R_2^2(16)$ <sup>22,23</sup> (see Figure 2). In addition to the classical hydrogen bonds, there are another two weak non-classical C--H...O and one C--H...S hydrogen bonds, which play the role of keeping the molecules together. The combination of these interactions produces a three-dimensional hydrogen bond network.

## Conclusions

The title compound was synthesized by reaction of L-asparagine and thiourea in presence of anhydride acetic. In the supramolecular structure, the molecules are linked by N--H...O hydrogen bonds forming cyclic structures in a three-dimensional network.

## Supplementary Materials

Crystallographic data for the structure reported here have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC-984672). These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: (+44) 1223 336 033; or e-mail: [deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk](mailto:deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

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