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Diethyl 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate

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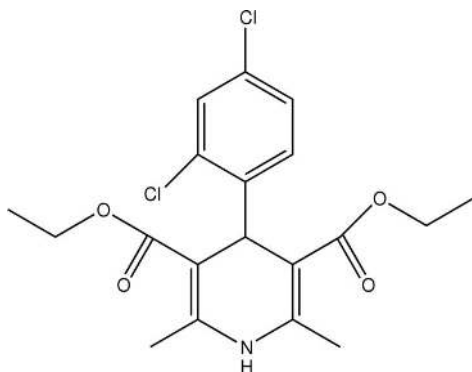
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.061; wR factor = 0.168; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.5.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_4$, the dihydropyridine ring adopts a flattened boat conformation. The dichlorophenyl ring is oriented almost perpendicular to the planar part of the dihydropyridine ring [dihedral angle = $89.1(1)^\circ$]. An intramolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond is observed. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked into chains along the b axis by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds

Related literature

The dihydropyridine hetrocyclic ring is a common feature of various bioactive compounds such as vasodilator, anti-atherosclerotic, antitumor, geroprotective, heptaprotective and antidiabetic agents, see: Salehi & Guo (2004). For ring puckering parameters, see: Cremer & Pople (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_4$
 $M_r = 398.27$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 15.928(7)$ Å
 $b = 12.266(6)$ Å
 $c = 10.042(5)$ Å
 $\beta = 103.962(7)^\circ$

$V = 1903.8(15)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.37$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.19 \times 0.16 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 1998)
 $T_{\min} = 0.933$, $T_{\max} = 0.937$

20317 measured reflections
4491 independent reflections
3230 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.168$
 $S = 1.04$
4491 reflections
243 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.55$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.56$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^1$	0.85 (4)	2.46 (4)	3.298 (4)	169 (3)
$\text{C7}-\text{H7C}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.96	2.14	2.764 (5)	122

Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The authors acknowledge the use of the CCD facility at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, set up under the IRHPA–DST programme.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI5001).

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Diethyl 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate

P. Palakshi Reddy, V. Vijayakumar, J. Suresh, T. Narasimhamurthy and P. L. Nilantha Lakshman

S1. Comment

1,4-Dihydropyridines are identified as an important class of drugs for a longwhile. The dihydropyridine hetrocyclic ring is a common feature of various bioactive compounds such as vasodilator, antiatherosclerotic, antitumor, geroprotective, heptaprotective and antidiabetic agents (Salehi & Guo, 2004).

The molecular structure of the title compound, with the adopted atomic numbering scheme is shown in Fig. 1. The dihydropyridine ring adopts a flattened boat conformation, with atoms N1 and C4 slightly displaced out of the C2/C3/C5/C6 plane by 0.088 (4) and 0.188 (4) Å, respectively. The puckering parameters (Cremer & Pople, 1975) are: $q_2 = 0.158$ (3) Å, $q_3 = -0.039$ (3) Å and $\varphi_2 = 3(1)^\circ$. The C—C and C—N bond distances of the pyridine ring agree well with expected values. The 2,4-dichlorophenyl ring at C4 is oriented at an angle of 89.1 (1)° with respect to the C2/C3/C5/C6 plane. This near perpendicular orientation of the chlorophenyl ring to the dihydropyridine ring can be ascribed to the greater steric hinderance with the two ethylcarboxylate groups at C3 and C5. Both ethylcarboxylate side chains adopt same orientation with respect to the dihydropyridine ring. An intramolecular C7—H7C···O2 hydrogen bond is observed.

In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked into chains along the *b* axis by N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

S2. Experimental

Diethyl 2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydro-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylate is prepared according to Hantzsch pyridine synthesis. 2,6-Dichlororobenzaldehyde (10 mmol, 1.76 g), ethylacetoacetate (20 mmol, 2.6 ml) and ammonium acetate (10 mmol, 0.8 g) were taken in a 1:2:1 mole ratio along with ethanol as a solvent in a flask and refluxed in steam-bath until the colour of the solution changed to reddish-orange (approximately an hour) and kept in ice cold condition to get a solid product. The product was extracted using diethyl ether and then excess solvent was distilled off. The purity of the crude product was checked through TLC and recrystallized using a acetone-benzene (3:1) solution. Single crystals of the title compound suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were grown using a acetone-benzene (3:1) solution over a period of 2 d (yield = 68%, m.p. 413 K).

S3. Refinement

The amino H atom was located in a difference map and was refined isotropically. The remaining H atoms were placed in calculated positions and allowed to ride on their carrier atoms, with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for CH and CH₂ groups and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for CH₃ groups.

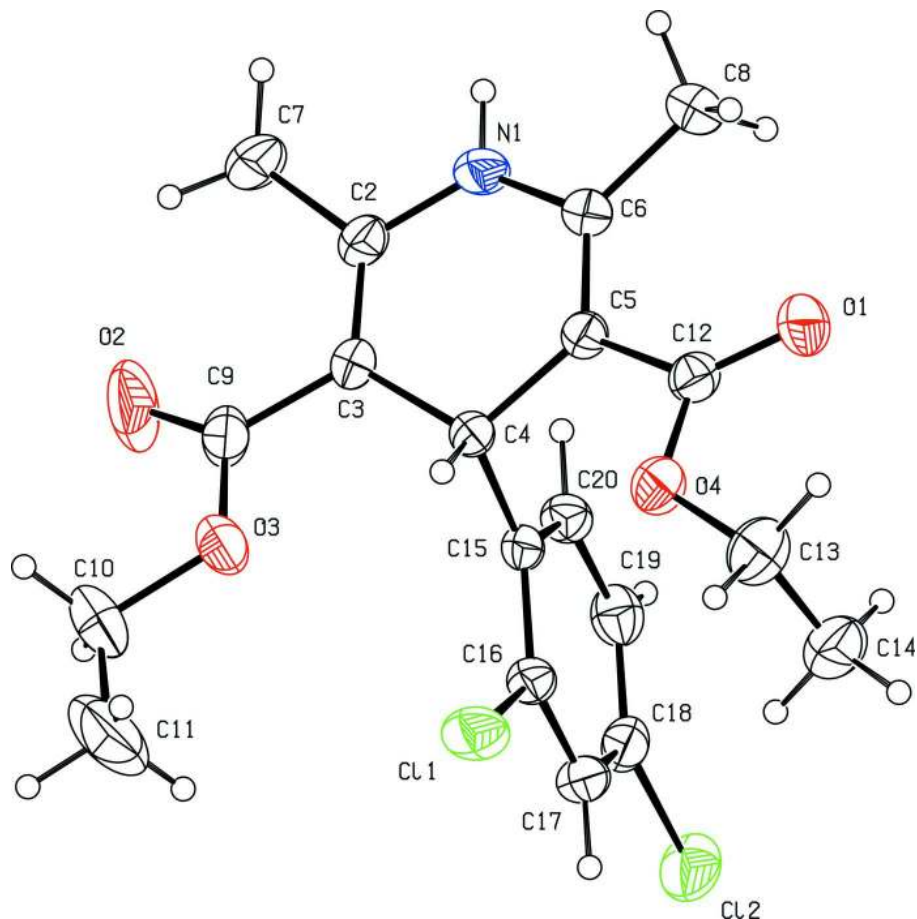


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

Diethyl 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate

Crystal data

$C_{19}H_{21}Cl_2NO_4$

$M_r = 398.27$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 15.928\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 12.266\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 10.042\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 103.962\ (7)^\circ$

$V = 1903.8\ (15)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 832$

$D_x = 1.389\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 2\text{--}28^\circ$

$\mu = 0.37\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.19 \times 0.16 \times 0.12\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 1998)

$T_{\min} = 0.933$, $T_{\max} = 0.937$

20317 measured reflections

4491 independent reflections

3230 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.1^\circ$

$h = -20 \rightarrow 20$
 $k = -16 \rightarrow 15$
 $l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.168$
 $S = 1.04$
 4491 reflections
 243 parameters
 0 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from
 neighbouring sites
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0754P)^2 + 1.087P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.55 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.56 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
H1	0.457 (2)	-0.188 (3)	0.674 (4)	0.077 (10)*
C2	0.36076 (17)	-0.1934 (2)	0.5152 (3)	0.0498 (6)
C3	0.30628 (16)	-0.13017 (19)	0.4249 (3)	0.0443 (5)
C4	0.30510 (14)	-0.00633 (18)	0.4398 (2)	0.0385 (5)
H4	0.3047	0.0264	0.3506	0.046*
C5	0.38599 (15)	0.03294 (19)	0.5438 (2)	0.0414 (5)
C6	0.43734 (15)	-0.0368 (2)	0.6316 (3)	0.0458 (6)
C7	0.3671 (2)	-0.3158 (2)	0.5144 (4)	0.0724 (9)
H7A	0.3368	-0.3457	0.5778	0.109*
H7B	0.4268	-0.3370	0.5411	0.109*
H7C	0.3418	-0.3426	0.4238	0.109*
C8	0.51522 (18)	-0.0086 (3)	0.7436 (3)	0.0615 (7)
H8A	0.5467	0.0493	0.7133	0.092*
H8B	0.5518	-0.0715	0.7656	0.092*
H8C	0.4970	0.0145	0.8236	0.092*
C9	0.2429 (2)	-0.1811 (2)	0.3105 (3)	0.0576 (7)
C10	0.1394 (2)	-0.1567 (3)	0.1037 (3)	0.0834 (11)
H10A	0.1663	-0.2102	0.0562	0.100*
H10B	0.0947	-0.1929	0.1378	0.100*
C11	0.1024 (4)	-0.0724 (5)	0.0120 (5)	0.146 (2)
H11A	0.0756	-0.0199	0.0593	0.219*

H11B	0.0598	-0.1027	-0.0631	0.219*
H11C	0.1468	-0.0375	-0.0224	0.219*
C12	0.40564 (15)	0.1502 (2)	0.5500 (3)	0.0465 (6)
C13	0.3635 (2)	0.3178 (2)	0.4302 (4)	0.0708 (9)
H13A	0.3527	0.3407	0.3351	0.085*
H13B	0.4207	0.3428	0.4773	0.085*
C14	0.2986 (2)	0.3668 (3)	0.4941 (4)	0.0847 (11)
H14A	0.2421	0.3411	0.4482	0.127*
H14B	0.3006	0.4447	0.4866	0.127*
H14C	0.3108	0.3465	0.5892	0.127*
C15	0.22400 (14)	0.03096 (17)	0.4827 (2)	0.0382 (5)
C16	0.16297 (16)	0.10357 (19)	0.4097 (3)	0.0442 (5)
C17	0.09232 (16)	0.1380 (2)	0.4559 (3)	0.0529 (7)
H17	0.0531	0.1877	0.4057	0.064*
C18	0.08165 (16)	0.0971 (2)	0.5769 (3)	0.0540 (7)
C19	0.13873 (18)	0.0238 (2)	0.6521 (3)	0.0554 (7)
H19	0.1301	-0.0040	0.7339	0.066*
C20	0.20941 (16)	-0.0081 (2)	0.6045 (3)	0.0456 (6)
H20	0.2485	-0.0574	0.6559	0.055*
N1	0.42086 (15)	-0.14648 (18)	0.6216 (3)	0.0549 (6)
O1	0.45504 (13)	0.19882 (16)	0.6420 (2)	0.0648 (5)
O2	0.2248 (3)	-0.2760 (2)	0.3005 (3)	0.1241 (13)
O3	0.20393 (13)	-0.11059 (17)	0.2178 (2)	0.0639 (5)
O4	0.36015 (13)	0.19982 (14)	0.4368 (2)	0.0577 (5)
Cl1	0.17106 (5)	0.15619 (6)	0.25211 (7)	0.0651 (2)
Cl2	-0.00735 (5)	0.13933 (8)	0.63631 (10)	0.0800 (3)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C2	0.0523 (14)	0.0362 (12)	0.0598 (16)	0.0037 (11)	0.0118 (12)	-0.0033 (11)
C3	0.0485 (13)	0.0359 (12)	0.0476 (13)	0.0012 (10)	0.0099 (11)	-0.0058 (10)
C4	0.0407 (12)	0.0335 (11)	0.0393 (12)	0.0007 (9)	0.0056 (9)	0.0004 (9)
C5	0.0400 (12)	0.0385 (12)	0.0454 (13)	0.0003 (10)	0.0098 (10)	-0.0031 (10)
C6	0.0406 (12)	0.0461 (13)	0.0486 (14)	0.0025 (10)	0.0066 (10)	-0.0023 (11)
C7	0.076 (2)	0.0376 (14)	0.095 (2)	0.0127 (14)	0.0044 (18)	0.0006 (15)
C8	0.0507 (15)	0.0642 (18)	0.0604 (17)	0.0047 (13)	-0.0048 (13)	-0.0028 (14)
C9	0.0729 (18)	0.0470 (15)	0.0500 (15)	-0.0009 (13)	0.0093 (13)	-0.0108 (12)
C10	0.078 (2)	0.104 (3)	0.0564 (19)	-0.020 (2)	-0.0069 (16)	-0.0176 (19)
C11	0.149 (5)	0.130 (4)	0.108 (4)	-0.009 (4)	-0.069 (3)	0.005 (3)
C12	0.0417 (13)	0.0409 (13)	0.0578 (15)	-0.0012 (10)	0.0135 (11)	-0.0022 (11)
C13	0.087 (2)	0.0406 (15)	0.086 (2)	-0.0071 (15)	0.0233 (18)	0.0076 (15)
C14	0.079 (2)	0.0552 (19)	0.114 (3)	0.0075 (17)	0.012 (2)	-0.0121 (19)
C15	0.0391 (11)	0.0308 (10)	0.0412 (12)	-0.0013 (9)	0.0032 (9)	-0.0027 (9)
C16	0.0448 (13)	0.0369 (12)	0.0470 (13)	0.0020 (10)	0.0034 (10)	0.0019 (10)
C17	0.0440 (13)	0.0440 (14)	0.0667 (17)	0.0065 (11)	0.0052 (12)	-0.0034 (12)
C18	0.0414 (13)	0.0506 (15)	0.0718 (18)	-0.0042 (11)	0.0168 (12)	-0.0209 (13)
C19	0.0571 (16)	0.0606 (17)	0.0506 (15)	-0.0094 (13)	0.0170 (12)	-0.0063 (12)

C20	0.0457 (13)	0.0429 (13)	0.0461 (13)	0.0005 (10)	0.0066 (10)	0.0036 (10)
N1	0.0532 (13)	0.0411 (12)	0.0615 (14)	0.0088 (10)	-0.0033 (11)	0.0063 (10)
O1	0.0614 (12)	0.0495 (11)	0.0764 (14)	-0.0127 (9)	0.0026 (10)	-0.0115 (10)
O2	0.192 (3)	0.0500 (14)	0.095 (2)	-0.0218 (17)	-0.035 (2)	-0.0179 (13)
O3	0.0652 (12)	0.0620 (12)	0.0538 (11)	-0.0057 (10)	-0.0063 (9)	-0.0078 (9)
O4	0.0673 (12)	0.0372 (9)	0.0651 (12)	-0.0024 (8)	0.0089 (9)	0.0024 (8)
Cl1	0.0712 (5)	0.0637 (4)	0.0564 (4)	0.0147 (4)	0.0075 (3)	0.0212 (3)
Cl2	0.0531 (4)	0.0868 (6)	0.1078 (7)	-0.0043 (4)	0.0343 (4)	-0.0335 (5)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C2—C3	1.341 (4)	C11—H11A	0.96
C2—N1	1.376 (3)	C11—H11B	0.96
C2—C7	1.504 (4)	C11—H11C	0.96
C3—C9	1.473 (4)	C12—O1	1.216 (3)
C3—C4	1.527 (3)	C12—O4	1.338 (3)
C4—C15	1.527 (3)	C13—O4	1.450 (3)
C4—C5	1.528 (3)	C13—C14	1.470 (5)
C4—H4	0.98	C13—H13A	0.97
C5—C6	1.353 (3)	C13—H13B	0.97
C5—C12	1.470 (3)	C14—H14A	0.96
C6—N1	1.370 (3)	C14—H14B	0.96
C6—C8	1.500 (4)	C14—H14C	0.96
C7—H7A	0.96	C15—C20	1.384 (3)
C7—H7B	0.96	C15—C16	1.390 (3)
C7—H7C	0.96	C16—C17	1.383 (4)
C8—H8A	0.96	C16—C11	1.743 (3)
C8—H8B	0.96	C17—C18	1.363 (4)
C8—H8C	0.96	C17—H17	0.93
C9—O2	1.198 (4)	C18—C19	1.368 (4)
C9—O3	1.312 (3)	C18—Cl2	1.744 (3)
C10—C11	1.414 (6)	C19—C20	1.382 (4)
C10—O3	1.456 (3)	C19—H19	0.93
C10—H10A	0.97	C20—H20	0.93
C10—H10B	0.97	N1—H1	0.85 (4)
C3—C2—N1	119.9 (2)	C10—C11—H11C	109.5
C3—C2—C7	127.4 (3)	H11A—C11—H11C	109.5
N1—C2—C7	112.7 (2)	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5
C2—C3—C9	119.5 (2)	O1—C12—O4	122.7 (2)
C2—C3—C4	122.0 (2)	O1—C12—C5	127.2 (2)
C9—C3—C4	118.4 (2)	O4—C12—C5	110.1 (2)
C3—C4—C15	110.91 (19)	O4—C13—C14	110.5 (3)
C3—C4—C5	110.63 (19)	O4—C13—H13A	109.5
C15—C4—C5	110.11 (19)	C14—C13—H13A	109.5
C3—C4—H4	108.4	O4—C13—H13B	109.5
C15—C4—H4	108.4	C14—C13—H13B	109.5
C5—C4—H4	108.4	H13A—C13—H13B	108.1

C6—C5—C12	120.1 (2)	C13—C14—H14A	109.5
C6—C5—C4	121.6 (2)	C13—C14—H14B	109.5
C12—C5—C4	118.2 (2)	H14A—C14—H14B	109.5
C5—C6—N1	119.9 (2)	C13—C14—H14C	109.5
C5—C6—C8	127.1 (2)	H14A—C14—H14C	109.5
N1—C6—C8	113.0 (2)	H14B—C14—H14C	109.5
C2—C7—H7A	109.5	C20—C15—C16	116.2 (2)
C2—C7—H7B	109.5	C20—C15—C4	118.6 (2)
H7A—C7—H7B	109.5	C16—C15—C4	125.1 (2)
C2—C7—H7C	109.5	C17—C16—C15	122.8 (2)
H7A—C7—H7C	109.5	C17—C16—C11	115.87 (19)
H7B—C7—H7C	109.5	C15—C16—C11	121.4 (2)
C6—C8—H8A	109.5	C18—C17—C16	118.3 (2)
C6—C8—H8B	109.5	C18—C17—H17	120.9
H8A—C8—H8B	109.5	C16—C17—H17	120.9
C6—C8—H8C	109.5	C17—C18—C19	121.6 (2)
H8A—C8—H8C	109.5	C17—C18—C12	118.8 (2)
H8B—C8—H8C	109.5	C19—C18—C12	119.6 (2)
O2—C9—O3	121.2 (3)	C18—C19—C20	118.9 (3)
O2—C9—C3	125.7 (3)	C18—C19—H19	120.5
O3—C9—C3	113.1 (2)	C20—C19—H19	120.5
C11—C10—O3	109.4 (3)	C19—C20—C15	122.2 (2)
C11—C10—H10A	109.8	C19—C20—H20	118.9
O3—C10—H10A	109.8	C15—C20—H20	118.9
C11—C10—H10B	109.8	C6—N1—C2	123.6 (2)
O3—C10—H10B	109.8	C6—N1—H1	117 (2)
H10A—C10—H10B	108.2	C2—N1—H1	118 (2)
C10—C11—H11A	109.5	C9—O3—C10	115.2 (3)
C10—C11—H11B	109.5	C12—O4—C13	118.3 (2)
H11A—C11—H11B	109.5		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.85 (4)	2.46 (4)	3.298 (4)	169 (3)
C7—H7C \cdots O2	0.96	2.14	2.764 (5)	122

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$.