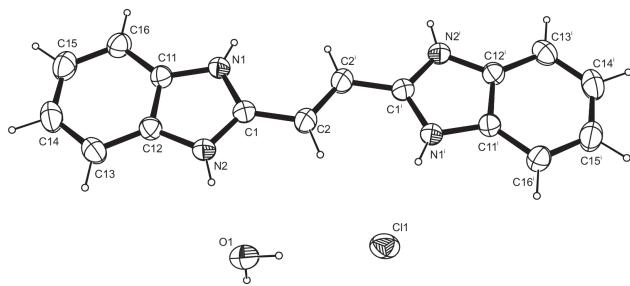


Xandri Schoultz, Thomas I. A. Gerber, Eric C. Hosten and Richard Betz*

Crystal structure of 2-((E)-2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)vinyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazolium dichloride dihydrate, $C_{16}H_{18}Cl_2N_4O_2$



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Abstract

$C_{16}H_{18}Cl_2N_4O_2$, monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ (no. 14), $a = 8.8369(3)$ Å, $b = 11.4750(4)$ Å, $c = 8.8258(3)$ Å, $\beta = 95.958(2)$ °, $V = 890.1$ Å 3 , $Z = 2$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0316$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.0941$, $T = 200$ K.

CCDC no.: 1267/4326

Source of material

The compound was prepared upon reacting the two-fold symmetric benzimidazole derived from 2,3-dimercaptotartaric acid with $\text{ReOCl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ in acetonitrile. Crystals suitable for the diffraction study were obtained upon free evaporation of the solvent at ambient conditions.

Experimental details

Carbon-bound H atoms were placed in calculated positions (C–H 0.95 Å) and were included in the refinement in the riding model approximation, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ set to $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Both nitrogen-bound H atoms as well as the H atoms of the

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Brown platelets, size $0.136 \times 0.26 \times 0.597$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_{α} radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	3.81 cm $^{-1}$
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker APEX-II CCD, φ and ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	56.64 °
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	15586, 2221
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1977
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	125
Programs:	SHELX, WinGX, MERCURY, PLATON [8–11]

Table 2: Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å 2).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{iso}
H(2A)	4e	0.0843	0.4155	0.0925	0.049
H(13)	4e	0.4848	0.6821	0.4443	0.045
H(14)	4e	0.5256	0.8843	0.4551	0.053
H(15)	4e	0.3779	1.0113	0.2984	0.053
H(16)	4e	0.1843	0.9434	0.1185	0.044
H(1)	4e	0.059(2)	0.730(2)	0.021(2)	0.044(5)
H(2)	4e	0.275(2)	0.525(2)	0.282(2)	0.044(5)
H(1A)	4e	0.245(2)	0.362(2)	0.443(2)	0.060(6)
H(1B)	4e	0.267(2)	0.318(1)	0.306(2)	0.064(7)

water molecule were located on a difference Fourier map and refined freely applying DFIX and DANG instructions for the water molecule.

Discussion

Next to cardiovascular diseases, cancer has become one of the main fatal diseases in industrialized countries. Apart from classical surgery, chemo- and radiotherapeutic treatments have entered the arsenal of possible cures for certain types of cancer. All methods, however, suffer from their own set of problematic side-effects and, as a consequence, the development of radiopharmaceuticals – combining the advantages of chemotherapy as well as radiation methods while at the same time avoiding their unique respective undesired

*Corresponding author: Richard Betz, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Summerstrand Campus, Department of Chemistry, University Way, Summerstrand, PO Box 77000, Port Elizabeth 6031, South Africa, e-mail: Richard.Betz@nmmu.ac.za

Xandri Schoultz, Thomas I. A. Gerber and Eric C. Hosten: Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Summerstrand Campus, Department of Chemistry, University Way, Summerstrand, PO Box 77000, Port Elizabeth 6031, South Africa

Table 3: Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Cl(1)	4e	0.12164(4)	0.18436(3)	0.14845(4)	0.0478(2)	0.0346(2)	0.0368(2)	0.0111(1)	0.0006(1)	0.0026(1)
O(1)	4e	0.2931(1)	0.37220(9)	0.3675(1)	0.0505(6)	0.0385(5)	0.0375(6)	0.0001(5)	0.0019(5)	0.0079(4)
N(1)	4e	0.1222(1)	0.70366(9)	0.0830(1)	0.0331(5)	0.0270(5)	0.0303(5)	-0.0002(4)	-0.0034(4)	0.0025(4)
N(2)	4e	0.2549(1)	0.5839(1)	0.2354(1)	0.0361(6)	0.0274(5)	0.0322(5)	-0.0001(4)	-0.0038(4)	0.0039(4)
C(1)	4e	0.1425(2)	0.5921(1)	0.1225(1)	0.0344(6)	0.0281(6)	0.0323(6)	-0.0013(5)	-0.0011(5)	0.0030(5)
C(2)	4e	0.0585(2)	0.4918(1)	0.0569(2)	0.0452(8)	0.0289(6)	0.0446(8)	-0.0051(5)	-0.0098(6)	0.0034(5)
C(11)	4e	0.2231(1)	0.7711(1)	0.1759(1)	0.0307(6)	0.0288(6)	0.0286(6)	-0.0012(5)	0.0028(5)	-0.0012(5)
C(12)	4e	0.3091(1)	0.6946(1)	0.2721(1)	0.0309(6)	0.0311(6)	0.0288(6)	-0.0012(5)	0.0030(5)	-0.0008(5)
C(13)	4e	0.4249(2)	0.7340(1)	0.3791(2)	0.0318(6)	0.0477(8)	0.0320(6)	-0.0013(6)	-0.0017(5)	-0.0011(6)
C(14)	4e	0.4474(2)	0.8534(2)	0.3844(2)	0.0398(7)	0.0512(8)	0.0396(7)	-0.0118(6)	0.0003(6)	-0.0120(6)
C(15)	4e	0.3589(2)	0.9300(1)	0.2894(2)	0.0510(8)	0.0354(7)	0.0467(8)	-0.0101(6)	0.0064(6)	-0.0089(6)
C(16)	4e	0.2446(2)	0.8913(1)	0.1830(2)	0.0435(7)	0.0287(6)	0.0389(7)	-0.0013(5)	0.0047(6)	-0.0014(5)

side-effects – has been a topic of research [1, 2]. Tailoring and fine-tuning of the envisioned radiopharmaceuticals' properties such as lipophilicity and, in particular, inertness is of paramount importance with respect to possible future *in vivo* applications in contemporary medicine and requires sound knowledge about structural parameters of the ligands applied if a more heuristic approach in the synthesis is to triumph over pure trial-and-error as it is encountered in this specific field of coordination chemistry up to the present day. In addition, the spatial requirements of pharmaceuticals are of importance as this factor influences on their interaction with enzymatic systems and, as a consequence, the pathway and rate of conjugation, functionalization and secretion from the body. In continuation of our ongoing research on the field of rhenium coordination compounds, the coordination of a multidentate ligand towards a rhenium(V) starting material was attempted. A structural analysis of the crystalline reaction product showed the formation of an unexpected compound. The crystal structures of the hydrochloride and hydrobromide of a simpler derivative of benzimidazole have been reported earlier [3]. The title compound is the hydrochloride salt of a symmetric derivative of ethylene bearing a benzimidazole substituent on each carbon atom. The asymmetric unit contains half a molecule of the organic cation, a chloride counterion as well as a molecule of water. The central C=C double bond is (*E*)-configured. Protonation occurred on the – formally – sp^2 -hybridized nitrogen atoms in each substituent. The molecule is essentially planar (r.m.s of all fitted non-hydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit = 0.0122 Å) with one of the two nitrogen atoms deviating most from the least-squares plane by 0.0273(10) Å. The central C=C bond is measured at 1.378(3) Å which is in good agreement with the values for other ethylene derivatives whose metrical parameters have been deposited with the Cambridge Structural Database [4]. In the crystal, classical hydrogen bonds of the N–H···Cl and the O–H···Cl type are observed next to C–H···O and C–H···Cl contacts

whose range invariably falls below the sum of van-der-Waals radii of the atoms participating in them [5]. While both hydrogen bonds established by the water molecule are aimed towards the chloride anion as acceptor, the N–H supported hydrogen bonds apply both – the chloride anion as well as the oxygen atom of the water molecule – as acceptors. The C–H···Cl contacts are established by the hydrogen atoms of the central ethylene scaffold and, therefore, see the chloride anion chelated by an N–H as well as a C–H contact. A second C–H···Cl interaction stems from one of the hydrogen atoms in *ortho* position to the annealed heterocyclic moiety on the phenyl group while the other such hydrogen atom gives rise to C–H···O contacts. In total, the cations are connected to sheets parallel [101] that are extended to a three dimensional network by means of further chloride- and water-supported contacts. In terms of graph-set analysis [6, 7], the descriptor for the classical hydrogen bonds is *DDDD* on the unary level while the C–H···X contacts necessitate a *DD* descriptor on the same level. The shortest intercentroid distance in between two centers of gravity was measured at 3.7863(8) Å and is apparent in between the two different aromatic moieties in neighbouring molecules.

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