

Syed Saeed Ali, Abdulrahman M. Al-Obaid, Eric C. Hosten and Ahmed Bari*

The crystal structure of 8-chloro-7-ethyl-1,3-dimethyl-1*H*-purine-2,6(3*H*,7*H*)-dione, $C_9H_{11}ClN_4O_2$

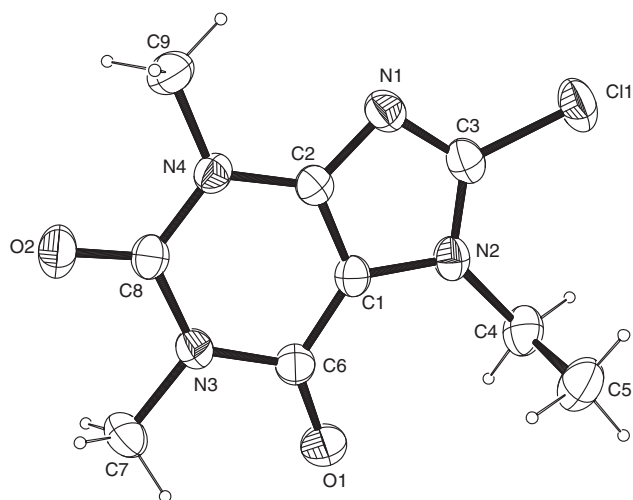


Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Block, colorless
Size:	0.72 × 0.44 × 0.40 mm
Wavelength:	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	0.35 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker APEX-II, φ and ω -scans
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	28.3°, >99%
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	28063, 2647, 0.021
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 2227
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	148
Programs:	Bruker programs [1], SHELX [2–4], ORTEP [5], PLATON [6], Mercury CSD [7]

<https://doi.org/10.1515/ncrs-2017-0314>

Received October 15, 2017; accepted January 17, 2018; available online February 6, 2018

Abstract

$C_9H_{11}ClN_4O_2$, orthorhombic, *Pbca* (no. 61), $a = 8.9735(4)$ Å, $b = 12.2946(7)$ Å, $c = 19.3751(11)$ Å, $V = 2137.6(2)$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0355$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.1087$, $T = 200(2)$ K.

CCDC no.: 1817720

The crystal structure is shown in the figure. Tables 1 and 2 contain details on crystal structure and measurement condi-

tions and a list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Source of materials

To a suspension of 8-chlorotheophylline (10 mmol) in DMF (25 mL) was added potassium carbonate (15 mmol) and iodoethane (30 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, diluted with water (50 mL), cooled to 0 °C for 2 h. The resulting white solid was collected by filtration, washed with water (2 × 25 mL) and cold ethanol (25 mL), dried in vacuo to give the desired product.

Yield 88%, m.p. 138.8–140.2 °C. White solid, ¹H NMR (500.133 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 1.44 (t, 3H, CH₃), 3.41 (s, 3H, *N*-CH₃), 3.56 (s, 3H, *N*-CH₃), 4.40 (q, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (125.76 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 15.5, 28.1, 29.9, 41.6, 107.3, 137.5, 147.2, 151.1, 154.0. MS (70 eV): m/z (I_{rel} , %) 241.99(98) [M]⁺, 207(69) [M-Cl]⁺; calcd. for $C_9H_{11}ClN_4O_2$ (242.0), C 44.50, H 4.55, N 23.03.

Experimental details

H atoms were placed in calculated positions and were included in the refinement in the riding model approximation, with $U(H)$ set to 1.2 $U_{\text{eq}}(C)$. The H atoms of the methyl groups were allowed to rotate with a fixed angle around the C–C bonds to best fit the experimental electron density with $U_{\text{iso}}(H)$ set to 1.5 $U_{\text{eq}}(C)$.

*Corresponding author: Ahmed Bari, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, P.O. Box: 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia; and Research Center, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, P.O. Box: 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia, e-mail: abari@ksu.edu.sa

Syed Saeed Ali: Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, P.O. Box: 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia; and Research Center, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, P.O. Box: 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

Abdulrahman M. Al-Obaid: Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, P.O. Box: 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

Eric C. Hosten: Department of Chemistry, Nelson Mandela University, PO Box 77000, Port Elizabeth 6031, South Africa

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso} [*] / <i>U</i> _{eq}
Cl1	0.70764(5)	0.52205(3)	0.72232(2)	0.04547(15)
O1	0.39626(13)	0.76247(10)	0.51306(6)	0.0483(3)
O2	0.67844(14)	0.58757(10)	0.35059(5)	0.0436(3)
N1	0.74427(16)	0.50868(10)	0.58579(6)	0.0329(3)
N2	0.56787(13)	0.62775(9)	0.62050(6)	0.0301(3)
N3	0.53908(13)	0.67365(9)	0.43257(6)	0.0294(3)
N4	0.71679(12)	0.53953(9)	0.46235(6)	0.0281(3)
C1	0.57432(15)	0.63178(10)	0.54890(7)	0.0269(3)
C2	0.68148(15)	0.55843(10)	0.53026(7)	0.0265(3)
C3	0.67220(17)	0.55387(12)	0.63825(7)	0.0324(3)
C4	0.47379(18)	0.69457(14)	0.66585(8)	0.0392(3)
H4A	0.451895	0.653504	0.708620	0.047*
H4B	0.377988	0.709688	0.642398	0.047*
C5	0.5478(2)	0.80070(14)	0.68439(9)	0.0485(4)
H5A	0.574879	0.839686	0.642096	0.073*
H5B	0.637793	0.786192	0.711529	0.073*
H5C	0.478838	0.845209	0.711605	0.073*
C6	0.49368(16)	0.69545(11)	0.50048(7)	0.0308(3)
C7	0.4632(2)	0.73338(13)	0.37701(8)	0.0414(4)
H7A	0.537339	0.761786	0.344549	0.062*
H7B	0.406450	0.793919	0.396814	0.062*
H7C	0.395170	0.684241	0.352640	0.062*
C8	0.64803(16)	0.59897(11)	0.41156(7)	0.0293(3)
C9	0.83604(19)	0.46475(14)	0.44304(9)	0.0413(4)
H9A	0.802746	0.418921	0.404636	0.062*
H9B	0.861420	0.418742	0.482635	0.062*
H9C	0.924007	0.506384	0.428883	0.062*

Discussion

Chlorotheophylline is a methylxanthine drug and structurally related to caffeine. It is considered for the treatment of vertigo, motion sickness and other pregnancy related disorders. It also suppresses the stimulation of certain nerves in the brain, thereby blocking the histamine receptors. It is also a versatile synthetic intermediate due to the presence of chloro group which can be replaced and leads to the formation of various heterocyclic analogues [8, 9].

The asymmetric unit of the title structure contains one molecule of 8-chloro-7-ethyl-1,3-dimethyl-1*H*-purine-2,6(3*H*,7*H*)-dione with all the bond lengths and angles in

expected ranges. The molecule is essentially planar with a RMS deviation of 0.02 Å for all non-hydrogen atoms except the terminal ethyl group carbon atom. The least square plane defined by the ethyl group and its bonded nitrogen atom makes a dihedral angle of 88.8(1)° with the main molecular plane.

The shortest intermolecular interaction is the C7–H7B···π ring interaction with the C1, C2, N1, C3, N2 imidazole ring with a hydrogen to centroid distance of 2.8 Å.

Acknowledgements: This Project was funded by the National Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation (MAARIFAH), King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Award Number (Med-2446-02).

References

1. Bruker. APEXII, SAINT, SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, WI, USA (2007).
2. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXT – Integrated space-group and crystal-structure determination. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A71** (2015) 3–8.
3. Sheldrick, G. M.: Crystal structure refinement with SHELXL. *Acta Crystallogr.* **C71** (2015) 3–8.
4. Hübschle, C. B.; Sheldrick, G. M.; Dittrich, B.: ShelXle: a Qt graphical user interface for SHELXL. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **44** (2011) 1281–1284.
5. Farrugia, L. J.: ORTEP-3 for Windows – A Version of ORTEP with a Graphical User Interface (GUI). *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **30** (1997) 565–566.
6. Spek, A. L.: Single-crystal structure validation with the program PLATON. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36** (2003) 7–13.
7. Macrae, C. F.; Bruno, I. J.; Chisholm, J. A.; Edgington, P. R.; McCabe, P.; Pidcock, E.; Rodriguez-Monge, L.; Taylor, R.; van de Streek, J.; Wood, P. A.: Mercury CSD 2.0 – New features for the visualization and investigation of crystal structures. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **41** (2008) 466–470.
8. Mathew, O. P.: Apnea of prematurity: pathogenesis and management strategies. *J. Perinatol.* **31** (2011) 302–310.
9. Adam, A. M. A.: Structural, physicochemical and in vitro pharmacological properties of the stimulant drug 8-chlorotheophylline complexed with Cr(III), Mn(II), Co(II), and Ni(II) metal ions: Potent metallodrug complexes as antimicrobial agents. *Comptes Rendus Chimie* **19** (2016) 909–920.