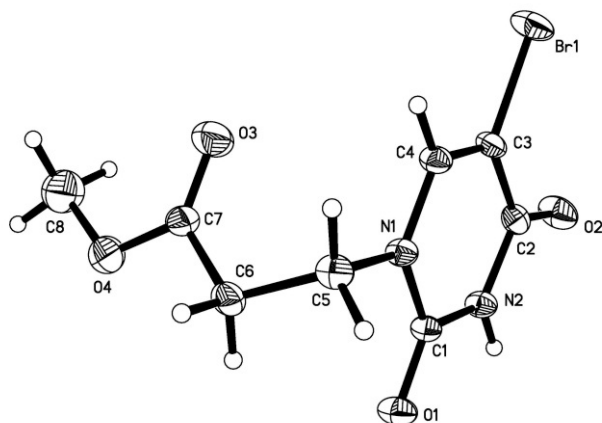


Crystal structure of 3-(5-bromo-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl) propionic acid methyl ester, C₈H₉BrN₂O₄

Shu-Guang Zhou, Ke-Rui Li, Da-Shuai Li, Jing Xu and Jing Xiong*

College of Chemistry and Materials Engineering, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325035, Zhejiang Province, P. R. China

Received December 26, 2011, accepted July 06, 2012, available online July 26, 2012, CCDC no. 1267/3784



Abstract

C₈H₉BrN₂O₄, triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$ (no. 2), *a* = 6.1027(9) Å, *b* = 7.933(1) Å, *c* = 10.855(2) Å, α = 81.154(3)°, β = 85.118(3)°, γ = 83.093(3)°, *V* = 514.3 Å³, *Z* = 2, *R*_{gt}(*F*) = 0.0402, *wR*_{ref}(*F*²) = 0.1847, *T* = 298 K.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colourless prisms, size 0.16×0.21×0.25 mm
Wavelength:	Mo <i>K</i> _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	39.92 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker APEX II area-detector, φ and ω
$2\theta_{\max}$:	50.98°
<i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{measured} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{unique} :	4414, 1900
Criterion for <i>I</i> _{obs} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{gt} :	<i>I</i> _{obs} > 2 σ (<i>I</i> _{obs}), 1770
<i>N</i> (<i>param</i>) _{refined} :	138
Programs:	SHELXS-97 [8]

Source of material

5-Bromouracil (1.9 g, 10 mmol), methyl acrylate (1.36 mL, 15 mmol), triethyl amine (0.25 mL) and DMF (30 mL) were added into a flask and stirred at 333 K for 2 hours under continuous thin-layer chromatography (TLC) detection. The solid was obtained after removal of DMF by reduced pressure distillation and washing by ethyl acetate (30 mL). The purified product was dissolved in ethanol and the single crystals were separated after a few days by suction.

Experimental details

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms at distances of Csp²–H = 0.93 Å with *U*_{iso} = 1.2 *U*_{eq} (parent atom) and N–H = 0.86 Å with *U*_{iso} = 1.2 *U*_{eq} (parent atom).

Discussion

The Michael reaction is one of the most important addition reactions applied widespread in organic synthesis and drug synthesis [1,2]. Also the synthesis of N-alkylated uracils and their precursors is a Michael-type addition (in this case aza-Michael reaction) [1–4] of uracil anions to acceptors possessing activated double bonds. Based on the interest in modification of 5-substituted uracils at N-1 position by an aza-Michael addition approach, we report here the synthesis of a 5-bromouracil derivative, namely 3-(5-bromo-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl) propionic acid methyl ester, and the determination of its crystal structure. The bond lengths and angles in the title molecule are within normal ranges. The N1–C4 and N1–C1 bond distance [1.374(5) Å and 1.378(5) Å] and N2–C1 and N2–C2 bond distance [1.364(5) Å and 1.400(5) Å] are shorter than the N1–C5 single bond of 1.475(4) Å. The C2–C3 bond length of 1.443(5) Å is shorter than a typical C–C bond length [1.499(6) Å], but longer than a typical C=C double bond [1.344(6) Å]. The C1–O1 and C2–O2 bond lengths [1.218(5) Å and 1.206(5) Å] are shorter than a typical C–O bond length [1.447(7) Å], but longer than a typical C=O double bond [1.201(6) Å] [5–7]. The partial double bond character of the structure is presumed as a result of the electron delocalization. The atoms (C1, C2, C3, C4, N1 and N2) in the heterocyclic ring are slightly puckered, with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.0011 Å. The adjacent molecules are linked by intermolecular N2–H2...O1ⁱ hydrogen bond interactions to form dimers stabilizing the crystal structure.

Symmetry code *i*: -*x*+2, -*y*+1, -*z*+2

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(2)	2 <i>i</i>	0.8064	0.5789	0.9492	0.037
H(4)	2 <i>i</i>	0.4979	0.2473	0.7321	0.037
H(5A)	2 <i>i</i>	0.7242	0.0105	0.8084	0.041
H(5B)	2 <i>i</i>	0.8339	0.0139	0.9333	0.041
H(6A)	2 <i>i</i>	1.1540	0.0950	0.8233	0.045
H(6B)	2 <i>i</i>	1.0987	−0.0776	0.7866	0.045
H(8A)	2 <i>i</i>	1.2439	0.1244	0.4169	0.102
H(8B)	2 <i>i</i>	1.4555	0.2017	0.4455	0.102
H(8C)	2 <i>i</i>	1.2233	0.3096	0.4534	0.102

* Correspondence author (e-mail: xiongjing@wzu.edu.cn)

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

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
Br(1)	2 <i>i</i>	0.22805(7)	0.56825(5)	0.68153(4)	0.0376(4)	0.0487(4)	0.0706(5)	0.0050(2)	−0.0273(3)	−0.0080(3)
O(1)	2 <i>i</i>	0.9962(5)	0.2919(3)	0.9729(3)	0.042(2)	0.031(1)	0.046(2)	−0.001(1)	−0.020(1)	−0.007(1)
O(2)	2 <i>i</i>	0.4999(6)	0.7456(4)	0.8461(3)	0.047(2)	0.030(2)	0.074(2)	0.008(1)	−0.020(2)	−0.013(1)
O(3)	2 <i>i</i>	0.9038(6)	0.1734(6)	0.5865(3)	0.045(2)	0.093(3)	0.044(2)	0.003(2)	−0.010(2)	−0.002(2)
O(4)	2 <i>i</i>	1.2686(6)	0.1255(5)	0.5980(3)	0.041(2)	0.061(2)	0.049(2)	−0.008(2)	0.000(1)	−0.012(1)
N(1)	2 <i>i</i>	0.7392(5)	0.2501(4)	0.8446(3)	0.031(2)	0.023(1)	0.032(1)	−0.002(1)	−0.008(1)	−0.006(1)
N(2)	2 <i>i</i>	0.7455(5)	0.5159(4)	0.9072(3)	0.032(2)	0.027(2)	0.036(2)	−0.006(1)	−0.009(1)	−0.007(1)
C(1)	2 <i>i</i>	0.8381(6)	0.3498(5)	0.9123(3)	0.026(2)	0.030(2)	0.030(2)	−0.005(1)	−0.007(1)	−0.004(1)
C(2)	2 <i>i</i>	0.5640(6)	0.5965(5)	0.8421(3)	0.028(2)	0.029(2)	0.037(2)	−0.005(1)	−0.000(1)	−0.002(1)
C(3)	2 <i>i</i>	0.4722(6)	0.4818(5)	0.7744(3)	0.022(2)	0.038(2)	0.035(2)	−0.000(1)	−0.008(1)	−0.003(1)
C(4)	2 <i>i</i>	0.5603(6)	0.3177(5)	0.7773(3)	0.028(2)	0.033(2)	0.035(2)	−0.007(2)	−0.007(1)	−0.007(1)
C(5)	2 <i>i</i>	0.8261(7)	0.0679(4)	0.8471(4)	0.041(2)	0.021(2)	0.041(2)	−0.002(2)	−0.009(2)	−0.004(1)
C(6)	2 <i>i</i>	1.0508(8)	0.0443(5)	0.7807(4)	0.037(2)	0.032(2)	0.044(2)	0.007(2)	−0.009(2)	−0.008(2)
C(7)	2 <i>i</i>	1.0616(7)	0.1213(5)	0.6459(4)	0.037(2)	0.042(2)	0.040(2)	−0.001(2)	−0.010(2)	−0.015(2)
C(8)	2 <i>i</i>	1.301(1)	0.196(1)	0.4674(5)	0.063(4)	0.085(4)	0.055(3)	−0.013(3)	0.004(3)	−0.005(3)

Acknowledgments. We acknowledge financial support by Zhejiang Provincial Technology Innovation Project Foundation (no. 2011R424023), and Wenzhou Technolgy Project Foundation (no. Y20100003).

References

1. Azizi, N.; Saidi, M.R. Novel and efficient method for the silylation of hydroxyl groups with hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) under solvent-free and neutral conditions. *Organometallics*. **23** (2004) 1457-1458.
2. Azizi, N.; Saidi, M.R. LiClO₄ accelerated Michael addition of amines to α , β -unsaturated olefins under solvent-free conditions. *Tetrahedron*. **60** (2004) 383-387.
3. Azizi, N.; Saidi, M.R. Lithium perchlorate catalyzed three component coupling; A facile and general method for the synthesis of α -aminophosphonates under solvent-free condition. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* (2003) 4630-4633.
4. Azizi, N.; Saidi, M.R. Highly chemoselective addition of amines to epoxides in water. *Org. Lett.* **7** (2005) 3649-3651.
5. Ji, M. J.; Zhao, Z. L.; Yan, D. Y.: Crystal and molecular structure of *N,N'*-(dihiodi-2,1-phenylene)*bis*(benzamide). *Chin. J. Struct. Chem.* **18** (2009) 150-153.
6. Ji, Z. M.; Li, L.; Li, M. C.; Hu, M. L.; Shen, L.: Diethyl 3,8-di-methyl-4,7-diazadeca-2,8-dienedioate. *Acta Crystallogr.* **C60** (2004) o642-o643.
7. Cai, X. Q.; Liu, A. L.; Yan, X. W.; Zhao, K. J.; Li, M. R.; Xie, X. N.: Crystal structure of *N,N'*-ditosyldibenzo-1,5-diazocane-2,6-dione. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* **224** (2009) 224-226.
8. Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A64** (2008) 112-122.