

2-Imino-3-(2-nitrophenyl)-1,3-thiazolidin-4-one

Muhammad Zia-ur-Rehman,^{a*} Mark R. J. Elsegood,^b Muhammad Nadeem Arshad^c and Abdullah M. Asiri^d

^aApplied Chemistry Research Centre, PCSIR Laboratories Complex, Lahore-54600, Pakistan, ^bChemistry Department, Loughborough University, Loughborough LE11 3TU, England, ^cX-ray Diffraction and Crystallography Laboratory, Department of Physics, School of Physical Sciences, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore-54590, Pakistan, and ^dThe Center of Excellence for Advanced Materials Research, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, PO Box 80203, Saudi Arabia.

Correspondence e-mail: rehman_pcsir@hotmail.com

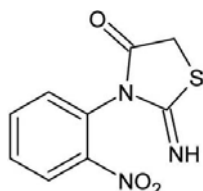
Received 3 August 2011; accepted 18 August 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.033; wR factor = 0.093; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.9.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$, the nitro and thiazolidinone moieties are inclined with respect to the aromatic ring at dihedral angles of 9.57 (16) and 78.42 (4)°, respectively. In the crystal, $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonding connects the molecules along the c and a axes to form a two-dimensional polymeric network. A weak $\text{S}\cdots\text{O}$ interaction [3.2443 (11) Å] and phenyl ring to phenyl ring off-set $\pi\cdots\pi$ stacking [with centroid-centroid separation of 3.6890 (7) Å and ring slippage of 1.479 Å] link the polymeric chains along the b and a axes, respectively.

Related literature

For the biological activities of thiazolidinones, see: Barreca *et al.* (2001); Shah & Desai (2007); Mehta *et al.* (2006); Vazzana *et al.* (2004); Wrobel *et al.* (2006). For related structures, see: Shahwar *et al.* (2009, 2011); Zhou *et al.* (2008). For graph-set notation, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For the comparative C—C separation in graphite, see: Trucano & Chen (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$

$M_r = 237.24$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 7.3036$ (5) Å

$b = 16.4409$ (10) Å

$c = 8.2455$ (5) Å

$\beta = 102.1321$ (9)°
 $V = 967.99$ (11) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.33$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 150$ K
 $0.70 \times 0.61 \times 0.40$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2003)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.802$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.880$

11000 measured reflections
 2938 independent reflections
 2675 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.093$
 $S = 1.03$
 2938 reflections
 148 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.47$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.886 (18)	2.334 (18)	3.0337 (13)	135.9 (14)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.886 (18)	2.439 (17)	3.1416 (14)	136.5 (14)

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and local programs.

The authors are grateful to the PCSIR Laboratories Complex, Lahore, and the Chemistry Department, Loughborough University, for the provision of chemicals and X-ray facilities.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: EZ2256).

References

- Barreca, M. L., Chimirri, A., Luca, L. D., Monforte, A. M., Monforte, P., Rao, A., Zappalà, M., Balzarini, J., Clercq, E. D., Pannecouque, C. & Witvrouw, M. (2001). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **11**, 1793–1796.
- Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimon, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.
- Bruker (2007). APEX2 and SAINT. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Mehta, P. D., Sengar, N. P., Subrahmanyam, E. V. S. & Satyanarayana, D. (2006). *Indian J. Pharm. Sci.* **68**, 103–106.
- Shah, T. J. & Desai, V. A. (2007). *Arkivoc*, **xiv**, 218–228.
- Shahwar, D., Tahir, M. N., Raza, M. A., Ahmad, N. & Aslam, S. (2011). *Acta Cryst. E67*, o133.
- Shahwar, D., Tahir, M. N., Raza, M. A. & Iqbal, B. (2009). *Acta Cryst. E65*, o2917.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2003). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A64*, 112–122.
- Trucano, P. & Chen, R. (1975). *Nature (London)*, **258**, 136–137.
- Vazzana, I., Terranova, E., Mattioli, F. & Sparatore, F. (2004). *Arkivoc*, **v**, 364–374.
- Wrobel, J., Jetter, J., Kao, W., Rogers, J., Di, L., Chi, J., Pérez, M. C., Chen, G.-C. & Shen, E. S. (2006). *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **14**, 5729–5741.
- Zhou, H., Wu, S., Zhai, S., Liu, A., Sun, Y., Li, R., Zhang, Y., Ekins, S., Swaan, P. W., Fang, B., Zhang, B. & Yan, B. (2008). *J. Med. Chem.* **51**, 1242–125.