

Methyl 2-(1*H*-indole-3-carboxamido)-acetate

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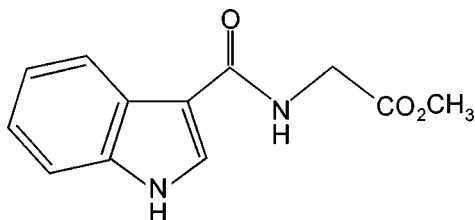
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.029; wR factor = 0.077; data-to-parameter ratio = 10.6.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, was synthesized by condensation of methyl aminoacetate with 3-trichloroacetyl-indole. In the crystal, intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules into chains parallel to the b axis. The chains are further connected into a three-dimensional network by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds involving the indole N atom. In the molecule, the indole skeleton is nearly planar [maximum deviation = 0.012 (1) Å] and the mean plane of the amido group is twisted from the mean plane of indole ring by 17.2 (1)°.

Related literature

For the bioactivity of indole derivatives, see: Di Fabio *et al.* (2007); Sharma & Tepe (2004). For related structures, see: Huang *et al.* (2009, 2010).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$
 $M_r = 232.24$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
 $a = 8.0024$ (2) Å

$b = 9.1279$ (2) Å
 $c = 15.9767$ (3) Å
 $V = 1167.02$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.80$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 150$ K
 $0.49 \times 0.17 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Gemini S Ultra area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)
 $T_{\min} = 0.694$, $T_{\max} = 0.910$

2269 measured reflections
1642 independent reflections
1613 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.016$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.077$
 $S = 1.05$
1642 reflections
155 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.13$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.14$ e Å⁻³
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
568 Friedel pairs
Flack parameter: -0.2 (3)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.88	2.00	2.8566 (17)	164
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{O2}^{ii}$	0.88	2.15	2.9680 (18)	154

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RZ2556).

References

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, o742 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811006660]

Methyl 2-(1*H*-indole-3-carboxamido)acetate

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Comment

Many indole derivatives show important bioactivities, such as metabotropic receptor antagonists (Di Fabio *et al.*, 2007) and protein kinase inhibiting activity (Sharma & Tepe, 2004). This is the reason they have attracted our interest. This study is related to our previous structural investigations of methyl 3-(1-butyl-1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)aminopropionate (Huang *et al.*, 2009) and methyl 3-(1*H*-indole-3-carbonyl)aminopropionate hemihydrate (Huang *et al.*, 2010).

The molecular structure of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. In the crystal structure, molecules of the title compound are linked through N2—H2···O1 H-bonds (Table 1) to form chains extending along the *b* axis, which are further connected by N1—HA···O2 H-bonds to form the three-dimensional network (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). Bond lengths and angles are unexceptional.

Experimental

The hydrochloric acid salt of methyl aminoacetate (0.63 g, 5 mmol) and 3-trichloroacetylindole (1.32 g, 5 mmol) were added to acetonitrile (10 ml), followed by the dropwise addition of triethylamine (1.2 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h and then poured into water. After filtration, the precipitate was collected as a yellow solid. The impure product was dissolved in EtOH at room temperature, light yellow orthorhombic crystals suitable for X-ray analysis (m.p. 448 K, 89.2% yield) grew over a period of one week on slow evaporation of the solvent.

Refinement

All non-H atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. The H atoms were positioned geometrically [C—H = 0.99 Å for CH₂, 0.98 Å for CH₃, 0.95 Å for CH(aromatic) and N—H = 0.88 Å] and refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (1.5 U_{eq} for the methyl group) of the parent atom. Friedel pairs were not merged in the refinement

Figures

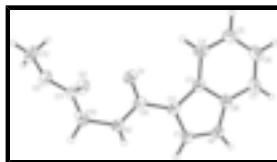


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

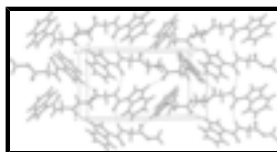


Fig. 2. Crystal packing of the title compound viewed approximately along the *a* axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

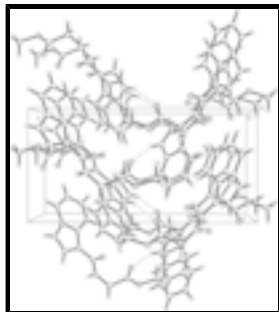


Fig. 3. Crystal packing of the title compound viewed along the *b* axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

Methyl 2-(1*H*-indole-3-carboxamido)acetate

Crystal data

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$

$M_r = 232.24$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

$a = 8.0024$ (2) Å

$b = 9.1279$ (2) Å

$c = 15.9767$ (3) Å

$V = 1167.02$ (4) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 488$

$D_x = 1.322$ Mg m⁻³

Melting point: 448 K

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178$ Å

Cell parameters from 1985 reflections

$\theta = 4.8$ – 62.6°

$\mu = 0.80$ mm⁻¹

$T = 150$ K

Prism, light yellow

$0.49 \times 0.17 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Gemini S Ultra area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube mirror

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)

$T_{\min} = 0.694$, $T_{\max} = 0.910$

2269 measured reflections

1642 independent reflections

1613 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.016$

$\theta_{\max} = 62.7^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 5.6^\circ$

$h = -5 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -10 \rightarrow 8$

$l = -18 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$

$wR(F^2) = 0.077$

$S = 1.05$

1642 reflections

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0478P)^2 + 0.0803P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.011$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.13$ e Å⁻³

155 parameters

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.14 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

0 restraints

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 568 Friedel pairs

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Flack parameter: $-0.2 (3)$

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)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.8259 (2)	0.08538 (18)	0.12627 (10)	0.0418 (4)
H1	0.9222	0.0261	0.1184	0.050*
N1	0.68538 (19)	0.07824 (16)	0.07961 (9)	0.0491 (4)
H1A	0.6691	0.0180	0.0374	0.059*
C8	0.5711 (2)	0.17992 (19)	0.10821 (10)	0.0451 (4)
C3	0.6450 (2)	0.25391 (16)	0.17586 (9)	0.0400 (4)
C4	0.5524 (2)	0.36258 (18)	0.21720 (11)	0.0498 (4)
H4	0.5985	0.4145	0.2633	0.060*
C5	0.3925 (3)	0.3921 (2)	0.18931 (12)	0.0608 (5)
H5	0.3288	0.4657	0.2167	0.073*
C6	0.3219 (3)	0.3166 (3)	0.12172 (14)	0.0660 (6)
H6	0.2115	0.3397	0.1044	0.079*
C7	0.4094 (3)	0.2099 (2)	0.08007 (12)	0.0593 (5)
H7	0.3621	0.1586	0.0341	0.071*
C9	0.9272 (2)	0.22893 (16)	0.25277 (10)	0.0383 (4)
C10	1.1689 (2)	0.1685 (2)	0.33471 (10)	0.0432 (4)
H10A	1.2129	0.2687	0.3260	0.052*
H10B	1.2642	0.0995	0.3315	0.052*
C11	1.0915 (2)	0.15897 (18)	0.42041 (10)	0.0394 (4)
C12	1.1129 (3)	0.2444 (3)	0.55958 (11)	0.0767 (7)
H12A	1.1425	0.1492	0.5839	0.115*
H12B	0.9915	0.2577	0.5621	0.115*
H12C	1.1680	0.3226	0.5912	0.115*
C2	0.8088 (2)	0.19136 (16)	0.18683 (10)	0.0380 (4)
N2	1.05189 (17)	0.13476 (14)	0.26902 (8)	0.0419 (3)
H2	1.0620	0.0534	0.2399	0.050*
O1	0.91340 (16)	0.34378 (12)	0.29446 (7)	0.0476 (3)
O2	0.97901 (16)	0.07845 (14)	0.43919 (8)	0.0561 (4)
O3	1.16709 (15)	0.24943 (15)	0.47336 (7)	0.0549 (4)

supplementary materials

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0480 (9)	0.0397 (8)	0.0377 (8)	0.0024 (8)	-0.0025 (8)	-0.0015 (7)
N1	0.0594 (9)	0.0479 (8)	0.0401 (7)	0.0050 (8)	-0.0094 (7)	-0.0091 (7)
C8	0.0508 (10)	0.0442 (9)	0.0404 (9)	0.0019 (8)	-0.0013 (8)	0.0033 (8)
C3	0.0511 (9)	0.0351 (8)	0.0339 (7)	0.0003 (7)	0.0034 (8)	0.0053 (7)
C4	0.0644 (11)	0.0433 (8)	0.0417 (9)	0.0059 (9)	0.0127 (9)	0.0024 (8)
C5	0.0680 (12)	0.0583 (11)	0.0561 (11)	0.0205 (10)	0.0158 (11)	0.0109 (9)
C6	0.0540 (11)	0.0778 (14)	0.0662 (13)	0.0175 (11)	0.0044 (11)	0.0201 (12)
C7	0.0564 (11)	0.0669 (12)	0.0546 (11)	0.0039 (11)	-0.0117 (10)	0.0074 (10)
C9	0.0491 (9)	0.0338 (7)	0.0319 (7)	-0.0079 (7)	0.0056 (7)	0.0023 (7)
C10	0.0386 (8)	0.0511 (9)	0.0398 (8)	-0.0043 (8)	0.0017 (8)	-0.0026 (8)
C11	0.0371 (8)	0.0409 (8)	0.0403 (9)	-0.0010 (8)	-0.0037 (7)	0.0024 (7)
C12	0.0694 (13)	0.1237 (19)	0.0370 (9)	-0.0244 (14)	0.0026 (10)	-0.0143 (12)
C2	0.0483 (9)	0.0319 (8)	0.0337 (8)	-0.0024 (7)	0.0030 (7)	0.0011 (6)
N2	0.0491 (8)	0.0394 (6)	0.0372 (7)	-0.0002 (6)	0.0000 (6)	-0.0061 (6)
O1	0.0636 (7)	0.0346 (5)	0.0446 (6)	-0.0035 (6)	-0.0024 (6)	-0.0080 (5)
O2	0.0574 (7)	0.0629 (7)	0.0481 (7)	-0.0217 (7)	0.0045 (6)	0.0062 (6)
O3	0.0528 (7)	0.0742 (8)	0.0376 (6)	-0.0197 (7)	-0.0002 (6)	-0.0072 (7)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C1—N1	1.351 (2)	C7—H7	0.9500
C1—C2	1.375 (2)	C9—O1	1.2470 (19)
C1—H1	0.9500	C9—N2	1.342 (2)
N1—C8	1.381 (2)	C9—C2	1.458 (2)
N1—H1A	0.8800	C10—N2	1.440 (2)
C8—C7	1.397 (3)	C10—C11	1.505 (2)
C8—C3	1.405 (2)	C10—H10A	0.9900
C3—C4	1.403 (2)	C10—H10B	0.9900
C3—C2	1.440 (2)	C11—O2	1.2002 (19)
C4—C5	1.381 (3)	C11—O3	1.328 (2)
C4—H4	0.9500	C12—O3	1.445 (2)
C5—C6	1.400 (3)	C12—H12A	0.9800
C5—H5	0.9500	C12—H12B	0.9800
C6—C7	1.372 (3)	C12—H12C	0.9800
C6—H6	0.9500	N2—H2	0.8800
N1—C1—C2	109.84 (15)	O1—C9—C2	121.73 (15)
N1—C1—H1	125.1	N2—C9—C2	118.18 (13)
C2—C1—H1	125.1	N2—C10—C11	112.53 (13)
C1—N1—C8	109.64 (14)	N2—C10—H10A	109.1
C1—N1—H1A	125.2	C11—C10—H10A	109.1
C8—N1—H1A	125.2	N2—C10—H10B	109.1
N1—C8—C7	129.68 (17)	C11—C10—H10B	109.1
N1—C8—C3	107.41 (15)	H10A—C10—H10B	107.8
C7—C8—C3	122.90 (17)	O2—C11—O3	124.28 (16)

C4—C3—C8	118.67 (16)	O2—C11—C10	124.84 (15)
C4—C3—C2	134.70 (16)	O3—C11—C10	110.86 (14)
C8—C3—C2	106.61 (14)	O3—C12—H12A	109.5
C5—C4—C3	118.38 (18)	O3—C12—H12B	109.5
C5—C4—H4	120.8	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
C3—C4—H4	120.8	O3—C12—H12C	109.5
C4—C5—C6	121.75 (18)	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119.1	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	119.1	C1—C2—C3	106.50 (14)
C7—C6—C5	121.2 (2)	C1—C2—C9	127.52 (15)
C7—C6—H6	119.4	C3—C2—C9	125.89 (14)
C5—C6—H6	119.4	C9—N2—C10	119.16 (13)
C6—C7—C8	117.10 (19)	C9—N2—H2	120.4
C6—C7—H7	121.4	C10—N2—H2	120.4
C8—C7—H7	121.4	C11—O3—C12	116.79 (14)
O1—C9—N2	120.08 (15)		
C2—C1—N1—C8	0.05 (19)	N1—C1—C2—C3	-0.22 (18)
C1—N1—C8—C7	-178.97 (19)	N1—C1—C2—C9	176.50 (15)
C1—N1—C8—C3	0.15 (19)	C4—C3—C2—C1	178.82 (17)
N1—C8—C3—C4	-179.08 (14)	C8—C3—C2—C1	0.30 (17)
C7—C8—C3—C4	0.1 (3)	C4—C3—C2—C9	2.0 (3)
N1—C8—C3—C2	-0.28 (18)	C8—C3—C2—C9	-176.48 (14)
C7—C8—C3—C2	178.92 (16)	O1—C9—C2—C1	166.46 (15)
C8—C3—C4—C5	-0.1 (2)	N2—C9—C2—C1	-14.7 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-178.51 (18)	O1—C9—C2—C3	-17.4 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.2 (3)	N2—C9—C2—C3	161.42 (15)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.2 (3)	O1—C9—N2—C10	-0.2 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C8	0.2 (3)	C2—C9—N2—C10	-179.07 (14)
N1—C8—C7—C6	178.87 (18)	C11—C10—N2—C9	69.72 (19)
C3—C8—C7—C6	-0.1 (3)	O2—C11—O3—C12	2.6 (3)
N2—C10—C11—O2	30.2 (2)	C10—C11—O3—C12	-175.89 (17)
N2—C10—C11—O3	-151.31 (14)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N2—H2 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.88	2.00	2.8566 (17)	164
N1—H1A \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.88	2.15	2.9680 (18)	154

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

Fig. 1

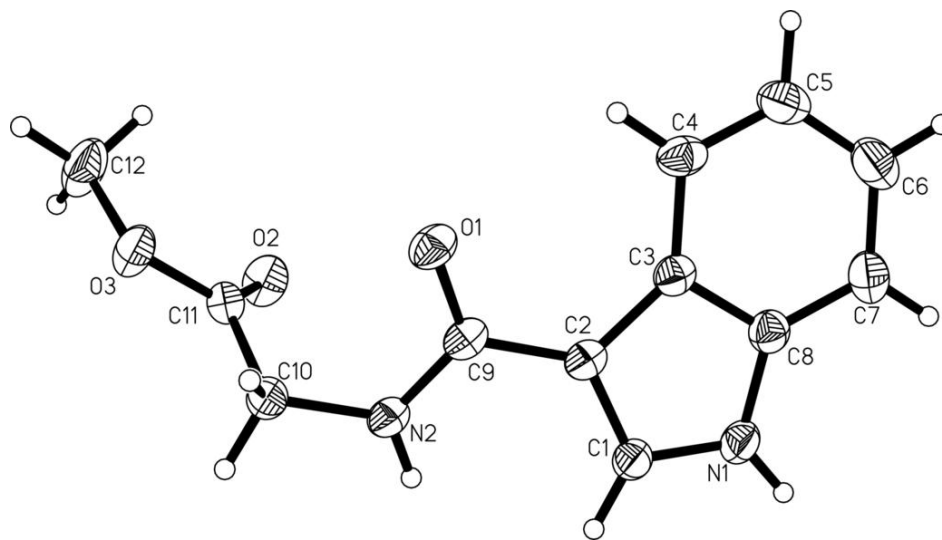


Fig. 2

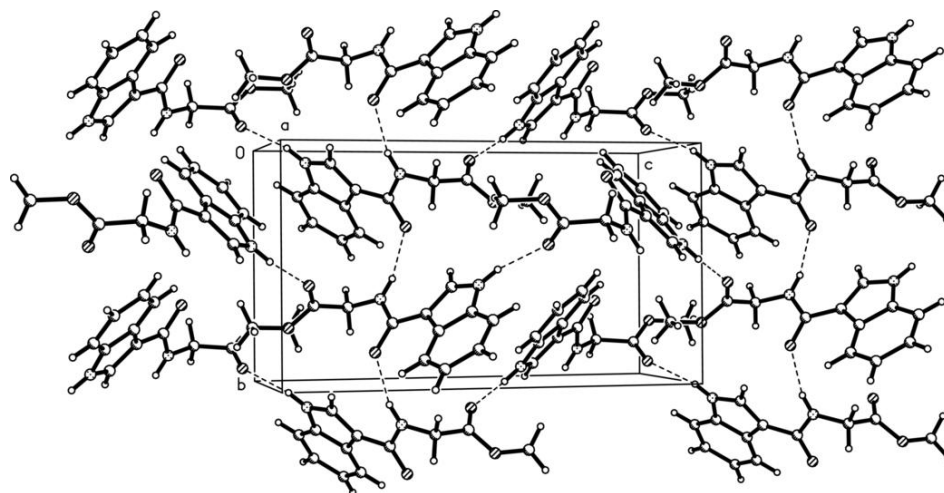


Fig. 3

