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## Structure Reports

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## 2-Amino-6-chloro-N-methylbenzamide

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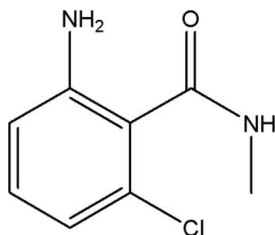
Received 28 September 2013; accepted 10 October 2013

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 173$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.065;  $wR$  factor = 0.139; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.9.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$ , the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the methylamide substituent is  $68.39(11)^\circ$ . In the crystal, molecules are linked by  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the  $ab$  plane.

## Related literature

For background information on substituted anthranilamides, see: Bharate *et al.* (2013); Gnamm *et al.* (2012); Lahm *et al.* (2005); Norman *et al.* (1996); Roe *et al.* (1999). For the synthesis, see: Witt & Bergman (2000); Coppola (1980).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 184.62$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
 $a = 9.2709(19)$  Å  
 $b = 11.812(2)$  Å  
 $c = 15.982(3)$  Å

$V = 1750.2(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.39$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 173$  K  
 $0.43 \times 0.25 \times 0.18$  mm

## Data collection

Rigaku MM007-HF CCD (Saturn 724+) diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2007)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.609$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

3865 measured reflections  
1528 independent reflections  
1351 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.042$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.065$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.139$   
 $S = 1.17$   
1528 reflections

110 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.26$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.11	2.970 (3)	175
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.04	2.895 (4)	172

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RZ5085).

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## supplementary materials

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## 2-Amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide

Yan-Hui Liang, Xiang-Dong Mei, Yao-Fa Li, Wen-Liang Pan and Jun Ning

### 1. Comment

Anthranilamide-based derivatives exhibit interesting biological activities such as antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antimalarial and insecticidal activities (Bharate *et al.*, 2013; Gnamm *et al.*, 2012; Lahm *et al.*, 2005; Norman *et al.*, 1996; Roe *et al.*, 1999). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound, 2-amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide, an important organic intermediate in the synthesis of medicines, agricultural chemicals and animal drugs.

In the title compound (Fig. 1) the dihedral angle formed by the benzene ring and the methylamide substituent (r.m.s. deviation 0.0065 Å) is 68.39 (11)°. In the crystal structure, molecules are connected *via* N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) into layers running parallel to the *ab* plane.

### 2. Experimental

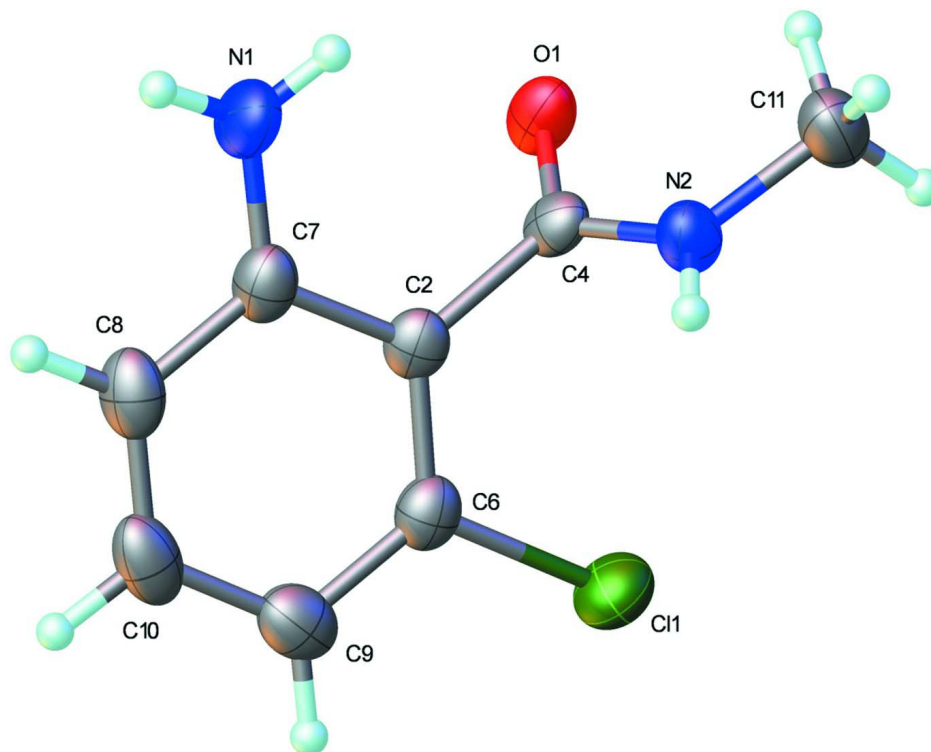
The title compound was prepared according to the literature method (Witt & Bergman, 2000) by stirring isatoic anhydride with aqueous methylamine. Isatoic anhydride was prepared by reaction of anthranilic acid with triphosgene in good yield (Coppola, 1980). The title compound (0.2 g) was dissolved in ethanol (50 ml) at room temperature. Colourless blocks were obtained through slow evaporation after two weeks.

### 3. Refinement

All H atoms were placed at calculated positions, with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å, N—H = 0.86 Å, and refined as riding with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl H atoms.

### Computing details

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); cell refinement: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); data reduction: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008).

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

### 2-Amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide

#### Crystal data

$C_8H_9ClN_2O$

$M_r = 184.62$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$a = 9.2709$  (19) Å

$b = 11.812$  (2) Å

$c = 15.982$  (3) Å

$V = 1750.2$  (6) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 768$

$D_x = 1.401$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 3698 reflections

$\theta = 1.3$ – $27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.39$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 173$  K

Block, colourless

$0.43 \times 0.25 \times 0.18$  mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku MM007-HF CCD (Saturn 724+) diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 28.5714 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>

$\omega$  scans at fixed  $\chi = 45^\circ$

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2007)

$T_{\min} = 0.609$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

3865 measured reflections

1528 independent reflections

1351 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.042$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.6^\circ$

$h = -11 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -10 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.065$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.139$   
 $S = 1.17$   
 1528 reflections  
 110 parameters  
 0 restraints  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map  
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0417P)^2 + 1.8852P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.16414 (9)	0.67224 (7)	0.15558 (6)	0.0435 (3)
O1	-0.2070 (2)	0.70451 (18)	0.04718 (16)	0.0403 (6)
C2	-0.0247 (3)	0.8296 (2)	0.0969 (2)	0.0298 (8)
N1	-0.1950 (3)	0.9652 (2)	0.0421 (2)	0.0435 (8)
H1A	-0.2129	0.9255	-0.0017	0.052*
H1B	-0.2227	1.0347	0.0402	0.052*
C4	-0.0826 (3)	0.7415 (2)	0.0382 (2)	0.0302 (7)
N2	0.0030 (3)	0.7101 (2)	-0.02413 (17)	0.0352 (7)
H2	0.0870	0.7405	-0.0280	0.042*
C6	0.0854 (3)	0.8068 (3)	0.1541 (2)	0.0332 (8)
C7	-0.0872 (3)	0.9385 (3)	0.0972 (2)	0.0353 (8)
C8	-0.0390 (4)	1.0177 (3)	0.1558 (2)	0.0398 (9)
H8	-0.0809	1.0911	0.1568	0.048*
C9	0.1338 (4)	0.8853 (3)	0.2115 (2)	0.0413 (9)
H9	0.2095	0.8675	0.2493	0.050*
C10	0.0685 (4)	0.9910 (3)	0.2123 (2)	0.0443 (9)
H10	0.0982	1.0458	0.2522	0.053*
C11	-0.0395 (4)	0.6261 (3)	-0.0866 (3)	0.0498 (10)
H11C	-0.0103	0.6522	-0.1423	0.075*
H11B	-0.1443	0.6160	-0.0851	0.075*
H11A	0.0079	0.5538	-0.0742	0.075*

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cl1	0.0438 (5)	0.0390 (5)	0.0476 (6)	0.0069 (4)	-0.0035 (4)	0.0071 (4)

O1	0.0297 (12)	0.0267 (12)	0.0646 (18)	-0.0043 (10)	0.0029 (11)	-0.0057 (12)
C2	0.0266 (15)	0.0251 (15)	0.038 (2)	-0.0052 (13)	0.0062 (14)	0.0020 (14)
N1	0.0440 (16)	0.0248 (14)	0.062 (2)	0.0047 (13)	-0.0059 (15)	-0.0056 (14)
C4	0.0281 (15)	0.0200 (14)	0.042 (2)	0.0012 (13)	-0.0025 (15)	0.0036 (14)
N2	0.0309 (13)	0.0341 (14)	0.0405 (17)	-0.0032 (12)	0.0040 (13)	-0.0069 (13)
C6	0.0306 (16)	0.0300 (17)	0.039 (2)	-0.0008 (14)	0.0073 (15)	0.0012 (15)
C7	0.0326 (16)	0.0270 (16)	0.046 (2)	-0.0029 (14)	0.0076 (16)	-0.0019 (15)
C8	0.048 (2)	0.0262 (17)	0.046 (2)	-0.0076 (16)	0.0130 (18)	-0.0030 (16)
C9	0.0365 (18)	0.051 (2)	0.036 (2)	-0.0082 (18)	0.0047 (16)	-0.0041 (18)
C10	0.0447 (19)	0.045 (2)	0.043 (2)	-0.0132 (18)	0.0148 (18)	-0.0141 (18)
C11	0.042 (2)	0.052 (2)	0.056 (3)	0.0000 (18)	-0.0020 (19)	-0.021 (2)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C11—C6	1.749 (3)	C6—C9	1.379 (5)
O1—C4	1.242 (3)	C7—C8	1.397 (5)
C2—C6	1.395 (4)	C8—C10	1.381 (5)
C2—C7	1.411 (4)	C8—H8	0.9500
C2—C4	1.501 (4)	C9—C10	1.388 (5)
N1—C7	1.369 (4)	C9—H9	0.9500
N1—H1A	0.8601	C10—H10	0.9500
N1—H1B	0.8600	C11—H11C	0.9800
C4—N2	1.326 (4)	C11—H11B	0.9800
N2—C11	1.461 (4)	C11—H11A	0.9800
N2—H2	0.8600		
C6—C2—C7	118.4 (3)	C8—C7—C2	118.7 (3)
C6—C2—C4	122.5 (3)	C10—C8—C7	121.1 (3)
C7—C2—C4	119.1 (3)	C10—C8—H8	119.4
C7—N1—H1A	122.6	C7—C8—H8	119.4
C7—N1—H1B	117.4	C6—C9—C10	118.0 (3)
H1A—N1—H1B	115.8	C6—C9—H9	121.0
O1—C4—N2	123.0 (3)	C10—C9—H9	121.0
O1—C4—C2	120.2 (3)	C8—C10—C9	120.9 (3)
N2—C4—C2	116.7 (3)	C8—C10—H10	119.5
C4—N2—C11	122.8 (3)	C9—C10—H10	119.5
C4—N2—H2	118.6	N2—C11—H11C	109.5
C11—N2—H2	118.6	N2—C11—H11B	109.5
C9—C6—C2	122.9 (3)	H11C—C11—H11B	109.5
C9—C6—C11	117.7 (3)	N2—C11—H11A	109.5
C2—C6—C11	119.3 (2)	H11C—C11—H11A	109.5
N1—C7—C8	120.7 (3)	H11B—C11—H11A	109.5
N1—C7—C2	120.6 (3)		
C6—C2—C4—O1	111.3 (4)	C6—C2—C7—N1	179.7 (3)
C7—C2—C4—O1	-66.0 (4)	C4—C2—C7—N1	-2.8 (5)
C6—C2—C4—N2	-71.3 (4)	C6—C2—C7—C8	-1.6 (5)
C7—C2—C4—N2	111.3 (3)	C4—C2—C7—C8	175.9 (3)
O1—C4—N2—C11	-2.1 (5)	N1—C7—C8—C10	179.2 (3)
C2—C4—N2—C11	-179.4 (3)	C2—C7—C8—C10	0.5 (5)

C7—C2—C6—C9	1.1 (5)	C2—C6—C9—C10	0.5 (5)
C4—C2—C6—C9	-176.3 (3)	C11—C6—C9—C10	-178.0 (3)
C7—C2—C6—C11	179.6 (2)	C7—C8—C10—C9	1.2 (5)
C4—C2—C6—C11	2.2 (4)	C6—C9—C10—C8	-1.7 (5)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N1—H1B...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.11	2.970 (3)	175
N2—H2...O1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.04	2.895 (4)	172

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