

4-(2-Methylprop-2-enyl)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-phenyl]thiosemicarbazide

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006\text{ \AA}$
Disorder in main residue
 R factor = 0.076
 wR factor = 0.249
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.9

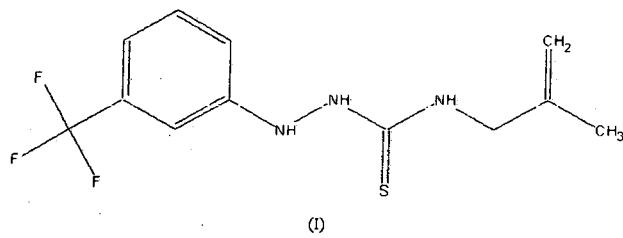
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{S}$, is a biologically active anti-implantation agent. Its crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds, which form dimers in a head-to-tail arrangement and link them into a polymeric chain.

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Comment

Efforts have been made in the past few years by many research groups to develop anti-infertility drugs because such compounds would lead to inhibition of implantation. The title compound, (I), has been found to exhibit anti-implantation activity (Nagarajan *et al.*, 1984) and these drugs have been examined in rats. The molecular structure of (I) and a packing diagram are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. The torsion angles $\text{C}1-\text{N}1-\text{N}2-\text{C}8$, $\text{N}1-\text{N}2-\text{C}8-\text{N}3$ and $\text{N}2-\text{C}8-\text{N}3-\text{C}9$ are $-133.5(4)$, $-12.9(5)$ and $168.5(4)^\circ$, respectively. The bond lengths $\text{C}1-\text{N}1$, $\text{C}9-\text{N}3$, $\text{C}8-\text{N}3$ and $\text{C}8-\text{N}2$ are $1.411(5)$, $1.454(5)$, $1.328(5)$ and 1.346 \AA , respectively, indicating that the electronic environment around each N atom is different. Intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1) form dimers, which are further connected by other $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds, to give a polymeric chain (Fig. 3).



Experimental

Compound (I) was synthesized according to a procedure reported in the literature (Nagarajan *et al.*, 1984). Crystals were obtained from solutions in a mixture of methanol and carbon tetrachloride, by slow evaporation at 278 K .

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{S}$	$D_x = 1.41\text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 289.31$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Cell parameters from 975
$a = 14.964(2)\text{ \AA}$	reflections
$b = 6.0900(8)\text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.4\text{--}25.2^\circ$
$c = 15.754(2)\text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.26\text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 108.387(2)^\circ$	$T = 293(2)\text{ K}$
$V = 1362.3(3)\text{ \AA}^3$	Block, orange
$Z = 4$	$0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.2\text{ mm}$

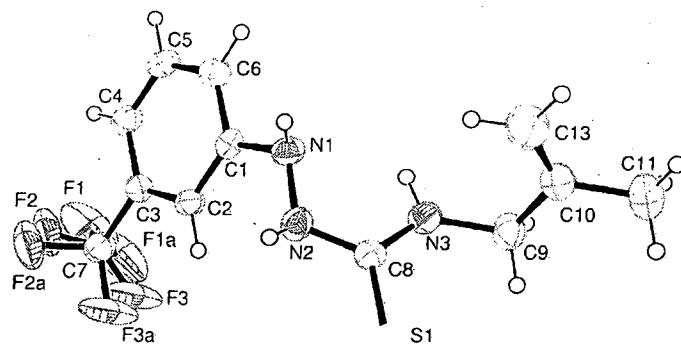


Figure 1
View of (I), showing 40% probability displacement ellipsoids and both components of the disordered trifluoromethyl group.

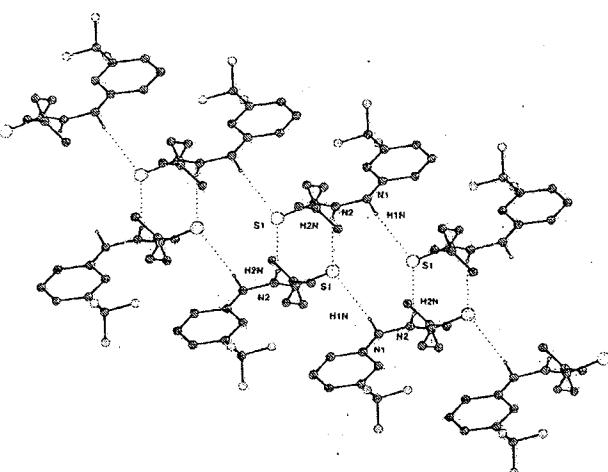


Figure 3
The polymeric chain consisting of alternate hydrogen-bonded tetramers and dimers with only the major components of the disordered trifluoromethyl groups shown.

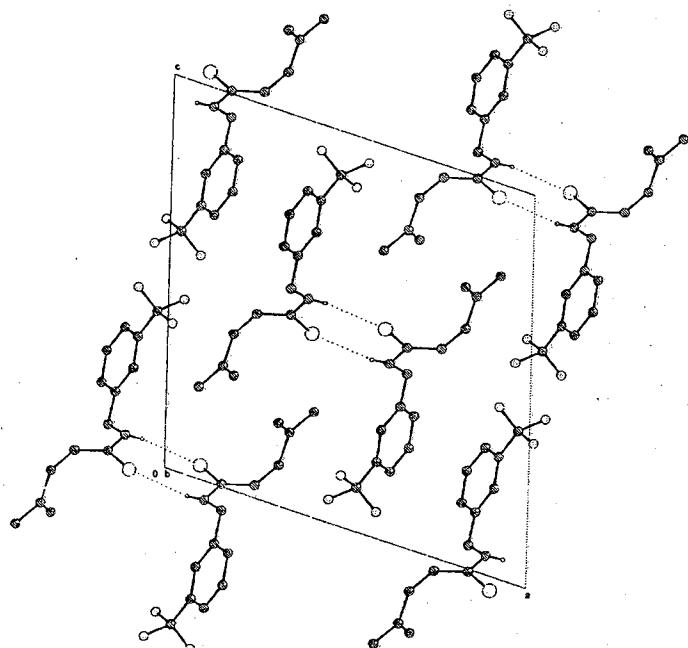


Figure 2
Packing diagram, viewed down the *b* axis. Dotted lines represent the dimer-forming N–H...S hydrogen bonds. Only the major component of the disordered trifluoromethyl group is shown. H atoms not involved in this hydrogen bond have been omitted.

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.913$, $T_{\max} = 0.941$

10483 measured reflections

2913 independent reflections
1741 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.052$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.7^\circ$

$h = -18 \rightarrow 18$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$l = -19 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.076$

$wR(F^2) = 0.249$

$S = 0.91$

2913 reflections

195 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.2P)^2$$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.84 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D\text{--H}\cdots A$	$D\text{--H}$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{--H}\cdots A$
$N2\text{--H2N}\cdots S1^i$	0.70 (5)	2.69 (5)	3.366 (5)	162 (5)
$N1\text{--H1N}\cdots S1^ii$	0.77 (5)	2.62 (5)	3.375 (4)	167 (4)

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

The trifluoromethyl group exhibits orientational disorder over two sites with occupancy factors of 0.772 (9) and 0.228 (9), respectively. The methyl H atoms were constrained to an ideal geometry [$C\text{--H} = 0.96 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(C)$], but were allowed to rotate freely about the C–C bond. The methylene and benzene ring H atoms were placed in calculated positions. The amino H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically. The N–H bond lengths are in the range 0.70 (4)–0.85 (5) Å.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELLXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997) and CAMERON (Watkin *et al.*, 1993); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON (Spek, 2003).

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