

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

3-[(*E*)-[1-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene]-amino]-1-(2-methylphenyl)thioureaMd. Abdus Salam,^a Md. Abu Affan,^{a‡} Mohd. Razip Asaruddin,^a Seik Weng Ng^b and Edward R. T. Tiekink^{b*}^aFaculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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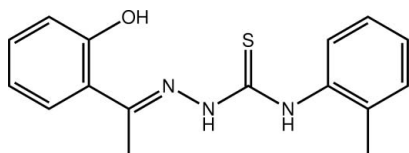
Received 11 April 2011; accepted 12 April 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.060; wR factor = 0.174; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.8.

In the title thiourea derivative, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{OS}$, the hydroxy- and methyl-substituted benzene rings form dihedral angles of 9.62 (12) and 55.69 (6)°, respectively, with the central CN_3S chromophore (r.m.s. deviation = 0.0117 Å). An intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bond ensures the coplanarity of the central atoms. The H atoms of the NH groups are *syn* and the conformation about the $\text{N}=\text{C}$ double bond [1.295 (4) Å] is *E*. In the crystal, helical supramolecular chains sustained primarily by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds are found. Additional stabilization is provided by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ and $\pi-\pi$ [ring centroid(hydroxybenzene) \cdots ring centroid(methylbenzene) = 3.8524 (18) Å] interactions.

Related literature

For pharmaceutical applications of thioruea derivatives, see: Venkatachalam *et al.* (2004); Bruce *et al.* (2007). For related thiourea structures, see: Normaya *et al.* (2011); Salam *et al.* (2011); Dzulkifli *et al.* (2011).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{OS}$ $M_r = 299.39$ Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ $a = 14.6966$ (8) Å $b = 7.3586$ (4) Å $c = 14.0926$ (8) Å $\beta = 94.358$ (5)° $V = 1519.66$ (15) Å³ $Z = 4$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.22$ mm⁻¹ $T = 100$ K $0.30 \times 0.10 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Agilent Supernova Dual diffractometer with an Atlas detector
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)
 $T_{\min} = 0.419$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

7614 measured reflections
3375 independent reflections
2094 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.066$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.060$ $wR(F^2) = 0.174$ $S = 1.00$

3375 reflections

201 parameters

3 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.34$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 is the centroid of the C10–C15 ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1o}\cdots\text{N1}$	0.84 (1)	1.81 (2)	2.551 (3)	145 (3)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2n}\cdots\text{S1}^i$	0.88 (1)	2.51 (2)	3.323 (2)	154 (3)
$\text{N3}-\text{H3n}\cdots\text{S1}^i$	0.88 (1)	2.49 (2)	3.286 (3)	151 (2)
$\text{C8}-\text{H8b}\cdots\text{Cg1}^i$	0.98	2.59	3.501 (3)	155

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 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: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

This work was financially supported by the Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) under a research grant (No. 06-01-09-SF0046). The authors would like to thank Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) for the facilities to carry out the research work. The authors also thank the University of Malaya for support of the crystallographic facility.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HG5025).

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