organic compounds

6,8-Dibromoquinoline

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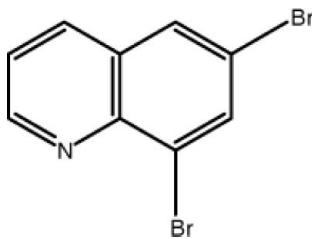
The title molecule, $C_9H_5Br_2N$, is almost planar, with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.027 Å. The dihedral angle between the aromatic rings is 1.5 (3)°. In the crystal, π–π stacking interactions are present between the pyridine and benzene rings of adjacent molecules [centroid–centroid distances = 3.634 (4) Å], and short Br···Br contacts [3.4443 (13) Å] occur.

Related literature

For the biological and pharmacological activities of quinolines and their derivatives, see: Abadi et al. (2005); Blackie et al. (2007); Chen et al. (2006); Gómez et al. (2008); Gómez-Barrio et al. (2006); Kouznetsov et al. (2005, 2007); Lindley (1984); Metwally et al. (2006); Muscia et al. (2006); Musiol et al. (2007); Sissi & Palumbo (2003); Vangapandu et al. (2004); Vinsova et al. (2008); Vladímir et al. (2005); Zhao et al. (2005); Zhu et al. (2007); Şahin et al. (2008). For the synthesis, see: Ökten et al. (2010).

Experimental

Crystal data

$C_9H_5Br_2N$	$b = 9.8961$ (15) Å
$M_r = 286.94$	$c = 13.0108$ (18) Å
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	$\beta = 109.589$ (17)°
$a = 7.3436$ (12) Å	$V = 890.8$ (3) Å^3
$Z = 4$	$T = 297$ K
Cu $K\alpha$ radiation	$0.12 \times 0.09 \times 0.02$ mm
$\mu = 11.04$ mm^{-1}	

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with a Ruby Gemini CCD detector	(XABS2; Parkin et al., 1995) $T_{min} = 0.052$, $T_{max} = 0.080$
Absorption correction: part of the refinement model (ΔF)	1598 measured reflections 1598 independent reflections 1075 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	109 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.141$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.02$	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.68$ e Å^{-3}
1598 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.56$ e Å^{-3}

Data collection: CrysAlis PRO (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: CrysAlis PRO; data reduction: CrysAlis PRO; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR97 (Altomare et al., 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1997) and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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supporting information

6,8-Dibromoquinoline

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S1. Comment

The quinoline skeleton is often used for designing of many synthetic compounds with diverse pharmacological and medicinal properties. Quinolines and their derivatives have shown to display a wide spectrum of biological activities such as antibacterial (Metwally *et al.*, 2006), antimycobacterial (Vinsova *et al.*, 2008; Vangapandu *et al.*, 2004), antineoplastic (Zhao *et al.*, 2005; Sissi & Palumbo, 2003; Musiol *et al.*, 2007; Zhu *et al.*, 2007), antiparasitical (Muscia *et al.*, 2006; Blackie *et al.*, 2007; Gómez *et al.*, 2008; Gómez-Barrio *et al.*, 2006; Kouznetsov *et al.*, 2005, 2007), and anti-inflammatory behavior (Chen *et al.*, 2006; Abadi *et al.*, 2005; Ökten *et al.*, 2010). Quinoline also constitutes a key structural component of numerous compounds with pharmacological activity, dyestuffs, materials with metal-halogen exchange, and agrochemical (Lindley, 1984) and couplings (Vladímir *et al.*, 2005). Bromoquinolines have been of interest for chemists as precursors for heterocyclic compounds due to important scaffolds in medicinal chemistry. It was developed a convenient synthetic methodology for 6,8-disubstituted quinoline derivatives and the values of 6,8-dibromo-quinoline as precursors to the corresponding disubstituted quinolines were presented. New disubstituted quinoline derivatives were synthesized *via* substition reaction by using 6,8-DiBrQ, converted to further substituted quinoline. That may serve for the synthesis of natural bioactive quinolines derivatives because there are many biological active 6 and 8-functionalized quinolines such as quinine, pentaquine, and plasmoquine (Şahin *et al.*, 2008).

The molecular structure of the title compound (I) is shown in Fig. 1 with their respective labels. Bond lengths and angles in (I) are within normal ranges. In this structure, the quinoline motif (N1/C1–C9) is essentially planar with maxium deviations of 0.029 (7) Å for C3 and 0.031 (9) Å for C8. The Br1—C2—C3—C4 and Br2—C4—C5—C6 torsion angles are -179.0 (5) and 178.7 (5)°, respectively.

The crystal structure of (I) is stabilized by π–π stacking interactions, along the *a* axis, between N1/C1/C6–C9 (centroid *Cg*1) and C1–C6 (centroid *Cg*2) rings, with a *Cg*1···*Cg*2 distance of 3.634 (4) Å, (Fig. 2).

S2. Experimental

6,8-DiBromo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline was synthesized in proper literature (Ökten *et al.*, 2010). Then, DDQ (2 g, 6.88 mmol) was dissolved in freshly distilled and dried bezene (10 ml) under an argon atmosphere. To a solution of 6,8-diBrTHQ (1 g, 3.44 mmol) in benzene (30 ml) was added the solution of DDQ. The mixture was refluxed at 353 K for 36 h. Upon cooling, the dark green solidified mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was filtered from a short silica column (1/9, EtOAc/hexane, R_f= 0.4). Recrystallization of the product from hexane–chloro-form gave 6,8-diBrQ in a yield of 88% (868 mg) as colourless plates, m.p. 372–373 K. ^{1}H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 400 MHz) d 9.04 (dd, J_{23}= 4.2 Hz, J_{24}= 1.6 Hz, 1H, H$_2$), 8.16 (d, J_{57}= 2.4 Hz, 1H, H$_7$), 8.09 (dd, J_{43}= 8.3 Hz, J_{24}= 1.6 Hz, 1H, H$_4$), 7.96 (d, J_{57}= 2.4 Hz, 1H, H$_5$), 7.49 (dd, J_{32}= 4.2 Hz, J_{34}= 8.3 Hz, 1H, H$_3$); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) d 151.5, 144.1135.9, 135.7, 130.1, 129.7, 125.9, 122.7, 119.9; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}) $v$max 3026, 1638, 1617, 1587, 1545, 1467, 1443, 1347, 1306, 1183, 1084, 1030, 962, 857, 809, 779, 677, 593, 543, 501. GC–MS *m/z* 289 (5, *M*$^+$), 288 (50), 287 (10), 286 (98), 285

(10), 284 (42), 207 (30), 205 (31), 129 (5), 127 (10), 126 (100), 125 (14), 103 (15), 102 (14), 99 (37), 98 (33), 97 (20), 75 (19), 74 (22), 73 (42), 50 (18), 49 (52), 48 (14), 37 (7), 36 (7). Anal. Calcd for $C_9H_5NBr_2$ (286.95): C 37.67, H 1.76%. Found: C 37.78, H 1.82%.

S3. Refinement

H atoms were included in geometric positions with C—H = 0.93 Å and refined by using a riding model [U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)].
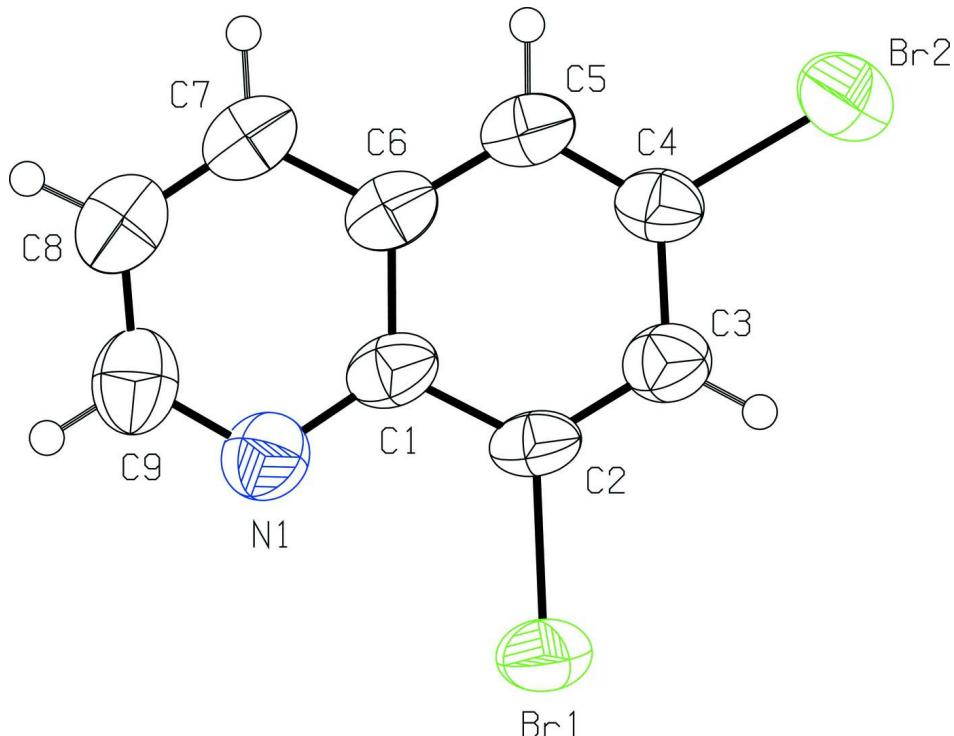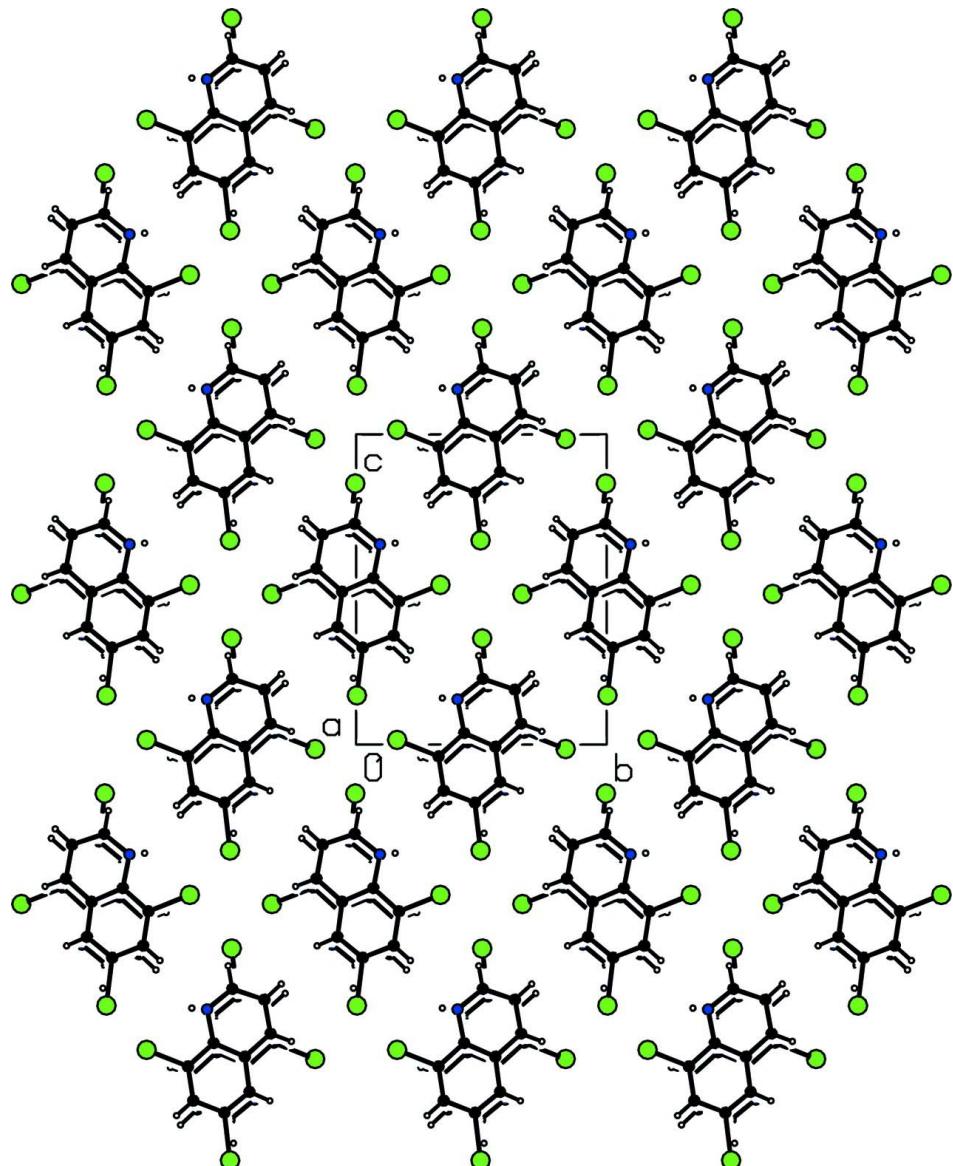
Figure 1

The title molecule with displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms drawn at the 50% probability level.

Figure 2

View of the packing of (I) down the *a* axis.

6,8-Dibromoquinoline

Crystal data

$C_9H_5Br_2N$	$F(000) = 544$
$M_r = 286.94$	$D_x = 2.140$ Mg m^{-3}
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54184$ Å
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc	Cell parameters from 1247 reflections
$a = 7.3436$ (12) Å	$\theta = 3.6$–70.3°
$b = 9.8961$ (15) Å	$\mu = 11.04$ mm^{-1}
$c = 13.0108$ (18) Å	$T = 297$ K
$\beta = 109.589$ (17)°	Plate, colourless
$V = 890.8$ (3) Å^3	$0.12 \times 0.09 \times 0.02$ mm
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with a Ruby Gemini CCD detector	$T_{min} = 0.052$, $T_{max} = 0.080$
	1598 measured reflections
	1598 independent reflections
Radiation source: Enhance (Cu) X-ray Source	1075 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Graphite monochromator	$R_{int} = 0.000$
ω scans	$\theta_{max} = 70.5°$, $\theta_{min} = 5.8°$
Absorption correction: part of the refinement model (ΔF) [*XABS2* (Parkin *et al.*, 1995); cubic fit to $\sin(\theta)/\lambda$ - 24 parameters]	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
	$k = 0 \rightarrow 11$
	$l = 0 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.141$	
$S = 1.02$	H-atom parameters constrained
1598 reflections	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0642P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
109 parameters	
0 restraints	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.68$ e Å^{-3}
	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.56$ e Å^{-3}

Special details

Geometry. Bond distances, angles *etc*. have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

Refinement. Refinement on F^2 for ALL reflections except those flagged by the user for potential systematic errors. Weighted R-factors wR and all goodnesses 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 observed criterion of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating -R-factor-obs *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 (Å^2)

	x	*y*	*z*	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
Br1	0.93324 (12)	0.16374 (8)	0.01474 (6)	0.0736 (3)
Br2	0.54665 (13)	0.49672 (10)	−0.34185 (6)	0.0832 (4)
N1	0.8781 (8)	0.4050 (6)	0.1454 (4)	0.0641 (19)
C1	0.8034 (8)	0.4311 (7)	0.0368 (5)	0.055 (2)
C2	0.8120 (8)	0.3287 (6)	−0.0384 (5)	0.0528 (19)
C3	0.7418 (9)	0.3499 (7)	−0.1488 (5)	0.0595 (19)
C4	0.6545 (9)	0.4739 (7)	−0.1875 (5)	0.0550 (19)
C5	0.6420 (9)	0.5744 (7)	−0.1208 (5)	0.059 (2)
C6	0.7184 (9)	0.5558 (7)	−0.0071 (5)	0.058 (2)
C7	0.7125 (10)	0.6584 (8)	0.0673 (6)	0.067 (3)
C8	0.7919 (11)	0.6338 (9)	0.1768 (6)	0.075 (3)
C9	0.8687 (11)	0.5055 (9)	0.2115 (6)	0.075 (3)
H3	0.75210	0.28330	−0.19700	0.0710*
H5	0.58330	0.65570	−0.14950	0.0710*
H7	0.65560	0.74140	0.04220	0.0800*

H8	0.79470	0.70100	0.22730	0.0900*
H9	0.91680	0.48940	0.28620	0.0900*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0902 (6)	0.0440 (5)	0.0739 (5)	0.0092 (4)	0.0106 (4)	0.0044 (3)
Br2	0.1024 (7)	0.0722 (7)	0.0649 (5)	0.0056 (5)	0.0146 (4)	0.0115 (4)
N1	0.065 (3)	0.056 (4)	0.068 (3)	−0.007 (3)	0.018 (2)	−0.005 (3)
C1	0.047 (3)	0.040 (4)	0.074 (4)	−0.003 (3)	0.014 (3)	−0.004 (3)
C2	0.052 (3)	0.033 (4)	0.070 (3)	0.001 (3)	0.016 (3)	0.005 (3)
C3	0.057 (3)	0.049 (4)	0.066 (3)	−0.001 (3)	0.012 (3)	−0.001 (3)
C4	0.056 (3)	0.046 (4)	0.061 (3)	−0.001 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.009 (3)
C5	0.055 (3)	0.043 (4)	0.076 (4)	0.004 (3)	0.019 (3)	0.002 (3)
C6	0.050 (3)	0.047 (4)	0.078 (4)	0.001 (3)	0.024 (3)	−0.004 (3)
C7	0.067 (4)	0.052 (5)	0.084 (4)	0.005 (3)	0.030 (3)	−0.007 (4)
C8	0.079 (5)	0.068 (6)	0.084 (5)	−0.004 (4)	0.036 (4)	−0.013 (4)
C9	0.077 (5)	0.078 (6)	0.070 (4)	−0.016 (4)	0.025 (3)	−0.015 (4)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

Br1—C2	1.877 (6)	C5—C6	1.407 (9)
Br2—C4	1.909 (6)	C6—C7	1.414 (10)
N1—C1	1.358 (8)	C7—C8	1.368 (10)
N1—C9	1.332 (10)	C8—C9	1.401 (12)
C1—C2	1.425 (9)	C3—H3	0.9300
C1—C6	1.414 (10)	C5—H5	0.9300
C2—C3	1.370 (9)	C7—H7	0.9300
C3—C4	1.398 (10)	C8—H8	0.9300
C4—C5	1.343 (9)	C9—H9	0.9300
Br1···Br1^{i}	3.4443 (13)		
C1—N1—C9	116.1 (6)	C5—C6—C7	122.2 (6)
N1—C1—C2	118.9 (6)	C6—C7—C8	119.0 (7)
N1—C1—C6	123.8 (6)	C7—C8—C9	118.8 (7)
C2—C1—C6	117.3 (6)	N1—C9—C8	124.8 (7)
Br1—C2—C1	119.4 (5)	C2—C3—H3	121.00
Br1—C2—C3	119.0 (5)	C4—C3—H3	121.00
C1—C2—C3	121.6 (6)	C4—C5—H5	120.00
C2—C3—C4	118.6 (6)	C6—C5—H5	120.00
Br2—C4—C3	117.5 (5)	C6—C7—H7	120.00
Br2—C4—C5	119.9 (5)	C8—C7—H7	120.00
C3—C4—C5	122.7 (6)	C7—C8—H8	121.00
C4—C5—C6	119.5 (6)	C9—C8—H8	121.00
C1—C6—C5	120.3 (6)	N1—C9—H9	118.00
C1—C6—C7	117.5 (6)	C8—C9—H9	118.00

C9—N1—C1—C2	178.9 (6)	C1—C2—C3—C4	−2.1 (10)
C9—N1—C1—C6	−0.3 (10)	C2—C3—C4—C5	2.1 (11)
C1—N1—C9—C8	−1.3 (12)	C2—C3—C4—Br2	−176.9 (5)
N1—C1—C2—Br1	−2.1 (8)	Br2—C4—C5—C6	178.7 (5)
N1—C1—C2—C3	−179.0 (6)	C3—C4—C5—C6	−0.3 (11)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.3 (9)	C4—C5—C6—C7	179.0 (7)
N1—C1—C6—C5	−179.2 (6)	C4—C5—C6—C1	−1.6 (10)
C6—C1—C2—Br1	177.2 (5)	C1—C6—C7—C8	1.4 (11)
C2—C1—C6—C5	1.6 (10)	C5—C6—C7—C8	−179.2 (7)
C2—C1—C6—C7	−179.0 (6)	C6—C7—C8—C9	−2.8 (12)
N1—C1—C6—C7	0.2 (10)	C7—C8—C9—N1	2.9 (13)
Br1—C2—C3—C4	−179.0 (5)		

Symmetry code: (i) −*x*+2, −*y*, −*z*.