

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

1-[(*E*)-(3,4-Dimethylisoxazol-5-yl)imino-methyl]-2-naphtholHoong-Kun Fun,<sup>a,\*</sup> Madhukar Hemamalini,<sup>a</sup> Abdullah M. Asiri<sup>b</sup>§ and Salman A. Khan<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup>X-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia  
Correspondence e-mail: hkfun@usm.my

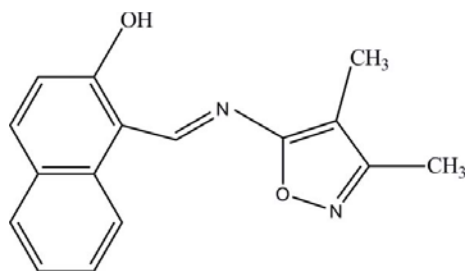
Received 24 March 2010; accepted 31 March 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; *T* = 100 K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C})$  = 0.002 Å; *R* factor = 0.046; *wR* factor = 0.134; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.6.

The title Schiff base compound, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, has been synthesized by the reaction of 5-amino-3,4-dimethylisoxazole and 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde. The dihedral angle between the isoxazole ring and the naphthyl ring system is 3.29 (7)°. The molecule adopts an *E* configuration about the central C=N double bond. Intramolecular O—H...N hydrogen bonding generates an *S*(6) ring motif. In the crystal structure,  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions are observed involving the isoxazole ring and the substituted benzene ring of the naphthyl unit, with centroid-centroid distances of 3.5200 (10) Å.

## Related literature

For related background and the biological activity of isoxazol, see: Howell & Kimmel (2008); Bartlett & Schleyerbach (1985); Lamani *et al.* (2009); Jayashankar *et al.* (2009). For related structures, see: Alvarez-Thon *et al.* (2006); Tahir *et al.* (2008); Shad *et al.* (2008); Fun *et al.* (2010). For details of hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).



\* Thomson Reuters ResearcherID: A-3561-2009.

§ On secondment to: The Center of Excellence for Advanced Materials Research, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia.

## Experimental

## Crystal data

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 266.29  
Monoclinic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*c*  
*a* = 7.5250 (6) Å  
*b* = 15.4643 (12) Å  
*c* = 12.3982 (7) Å  
 $\beta$  = 117.377 (4)°*V* = 1281.17 (16) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 4  
Mo *K* $\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu$  = 0.09 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 100 K  
0.79 × 0.06 × 0.05 mm

## Data collection

Bruker APEX DUO CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009)  
*T*<sub>min</sub> = 0.930, *T*<sub>max</sub> = 0.99616577 measured reflections  
3704 independent reflections  
2843 reflections with *I* > 2 $\sigma$ (*I*)  
*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.041

## Refinement

*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ (*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.046  
*wR* [*F*<sup>2</sup>] = 0.134  
*S* = 1.05  
3704 reflections  
237 parametersH atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$  = 0.45 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$  = -0.23 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

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>
O1—H1O1...N1	0.97 (2)	1.66 (3)	2.5471 (15)	150 (2)

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON.

HKF and MH thank the Malaysian Government and Universiti Sains Malaysia for the Research University Golden Goose grant No. 1001/PFIZIK/811012. MH thanks Universiti Sains Malaysia for a post-doctoral research fellowship. AMA and SAK thank the Chemistry Department, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, for providing research facilities. AMA would also like to thank the deanship of scientific research at KAU for the financial grant No. 171/428.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ2761).

## References

- Alvarez-Thon, L., Bustos, C., Schott, E., Sanchez, C. & Ibañez, A. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o595–o597.  
Bartlett, R. R. & Schleyerbach, R. (1985). *Int. J. Immunopharmacol.* **7**, 7–18.  
Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimon, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.  
Bruker (2009). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
Cosier, J. & Glazer, A. M. (1986). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **19**, 105–107.  
Fun, H.-K., Hemamalini, M., Asiri, A. M., Khan, S. A. & Khan, K. A. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o773–o774.  
Howell, L. L. & Kimmel, H. L. (2008). *Biochem. Pharmacol.* **75**, 196–217.  
Jayashankar, B., Rai, K. M. L., Baskaran, N. & Sathish, H. S. (2009). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **44**, 3898–3902.