

Short Note

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[Enrico Podda](#)\*, [Anna Pintus](#), [Vito Lippolis](#), Francesco Isaia, [Alexandra M. Z. Slawin](#), Cameron L. Carpenter-Warren, [J. Derek Woollins](#), [Maria Carla Aragoni](#)\*

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Short Note

# 1,4-Diiodotetrafluorobenzene 3,5-di-(Pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-Thiadiazole <1/1>

Enrico Podda <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Anna Pintus <sup>1</sup>, Vito Lippolis <sup>1</sup>, Francesco Isaia <sup>1</sup>, Alexandra M. Z. Slawin <sup>3</sup>, Cameron L. Carpenter-Warren <sup>3</sup>, J. Derek Woollins <sup>4</sup> and M. Carla Aragoni <sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Geologiche, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, S.S. 554 bivio Sestu, Monserrato, 09042 Cagliari, Italy

<sup>2</sup> Centro Servizi di Ateneo per la Ricerca (CeSAR), Università degli Studi di Cagliari, S.S. 554 bivio Sestu, Monserrato, 09042 Cagliari, Italy

<sup>3</sup> EaStCHEM School of Chemistry, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, United Kingdom

<sup>4</sup> Department of Chemistry, Khalifa University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

\* Correspondence: enrico.podda@unica.it (E.P.); aragoni@unica.it (M.C.A.)

**Abstract:** The reactivity of 3,5-di-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-thiadiazole (**L1**) with 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene (**1,4-DITFB**) was explored and the halogen-bonded 1:1 co-crystal (**1**) was successfully isolated and structurally characterized.

**Keywords:** dipyridyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole; polypyridyl donors; halogen bonding; SC-XRD

## 1. Introduction

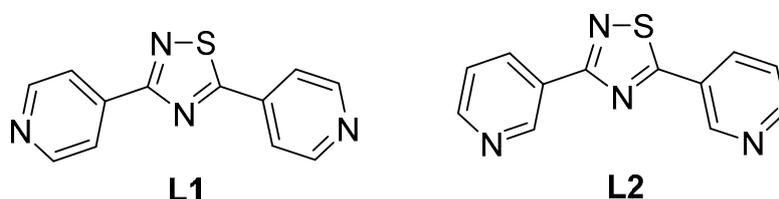
1,2,4-Thiadiazoles have been recognized as effective scaffolds in medicinal chemistry, since many derivatives are biologically active and very promising candidates in drug design [1]. Inspired by Cefozopran [2], the first 1,2,4-thiadiazole derivative to enter the market as an antibiotic, extensive synthetic efforts led to the isolation of numerous 1,2,4-thiadiazoles with potential biomedical applications, such as high cytotoxicity against human myeloid leukemia cells [3], inhibitors of Factor XIIIa in the blood coagulation process [4], neuroprotectors,[5] and in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease [6]. The synthesis of 1,2,4-thiadiazoles is typically achieved starting from thioamides, whose oxidation is followed by cyclization, and several methods have been reported using a range of oxidants and reaction solvents [7,8]. A valid protocol reported the use of alcoholic thioamide solutions, which can be easily oxidized by molecular dihalogens, leading to the corresponding thiadiazole in good yields [9].

1,2,4-Thiadiazoles featuring pyridyl substituents, such as 3,5-di-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-thiadiazole (**L1**) and 3,5-di-(pyridin-3-yl)-1,2,4-thiadiazole (**L2**) (Scheme 1), have been successfully used as building blocks in supramolecular chemistry by exploring their reactivity towards metal ions in the preparation of coordination polymers and polygons [10,11]. The versatility of donors **L1** and **L2** as supramolecular synthons became evident when their reactivity towards dihalogens, interhalogens and other halogenated derivatives was investigated [12,13]. In this regard, the reaction of **L1** and **L2** with dihalogens and interhalogens was previously reported by our research group [12], and the self-assembly outcomes are summarized in Scheme 1. The results showed that donors **L1** and **L2** can give either Charge-Transfer (CT) adducts or salts with variable degrees of N-protonation (e.g. HL<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2+</sup>) depending on the solvent polarity and the experimental setup (Scheme 1). The reaction of **L2** with diiodine in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> resulted in the bis-adduct **L2**·2I<sub>2</sub> with a short N...I bond distance (2.505 Å) and a linear N...I-I fragment as typically observed in CT-adducts. Notably, the reaction of **L1** with diiodine under the same experimental conditions did not produce a crystalline product and its nature as **L1**·2I<sub>2</sub> was established by microanalytical determinations and Raman spectroscopy [12].

The role of the solvent becomes crucial when considering the products obtained from the reactions between **L1** or **L2** and I<sub>2</sub> or IBr in ethyl alcohol, where the following ionic compounds were

obtained:  $(\text{HL1}^+)(\text{IBr}_2^-)$ ,  $(\text{HL1}^+)(\text{I}_3^-)$ ,  $(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{IBr}_2^-)$ ,  $(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{I}_3^-)$ ,  $(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})(\text{I}_3^-)_2 \cdot \text{L2}$ ,  $(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{I}_5^-)$  (Scheme 1) [12,13]. These structures share cations  $\text{HL1}^+$  or  $\text{HL2}^+$  with only one of the two pyridyl nitrogen atoms being protonated, resulting in the formation of head-to-tail polymeric arrays held by  $\text{NH}^+\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bonds ( $d_{\text{N}\cdots\text{N}}$  distances up to 2.770 Å), whose motif is shaped by the geometrical features of the former donors: wavy chains for cations  $\text{HL1}^+$  and either helices or zig-zag chains in the case of cations  $\text{HL2}^+$  [12]. The only exception among these ionic compounds is represented by  $(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})(\text{I}_3^-)_2 \cdot \text{L2}$  where the donor **L2** appears in both the neutral and the doubly charged  $\text{HL2}^{2+}$  form.

When acetonitrile was used as a solvent and the donors **L1** and **L2** were reacted with  $\text{I}_2$ ,  $(\text{H}_2\text{L1}^{2+})(\text{I}_3^-)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{I}^-) \cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  were isolated [13]. Moreover, the reaction of **L2** with  $\text{I}_2$  in an iodoform/acetone mixture produced compound  $(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})(\text{I}^-)_2 \cdot \text{L2} \cdot 2\text{CHI}_3$  [13]. To further investigate the reactivity of **L1** and **L2** toward dihalogens, Pennington and coworkers introduced bismuth triiodide as a building block, producing self-assembled salts with formula  $(\text{H}_2\text{L1}^{2+})_2(\text{Bi}_8\text{I}_{28}^{4-}) \cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ ,  $[(\text{H}_2\text{L1}^{2+})(\text{HL1}^+)](\text{Bi}_2\text{I}_9^{3-}) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})_2(\text{Bi}_4\text{I}_{16}^{4-}) \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{CN} \cdot 2\text{I}_2$ , and  $(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})_2(\text{Bi}_6\text{I}_{22}^{4-}) \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , whose crystal structures show **L1** and **L2** in their mono- or diprotonated forms along with four unusual polyiodobismuthate counterions [13].



	Ref.	Ref.
<b>CT adducts</b>	$\text{L1} \cdot 2\text{I}_2^*$ [12]*	$\text{L2} \cdot 2\text{I}_2$ [12] (WEDHUK)
	<b>L1-1,4-DITFB</b> This work	
<b>Ionic compounds</b>	$(\text{HL1}^+)(\text{IBr}_2^-)$ [12] (WEDHOE)	$(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{IBr}_2^-)$ [12] (WEDHEU)
	$(\text{HL1}^+)(\text{I}_3^-)$ [12] (WEDHIY)	$(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{I}_3^-)$ [12] (WEDGUJ)
	$(\text{H}_2\text{L1}^{2+})(\text{I}_3^-)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [13] (XEKTAM)	$(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{I}_5^-)$ [12] (WEDHAQ)
	$(\text{H}_2\text{L1}^{2+})_2(\text{Bi}_8\text{I}_{28}^{4-}) \cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ [13] (XEKVIW)	$(\text{HL2}^+)(\text{I}^-) \cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ [13] (XEKTEQ)
	$[(\text{H}_2\text{L1}^{2+})(\text{HL1}^+)](\text{Bi}_2\text{I}_9^{3-}) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [13] (XEKVOC)	$(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})(\text{I}_3^-)_2 \cdot \text{L2}$ [13] (XEKTIU)
		$(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})(\text{I}^-)_2 \cdot \text{L2} \cdot 2\text{CHI}_3$ [13] (XEKTOA)
		$(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})_2(\text{Bi}_4\text{I}_{16}^{4-}) \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{CN} \cdot 2\text{I}_2$ [13] (XEKVUI)
		$(\text{H}_2\text{L2}^{2+})_2(\text{Bi}_6\text{I}_{22}^{4-}) \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ [13] (XEKWAP)

\*Note:  $\text{L1} \cdot 2\text{I}_2$  was not structurally characterized.

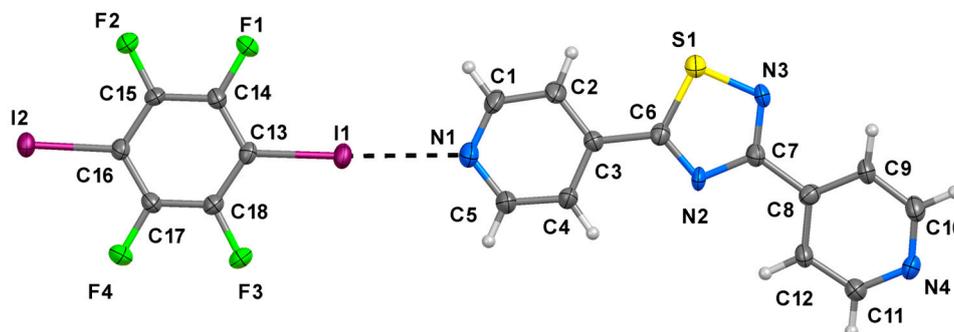
**Scheme 1.** CT adducts and ionic compounds isolated from the reactions between N-donors **L1** and **L2** and halogenated species. Refcodes are given in parentheses.

Following our interest in the study of  $\sigma$ -hole interactions between halogen-rich compounds and pyridine tectons [15,16], we report here on the synthesis and characterization of the novel halogen-bonded 1:1 co-crystal (**1**) formed between **L1** and 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene (**1,4-DIFTB**).

## 2. Results

The slow evaporation of a chloroform solution of **L1** and **1,4-DIFTB** in 1:1 molar ratio at room temperature afforded colorless crystals, established by means of X-ray diffraction analysis as a 1:1

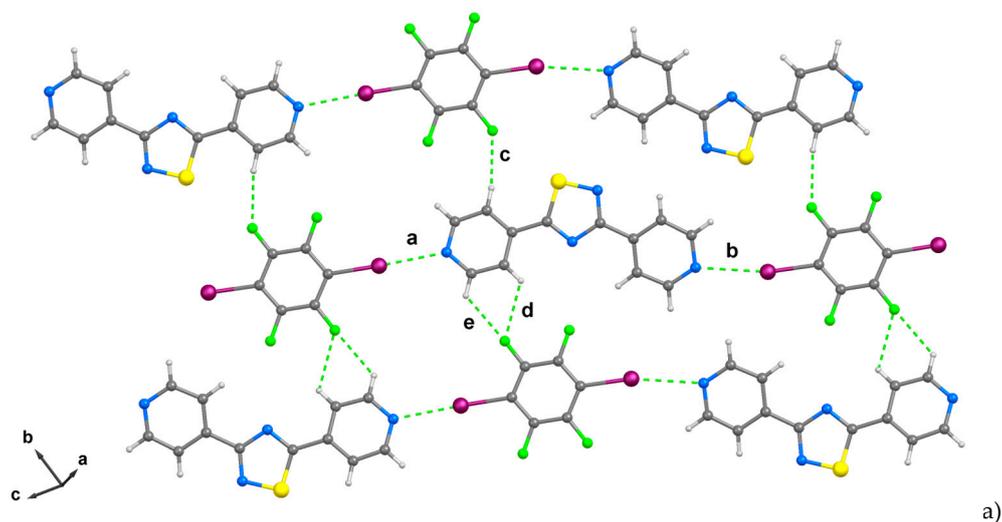
halogen-bonded co-crystal with formula **L2**:**1,4-DITFB** (compound **1**; Figure 1). Compound **1** crystallizes in the triclinic space group  $P\bar{1}$  with two units in the unit cell (see Table S1 for structural data and refinement parameters).

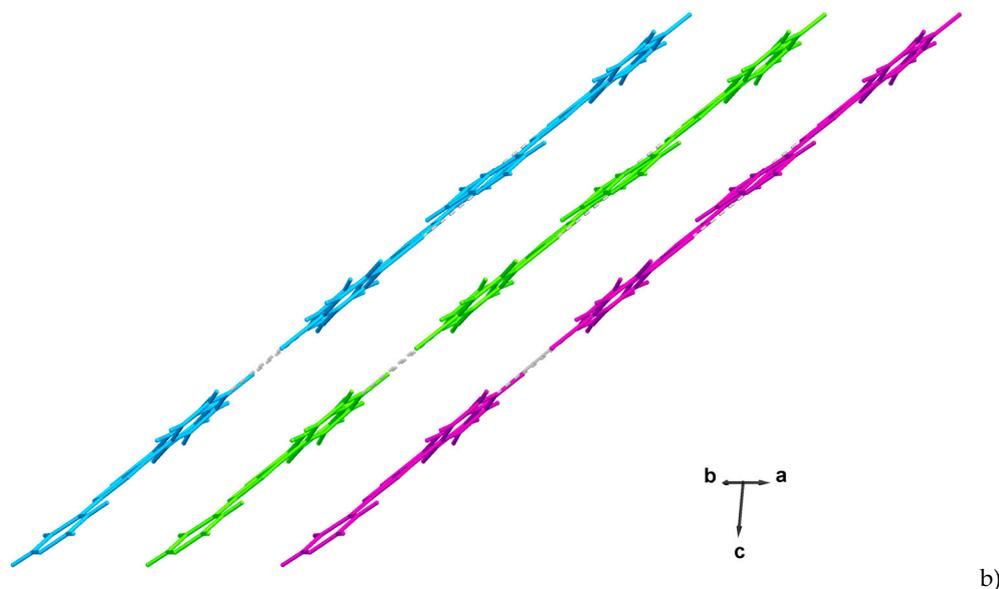


**Figure 1.** X-ray crystal structure of compound **1** with the numbering scheme adopted. Displacement ellipsoids were drawn at the 50% probability level.

Crystal data for compound **1**:  $C_{18}H_8F_4I_2N_4S$ , ( $M_r = 642.14 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$ ,  $a = 5.6690(4) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 12.3300(9) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 14.1339(9) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 91.644(6)^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 96.314(6)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 92.400(6)^\circ$ ,  $V = 980.54(12) \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $T = 173(2) \text{ K}$ ,  $Z = 2$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calc}} = 2.175 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ,  $\mu(\text{Mo K}\alpha) = 3.363 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ . The final  $R_1$  was 0.0333 [ $F^2 \geq 2 \sigma(F^2)$ ],  $wR_2$  was 0.0960 (all data) and the  $\text{Goof} = 1.043$ .

The **1,4-DITFB** molecules interact with **L1** to form neutral adducts at both N-pyridyl atoms with  $d_{\text{N}\cdots\text{I}}$  distances of 2.801(5) and 2.947(4)  $\text{\AA}$  and  $\text{C}\cdots\text{I}\cdots\text{N}$  angles of 177.4(2) and 168.3(2) $^\circ$  for  $\text{N1}\cdots\text{I1}$  and  $\text{N4}\cdots\text{I2}$ , respectively (entries *a* and *b* in Figure 2;  $i = 2+x$ ,  $-1+y$ ,  $-1+z$ ; Tables S2 and S3). These values are similar to the average  $\text{N}\cdots\text{I}$  value of 2.9(2)  $\text{\AA}$  retrieved from the CSD database for the structurally characterized compounds in which **1,4-DITFB** interacts with pyridyl-based donors (the search was constrained to  $\text{N}\cdots\text{I}$  distances up to the sum of the atomic van der Waals radii: 3.53  $\text{\AA}$ ).





**Figure 2.** Partial view of the crystal packing of **1** showing (a) a single layer with the relevant intermolecular interactions labeled according to Table 1, and (b) adjacent layers viewed along the [110] direction.

**Table 1.** Compound **1** intermolecular interactions.

	C–I $\cdots$ N	$d_{C-I}$ (Å)	$d_{I-N}$ (Å)	$\alpha_{C-I-N}$ (°)	
<i>a</i>	C13–I1 $\cdots$ N1	2.101(5)	2.801(5)	177.4(2)	
<i>b</i>	C16 <sup>i</sup> –I2 <sup>i</sup> $\cdots$ N4	2.092(5)	2.947(4)	168.3(2)	
	C–H $\cdots$ F	$d_{C-H}$ (Å)	$d_{H-F}$ (Å)	$d_{C-F}$ (Å)	$\alpha_{C-H-F}$ (°)
<i>c</i>	C2–H2 $\cdots$ F2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.95	2.450	3.307(6)	150
<i>d</i>	C4–H4 $\cdots$ F3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.607	3.142(6)	122
<i>e</i>	C5–H5 $\cdots$ F3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.505	3.111(6)	116

Symmetry codes: <sup>i</sup> = 2+x, -1+y, -1+z; <sup>ii</sup> = 1-x, 2-y, 1-z; <sup>iii</sup> = -x, 1-y, 1-z. .

The resulting (**L1-1,4-DITFB**) $\infty$  1D-chains propagate approximately along the  $[\bar{2}11]$  direction and pack into 2D sheets *via* weak C–H $\cdots$ F interactions (entries *c–e* in Figure 2 and Table 1) [17]. The FT-IR spectrum (Figure S1) recorded for compound **1** showed a shift towards lower frequency of the  $\nu(C-I)$  stretching mode from 760 to 748  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  on passing from free **1,4-DITFB** to the co-crystal, as a consequence of the halogen bonding between the two species [14].

### 3. Materials and Methods

#### 3.1. General

**L1** was synthesized according to a literature method [9]. **1,4-DITFB** and chloroform were purchased from Merck and used without any further purification. Elemental analysis determinations were performed with a Perkin Elmer EA CHN elemental analyzer. The FT-IR spectra (4000–400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) were recorded on KBr pellets on a Thermo Nicolet 5700 spectrometer. Melting point determination was performed on a FALC mod. C apparatus. Single crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected at 173 K on a Rigaku SCX mini diffractometer using graphite monochromated Mo- $K\alpha$  radiation (0.71073 Å). Data collection and processing were carried out using CrysAlisPro [18]. The structure was solved with the ShelXT [19] solution program using dual methods and the model was refined using full matrix least squares minimization on  $F^2$  with ShelXL [20] 2018/3. The crystal was found to be a non-merohedral twin and the model was refined as a two-component twin. Olex2 1.5 [21] was used as the graphical interface.

### 3.2. Synthesis of (L1)(1,4-DITFB) (1)

**L1** (12.0 mg;  $5.00 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mol) and **1,4-DITFB** (20.1 mg;  $5.00 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mol) were dissolved in chloroform (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The resulting solution was filtered through a PTFE filter and the solvent allowed to evaporate slowly to afford compound **1** as colourless crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis. (10.8 mg;  $1.68 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mol; 34 %) Elemental analysis calcd (%) for  $C_{18}H_8F_4I_2N_4S$ : C 32.67, H 1.26, N 8.73. Found: C 31.88, H 0.66, N 8.21. M.p. = 186 °C. FT-IR (KBr, 4000–400  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1599m, 1458vs, 1410s, 1335m, 1290m, 1207m, 1124m, 1063m, 995m, 939s, 825ms, 748m, 733ms, 712ms, 677m, 636ms, 505m, 474w, 422w  $cm^{-1}$ .

## 4. Conclusions

The halogen-bonded co-crystal (**1**) was obtained by the self-assembly of 3,5-di-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,2,4-thiadiazole (**L1**) and 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene (**1,4-DITFB**) in chloroform. The crystal structure of **1**, determined by means of crystallographic tools, corresponds to the formulation **L1**·(**1,4-DITFB**). A comparison between the FT-IR spectra of **1** and (**1,4-DITFB**) provided further evidence for the halogen bonding between the two building blocks.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following supporting information can be downloaded at the website of this paper posted on Preprints.org; Figure S1: FT-IR; Table S1: Crystal data and refinement parameters; Tables S2, S3: bond lengths and angles.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualisation and writing (original draft): EP, MCA. MCA, EP, AP were involved in data analysis and the presentation of results. MCA, VL and FI are experts in the field of halogen bonding and extensively investigated the reactivity of L1 towards various halogenated species. AMZS, JDW and CLCW performed the XRD analysis of compound 1. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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**Data Availability Statement:** Crystallographic data were deposited at CCCD (CIF deposition number 2332380).

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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