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Diaquabis(4-methoxybenzoato- κO^1)bis(nicotinamide- κN^1)cobalt(II) dihydrate

T. Hökelek, H. Dal, B. Tercan, E. Tenlik and H. Necefoglu

Comment

As a part of our ongoing investigation on transition metal complexes of nicotinamide (NA), one form of niacin (Krishnamachari, 1974), and/or the nicotinic acid derivative *N,N*-diethylnicotinamide (DENA), an important respiratory stimulant (Bigoli *et al.*, 1972), the title compound was synthesized and its crystal structure is reported herein.

The title compound, (I), is a mononuclear complex, where the Co^{II} ion is located on a crystallographic inversion center. The asymmetric unit contains one 4-methoxybenzoate (PMOB) anion, one nicotinamide (NA) ligand and one coordinated and one uncoordinated water molecules, all ligands are monodentate (Fig. 1). The crystal structures of some NA and/or DENA complexes of Cu^{II}, Co^{II}, Ni^{II}, Mn^{II} and Zn^{II} ions, [Cu(C₇H₅O₂)₂(C₁₀H₁₄N₂O)₂], (II) (Hökelek *et al.*, 1996), [Co(C₆H₆N₂O)₂(C₇H₄NO₄)₂(H₂O)₂], (III) (Hökelek & Necefoglu, 1998), [Ni(C₇H₄ClO₂)₂(C₆H₆N₂O)₂(H₂O)₂], (IV) (Hökelek *et al.*, 2009a), [Ni(C₈H₇O₂)₂(C₆H₆N₂O)₂(H₂O)₂], (V) (Necefoglu *et al.*, 2010), [Mn(C₇H₄ClO₂)₂(C₁₀H₁₄N₂O)₂(H₂O)₂], (VI) (Hökelek *et al.*, 2009b) and [Zn(C₇H₄BrO₂)₂(C₆H₆N₂O)₂(H₂O)₂], (VII) (Hökelek *et al.*, 2009c) have also been reported. In (II), two benzoate ions are coordinated to the Cu atom as bidentate ligands, while in other structures all ligands being monodentate.

The four O atoms (O1, O5, and the symmetry-related atoms, O1', O5') in the equatorial plane around the Co^{II} ion form a slightly distorted square-planar arrangement, while the slightly distorted octahedral coordination is completed by the two N atoms of the NA ligands (N1, N1') in the axial positions (Fig. 1). The near equality of the C1—O1 [1.2698 (14) Å] and C1—O2 [1.2626 (15) Å] bonds in the carboxylate group indicates a delocalized bonding arrangement, rather than localized single and double bonds. The average Co—O bond length is 2.0895 (9) Å, and the Co^{II} ion is displaced out of the least-squares plane of the carboxylate group (O1/C1/O2) by 0.8407 (1) Å. The dihedral angle between the planar carboxylate group and the benzene ring A (C2—C7) is 6.47 (7)°, while that between rings A and B (N1/C9—C13) is 72.80 (4)°. An intramolecular O—H···O hydrogen bond (Table 1) links the uncoordinated water molecule to one of the carboxylate groups (Fig. 1).

In the crystal structure, intermolecular O—H···O, N—H···O and C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) link the molecules into a three-dimensional network.

Experimental

The title compound was prepared by the reaction of CoSO₄·7H₂O (2.81 g, 10 mmol) in H₂O (50 ml) and nicotinamide (2.44 g, 20 mmol) in H₂O (50 ml) with sodium 4-methoxybenzoate (3.48 g, 20 mmol) in H₂O (100 ml). The mixture was filtered and set aside to crystallize at ambient temperature for one week, giving pink single crystals.

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Refinement

Atoms H21, H22 (for NH₂) and H51, H52, H61, H62 (for H₂O) were located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H = 0.95 and 0.98 Å for aromatic and methyl H atoms and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, where $x = 1.5$ for methyl H and $x = 1.2$ for aromatic H atoms.

Figures

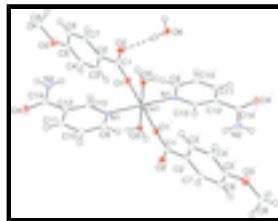


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Primed atoms are generated by the symmetry operator: (' -x, -y, -z). Dashed lines indicate the hydrogen-bonding.

Diaquabis(4-methoxybenzoato- κ O¹)bis(nicotinamide- \backslash κ N¹)cobalt(II) dihydrate

Crystal data

[Co(C ₈ H ₇ O ₃) ₂ (C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂] <cdot>2H₂O</cdot>	$Z = 1$
$M_r = 677.52$	$F(000) = 353$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.496 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 8.1568 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 9220 reflections
$b = 9.7502 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.6\text{--}28.4^\circ$
$c = 10.0700 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.64 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 101.151 (3)^\circ$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 91.796 (2)^\circ$	Block, pink
$\gamma = 106.043 (3)^\circ$	$0.45 \times 0.29 \times 0.24 \text{ mm}$
$V = 752.09 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	3776 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	3541 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$
ϕ and ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.5^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.1^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2005)	$h = -10\text{--}10$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.799, T_{\text{max}} = 0.856$	$k = -13\text{--}10$
13470 measured reflections	$l = -13\text{--}13$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.074$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$S = 1.07$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0387P)^2 + 0.2836P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3776 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
230 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.55 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.31 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness 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 threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) 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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^* / U_{\text{eq}}$
Co1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.01140 (7)
O1	0.16134 (11)	0.15267 (9)	0.15761 (8)	0.01516 (17)
O2	0.02618 (12)	0.12855 (9)	0.34523 (9)	0.02010 (19)
O3	0.49079 (13)	0.79361 (10)	0.49240 (10)	0.0241 (2)
O4	-0.23377 (11)	0.62299 (9)	0.11798 (9)	0.01950 (19)
O5	0.16105 (11)	0.08580 (10)	-0.14044 (9)	0.01498 (17)
H51	0.180 (2)	0.174 (2)	-0.145 (2)	0.038 (5)*
H52	0.118 (2)	0.034 (2)	-0.214 (2)	0.034 (5)*
O6	0.10074 (14)	-0.13088 (11)	0.39872 (10)	0.0230 (2)
H61	0.091 (3)	-0.056 (3)	0.380 (2)	0.046 (6)*
H62	0.060 (3)	-0.137 (2)	0.474 (2)	0.044 (6)*
N1	-0.15075 (13)	0.15172 (11)	-0.00112 (10)	0.01377 (19)
N2	-0.00471 (14)	0.58909 (12)	0.22425 (11)	0.0175 (2)
H21	0.028 (2)	0.680 (2)	0.2689 (18)	0.029 (4)*
H22	0.050 (2)	0.530 (2)	0.2387 (17)	0.024 (4)*
C1	0.13157 (15)	0.20178 (12)	0.27783 (11)	0.0141 (2)
C2	0.22590 (15)	0.35792 (12)	0.33911 (12)	0.0141 (2)

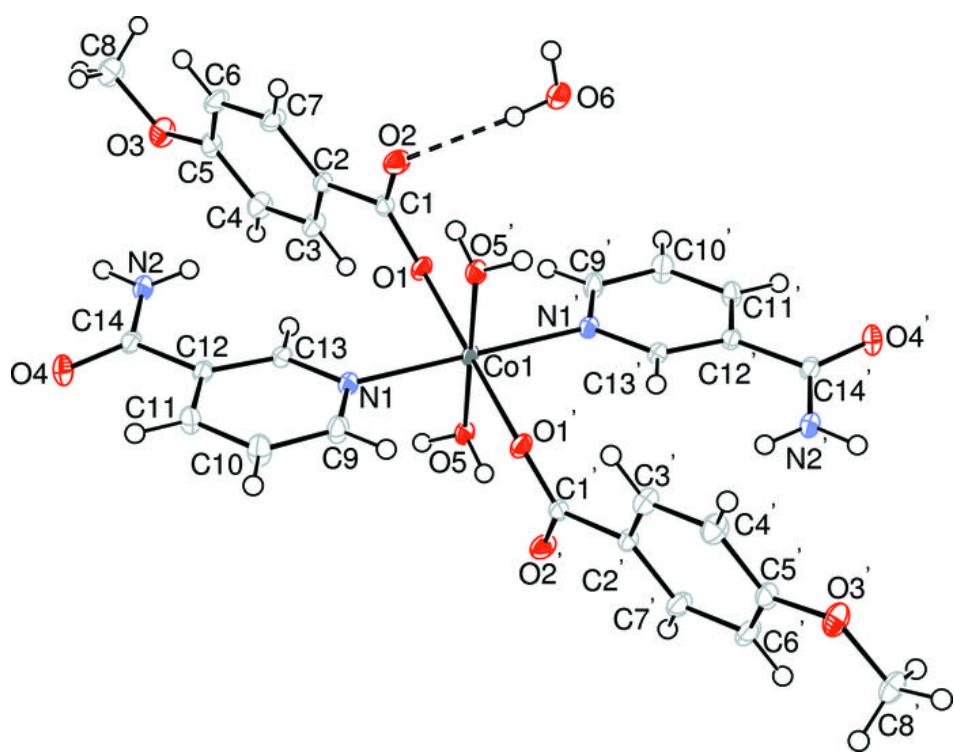
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O6—H61···O2	0.81 (3)	2.10 (3)	2.9009 (14)	170 (2)
O6—H62···O2 ^v	0.84 (2)	1.97 (2)	2.8068 (14)	173.9 (19)
C4—H4···O4 ^{vi}	0.95	2.59	3.4225 (16)	146
C9—H9···O1 ^{iv}	0.95	2.40	3.0325 (16)	124
C10—H10···O5 ^{vii}	0.95	2.40	3.2925 (17)	156

Symmetry codes: (ii) $x, y+1, z$; (iii) $-x, -y+1, -z$; (iv) $-x, -y, -z$; (v) $-x, -y, -z+1$; (vi) $x+1, y, z$; (vii) $x-1, y, z$.

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Fig. 1



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