Crystal Structure of *N*-3-Pyridinyl-methanesulfonamide and *trans*-Diiodobis(*N*-3-pyridinyl-methanesulfonamide)platinum(II)

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Crystals of *N*-3-pyridinyl-methanesulfonamide, PMSA (monoclinic, $P2_1/c$, $a = 5.6436(7)$, $b = 33.875(4)$, $c = 8.3356(10)$ Å, $\beta = 96.885(2)^\circ$) contain two non-equivalent molecules differing considerably in their conformations. The structure is stabilized by a network of hydrogen bonds, the strongest one being between the pyridine N atom and the sulfonamide H atom. Crystals of *trans*-[Pt(PMSA)$_2$I$_2$] (monoclinic, $C2/c$, $a = 22.912(2)$, $b = 5.2397(5)$, $c = 17.3376(17)$ Å, $\beta = 92.631(2)^\circ$) contain centrosymmetric complex molecules in which PMSA is coordinated *via* the pyridine N atom, and Pt has a planar coordination. A system of hydrogen bonds of the types N–H···O and C–H···O links the complex molecules.

Key words: N-3-Pyridinyl-methanesulfonamide, Platinum(II), Crystal Structure