

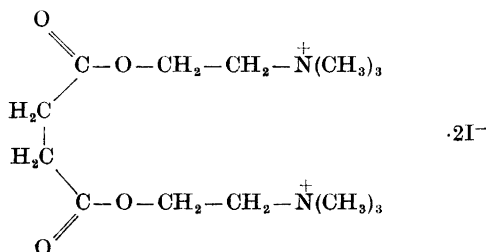
The Crystal Structure of Succinylcholine Iodide

BIRTHE JENSEN

Chemical Laboratory C, The Royal Danish School of Pharmacy, Copenhagen, Denmark

Succinylcholine iodide crystallizes in space group $P2_1$, with a unit cell having dimensions: $a=12.90$, $b=8.221$, $c=9.676$ Å, $\beta=98.2^\circ$. $Z=2$. The structure determination was based upon visually estimated three-dimensional X-ray data. The final R -value is 0.098. The conformation of the succinylcholine ions is far from centrosymmetric, but the two chemically identical but crystallographically independent choline moieties of each ion have the same nearly *gauche* conformation. Ionic forces seem to be the dominant feature in the structural packing.

The investigation of the crystal structure of succinylcholine iodide



was undertaken as a part of a study of compounds acting as neuromuscular blocking agents. The conformation of the succinylcholine ion is of interest, as a connection may exist between this and its biological action. Since, however, the conformation in solution may be different from that found in a crystal, a series¹ of succinylcholine salts forming non-isostructural crystals is being investigated to examine the variation in conformation arising from different surroundings of the succinylcholine ion.

EXPERIMENTAL

Succinylcholine iodide, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{I}_2$, was prepared by mixing saturated aqueous solutions of succinylcholine chloride and potassium iodide. The resulting precipitate was purified by recrystallization from 95 % ethanol, and single crystals were grown

by slow evaporation of a 50 % ethanol solution. M.p. 250–255° (decomp., determined on a Leitz melting point microscope). The crystals are monoclinic needles elongated in the *b*-direction. The unit cell dimensions measured from precession films are $a = 12.90 \pm 0.02$, $b = 8.221 \pm 0.010$, $c = 9.676 \pm 0.014$ Å, $\beta = 98.2^\circ \pm 0.2^\circ$. Systematic extinction of $0k0$ diffracted spectra when k was odd indicated the space group $P2_1$ or $P2_1/m$; the structure solution showed the former to be correct. The calculated density for two formula units per unit cell is 1.78 g/cm³ and the density measured by flotation in a mixture of C₂H₅I and CCl₄ is 1.76 g/cm³. The linear absorption coefficient, μ (MoK α), is 31.5 cm⁻¹.

All X-ray data were measured from a needle with the dimensions $0.16 \times 0.28 \times 0.40$ mm³, using MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.7107$ Å. The reflections hKl , $K = 0-5$, were recorded by equi-inclination Weissenberg multiple film techniques. The reflections $hk0$ and $0kl$ were recorded by the precession method and used to correlate the levels hKl . All intensities were estimated visually, corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and for variations in spot shape² and finally scaled together to form a set of 1145 independent non-zero reflections. No corrections for extinction or absorption were applied.

DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE

The structure was solved by the heavy atom method. The co-ordinates of the iodine atoms were obtained from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and the positions of the other twenty non-hydrogen atoms were postulated from a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis calculated using the phases from the contributions of the iodine atoms.

The refinement started with three cycles of Fourier refinement and was continued and completed using the full matrix least squares method, with

Table 1. Final positional parameters and $10^4 \times$ their e.s.d. in parentheses.

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
I(1)	0.2348 (3)	0.5303 (8)	0.5847 (3)
I(2)	0.1221 (2)	1.0 (—)	0.1405 (3)
C(1)	0.4437 (42)	0.8977 (96)	0.4652 (58)
C(2)	0.4159 (36)	0.9551 (74)	0.6058 (48)
O(3)	0.4645 (30)	0.8913 (62)	0.7189 (40)
O(4)	0.3302 (22)	1.0129 (76)	0.5899 (28)
C(5)	0.2866 (39)	1.0725 (77)	0.7251 (50)
C(6)	0.2042 (31)	0.9845 (88)	0.7534 (40)
N(7)	0.0988 (25)	1.0144(102)	0.6783 (33)
C(8)	0.1002 (30)	1.0137(120)	0.5218 (41)
C(9)	0.0329 (70)	0.8640(161)	0.7146 (96)
C(10)	0.0488 (66)	1.1572(146)	0.7156 (86)
C(1')	0.4165 (32)	1.0097(119)	0.3502 (42)
C(2')	0.4305 (41)	0.9135(100)	0.2128 (54)
O(3')	0.4348 (28)	1.0067 (92)	0.1084 (38)
O(4')	0.4249 (26)	0.7700 (58)	0.2032 (34)
C(5')	0.4246 (37)	0.6966 (78)	0.0678 (49)
C(6')	0.3215 (53)	0.6600 (96)	0.0104 (67)
N(7')	0.2643 (24)	0.5189 (98)	0.0531 (31)
C(8')	0.2613 (33)	0.5348(122)	0.2143 (42)
C(9')	0.3112 (71)	0.3471(128)	0.0137 (87)
C(10')	0.1520 (30)	0.4973 (99)	-0.0113 (39)

individual isotropic temperature factors for all atoms for three cycles and then with anisotropic temperature factors for the iodine atoms and individual isotropic temperature parameters for all other atoms for further two

Table 2. Final thermal parameters and their e.s.d. The anisotropic temperature factor are defined by the equation

$$T.F. = \exp[-1/4(h^2a^2B_{11} + k^2b^2B_{22} + l^2c^2B_{33} + 2hka^*b^*B_{12} + 2hla^*c^*B_{13} + 2klb^*c^*B_{23})].$$

Atom	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
I(1)	5.24(.17)	3.36(.96)	2.81(.12)	0.22(.23)	1.52(.11)	0.18(.18)
I(2)	3.06(.11)	4.71(.99)	2.44(.11)	0.13(.21)	0.88(.09)	0.00(.18)

Atom	B	Atom	B	Atom	B
C(1)	4.0(1.2)	C(8)	2.8(0.8)	C(5')	2.6(1.0)
C(2)	3.0(1.0)	C(9)	6.0(1.9)	C(6')	2.5(1.2)
O(3)	4.7(0.9)	C(10)	4.6(1.2)	N(7')	2.4(0.6)
O(4)	3.4(0.6)	C(1')	3.3(0.9)	C(8')	2.9(0.9)
C(5)	3.6(1.1)	C(2')	3.5(1.1)	C(9')	4.2(1.7)
C(6)	2.6(0.9)	O(3')	5.8(0.9)	C(10')	2.9(0.8)
N(7)	2.7(0.7)	O(4')	3.2(0.7)		

Table 3. Bond lengths and their e.s.d. $\times 10^2$ in parentheses.

	\AA	
C(1)–C(1')	1.45 (9)	
C(1)–C(2)	1.53 (8)	
C(1')–C(2')	1.58 (9)	
C(2)–O(3)	1.29 (6)	
C(2')–O(3')	1.27 (9)	
C(2)–O(4)	1.19 (6)	
C(2')–O(4')	1.19 (9)	
O(4)–C(5)	1.57 (6)	
O(4')–C(5')	1.44 (6)	
C(5)–C(6)	1.35 (8)	
C(5')–C(6')	1.40 (8)	
C(6)–N(7)	1.47 (5)	
C(6')–N(7')	1.47 (10)	
N(7)–C(8)	1.51 (5)	
N(7')–C(8')	1.57 (5)	
N(7)–C(9)	1.57 (14)	
N(7')–C(9')	1.60 (13)	
N(7)–C(10)	1.41 (13)	
N(7')–C(10')	1.51 (5)	

Table 4. Bond angles and their e.s.d. in parentheses.

C(1')–C(1)–C(2)	115° (6°)
C(1)–C(1')–C(2')	106° (7°)
C(1)–C(2)–O(3)	119° (5°)
C(1')–C(2')–O(3')	113° (7°)
C(1)–C(2)–O(4)	110° (4°)
C(1')–C(2')–O(4')	124° (6°)
O(3)–C(2)–O(4)	127° (5°)
O(3')–C(2')–O(4')	123° (6°)
C(2)–O(4)–C(5)	117° (3°)
C(2')–O(4')–C(5')	119° (5°)
O(4)–C(5)–C(6)	113° (5°)
O(4')–C(5')–C(6')	109° (5°)
C(5)–C(6)–N(7)	121° (5°)
C(5')–C(6')–N(7')	123° (6°)
C(6)–N(7)–C(8)	111° (3°)
C(6')–N(7')–C(8')	107° (6°)
C(6)–N(7)–C(9)	104° (6°)
C(6')–N(7')–C(9')	114° (5°)
C(6)–N(7)–C(10)	116° (6°)
C(6')–N(7')–C(10')	118° (5°)
C(8)–N(7)–C(9)	108° (6°)
C(8')–N(7')–C(9')	112° (6°)
C(8)–N(7)–C(10)	109° (6°)
C(8')–N(7')–C(10')	105° (3°)
C(9)–N(7)–C(10)	109° (6°)
C(9')–N(7')–C(10')	100° (6°)

cycles. The form-factors for all atoms were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*.³ Unit weight was given to each observed reflection, and no unobserved reflections were included in the refinement. The final reliability index R is 0.098. The observed structure amplitudes and calculated structure factors are given in Table 6. Nearly all calculations have been performed on the IBM 7094 computer at the NEUCC installation in Copenhagen with the use of the integrated program system *X-RAY 63*.⁴

Attempts to determine the absolute chirality of the succinylcholine ion have not been made, as it is of no significance in relation to the present problem and crystals of each chirality may exist in any batch.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE

The final positional and thermal parameters together with their estimated standard deviations are given in Tables 1 and 2, and in Tables 3 and 4 the inter-atomic distances and angles are shown. A detailed discussion of these results seems of little value since the influence of the iodine atoms gives rise to very high standard deviations (0.05–0.14 Å on inter-atomic distances and 3°–7° on angles).

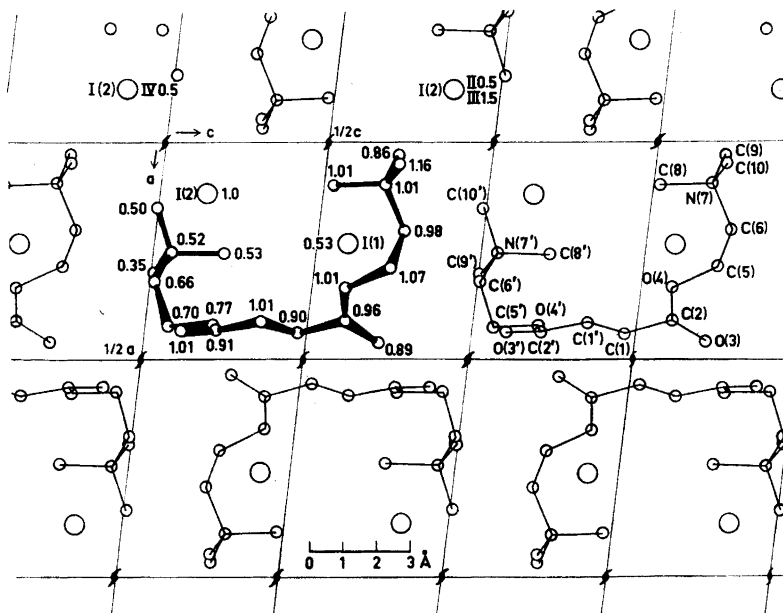


Fig. 1. The structure viewed along the b -axis. The numbers show the y co-ordinates (y/b) of the atoms. The use of roman numerals is as in Table 5. The atomic numbering used in this paper is shown.

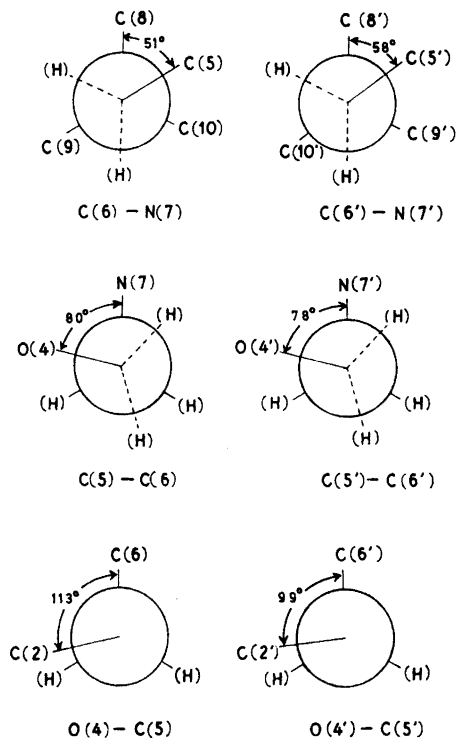


Fig. 2. The conformation of the choline moieties as viewed down the bond indicated below each figure. The dihedral angles are given.

Formally the succinylcholine ion is centrosymmetric, and the molecular symmetry $\bar{1}$ is found in the crystal structures of succinylcholine perchlorate and succinylcholine picrate.¹ But in this structure the conformation of the succinylcholine ions is far from this (*cf.* Fig. 1). Nevertheless the two choline moieties in each ion show approximately the same nearly *gauche* conformation (Fig. 2). This or the enantiomeric conformation of the system $O-C-C-N^+$ is found in a great number of crystal structures.⁵ Recently Chothia and Pauling⁶ reported two conformations of acetyl- α -methylcholine in a single crystal, one nearly *gauche* and one midway between *eclipsed* and *trans*. The intramolecular $N^+ \cdots O$ and $C \cdots O$ distances in succinylcholine iodide are: $N(7) \cdots O(4)$ 3.22 Å, $N(7') \cdots O(4')$ 3.14 Å, $C(8) \cdots O(4)$ 2.95 Å and $C(8') \cdots O(4')$ 2.88 Å.

The atomic arrangement in the ester groups deviates somewhat from planarity, and the conformation about the two independent groups of each ion differs in the same way from the most common⁷ ester conformation. The alcohol moieties are situated *s-cis* to the $C=O$ groups, but the β -carbon atoms in the acid moieties are *s-trans* to the carbonyl groups. As illustrated in Fig. 3 the twists of the ions arise through deviations (up to about 45°) from the expected *trans* conformation in the succinyl backbone.

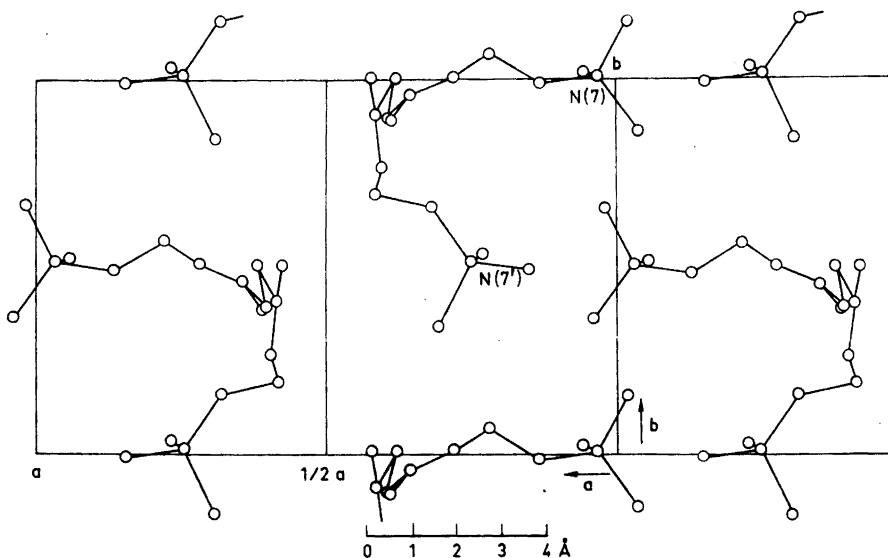


Fig. 3. Succinylcholine ions viewed along the c^* -axis.

The molecular packing is rather compact, and many intermolecular distances corresponding to van der Waals contacts are observed. But the ionic forces seem to be the dominant feature in the structure. Table 5 lists a series of close contacts to I^- . Since the bonds $N(7) - C(8)$, $N(7) - C(9)$, and $N(7) - C(10)$ are directed towards an I^- and since this is also the case for the bonds $N(7') - C(8')$ and $N(7') - C(10')$, the positive charge of the nitrogen atoms seems to be delocalized to the whole quaternary ammonium group. In addition four I^- ions are nested between the carbon atoms around $N(7)$ and three are situated in the same way around $N(7')$. Many of the distances from these iodide ions to the methyl carbon atoms are equal to or somewhat less than the sum of the respective van der Waals radii, 4.2 Å (= 2.0 + 2.2).⁸

Table 5. Close contacts between CH_3 -groups and iodide ions, together with the $N-C \cdots I$ angles. The positions of the ions are: I (x, y, z); II ($-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, 1-z$); III ($-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, 1-z$); IV ($-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z$).

$C(8) \cdots I(2)_I$	3.73 Å	$\angle N(7) - C(8) \cdots I(2)_I$	176°
$C(9) \cdots I(2)_{II}$	3.97 Å	$\angle N(7) - C(9) \cdots I(2)_{II}$	172°
$C(10) \cdots I(2)_{III}$	3.95 Å	$\angle N(7) - C(10) \cdots I(2)_{III}$	169°
$C(8') \cdots I(1)_I$	3.64 Å	$\angle N(7') - C(8') \cdots I(1)_I$	173°
$C(10') \cdots I(2)_{IV}$	3.58 Å	$\angle N(7') - C(10') \cdots I(2)_{IV}$	172°

The shorter $N^+ \cdots I^-$ distances are about 4.5 Å; obviously the steric influence from the carbon atoms in the quaternary ammonium groups prevents the existence of close direct $N^+ \cdots I^-$ contacts.

Table 6. Continued.

H _{3,9}	7 512 451	-9 297 300	0 284 266	-5 185 170	H _{5,2}	-2 178 162
2 211 185	6 161 159	-8 501 495	1 398 415	-4 161 101	-5 311 354	-1 451 464
4 380 354	6 131 155	-7 172 181	2 689 703	-3 181 192	-4 512 881	4 418 367
5 247 166	10 150 162	-6 552 505	4 444 449	-2 381 337	-3 352 255	1 615 523
6 234 142	10 255 269	-5 756 719	5 423 366	-1 543 370	-2 734 565	2 331 327
7 221 186		-4 246 265	7 184 162	1 352 539	1 652 615	-3 255 277
	H _{4,2}	-3 315 276	8 172 113	2 205 178	0 400 463	4 535 463
	-11 162 138	-2 290 262	10 217 213	7 182 182	1 144 160	5 208 203
	-10 260 180	-1 301 286		8 199 54	2 252 300	
	-9 254 344	0 914 805	H _{4,7}		2 376 345	
	-7 242 251	1 599 508	-12 222 219	H _{4,10}	4 411 252	
	-6 236 241	2 512 272	-11 236 307	-6 271 276	5 452 520	-5 230 261
	-5 210 114	3 693 656	-9 424 415	-4 264 302	6 151 248	-3 312 302
	-1 353 364	4 370 329	-8 374 368	-2 275 205	7 284 344	-2 254 226
	1 314 287	5 244 275	-5 179 211	-1 213 210		-1 655 542
	2 362 372	6 149 109	-4 291 309	1 184 120	0 297 285	
		7 186 234	-3 611 608	3 213 124	-6 224 607	1 355 346
	H _{3,11}	8 195 193	-2 310 334	5 254 214	-8 222 261	2 225 211
	-5 272 307	9 344 346	-1 457 447		-7 220 274	1 241 743
	-3 441 431	11 229 270	0 677 472	H _{4,11}	-4 455 415	5 273 751
	-2 258 735	12 218 167	1 226 195	-9 206 207	-5 242 258	7 326 363
		2 285 322	2 251 227	-8 247 175	-4 347 344	
	H _{3,12}	4 424 300	3 195 110	-6 231 250	-3 171 154	
	-8 271 646	-13 248 226	4 178 165	-5 207 206	-2 254 318	H _{5,7}
	-7 240 246	6 328 313	-12 169 154	-2 181 142	-1 671 572	-6 546 535
	-5 235 163	7 415 369	-11 743 662	0 349 330	0 676 558	-5 292 320
		8 329 328	-10 516 587	8 294 252	2 474 165	-4 261 245
		9 285 275	-9 194 180	9 198 148	-3 237 465	-3 293 253
	H _{4,3}	10 461 459	-8 236 260		-2 235 236	-2 235 256
	3 588 58	-7 149 167		H _{4,8}	4 243 242	-1 251 108
	4 451 401	-6 217 268	-13 218 224		5 272 216	C 277 241
	5 172 180	-5 495 454	-12 136 82	H _{5,0}	6 241 255	2 300 255
	6 264 244	-4 503 651	-11 178 186	3 762 605	7 152 165	3 167 365
	7 178 214	-3 200 205	-10 173 92	4 214 286	8 215 252	5 250 211
	8 544 407	-2 774 763	-9 190 181	5 623 673		
	9 362 452	-1 570 595	-8 164 169	6 308 431	-7 155 265	H _{5,8}
	11 200 275	-7 315 249	-7 236 261	7 210 293	-6 216 267	-8 239 317
		1 395 383	-6 200 220		-5 252 255	-7 233 212
	H _{4,4}	2 288 299	-5 452 447	H _{5,1}	-4 310 277	-4 220 194
	-12 242 283	3 152 262	-4 218 214	-5 306 468	-3 162 654	-3 231 267
	-11 244 252	3 435 795	-3 345 336	-7 258 418	-2 613 555	-2 331 325
	-10 178 171	-2 230 204	-2 391 369	-6 177 268	-1 224 271	C 377 386
	-9 158 224	-1 715 714	-1 205 228	-5 169 225	C 452 422	1 350 345
	-8 258 255	0 502 493	0 169 152	-4 187 312	1 446 360	
	-7 397 400	1 372 410	1 287 270	-3 242 334	2 332 323	-5 278 297
	-6 370 351	2 273 282	2 174 172	-2 428 427	3 213 275	-4 306 376
	-5 544 517	3 180 367	3 489 459	-1 342 296	4 250 273	-2 284 240
	-4 507 567	4 307 323	4 333 305	0 523 509	5 244 269	
	-3 426 440	5 710 711	-9 254 247	6 268 240	1 003 615	H _{5,10}
	-2 764 742	6 343 310	-7 384 418		2 275 290	-1 277 255
	-1 368 398	7 150 181	-6 439 425	-11 198 119	3 492 482	C 250 149
	0 312 390	8 404 363	-5 143 102	-10 235 302	4 265 299	
	1 162 162	9 183 177	-4 645 623	-9 210 199	5 263 358	-8 241 276
	2 430 431	10 155 151	-3 193 376	-8 215 197	7 207 280	-7 181 623
	3 940 898		-2 324 337	-7 297 346	9 246 384	-5 146 455
	4 632 540	H _{4,4}	-1 126 29	-6 166 154		-4 365 361
	6 647 616	-10 178 186				-3 282 301

Acknowledgement. The author wishes to thank Professor B. Jerslev for her kind interest in this work.

REFERENCES

1. Jensen, B. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **22** (1968) 2035.
2. Phillips, D. C. *Acta Cryst.* **9** (1956) 819.
3. *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, Kynoch Press, Birmingham 1962, Vol. III.
4. Stewart, J. M. *X-RAY 63*, Technical Report Tr 64-6, NSG-398. (1964) Computer Science Center of the University of Maryland, College Park.
5. Sundaralingam, M. *Nature* **217** (1968) 35.
6. Chothia, C. and Pauling, P. *Chem. Commun.* **1969** 746.
7. Mathieson, A. McL. and Welsh, H. K. *Acta Cryst.* **18** (1965) 953.
8. Pauling, L. *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*, 3rd Ed., Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca 1960.

Received December 28, 1969.