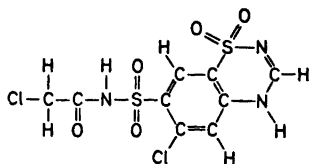


The Crystal Structure of *N*-Chloroacetylchlorothiazide,

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The crystal structure of *N*-chloroacetylchlorothiazide (6-chloro-7-*N*-chloroacetylsulfamoyl-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide), has



been investigated. This compound which is an inhibitor of the enzyme carbonic anhydrase crystallizes in the space group  $P2_12_12_1$  with  $a=17.577$ ,  $b=10.153$ ,  $c=7.867$  Å and  $Z=4$ . A projection of the structure was solved by the symbolic addition method and the complete structure was then determined by means of three-dimensional Patterson and electron density calculations. A least squares refinement, based on 1123 independent reflexions yielded a final  $R$  value of 0.093.

The ring systems of the different molecules are packed almost parallel to one another, the molecules being connected through fairly strong  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds of distances 2.78 and 2.89 Å.

As indicated in the chemical formula there is a double  $\text{C}-\text{N}$  bond with a bond distance of 1.24 Å in the sulfonamide ring. This fact, together with the positions of the hydrogen bond contacts, permits the location of the amide hydrogen belonging to this ring.

**A**romatic and heterocyclic sulfonamides constitute an important group of inhibitors of the enzyme carbonic anhydrase.<sup>1,2</sup> Usually the inhibition is reversible. By attachment of a reactive chloroacetyl group to the inhibitor molecule, however, compounds have been prepared which can irreversibly inactivate the enzyme.<sup>3,4</sup> One example is *N*-chloroacetylchlorothiazide (6-chloro-7-*N*-chloroacetylsulfamoyl-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide) which in its reaction with human carbonic anhydrase B inactivates the enzyme under

modification of a histidine residue in the active site region of the enzyme. The modification is believed to take place by an initial reversible binding at the ordinary inhibitor site followed by a reaction of the chloroacetyl group with a histidine side chain in the close vicinity. A knowledge of the three-dimensional structure of the inhibitor molecule would then be expected to yield information about the topography of the active site region of the enzyme. It was therefore considered important to carry out an X-ray structure investigation of *N*-chloroacetylchlorothiazide.

### EXPERIMENTAL

A sample of crystalline *N*-chloroacetylchlorothiazide was kindly provided by Dr. Georg Fölsch. Most of the crystals were very small, but some of them were large enough for data collection with Weissenberg techniques. The crystal selected for the investigation had the dimensions  $0.05 \times 0.07 \times 0.24$  mm<sup>3</sup> and was mounted along the needle axis (*c* axis). Weissenberg films corresponding to  $hk0-hk6$  were taken using CuK $\alpha$  radiation, six films

Table 1. Guinier powder diffraction data, CuK $\alpha$ , radiation. Cell parameters:  $a = 17.577(2)$  Å,  $b = 10.153(2)$  Å, and  $c = 7.867(1)$  Å.

<i>h k l</i>	$\sin^2\theta_{\text{obs}}$	$\sin^2\theta_{\text{calc}}$	Intensity
0 1 1	1535	1534	s
3 0 0	1728	1728	m
2 1 1	2300	2302	s
3 1 1	3261	3262	m
1 2 1	3455	3453	s
4 1 0	3645	3648	m
1 0 2	4027	4027	w
0 1 2	4405	4410	m
1 1 2	4599	4602	s
1 3 0	5367	5372	vw
5 0 1	5763	5759	vw
3 1 2	6139	6139	s
1 2 2	6330	6329	vs
2 2 2	6902	6905	s
6 0 1	7874	7872	w
5 2 1	8057	8061	vw
6 1 1	8439	8447	vw
6 2 0	9213	9215	w
1 1 3	9399	9396	w
2 1 3	9961	9972	m
7 0 1	10366	10368	vw
3 4 0	10938	10937	w
1 2 3	11110	11122	w
0 4 2	13042	13044	vw
1 4 2	13233	13236	vw
0 3 3	13811	13808	vw
1 3 3	13997	14000	m
8 2 0	14593	14592	w
1 0 4	15537	15531	w
1 1 4	16104	16107	vw
9 1 1	17082	17088	vw
8 3 1	18431	18428	w

being recorded for each layer line. The photographs indicated an orthorhombic cell with the systematic absences  $h00$ :  $h = 2n + 1$ ,  $0k0$ :  $k = 2n + 1$  and  $00l$ :  $l = 2n + 1$ , uniquely establishing the space group to be  $P2_12_12_1$ .

The unit cell dimensions were determined from a Guinier powder photograph, the resulting parameters and observed and calculated  $\sin^2\theta$  values being given in Table 1.

The 1320 independent reflexions occurring in  $hk0 - hk6$  were estimated visually, 1123 of them having intensities strong enough to be measured. The unobserved reflexions were included in the data set as  $I_{\text{unobs}} = 0.5I_{\text{obs}}$  (min). After Lp-correction of the data, approximate scale factors between the layer lines were calculated using  $h0l$  reflexions recorded from another crystal. The absolute scale of the structure factors and an overall temperature factor ( $B = 3.65 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) were calculated according to Wilson<sup>5</sup> using the program GAASA 1.<sup>6</sup>

The linear absorption coefficient for *N*-chloroacetylchlorothiazide is  $70.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation<sup>7</sup> and a correction was made for absorption first after an approximate structure had been determined.

### STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT

A three-dimensional Patterson summation was calculated using the  $hk0 - hk6$  reflexions. Since this, however, showed appreciable overlap, it was decided to use the symbolic addition procedure,<sup>8,9</sup> as applied in the program system GAASA.<sup>6,10</sup> As space group  $P2_12_12_1$  has centric projections, it was, after an unsuccessful treatment of the three-dimensional data, considered most efficient to continue the calculations using the  $hk0$  reflexions only.

The 202  $|F_{hk0}|$  values on absolute scale, including unobserved reflexions, were converted to normalised structure factor magnitudes,  $|E|$ . For 121 reflexions with  $|E| > 0.5$ , all  $\sum_2$  pairs with  $|E|$  values greater than 1.0 were tabulated. Four of the strongest normalized structure factors (*cf.* Table 2)

Table 2. Initial set for the symbolic addition procedure.

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ E $	Symbol
4	1	0	2.761	<i>a</i>
5	12	0	2.523	<i>b</i>
1	11	0	2.240	<i>c</i>
1	5	0	2.180	<i>d</i>

were assigned the symbols *a-d*, and after four cycles of symbolic addition, *a* was solved as  $-bc$  and the signs of 54  $|E|$  values were expressed in terms of *b*, *c*, and *d*. By choosing *b* and *d* negative, thereby specifying the origin in the *xy* projection, two alternative  $\sum_2$  summations were performed, with *c* either positive or negative. In the first case 96 signs were determined with a probability<sup>10</sup> greater than 0.95, while 92 signs could be determined when *c* was negative. An *E*-map based on the 96  $E_{hk0}$  magnitudes obtained for  $a = -$ ,  $b = -$ ,  $c = +$ , and  $d = -$  gave a fairly well resolved picture of the structure, as is shown in Fig. 1. Fifteen of the independent atomic positions indicated in this figure could be identified, and a preliminary refinement based on these using all  $F_{hk0}$  reflexions gave an *R* value of 0.22 ( $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ ).

Once the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates of  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $Cl_1$  were known it was possible to determine the  $z$  coordinates for these three atoms from the three-dimensional Patterson function. The complete set of atomic coordinates in the structure was then obtained through successive electron density calculations.

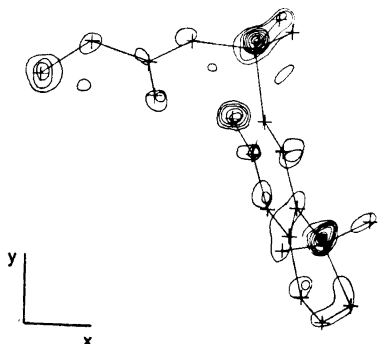


Fig. 1.  $E$ -map based on the  $hk0$ -reflexions. The final position of the chloroacetylchlorothiazide molecule is indicated.

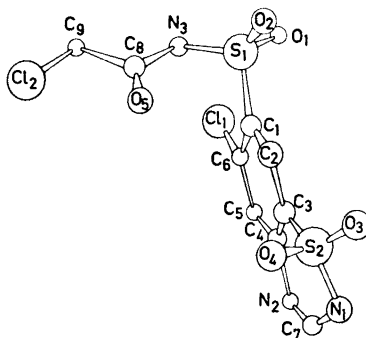


Fig. 2. Structure and numbering of the molecule.

After the absorption correction had been performed (program DATAP2<sup>11</sup>), the structure was refined with isotropic temperature factors and separate scale factors for the seven layer lines using the least squares program LALS.<sup>11</sup> The resulting  $R$  value was 0.102.

The final refinement included anisotropic thermal parameters, only an overall scale factor being allowed to vary. Atomic scattering factors given by Doyle and Turner<sup>12</sup> were used, and the sulfur and chlorine values were corrected for the real part of the anomalous scattering.<sup>13</sup> The structure factors were assigned weight according to the formula  $w = (a + F_o + bF_o^2 + cF_o^3)^{-1}$  with  $a = 6.0$ ,  $b = 0.02$ , and  $c = 0.0003$ , and the final  $R$  value was 0.093. The corresponding atomic parameters are given in Table 3 and the observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 4.

A difference electron density summation based on the final parameters showed no important maxima. The highest peaks ( $0.5 - 0.7 e/\text{\AA}^3$ ) occurred in the vicinity of the sulfur and chlorine atoms and no definite peaks corresponding to the hydrogen atoms could be detected. All Fourier calculations were carried out with the program DRF,<sup>11</sup> and bond distances and angles were calculated with the program DISTAN.<sup>11</sup>

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE

The  $N$ -chloroacetylchlorothiazide molecule is depicted in Fig. 2 and the packing of the molecules in the structure is illustrated in Fig. 3. As is apparent from the latter figure, the ring systems are mainly parallel to the  $yz$  plane and the chloroacetyl group is elongated along the direction of the  $x$  axis. Each molecule is connected by hydrogen bonds to four others, two-dimensional

Table 3. Final atomic parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ). The anisotropic temperature factor is of the form  $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + k^2b^{*2}U_{22} + l^2c^{*2}U_{33} + hka^*b^*U_{12} + hla^*c^*U_{13} + klb^*c^*U_{23})]$ .

Atom	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
Cl 1	7882(2)	2404(3)	-3366(1)
Cl 2	5211(2)	3326(5)	1522(6)
S 1	8168(2)	4014(2)	0195(4)
S 2	9138(2)	-0513(3)	3058(4)
O 1	8549(6)	4719(11)	-1131(17)
O 2	8308(7)	4357(12)	1882(13)
O 3	9755(5)	0135(8)	3656(13)
O 4	8566(4)	-0732(7)	4198(12)
O 5	6851(4)	2882(7)	1907(11)
N 1	9395(5)	-1926(12)	2292(17)
N 2	8870(5)	-1680(8)	-0360(13)
N 3	7249(5)	4233(8)	-0184(15)
C 1	8330(5)	2315(9)	-0058(17)
C 2	8606(6)	1669(10)	1422(16)
C 3	8773(6)	0320(10)	1306(16)
C 4	8660(6)	-0347(10)	-0240(18)
C 5	8373(6)	0311(11)	-1694(16)
C 6	8208(6)	1631(10)	-1495(16)
C 7	9218(9)	-2327(12)	0860(18)
C 8	6990(6)	3669(10)	0819(16)
C 9	5903(6)	4123(12)	0381(16)

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Cl 1	90(2)	63(2)	58(2)	25(3)	-31(4)	14(3)
Cl 2	52(1)	147(4)	82(3)	3(4)	-5(4)	42(6)
S 1	54(1)	41(1)	55(2)	9(2)	6(3)	6(3)
S 2	63(1)	44(1)	54(2)	-5(3)	-26(3)	5(3)
O 1	63(4)	50(4)	69(7)	20(8)	24(9)	-20(8)
O 2	58(4)	47(4)	67(7)	10(7)	25(9)	-11(8)
O 3	103(7)	70(6)	116(9)	35(10)	-10(15)	-27(13)
O 4	95(6)	125(9)	52(7)	-25(10)	15(11)	-46(13)
O 5	47(3)	55(4)	56(6)	-23(7)	0(8)	-5(8)
N 1	144(11)	39(6)	64(8)	-34(15)	-70(17)	-16(13)
N 2	65(5)	61(4)	46(7)	-11(8)	-7(10)	1(8)
N 3	52(5)	50(5)	72(7)	-14(8)	21(11)	-9(10)
C 1	36(4)	41(4)	52(7)	6(7)	5(10)	7(10)
C 2	40(4)	43(5)	56(8)	-13(9)	-13(10)	-9(10)
C 3	46(5)	39(5)	47(8)	-17(9)	-13(10)	3(9)
C 4	47(5)	42(4)	75(9)	-15(9)	-19(12)	35(12)
C 5	49(5)	56(6)	32(7)	-5(9)	8(10)	-3(10)
C 6	58(5)	44(5)	48(8)	-1(11)	-19(11)	23(10)
C 7	98(9)	43(6)	64(10)	-3(15)	-19(16)	0(12)
C 8	59(5)	47(5)	33(7)	-21(9)	14(10)	-10(9)
C 9	53(5)	71(5)	34(7)	-33(12)	7(10)	-12(12)









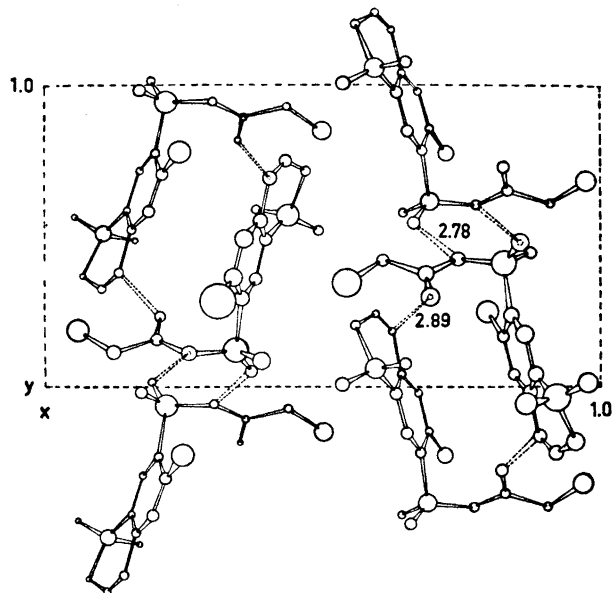


Fig. 3. Molecular packing. The structure is viewed along the *c*-axis. Hydrogen bonds are indicated by broken lines.

Table 5. Bond distances and angles with their standard deviations.

Cl <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.757(15) Å	N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	1.241(16) Å
Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.715(5)	N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.405(16)
S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	1.431(9)	N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	1.319(17)
S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	1.394(9)	N <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.385(16)
S <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	1.657(10)	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	1.421(17)
S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	1.760(10)	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.344(18)
S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	1.396(17)	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.403(14)
S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>4</sub>	1.365(15)	C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.406(18)
S <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.620(14)	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	1.418(17)
S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.740(18)	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.379(16)
O <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.204(15)	C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.497(12)
N <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	105.6(0.5)°	S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	114.5(0.9)°
N <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	104.9(0.6)	S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	125.2(1.0)
N <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	108.1(0.6)	C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	120.3(1.0)
C <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	109.4(0.5)	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	117.9(1.1)
C <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	108.9(0.6)	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	119.8(1.1)
O <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	119.1(0.5)	C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	121.4(1.0)
N <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	103.8(0.9)	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	116.2(1.1)
N <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	108.4(0.9)	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	124.3(1.3)
N <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>4</sub>	107.8(0.8)	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	120.0(1.1)
C <sub>3</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	109.8(0.9)	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	120.2(0.9)
C <sub>3</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>4</sub>	109.1(0.9)	S <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	124.4(1.0)
O <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>4</sub>	117.1(1.1)	N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	127.4(1.1)
S <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	122.3(0.9)	C <sub>7</sub> -N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	124.0(1.2)
N <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	113.0(0.9)	N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	119.0(1.1)
N <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -O <sub>5</sub>	120.8(1.1)	N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	119.6(1.1)
C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -O <sub>5</sub>	125.8(1.0)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	121.5(1.0)
Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	112.9(0.5)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	114.1(1.0)



Table 7. Best least-squares planes. The equations are given in Cartesian coordinates.

Plane 1 (defined by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

$$0.9336x + 0.2193y - 0.2834z = 14.18$$

Atom	Deviations
C <sub>1</sub>	0.016 Å
C <sub>2</sub>	-0.005
C <sub>3</sub>	-0.005
C <sub>4</sub>	0.005
C <sub>5</sub>	0.005
C <sub>6</sub>	-0.016
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.038
S <sub>1</sub>	0.072

Plane 2 (defined by C<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>)

$$0.8983x + 0.3161y - 0.3051z = 13.60$$

Atom	Deviations
C <sub>3</sub>	0.040 Å
S <sub>2</sub>	-0.072
N <sub>1</sub>	0.064
C <sub>7</sub>	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	-0.051
C <sub>4</sub>	0.018

Plane 3 (defined by C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>, O<sub>5</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>)

$$-0.0140x - 0.0748y - 0.6639z = -3.391$$

Atom	Deviations
C <sub>8</sub>	-0.049 Å
C <sub>9</sub>	-0.084
O <sub>5</sub>	0.038
N <sub>3</sub>	0.095
S <sub>1</sub>	0.040

Angles:		
Plane 1 - Plane 2		6.04°
Plane 1 - Plane 3		89.36°
Plane 2 - Plane 3		92.66°

of 1.32 Å.<sup>17</sup> In this compound the Cl-C bond (1.78 Å) also differs significantly from that found in the present study, Cl<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> being only 1.715 Å. This difference is probably due to a larger transfer of negative charge from C<sub>9</sub> towards the weakened C<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>3</sub> bond.

In the ring system the distance between N<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>7</sub> is short (1.24 Å),<sup>16</sup> corresponding to a strong double bond, the double bond character also leading to the proposed positions of the hydrogen bonds. All bonds not specifically mentioned have distances within the normal range.

A discussion of the interaction between *N*-chloroacetylchlorothiazide and the active site of carbonic anhydrase B is given elsewhere.<sup>18</sup>

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