

The Crystal Structure of Dipotassium Bis(glycylglycinato)cuprate(II) Hexahydrate, $K_2 [Cu (NH_2CH_2CONCH_2COO)_2] \cdot 6H_2O$

BY AKIO SUGIHARA, TAMAICHI ASHIDA, YOSHIO SASADA* AND MASAO KAKUDO

Institute for Protein Research, Osaka University, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan

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The crystal structure of dipotassium bis(glycylglycinato)cuprate(II) hexahydrate has been determined from three-dimensional intensities obtained with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The plate-like, red-purple crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$, with 2 formula units in a cell of dimensions $a=13.73$, $b=6.24$, $c=11.67$ Å, $\beta=102^\circ 33'$. The final R index is 0.122 and the e.s.d.'s of the coordinates of the light atoms are about 0.007 Å. The complex ion consists of two molecules of glycylglycine coordinated to a copper atom through the amino and peptide nitrogen atoms. The primary coordination around the copper is approximately square, the Cu–N distances being 1.97 and 2.04 Å. Two water molecules approach the copper atom within 2.77 Å to form a secondary coordination grouping. Bond lengths and angles in the glycylglycine skeleton are all normal within acceptable limits. In the crystal, the water molecules play an important role to form a three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds.

Introduction

The formation of the 2:1 glycylglycine–copper complex in solution has been reported and various structural formulae have been proposed by several authors using potentiometric and spectroscopic methods (Dobbie & Kermack, 1955; Datta & Rabin, 1956; Koltun, Roth & Gurd, 1963).

Nakahara, Sakurai, Suzuki & Nakao (1965) isolated the 2:1 glycylglycine–copper complex in crystalline form. The preparation and crystallization of the complex compound are carried out as follows. An aqueous solution of diketopiperazine and potassium hydroxide in the proportions of 1:2 is treated at room temperature with an excess of freshly precipitated copper(II) oxide to give an intense blue solution. Crystals of the complex are obtained as beautiful prisms by gentle evaporation of the solution. The color of the crystals is sensitive to moisture; in a humid atmosphere it is blue-purple, while in a comparatively dry atmosphere it is red-purple. Nakahara, Sakurai, Suzuki & Nakao (1965) deduced from spectroscopic observations that two molecules of diketopiperazine coordinate to one copper atom through nitrogen atoms. Subsequently the elementary analysis by Nakao, Sakurai & Nakahara (1966) and the present X-ray analysis revealed that diketopiperazine had undergone hydrolysis and that two glycylglycine molecules coordinate to one copper atom.

The present work was undertaken to study the steric relationships involved in metal–protein interaction. With a similar aim, Freeman and his collaborators made a series of crystallographic studies of metal–peptide complexes (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone,

1964; Freeman, Schoone & Sime, 1965; Freeman & Taylor, 1965; Blount, Fraser, Freeman, Szymanski & Wang, 1967; Freeman & Szymanski, 1967).

Experimental

The crystals are plate-like prisms and (001) is prominently developed. Since they are excessively hygroscopic, crystals were sealed in thin-walled capillaries. The lattice constants were determined by least-squares calculation, using twenty $hk0$ and $h0l$ reflections whose angles were measured on equatorial Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation and calibrated with aluminum powder lines. The Weissenberg and precession photographs showed systematic absences in $h0l$ and $0k0$ reflections, and the space group was uniquely determined. The density was measured by flotation in an acetone–methyl iodide mixture.

The three-dimensional intensity data about the b axis ($k=0-4$) and the c axis ($l=0-9$) were collected by the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg method with nickel-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. A total of 2122 reflections was obtained, of which 387 were too weak to be measured. Intensities were estimated visually for 1735 with a standard scale. The values of intensity ranged from 1 to 4800 for the b -axis data and from 1 to 6300 for the c -axis data. The crystals used in the experiment were about $0.25 \times 0.30 \times 0.25$ mm. Two crystals were necessary for obtaining the c -axis data, because during the exposure of the fifth layer-line photograph the crystal in the capillary moved appreciably owing to the deliquescence of its surface.

The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied, but no corrections were made for absorption and extinction. Corrections for variation in spot-size on the high layer-line photographs were made by the method presented by Phillips (1954). Most of the inten-

* Present address; Faculty of Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, O-okayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

sity data used in this analysis were based on the photographs taken around the c axis, which gave more reliable intensities.

Crystal data

$K_2[Cu(NH_2CH_2CONCH_2COO)_2] \cdot 6H_2O$ F.W. 510.1
 Monoclinic, $a = 13.73 \pm 0.014 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 6.24 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$,
 $c = 11.67 \pm 0.014 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 102^\circ 33' \pm 13'$,
 $V = 975.9 \text{ \AA}^3$.
 $D_m = 1.738 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$, $D_x = 1.736 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$.
 $Z = 2$. $\mu = 61.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (for Cu $K\alpha$).

$F(000) = 516$

Systematic absences $h0l$ with $h = 2n + 1$

$0k0$ with $k = 2n + 1$

Space group $P2_1/a$.

Structure determination

Since there are only two formula units in the cell, each complex anion is required to have a centre of symmetry, and the two copper atoms have to be placed in one of the sets of twofold centrosymmetric special positions. The pair chosen was $(0, 0, 0)$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$.

The Patterson projection onto (001) showed the x and y coordinates of the potassium ion. The electron density projection along the b axis synthesized with positive signs for all the structure factors gave the third coordinate of the potassium ion. A three-dimensional

Fourier synthesis was then made with signs based on the contributions from both the copper atoms and the potassium ions. All the non-hydrogen atoms were identified, though some spurious peaks appeared. The second electron density distribution showed the whole structure more clearly; the ligand molecules were recognized as two glycylglycine molecules.

The parameters thus obtained were refined by the block-diagonal matrix least-squares method. A 9×9 matrix is assigned for each atom with anisotropic temperature factors, and a 4×4 for each isotropic atom. Unit weight was given to the reflections which have structure factors equal to or larger than 1.0, and 0.5 to the rest of the reflexions. The damping factors for the shifts of all the parameters were 0.7. The atomic scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The f curve for Cu^+ was used instead of that for Cu^{2+} , considering an effect of the electroneutrality principle (Pauling, 1960). To take account of the anomalous scattering by the copper atom, $\Delta f'$ (-2.1) was included in the calculations (Dauben & Templeton, 1955).

Two cycles of least-squares refinement were carried out, assigning anisotropic temperature factors to the two heavy atoms. These two cycles decreased the R index to 0.146. Two more cycles of refinement were done, assigning anisotropic temperature factors to all non-hydrogen atoms, and the R value was reduced to 0.125. A three-dimensional difference synthesis was

Table 1. *The final atomic coordinates (fractional) and their standard deviations (\AA)*

	x	$\sigma(x)$	y	$\sigma(y)$	z	$\sigma(z)$
Cu	0	—	0	—	0	—
K	0.1259	0.002	0.3702	0.002	0.4875	0.002
O(1)	-0.2018	0.006	0.1377	0.006	0.1951	0.005
O(2)	0.0623	0.006	0.0599	0.006	0.3223	0.005
O(3)	0.0335	0.006	-0.2447	0.006	0.4090	0.006
O(4)	0.0845	0.006	0.3366	0.007	0.1433	0.007
O(5)	0.2549	0.006	-0.0276	0.007	0.2914	0.007
O(6)	0.3062	0.006	0.4572	0.007	0.4321	0.006
N(1)	-0.1090	0.006	0.2145	0.007	-0.0698	0.006
N(2)	-0.0805	0.006	-0.0338	0.006	0.1196	0.005
C(1)	-0.1648	0.008	0.2743	0.008	0.0184	0.007
C(2)	-0.1477	0.007	0.1141	0.007	0.1215	0.007
C(3)	-0.0625	0.007	-0.1852	0.007	0.2173	0.007
C(4)	0.0162	0.007	-0.1184	0.008	0.3246	0.007

Table 2. *The thermal parameters and their standard deviations ($\times 10^4$)*

Temperature factor = $\exp \{ -(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl) \}$.

	β_{11}	σ	β_{22}	σ	β_{33}	σ	β_{12}	σ	β_{13}	σ	β_{23}	σ
Cu	7	1	44	3	2	1	24	3	8	1	31	3
K	17	1	58	4	24	1	1	3	14	2	8	4
O(1)	18	3	125	16	18	4	32	12	28	6	7	14
O(2)	25	3	79	15	15	4	-50	11	4	6	30	12
O(3)	24	3	104	16	19	4	-1	12	1	6	75	14
O(4)	26	4	114	17	53	5	9	13	11	7	121	17
O(5)	30	4	97	17	42	5	-34	13	18	7	-17	15
O(6)	27	3	150	19	19	4	20	13	11	6	23	14
N(1)	12	3	57	16	14	4	49	12	6	6	55	14
N(2)	9	3	20	14	4	4	0	10	12	5	10	12
C(1)	17	4	70	19	14	5	53	14	17	7	26	16
C(2)	9	3	53	17	4	4	5	13	6	6	-2	15
C(3)	15	4	32	16	4	4	6	13	14	7	42	14
C(4)	7	3	88	20	6	4	8	14	4	6	29	16

Table 3 (cont.)

M	FU	FC	M	FU	FC	M	FU	FC	M	FU	FC	M	FU	FC	M	FU	FC	M	FU	FC										
144	0	31	-2	73	53	-6	0	-32	1	21	26	-9	0	67	59	-5	29	35	-1	134	133	7	0	1	70	0	122	122		
15	114	120	-1	132	132	-9	119	121	2	49	44	-8	44	-28	-1	28	32	0	117	109	1	24	32	0	1	24	32			
16	0	18	0	148	149	0	178	173	0	4	0	-7	19	-17	-3	0	0	-6	1	44	38	0	0	0	0	2	177	184		
-15	0	18	1	210	214	-3	36	29	0	50	44	-6	19	-17	-2	166	180	2	193	184	10	113	121	3	99	96	4	160	174	
-15	0	-25	2	174	-179	-2	36	-19	0	0	0	-5	0	-47	-1	0	29	0	291	310	K,L	5	6	4	160	174	5	97	-99	
-14	81	78	3	169	159	-1	221	222	2	155	159	-4	282	284	0	0	12	4	0	17	-13	83	101	5	97	-99	6	122	131	
-13	157	167	4	200	199	0	74	53	3	219	-211	-3	109	-93	1	0	-3	5	172	191	-12	0	-17	6	122	131	7	140	-149	
-12	139	148	5	73	72	1	282	292	4	343	338	-2	146	135	2	87	87	6	0	0	-11	72	88	7	140	-149	8	84	90	
-11	142	145	6	218	218	2	136	-130	5	49	-42	-1	88	-80	3	0	25	7	75	72	-10	0	4	8	84	90	9	65	66	
-10	126	-112	7	295	315	1	129	121	6	62	51	0	0	14	4	173	178	8	0	14	4	62	65	0	4	8	65	66		
-9	0	14	8	46	-47	4	0	-29	7	69	64	1	56	43	5	72	-58	9	55	48	-8	0	-49	10	78	77	11	0	90	
-8	0	22	9	176	165	5	0	-20	8	25	-24	2	0	29	6	149	138	10	104	-98	-7	179	159	11	0	90	12	0	22	
-7	0	12	10	63	-64	6	0	-32	9	53	54	3	73	77	7	0	-11	11	120	124	-6	272	236	K,L	6	22	13	0	12	
-6	73	61	11	51	53	7	145	144	10	88	78	4	210	214	8	66	-66	12	0	-4	-5	84	59	-11	0	6	2	13		
-5	305	309	12	0	-7	8	0	15	11	43	-43	5	15	107	9	0	15	15	82	71	-4	113	102	-10	103	93	14	0	14	
-4	26	-15	13	0	18	9	159	175	12	209	223	6	277	281	K,L	4	9	K,L	5	7	9	59	59	-9	136	143	15	0	15	
-3	416	388	14	0	13	10	60	-67	13	0	0	-1	7	-46	-41	-13	0	0	-13	0	3	-2	46	-65	-8	155	157	16	0	16
-2	134	-125	K,L	3	5	11	60	75	14	0	-10	8	91	83	-12	0	10	-12	0	27	-1	0	48	-7	130	-119	17	0	17	
-1	278	267	-10	18	-29	K,L	3	9	K,L	4	1	9	79	-73	-11	58	-41	-11	88	79	0	105	-81	-6	139	128	18	0	18	
0	200	-17	-15	49	-149	-14	0	17	-14	0	23	10	70	-74	-10	81	75	-10	20	-9	1	209	99	-5	137	-135	19	0	19	
1	109	-81	-4	160	163	-13	184	187	-13	27	35	-11	60	-62	-9	0	-11	-9	241	251	1	20	33	-4	183	112	20	0	20	
2	66	36	-13	118	118	-12	0	24	-12	0	24	-12	11	207	-8	143	133	-8	114	-86	5	51	49	-3	122	-122	21	0	21	
3	397	388	-12	82	72	-11	256	250	-11	80	75	13	0	5	-7	77	-65	-7	200	195	4	0	28	-2	159	149	22	0	22	
4	148	133	-11	163	154	-10	89	-94	-10	134	136	K,L	4	5	-6	121	107	-6	0	-8	5	0	34	-1	197	196	23	0	23	
5	114	110	-10	106	104	-9	156	144	-9	0	-23	-15	0	7	-5	48	45	-5	33	24	6	137	111	0	99	90	24	0	24	
6	94	-77	-9	171	180	-8	148	-157	-8	292	296	-14	118	132	-4	39	-37	-4	0	0	7	150	115	1	73	64	25	0	25	
7	79	75	-8	91	96	-7	97	-33	-7	16	28	-11	84	78	-3	0	24	-3	74	80	8	71	-76	2	77	75	26	0	26	
8	143	145	-7	145	146	-6	174	175	-6	14	16	-12	14	16	-2	104	-11	-2	173	158	1	19	-32	3	84	-79	27	0	27	
9	57	52	-6	81	69	-5	84	75	-5	88	84	-11	0	29	-1	0	-2	-1	232	222	10	0	60	4	46	39	28	0	28	
10	138	135	-5	277	286	-4	78	68	-4	156	-141	-10	0	4	0	152	148	0	118	115	K,L	5	7	5	83	78	29	0	29	
11	232	264	-4	0	0	-3	254	237	-3	20	-3	-9	61	50	1	0	31	1	194	180	-12	102	-121	4	63	67	30	0	30	
12	0	-3	-3	231	216	-2	82	-78	-2	195	183	-8	206	217	2	197	197	2	196	194	-11	121	132	7	74	64	31	0	31	
13	243	246	-2	187	-177	-1	96	-81	-1	69	-65	-7	0	-23	3	0	14	3	78	75	-10	119	113	8	86	86	32	0	32	
14	116	-109	-14	118	-118	-13	0	24	-13	0																				

Table 3 (cont.)

H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	K.L.			
3	174	-154	2	72	71	3	102	-110	3	118	114	2	154	-158	2	115	115	3	83	72	4	52	47	4	52	47	7.6
4	89	94	3	0	-11	4	41	35	4	88	-103	3	40	34	3	123	133	4	53	-49	5	113	122	-6	44	53	
5	60	48	4	77	77	K.L.=	6	9	5	178	202	4	0	-3	4	24	11	5	0	-2	6	42	-60	-5	117	139	
6	64	63	5	57	52	-7	0	1	6	100	-102	5	36	54	5	104	100	6	0	37	K.L.=	7	5	-4	0	-5	
7	33	24	6	30	24	-6	55	71	7	95	57	6	0	13	6	0	-10	7	26	112	-7	86	129	-3	157	156	
K.L.=	6	7	K.L.=	6	8	-5	107	115	6	29	-15	7	104	120	K.L.=	7	3	K.L.=	7	4	-6	33	41	-2	24	-20	
-9	65	-76	-6	49	52	-4	95	96	K.L.=	7	1	8	0	24	-8	58	62	-7	0	3	-5	69	77	-1	39	31	
-8	99	105	-7	0	2	-3	39	34	-8	0	-16	K.L.=	7	2	-7	167	203	-6	66	71	-4	0	-2	0	42	-45	
-7	0	-7	-6	60	53	-2	151	166	-7	118	133	-7	24	22	-6	0	-11	-5	111	119	-3	33	-39	1	37	34	
-6	0	23	-5	107	-117	-1	0	-35	-6	104	-98	-6	52	52	-5	28	34	-4	20	-15	-2	42	44	7	49	42	
-5	84	74	-4	76	81	0	61	65	-5	66	63	-5	133	140	-4	93	-91	-3	92	92	-1	107	121	3	37	35	
-4	95	100	-3	29	44	1	25	-33	-4	49	-35	-4	0	-17	-3	27	-29	-2	156	-153	0	0	13	K.L.=	7	7	
-3	0	0	-2	149	151	2	0	38	-3	48	-43	-3	144	155	-2	25	28	-1	53	50	1	147	163	-3	27	-34	
-2	91	91	-1	117	121	3	0	4	-2	81	76	-2	0	-35	-1	107	108	0	0	-9	2	0	-10	-2	21	34	
-1	197	-199	0	109	109	K.L.=	7	0	-1	121	110	-1	0	-10	0	25	-33	1	0	22	3	0	1	-1	67	76	
0	70	67	1	75	-93	1	0	-21	0	8	31	0	106	90	1	174	178	2	31	39	4	0	-6	K.L.=	8	0	
1	49	-44	2	100	110	2	62	-50	1	181	189	1	60	54	2	50	-38	3	134	145	5	0	-19	0	108	164	

computed at this stage, in which nine peaks corresponding to hydrogen atoms could be found. However, three hydrogen atoms to be attached to the N(1), O(4) and O(6) atoms were not observed. One more cycle of refinement was carried out without the contributions of hydrogen atoms to the structure factors. The final refinement reduced the *R* to 0.122 for all reflexions and 0.092 omitting the unobserved. The maximum shift in positional parameters in the last least-squares calculation was 0.0015 Å, about a quarter of

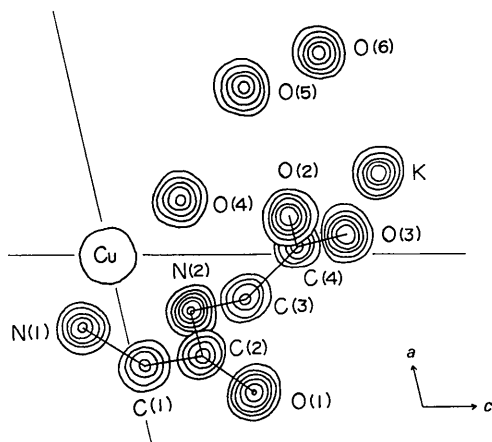


Fig. 1. A composite drawing of the final electron density map, viewed along the *b* axis. Contours are drawn at 3, 6, 9 $e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-3}$... for light atoms, and at 10, 20, 30 $e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-3}$... for the potassium ion. Contours for the copper atom are omitted.

the standard deviation. The final atomic coordinates and their standard deviations are listed in Table 1, the thermal parameters in Table 2. The calculated and observed structure factors are presented in Table 3. Large discrepancies between F_c and F_o of some low-order reflexions may be ascribed to omission of correction for absorption and extinction effects and neglect of the scattering from the hydrogen atoms.

Fig. 1 shows a composite drawing of the final electron density map, viewed along the *b* axis. Omission of corrections for absorption results in atomic peaks higher than usual and smaller temperature factors. However, the general trend of the magnitudes of the thermal vibrations agrees with that expected. The trigonal nitrogen atom N(2) has the smallest thermal parameters, and the carboxyl oxygen atoms O(2) and O(3) the largest in the peptide molecule. The oxygen atoms of water molecules show the largest thermal motions in the crystal.

Discussion of the structure

The interatomic distances and angles are illustrated in Fig. 2, and are listed in Table 4. The estimated standard deviations of the bond lengths and angles are about 0.009 Å and 0.6° respectively.

Geometry of the copper coordination

The copper atom exhibits fourfold coordination. Two glycylglycine molecules related by a centre of symmetry coordinate to one copper atom through the

Table 4. Bond lengths, angles and their standard deviations

Bond	<i>l</i>	$\sigma(l)$	Angle	θ	$\sigma(\theta)$
N(1)—C(1)	1.46 Å	0.010 Å	N(1)—C(1)—C(2)	112°	0.6°
C(1)—C(2)	1.54	0.010	C(1)—C(2)—O(1)	116	0.6
C(2)—O(1)	1.26	0.009	C(1)—C(2)—N(2)	116	0.6
C(2)—N(2)	1.31	0.009	O(1)—C(2)—N(2)	128	0.7
N(2)—C(3)	1.46	0.009	C(2)—N(2)—C(3)	116	0.6
C(3)—C(4)	1.52	0.010	N(2)—C(3)—C(4)	116	0.6
C(4)—O(2)	1.28	0.009	C(3)—C(4)—O(2)	119	0.6
C(4)—O(3)	1.24	0.009	C(3)—C(4)—O(3)	117	0.6
			O(2)—C(4)—O(3)	124	0.7
Cu—N(1)	2.04	0.006	Cu—N(1)—C(1)	110	0.3
Cu—N(2)	1.97	0.006	Cu—N(2)—C(2)	116	0.3
Cu—O(4)	2.77	0.007	Cu—N(2)—C(3)	127	0.3
			N(1)—Cu—O(4)	85	0.2
			N(2)—Cu—O(4)	83	0.2
			N(1)—Cu—N(2)	83	0.2

terminal and peptide nitrogen atoms. Since the copper atom is located at a centre of symmetry, it is exactly on the plane made by the four ligand atoms. The bond distance Cu–N(1), 2.04 Å, is longer than Cu–N(2), 1.97 Å, and the difference of the two bond lengths is clearly significant. The environment around the amino nitrogen atom is close to tetrahedral, indicating an sp^3 distribution. On the other hand, the sum of angles around the N(2) atom is 359° , which shows an sp^2 distribution. This situation may explain the difference of the two Cu–N bond lengths, as described by Strandberg, Lindqvist & Rosenstein (1961). It has been observed also in other peptide complexes that the copper–amino nitrogen bond is longer than the copper–peptide nitrogen bond (Strandberg, Lindqvist & Rosenstein, 1961; Freeman, Schoone & Sime, 1965; Freeman & Taylor, 1965).

There are two water molecules above and below the plane of the copper and the four nitrogen atoms. The two molecules which are also related to each other by a centre of symmetry lie on a line nearly normal to the plane. The distance between the copper atom and the oxygen atom of the water molecule, 2.77 Å, is too long for a usual covalent bond and the water molecules are very weakly associated with the copper atom; the shortest distance listed by Orgel (1960) for bond between copper(II) and the water ligand in the 'polar' position is 2.30 Å (in $\text{Cu}(\text{acetate})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$). The vector Cu–O(4) makes an angle of 82° with the plane; the six atoms around the copper atom form a distorted octahedron.

Peptide molecule

The bond distances and angles in the peptide molecule are all normal within experimental error. The bond distance C(2)–O(1), 1.26 Å, seems a little longer than usual (1.24 Å, Pauling & Corey, 1953), though the difference is not significant; the O(1) atom accepts three hydrogen bonds and the bond might be lengthened.

The peptide group, $-\text{C}(1)\text{C}(2)\text{O}(1)\text{N}(2)\text{C}(3)-$, is planar within the limits of error. The best plane determined by least-squares calculation is described by equation (3) in Table 5. The amino nitrogen atom N(1) is 0.172 Å out of the plane, and the bond N(1)–C(1) makes an angle of 6.8° with the plane. The dihedral

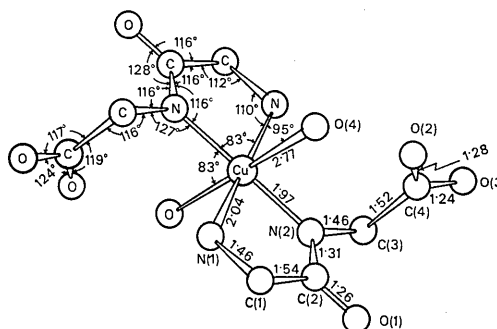


Fig. 2. Interatomic distances and angles in the bis(glycylglycinato)cuprate(II) anion.

Table 5. The equations of the least-squares planes through atoms

	Equation	Atom	Deviation
(1)	$0.4148X + 0.7300Y + 0.5433Z = 0$	Cu	0.000
		N(1)	0.000
		N(2)	0.000
		C(1)*	0.406
		C(2)*	0.302
		C(3)*	-0.088
(2)	$0.5635X + 0.6511Y + 0.5085Z + 0.1644 = 0$	Cu	0.164
		N(1)	-0.109
		C(1)	0.085
		C(2)	0.014
		N(2)	-0.076
		O(1)*	0.011
		C(3)*	-0.129
(3)	$0.5924X + 0.6038Y + 0.5334Z + 0.2257 = 0$	C(1)	0.003
		C(2)	0.009
		O(1)	-0.006
		N(2)	-0.013
		C(3)	0.008
		Cu*	0.226
		N(1)*	-0.172
(4)	$0.8634X - 0.4583Y - 0.3802Z + 1.5506 = 0$	C(3)	0.003
		C(4)	-0.009
		O(2)	0.003
		O(3)	0.003
		N(2)*	-0.005

where $X = ax + cz \cos \beta$, $Y = by$, $Z = cz \sin \beta$.

* Atoms not included in the least-squares calculation.

angle between the peptide plane and that of four ligand atoms is 12.8° . The five-membered chelate ring, $\text{CuN(1)C(1)C(2)N(2)}$, is therefore not planar, the deviations of the atoms from the plane (2) being shown in Table 5.

The carboxyl group, $-\text{C(3)C(4)O(2)O(3)}$, and the N(2) atom are coplanar within the limits of error. The dihedral angle between the peptide group and the carboxyl group is 90.2° . The oligopeptides so far analyzed generally take a conformation such that peptide group and carboxyl group are approximately orthogonal or parallel with each other.

Hydrogen bonds

The complex anions in the crystal are held by hydrogen bonds as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. Six hydrogen atoms of water molecules and the N(1) atom have been assigned to form hydrogen bonds. The distances and angles around the three water molecules and the N(1) atom are listed in Table 6. Bond angles around the N(1) atom show a reasonable tetrahedral environment. The water molecules, O(4) and O(6), link two peptide molecules, and another, O(5), links three peptide molecules.

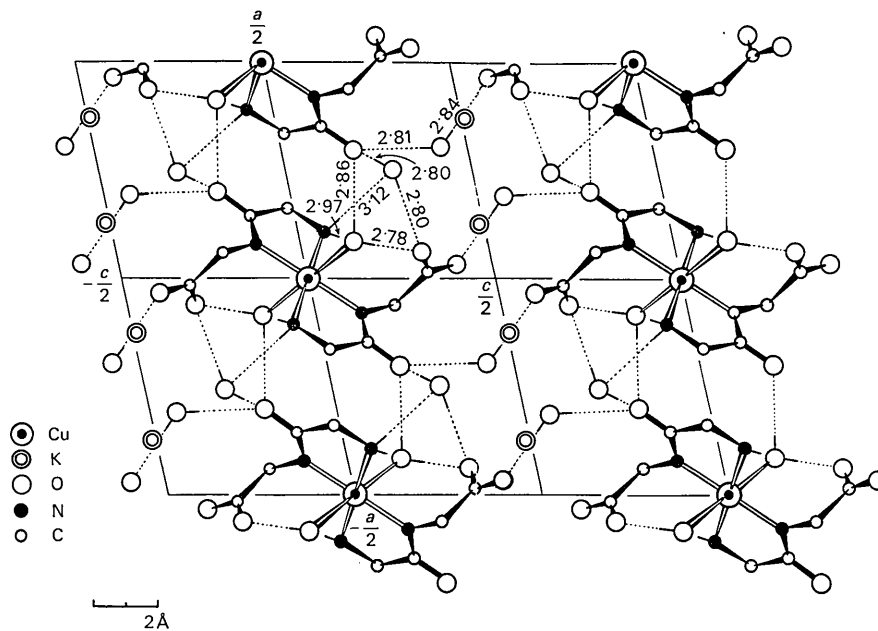


Fig. 3. The structure viewed along the b axis. Hydrogen bonds are indicated by broken lines. Proton donation in a hydrogen bond is represented by a short full line at the appropriate end of the bond. Coordination bonds are shown by — .

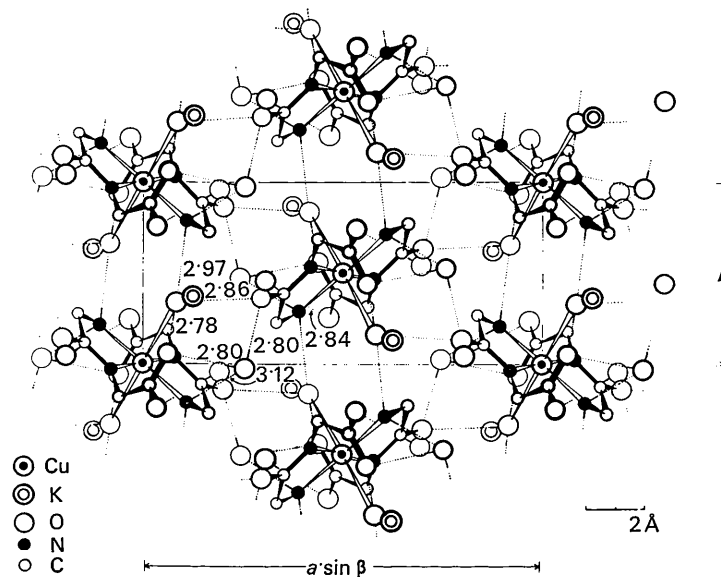


Fig. 4. The structure viewed along the c axis.

Table 6. Environment of water molecules and amino nitrogen atom

Coordinates				The asymmetric units are denoted as follows:			
Coordinates		superscript		Coordinates		superscript	
x	y	z	none	$-x$	$-y$	$1-z$	v
$-x$	$-y$	$-z$	i	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$1-z$	vi
$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z	ii	$-x$	$1-y$	$-z$	vii
$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$1-z$	iii	$-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$	viii
x	$1+y$	z	iv				

Neighbour atom		Distance	Angle	
O(4)—H \cdots O(2)		2.78 Å	O(2)—O(4)—O(1 ⁱⁱ)	99°
O(4)—H \cdots O(1 ⁱⁱ)		2.86	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—O(4)—N(1 ^{vii})	80
O(4) \cdots H—N(1 ^{vii})		2.97	O(2)—O(4)—N(1 ^{vii})	147
	Cu	2.77	Cu—O(4)—O(2)	83
			Cu—O(4)—O(1 ⁱⁱ)	116
			Cu ¹ —O(4)—N(1 ^{vii})	127
O(5)—H \cdots O(2)		2.80	O(2)—O(5)—O(1 ⁱⁱ)	100
O(5)—H \cdots O(1 ⁱⁱ)		2.80	O(2)—O(5)—N(1 ⁱ)	74
O(5) \cdots H—N(1 ⁱ)		3.12	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—O(5)—N(1 ⁱ)	95
	K(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.81	O(2)—O(5)—K(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	108
			O(1 ⁱⁱ)—O(5)—K(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	116
			N(1 ⁱ)—O(5)—K(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	144
O(6)—H \cdots O(1 ⁱⁱ)		2.81	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—O(6)—O(3 ^{vi})	114
O(6)—H \cdots O(3 ^{vi})		2.84	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—O(6)—K(1)	110
	K(1)	2.75	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—O(6)—K(1 ^{vi})	117
	K(1 ^{vi})	2.83	O(3 ^{vi})—O(6)—K(1)	112
			O(3 ^{vi})—O(6)—K(1 ^{vi})	92
			K(1)—O(6)—K(1 ^{vi})	110
N(1)—H \cdots O(4 ^{vii})		2.97	O(4 ^{vii})—N(1)—O(5 ⁱ)	102
N(1)—H \cdots O(5 ⁱ)		3.12	O(4 ^{vii})—N(1)—C(1)	94
	C(1)	1.46	Cu—N(1)—C(1)	110
	Cu	2.04	O(5 ⁱ)—N(1)—C(1)	110
			Cu—N(1)—O(5 ⁱ)	111
			O(4 ^{vii})—N(1)—Cu	128

Environment of potassium ions

Each potassium ion is surrounded by six oxygen atoms. Three of these, O(5^{vi}), O(6) and O(6ⁱⁱⁱ), belong to water molecules and the other three, O(2), O(3^{iv}), O(3^v), are carboxyl oxygen atoms. The distances between the potassium ion and the oxygen atoms are listed in Table 7. These six oxygen atoms make a distorted octahedron, though the distortion is larger than that around the copper atom. The situation around the potassium ions is illustrated in Fig. 5. Two octahedra related to each other by the centre of symmetry have

Table 7. Interatomic distances and intervector angles of the potassium octahedra

Distances		Distances	
K(1)—O(2)	2.74 Å	K(1)—O(3 ^{iv})	2.78 Å
K(1)—O(3 ^v)	2.83	K(1)—O(5 ^{vi})	2.81
K(1)—O(6)	2.75	K(1)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.83
Angles		Angles	
O(2)—K(1)—O(3 ^{iv})	109°	O(2)—K(1)—O(3 ^v)	87°
O(2)—K(1)—O(5 ^{vi})	147	O(2)—K(1)—O(6)	98
O(2)—K(1)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	68	O(3 ^{iv})—K(1)—O(3 ^v)	92
O(3 ^{iv})—K(1)—O(5 ^{vi})	104	O(3 ^{iv})—K(1)—O(6)	97
O(3 ^{iv})—K(1)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	172	O(3 ^v)—K(1)—O(5 ^{vi})	91
O(3 ^v)—K(1)—O(6)	167	O(3 ^v)—K(1)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	81
O(5 ^{vi})—K(1)—O(6)	78	O(5 ^{vi})—K(1)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	80
O(6)—K(1)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	91		

two oxygen atoms in common to share an edge, and those by screw axis hold an apex in common. Thus they extend in a two-dimensional network parallel to (001). The weak electrostatic interactions between the potassium ion and the oxygen atoms seem to play an auxiliary role to hold the complex anions together.

The computations in the present analysis were carried out on the NEAC 2101, NEAC 2206 of this University and the HITAC 5020 of the Computing Center of the University of Tokyo. The computing programs of HITAC 5020 were written by one of the authors (T.A.). The authors wish to thank Professor Akitsugu Nakahara for supplying the crystals.

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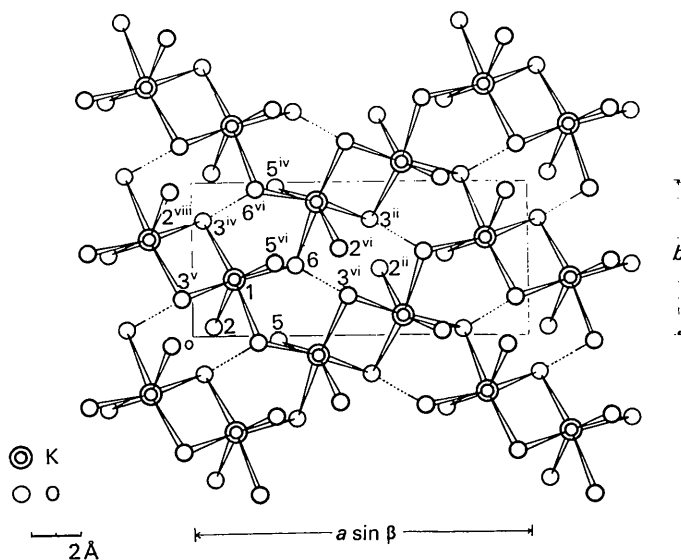


Fig. 5. The potassium ion-oxygen atom interaction, viewed along the c axis. Broken lines represent hydrogen bonds. For Roman numerals associated with atoms, see Table 6.

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The Ordered Structure of Ti_3O

BY A. JOSTSONS* AND A. S. MALIN

School of Metallurgy, The University of New South Wales, Kensington, N.S.W., Australia

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The ordered Ti_3O structure has been redetermined with the use of transmission electron diffraction in an electron microscope. This structure consists essentially of a close-packed hexagonal arrangement of titanium atoms with every second layer of octahedral interstices normal to the c axis vacant. One third of the oxygen sites in the occupied layers are empty and these vacancies have an ordered arrangement in the direction of the c axis. The space group is $P312$ (no. 149) and the unit-cell dimensions are: $a = 5.1418$, $c = 14.308$ Å.

Oxygen dissolves in the octahedral interstices of the titanium lattice up to 34 at. % (Ehrlich, 1941; Bumps, Kessler & Hansen, 1953). As there is one octahedral site for each titanium atom in the close-packed hexagonal structure, only half of the available interstitial

sites are occupied at the limiting composition, Ti_2O . X-ray diffraction studies of Ti_2O (Andersson, Collen, Kuylenstierna & Magnéli, 1957) have indicated the existence of an ordered structure of the anti- CdI_2 type in which the oxygen atoms occupy alternate layers of octahedral sites normal to the c axis and, as a result of ordering, the titanium atoms surrounding the oxygen atoms are forced slightly apart in the c direction.

* Present address: Materials Division, AAEC Research Establishment, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia.