

## The Crystal Structure of Galactitol

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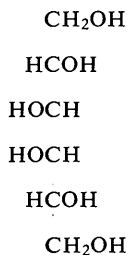
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The crystal structure of galactitol,  $C_6H_{14}O_6$ , has been determined directly by the sign correlation procedure. Both photographic and automatic diffractometer data were used and gave positional parameters which agreed within  $3\sigma$ . The space group is  $P2_1/c$  with four molecules in the unit cell of dimensions  $a=8.446$ ,  $b=11.503$ ,  $c=9.042$  Å, and  $\beta=113.0^\circ$ . The molecule, which has approximate  $\bar{1}$  symmetry, forms a planar zigzag chain including the carbon and two terminal oxygen atoms. All the hydroxyl oxygens act as both donors and acceptors in the hydrogen bonding scheme. None of the C–O or C–C bonds differ significantly in length from the mean values of 1.432 and 1.520 Å, respectively.

### Introduction

Galactitol (dulcitol),  $C_6H_{14}O_6$ , an acyclic sugar alcohol of biological importance has widespread distribution among plant life. It is found, for example, in seaweed and is the sole constituent of Madagascar Manna (Lohmar, 1957). It occurs in the cataractous lenses of galactosemic animals as a metabolic product of galactose, causing a hypertonic condition whereby water is drawn into the lens fibres, which become opaque and may eventually rupture (Kinoshita, Merola & Dikmak, 1962). The Fischer conventional formula is shown below.



The atomic numbering of the molecule is shown in Fig. 1. Since this is a *meso* form, the free molecule can have  $\bar{1}$  symmetry about the midpoint of the C(3)–C(4) bond.

### Experimental

Large transparent prismatic crystals were obtained by

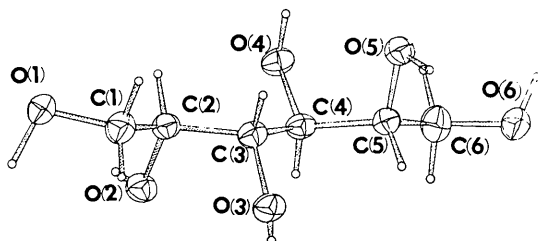


Fig. 1. Atomic numbering and identification of atoms in galactitol. Ellipsoids represent anisotropic thermal parameters.

evaporation of a saturated water–ethanol solution. Both film and Picker four-angle automatic diffractometer data were collected with  $Cu K\alpha$  radiation. No absorption corrections were applied. Equi-inclination Weissenberg film data taken around two axes with crystals  $(0.2 \text{ mm})^3$  gave 1200 structure amplitudes when correlated and reduced with use of an IBM 7090 program by Hamilton, Rollett & Sparks (1965) as modified by Shiono (1966*a*). The diffractometer data were taken with a regular prismatic crystal which had been cut to dimensions of a cube with edge 0.3 mm. The  $\theta/2\theta$  scanning mode was used to measure 1151 reflections in fifty hours with a  $2^\circ$  scan across each peak and 10 sec background measurements at each end. The criterion used for unobserved reflections was based on the measurement of the systematically absent reflections and from the counting statistics. If the  $\sigma(I)/I \geq 0.33$ , the reflection was considered to be unobserved and not included in the refinement. These data were reduced and converted to structure amplitudes with a series of IBM 1620 programs written by Craven & Chu (1967).

### Crystal data

Galactitol,  $C_6H_{14}O_6$ , M.W. 182.17, m.p.  $188^\circ$ . Monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$  from systematic absences,  $0k0$  absent for  $k$  odd,  $h0l$  absent for  $l$  odd.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 8.446 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 11.503 \pm 0.01 \\ c &= 9.042 \pm 0.009 \\ \beta &= 113.0 \pm 0.1^\circ \\ Z &= 4 \\ D_m &= 1.496 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \\ D_x &= 1.496 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \\ \mu_{Cu K\alpha} &= 11.83 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

Molecular symmetry,  $\bar{1}$  (approximately  $\bar{1}$ )  
The cell dimensions given by Marwick (1931) are  $a=8.61$ ,  $b=11.60$ ,  $c=9.05$  Å and  $\beta=113^\circ 45'$ .

### Determination of the structure

The structure was solved directly in three dimensions by applying the sign correlation procedure of Beurskens (1963) to the film data. Of the 1158 reflections to which the procedure was applied, the signs of 314 were determined, of which 15, all with the lowest probability, were later observed to be incorrect. The structure,

clearly revealed on the resulting three-dimensional *E*-synthesis, gave an initial *R* value of about 0.3.

### Refinement of the structure

The refinement was carried out first with the film data, using the Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) full-matrix least-squares IBM 7090 program as modified by Shiono

Table 1. *Fractional atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters in galactitol*

Key to atomic numbering is given in Fig. 1.

The temperature factor expression used was  $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hkl\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$ , and the estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
C(1)	-0.0841 (3)	0.5068 (2)	0.2239 (3)	0.0096 (4)	0.0053 (2)	0.0091 (4)	0.0011 (2)	0.0033 (3)	0.0008 (2)
C(2)	0.0180 (3)	0.4087 (2)	0.1922 (3)	0.0087 (4)	0.0040 (2)	0.0060 (3)	-0.0006 (2)	0.0025 (3)	0.0004 (2)
C(3)	0.2089 (3)	0.4178 (2)	0.2981 (3)	0.0094 (2)	0.0036 (4)	0.0061 (3)	-0.0002 (2)	0.0025 (3)	0.0001 (2)
C(4)	0.3181 (3)	0.3259 (2)	0.2594 (3)	0.0099 (4)	0.0035 (2)	0.0055 (3)	-0.0006 (2)	0.0028 (3)	-0.0001 (2)
C(5)	0.5100 (3)	0.3508 (2)	0.3490 (3)	0.0084 (4)	0.0044 (2)	0.0067 (3)	-0.0003 (2)	0.0025 (3)	0.0007 (2)
C(6)	0.6207 (3)	0.2538 (2)	0.3305 (3)	0.0098 (4)	0.0062 (2)	0.0123 (4)	0.0014 (2)	0.0040 (3)	0.0008 (2)
O(1)	-0.2583 (2)	0.5045 (2)	0.1072 (2)	0.0090 (3)	0.0075 (2)	0.0098 (3)	0.0018 (2)	0.0030 (3)	0.0031 (2)
O(2)	-0.0451 (2)	0.2990 (1)	0.2197 (2)	0.0103 (3)	0.0039 (1)	0.0082 (3)	-0.0016 (1)	0.0033 (2)	-0.0001 (1)
O(3)	0.2367 (2)	0.4092 (1)	0.4652 (2)	0.0114 (3)	0.0048 (1)	0.0053 (3)	-0.0010 (1)	0.0025 (2)	-0.0009 (1)
O(4)	0.2752 (2)	0.3152 (1)	0.0915 (2)	0.0117 (3)	0.0046 (1)	0.0051 (2)	-0.0003 (1)	0.0027 (2)	-0.0006 (3)
O(5)	0.5494 (2)	0.4579 (1)	0.2889 (2)	0.0094 (3)	0.0047 (1)	0.0076 (3)	0.0014 (1)	-0.0025 (2)	0.0003 (1)
O(6)	0.7982 (2)	0.2787 (2)	0.4252 (2)	0.0091 (3)	0.0104 (2)	0.0102 (3)	0.0027 (2)	0.0039 (3)	0.0036 (2)
H(C1)	-0.037	0.585	0.200						
H(C1')	-0.087	0.500	0.325						
H(C2)	0.007	0.412	0.075						
H(C3)	0.237	0.500	0.285						
H(C4)	0.300	0.250	0.300						
H(C5)	0.538	0.362	0.467						
H(C6)	0.600	0.250	0.200						
H(C6')	0.600	0.175	0.387						
H(O1)	-0.330	0.475	0.175						
H(O2)	-0.100	0.250	0.125						
H(O3)	0.237	0.325	0.475						
H(O4)	0.300	0.390	0.050						
H(O5)	0.613	0.500	0.390						
H(O6)	0.850	0.287	0.350						

Table 2. *Principal axes of thermal ellipsoids*

The root mean square displacement  $U_i$  corresponds to the *i*th principal axis of the ellipsoid and  $\theta_{ia}$ ,  $\theta_{ib}$ ,  $\theta_{ic}$  are angles between the *i*th axis and the crystallographic axes, *a*, *b*, *c*.

	<i>i</i>	$U_i$	$\theta_{ia}$	$\theta_{ib}$	$\theta_{ic}$		<i>i</i>	$U_i$	$\theta_{ia}$	$\theta_{ib}$	$\theta_{ic}$
C(1)	1	0.1615Å	130.91°	59.15°	104.78°	O(1)	1	0.1496Å	121.70°	63.75°	117.62°
	2	0.1827	47.07	85.29	159.37		2	0.1800	148.29	105.68	41.64
	3	0.1971	70.87	31.28	75.94		3	0.2441	89.84	31.21	61.57
C(2)	1	0.1422	99.38	110.75	24.32	O(2)	1	0.1454	55.77	34.61	98.37
	2	0.1558	133.24	129.11	93.87		2	0.1695	86.81	86.59	159.91
	3	0.1774	135.22	46.35	66.02		3	0.1931	34.41	124.40	108.11
C(3)	1	0.1460	91.08	101.23	24.48	O(3)	1	0.1309	90.50	73.16	27.81
	2	0.1545	101.81	163.81	95.80		2	0.1773	121.90	144.47	64.61
	3	0.1743	11.56	101.50	113.69		3	0.1974	31.90	120.24	100.61
C(4)	1	0.1378	98.22	91.24	14.81	O(4)	1	0.1300	95.37	77.30	21.49
	2	0.1507	106.93	162.66	86.80		2	0.1770	96.65	166.19	76.27
	3	0.1790	18.93	107.29	104.45		3	0.1940	8.56	95.33	106.21
C(5)	1	0.1481	92.72	114.34	31.11	O(5)	1	0.1529	43.87	48.69	94.98
	2	0.1594	149.80	116.07	83.52		2	0.1614	89.61	72.62	151.78
	3	0.1816	120.04	37.05	59.71		3	0.1988	133.87	46.42	62.30
C(6)	1	0.1643	31.23	114.07	92.25	O(6)	1	0.1561	39.97	108.35	77.51
	2	0.2052	121.21	130.73	44.65		2	0.1768	50.56	76.08	157.48
	3	0.2155	89.04	50.31	45.42		3	0.2785	84.46	23.34	71.57

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

Columns are  $l$  index,  $F_{obs}$ ,  $F_{calc}$ .

K= 0 H= -1	3 18 19	1 53 58	7 58 98	K= 9 H= -4	7 5* 2	3 87 83
2 38 58-	4 14 13	2 19 16-	K= 10 H= -3	2 35 35-	K= 9 H= -5	4 18 18-
4 408 429	K= 13 H= -1	3 5* 6-	1 33 42-	3 33 31-	1 22 24	5 61 60-
6 294 264-	1 34 33	2 34 33	2 102 105-	4 47 43	2 129 121-	K= 10 H= 6
7 81 94-	K= 0 H= -2	5 168 171-	3 22 20	5 57 55	3 59 54	1 47 51-
K= 1 H= -1	2 1157 1208-	K= 12 H= -2	4 91 92	6 27 26-	4 16 20-	2 29 35-
1 149 157-	4 544 535	1 15 9-	5 14 14-	7 79 78-	5 18 16-	3 54 54
2 306 329-	6 147 136	2 32 14	6 49 47-	K= 10 H= -4	6 24 24-	4 18 16
3 465 452	8 23 38	3 29 29-	K= 11 H= -3	1 37 32	7 68 70-	K= 0 H= -7
4 476 532	10 67 69-	4 62 64-	1 19 20	2 56 60	K= 10 H= -5	2 132 135
5 408 442-	K= 1 H= -2	K= 0 H= -3	2 23 24-	3 92 76-	1 12 7	4 29 27
6 191 180-	1 41 33	2 69 57-	3 37 35	4 16 13-	2 60 68-	6 27 20-
7 26* 12-	2 120 114-	4 93 72-	4 15 8	5 15 10	3 5* 16	8 46 52
8 60 67	3 233 230-	6 6* 2-	5 65 64	6 13 8-	4 19 29	K= 1 H= -7
9 87 88-	4 5* 22-	8 217 210	K= 12 H= -3	K= 11 H= -4	5 15 12	1 121 123-
K= 2 H= -1	5 280 266-	10 81 84	1 90 94	1 20 22	K= 11 H= -5	2 256 255-
1 13 3	6 52 52	K= 1 H= -3	2 33 33	2 27 27	1 11 9	3 17 14
2 548 + 734-	7 16 6-	1 98 96	3 35 38-	3 48 48	2 39 39	4 67 68-
3 45 40	8 6* 12-	2 205 210-	K= 0 H= -4	4 18 14-	3 38 37-	5 93 92
4 366 376-	9 68 84	3 57 38-	2 67 58-	5 84 82	K= 0 H= -6	6 46 53
5 344 336	10 51 45-	4 165 140-	4 89 88	K= 0 H= -5	2 138 139-	7 20 68
6 136 125	K= 2 H= -2	5 94 85	4 273 263-	2 15 13-	4 119 124	8 18 17
7 43 55	1 178 165	6 99 99-	8 54 96	4 5* 19-	6 68 63-	9 67 67
8 69 69	2 33 37-	7 241 231	10 5* 1-	6 52 58	8 75 74	K= 2 H= -7
9 62 69-	3 366 376-	8 69 64	K= 1 H= -4	8 236 253-	K= 1 H= -6	1 87 90-
K= 3 H= -1	4 27 23	9 5* 0	1 26 24	10 5* 17-	1 102 106-	2 152 146
1 479 486	5 215 203-	10 5* 7-	2 24 28	K= 1 H= -5	2 89 91	3 29 27-
2 22 26	6 258 250-	K= 2 H= -3	3 115 97	1 298 302	3 33 31-	4 151 161-
3 74 60	8 16 10	1 42 44-	4 21 15-	2 368 392	4 44 40	5 36 34-
4 89 81	9 6* 9	2 885 842	5 239 236	3 99 86-	5 135 134-	6 99 102
5 88 56	10 19 18-	3 179 173-	6 139 134-	4 67 65	6 98 98	7 89 88-
6 6* 21	K= 3 H= -2	4 54 47-	7 33 34	5 27 27-	7 98 96-	8 132 131-
7 84 86-	1 162 150-	5 180 173-	8 95 96	6 78 83	8 38 39-	9 5* 4
8 58 63-	2 147 137-	6 79 75	9 32 27-	7 238 244-	9 114 115	K= 3 H= -7
9 40 41-	3 82 75-	7 111 111-	10 25 26	8 107 112-	K= 2 H= -6	1 26 23
K= 4 H= -1	4 61 63	8 185 188-	K= 2 H= -4	9 37 35	1 183 177	2 32 29-
1 262 262	5 13 10	9 15 5-	1 280 280	10 39 39-	2 25 23-	3 189 192-
2 63 53	6 189 176-	10 5* 2	2 84 25-	K= 2 H= -5	3 151 144-	4 73 70
3 302 283	7 36 44-	K= 3 H= -3	3 103 83	1 23 24	4 6* 4	5 6* 6
4 56 43	8 113 116-	1 123 116	4 5* 5	2 104 90-	5 25 27-	6 130 132
5 262 251-	9 100 97	2 342 370-	5 128 123	3 103 101	6 27 25-	7 5* 3-
6 68 63	K= 4 H= -2	3 352 360-	6 164 171	4 264 260-	7 88 85-	8 58 55-
7 35 32-	1 152 157	4 168 154	7 88 79	5 127 121	8 90 90-	9 19 20
8 140 149	2 185 155-	5 63 64-	8 6* 16	6 192 194	9 60 63	K= 4 H= -7
9 28 27-	3 169 168	6 113 104-	9 6* 7	7 152 155	K= 3 H= -6	1 6* 6
K= 5 H= -1	4 541 580	7 134 128	10 5* 7-	8 28 28	1 214 213-	2 39 40
1 319 315	5 91 71	8 6* 11-	K= 3 H= -4	9 102 104-	2 242 236-	3 21 17-
2 26 29	7 178 178-	9 42 40	1 5* 7	10 13 13	3 62 62	4 24 19
3 187 170	8 19 21	10 4* 3	2 69 61-	K= 3 H= -5	4 39 38	5 128 131-
4 141 135	9 101 102-	K= 4 H= -3	3 187 171	1 50 53	5 148 148-	6 19 10
5 56 46-	K= 5 H= -2	1 520 568-	4 87 77	2 58 96-	6 129 131-	7 125 126
6 17 6	1 569 644	2 33 30	5 185 185	3 68 63	7 75 81	8 75 80-
7 188 190	2 488 457-	3 356 363	6 133 127	4 67 74	8 105 107-	K= 5 H= -7
8 54 59	3 167 162-	4 116 109-	7 253 246-	5 103 108	9 114 111	1 14 11
9 78 77-	4 15 13-	5 301 286-	8 105 101	6 63 65	K= 4 H= -6	2 29 25
K= 6 H= -1	5 91 87	6 62 61-	9 67 67	7 6* 6-	1 7* 13-	3 108 104-
1 226 224-	6 70 77	7 330 323	10 61 67	8 6* 1-	2 269 263	4 89 97-
2 53 55-	7 26 27-	8 31 21	K= 4 H= -4	9 40 38-	3 57 55	5 168 175
3 56 54	8 61 58-	9 71 72-	1 75 79-	4 H= -5	4 150 151	6 30 30
4 169 157	9 23 15-	K= 5 H= -3	2 154 140-	1 266 255	5 5* 13	7 5* 3-
5 80 80	K= 6 H= -2	1 98 91	3 52 99-	2 72 69-	6 6* 13-	8 5* 16-
6 81 74	1 62 46	2 181 171	4 28 28-	3 123 111	7 58 60-	K= 6 H= -7
7 30 31	2 58 52	3 337 323-	5 71 70-	4 44 47-	8 14 10	1 48 48
8 78 76	3 369 355-	4 63 58-	6 365 336-	5 177 166-	9 114 115-	2 104 109
K= 7 H= -1	4 5 7	5 146 145	7 218 227	6 78 83	K= 5 H= -6	3 29 27-
1 65 64	5 147 137	6 241 248-	8 174 169	7 81 73	1 360 356	4 83 81-
2 53 48-	6 134 135	7 57 50-	9 5* 13	8 68 65	2 185 187-	5 15 5-
3 37 36	7 15 15-	8 152 148	K= 5 H= -4	9 78 74-	3 57 56-	6 114 119-
4 80 80-	8 17 18	9 73 75-	1 193 201-	K= 5 H= -5	4 148 159	7 5* 3-
5 66 69	9 69 68	K= 6 H= -3	2 60 54-	1 329 329	5 114 122	K= 7 H= -7
6 178 181-	K= 7 H= -2	1 194 182	3 220 214-	2 136 138	6 74 80-	1 34 34-
7 56 54-	1 334 323	2 44 40-	4 155 145	3 144 147	7 75 79-	2 102 103
8 106 109	2 300 282	3 14 13-	5 60 62	4 73 75-	8 6* 0	3 6* 9
K= 8 H= -1	3 252 234-	4 168 170	6 43 42	5 17 10	9 5* 2-	4 32 30-
1 396 382-	4 13 3	5 120 121-	7 7* 0	6 63 67	K= 6 H= -6	5 47 46-
2 104 96-	5 47 49	6 401 389-	8 143 142-	7 34 38-	1 25 21	6 48 48
3 122 124	6 106 101	7 54 55-	9 29 33-	8 71 73	2 28 33-	7 32 32-
4 74 76-	7 18 21-	8 50 50	K= 6 H= -4	9 27 32	3 102 92-	K= 8 H= -7
5 128 127-	8 38 40-	9 56 58	1 116 114	K= 6 H= -5	4 78 80	1 84 82
6 14 13	K= 8 H= -2	K= 7 H= -3	2 43 46-	1 21 13-	5 144 143	2 58 58
7 28 30-	1 80 79	1 24 24-	3 120 108-	2 165 160	6 101 107	3 38 45
K= 9 H= -1	2 76 58	2 42 43	4 81 88-	3 6* 20	7 94 90-	4 37 37
1 166 162	3 154 141	3 89 75-	5 224 219	4 25 19	8 30 31	5 53 58
2 69 70-	4 22 24	4 80 73	6 158 160-	5 32 27	K= 7 H= -6	6 19 20
3 66 61	5 32 34	5 71 66	7 196 194-	6 80 72	1 58 55	K= 9 H= -7
4 24 28-	6 5* 5-	6 145 143	8 89 88	7 42 41	2 49 48	2 73 70-
5 29 32	7 73 71	7 154 153-	9 33 29-	8 136 130	3 126 134-	3 29 30
6 58 60	8 55 50-	8 6* 7-	K= 7 H= -4	9 13 10-	4 5* 10-	K= 0 H= -8
7 82 84-	K= 8 H= -3	K= 8 H= -3	1 61 62-	K= 7 H= 5	5 18 27	2 140 137
K= 10 H= -1	1 27 31-	2 72 73-	1 53 46-	6 111 112	7 48 50	6 177 184
1 112 110-	2 24 18	2 153 156	4 112 109-	2 134 123	8 5* 10-	8 5* 2
2 288 278-	3 28 20	3 132 133	5 107 100	3 143 133	K= 8 H= -6	K= 1 H= -8
3 57 62	4 135 138-	4 41 45	6 89 87-	4 105 98-	1 53 54	1 73 73-
4 115 109	5 56 58-	5 104 95	7 27 27-	5 6* 9	2 172 168	2 78 80
5 66 63-	6 174 175	6 6* 9-	8 64 70	6 83 84-	3 6* 18-	3 114 116
K= 11 H= -1	7 73 78	7 6* 10	K= 8 H= -4	7 5* 2-	4 81 75-	4 67 68
1 90 88-	K= 10 H= -2	8 66 71-	1 29 33-	8 5* 4	5 15 15-	5 26 26
2 58 61	1 67 55	K= 9 H= -3	2 16 11	K= 8 H= -5	5 5* 15-	6 56 59
3 30 27-	2 93 86-	1 79 77-	3 83 78-	1 257 260-	7 5* 7-	7 76 77
4 51 50-	3 18 15-	2 109 106	4 110 110-	2 59 61-	K= 9 H= -6	8 60 64
5 97 101-	4 64 58	3 112 108-	5 16 24	3 22 30	1 18 21	K= 2 H= -8
K= 12 H= -1	5 62 65	4 30 39	6 45 49	4 50 55-	2 5* 8-	1 75 71
1 41 45	6 20 23-	5 6* 5	7 58 61-	5 102 107-	3 26 23-	2 75 79
2 85 81-	K= 11 H= -2	6 6* 5	8 59 58	6 6* 2		4 65 64-

\* indicates unobserved reflections.

† excluded from refinement.



and oxygen atoms differ from the midpoint of the molecule by distances varying from 0.03 Å for the C(2)–C(5) pair to 0.20 Å for O(3)–O(4) (Table 4). Neither the whole molecule nor its carbon chain is centrosymmetrical. The crystal structure is therefore a racemate of two isomers related by symmetrical distortion of the same conformation. This structure is analogous to those of tartronic acid (van Eijck, Kanters & Kroon, 1965) and the *meso*-tartrate ion (Kroon, Peerdeman & Bijvoet, 1965), in that the molecule is distorted from its idealized symmetry, thus giving rise to enantiomorphs. The symmetrical forms of those molecules appear to have some unfavorable intramolecular contacts, whereas the centrosymmetrical form of galactitol has no particularly short non-bonded distances. Since the deviations from centrosymmetry are of the same order of magnitude as the r.m.s. atomic thermal displacement, it is reasonable to presume that the distortion of the molecule is caused by its environment in the crystal and that the *meso* molecules will be formed on dissolution.

Table 4. *Least-squares planes and center of symmetry in galactitol*

Equation for plane,  $Ax + By + Cz = D$ , where  $x, y, z$  are in Å, and

$$A = -0.414, B = -0.560, C = 0.822, D = -1.353 \text{ for (a),}$$

$$A = -0.384, B = -0.491, C = 0.870, D = -0.847 \text{ for (b).}$$

(a)	Atoms included in plane		Atoms excluded from plane	
	Distance	Distance	Distance	Distance
	C(1)	+0.049 Å		
	C(2)	+0.088		
	C(3)	+0.149		

Table 4 (cont.)

(b)	Atoms included in plane		Atoms excluded from plane	
	Distance	Distance	Distance	Distance
	C(4)	+0.071		
	C(5)	-0.095		
	C(6)	+0.005		
	O(1)	-0.195		
	O(2)	-0.072		
	C(1)	+0.016	O(1)	-0.323 Å
	C(2)	-0.009	C(3)	+0.152
	C(4)	+0.013		
	C(5)	-0.046		
	C(6)	-0.001		
	O(6)	+0.027		

Deviations from centrosymmetry

Atom pair		Distance of mid-point of atom pair from average center
C(1)	C(6)	0.069 Å
C(2)	C(5)	0.032
C(3)	C(4)	0.092
O(1)	O(6)	0.188
O(2)	O(5)	0.141
O(3)	O(4)	0.201

The carbon chain and terminal oxygen atoms form an approximately planar chain (*i.e.* conformation *Msc*, *Msc*, *ap*, *Psc*, *Psc*) (for nomenclature, see Klyne & Prelog, 1960) as inferred by Horton (1965) from nuclear magnetic resonance observations on other acyclic sugars. In detail, however, there are deviations such that O(1) and C(3) are significantly out of the plane of the other six atoms (Table 4). The distortion is enough that the O(3)–O(4) contact which is ideally 3.5 Å reduces to 2.8 Å. These deviations from the ideal

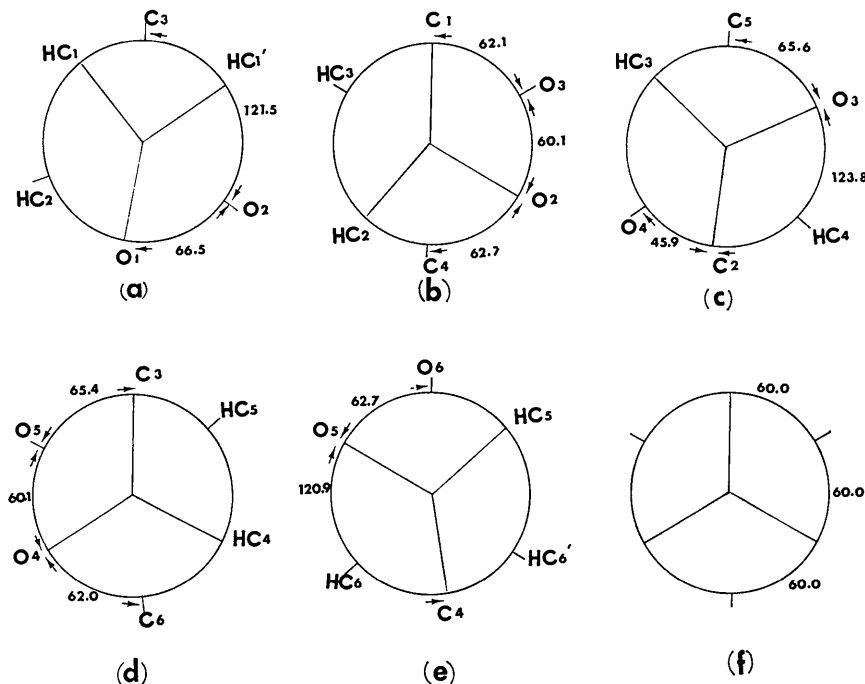


Fig. 2. Newman projections of the five carbon-carbon bonds in galactitol. (a) C(1)→C(2). (b) C(2)→C(3). (c) C(3)→C(4). (d) C(4)→C(5). (e) C(5)→C(6). (f) Idealized projection assuming 60° conformation angles.

*meso* form and from planarity are also apparent from the conformational angles shown in Fig. 2, a number of which are significantly different from  $60^\circ$ . The conformation of the C(1)–C(2) bond (*Msc*) is shown in Fig. 3. The C(5)–C(6) bond is centrosymmetrically related (*i.e.* *Psc*) and shows the same conformation as C(5)–C(6) in galactonolactone (Jeffrey, Rosenstein & Vlasse, 1967). In both these structures, the C(5)–C(6) conformation is *Psc* although the *ap* conformation seems just as likely.

The mean C–C and C–O bond lengths are 1.520 and 1.432 Å, respectively. The C–C lengths vary over a range of  $\pm 4\sigma$ , with the terminal C–C bonds having the largest deviations and shortest lengths (Table 5). The same effect is found in galactonolactone (Jeffrey, Rosenstein & Vlasse, 1967) and mannitol (Berman, Jeffrey & Rosenstein, 1968). The bond lengths became noticeably more uniform upon application of thermal corrections which assume a 'riding' motion (Busing & Levy, 1964).

The C–C–C angles are consistently greater than tetrahedral with a mean value of  $111.6^\circ$ . The C–C–O angles have a mean value of  $110.0^\circ$ . The widening of the C–C–C bond angles has been observed in paraffin and other long chain carbon structures and has been attributed to repulsion between substituent groups (*cf.* Pedley, 1961).

The hydrogen bonding is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. All the hydroxyl oxygen atoms are involved as donors and acceptors forming a very regular and elegant pattern. The sequence O(6*b*)→O(2)→O(6*e*) *etc.* which runs parallel to the *ac* plane at approximately  $b = \frac{1}{4}$  forms hydrogen bonding sheets by connecting to the same sequence translated 1 unit cell in *a* (Fig. 5). An irregular chain O(5*i*)→O(3)→O(4*d*)→O(1*l*)→O(5*m*) weaves among three screw-related sheets and continues infinitely up in the *c* direction. Another centrosymmetrically related chain travels in the opposite direction in *c* and connects three screw-related sheets. The hydrogen bond O–O distances range from 2.63 to 2.79 Å,

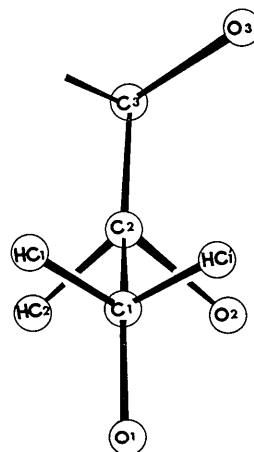


Fig. 3. Conformation of the C(1)–C(2) bond.

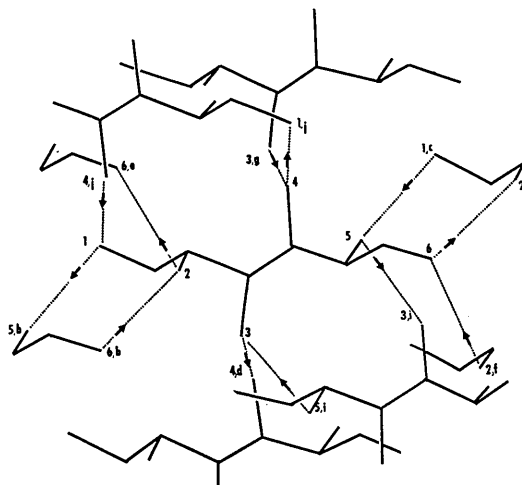


Fig. 4. Hydrogen bonding in one molecule. Dotted lines represent hydrogen bonds. Arrows indicate the direction of the bond.

Table 5. Bond lengths and angles in galactitol

The estimated standard deviations given in parentheses refer to the last decimal positions at respective values.

<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	$D_{ij}$	$D_{ij}^*$	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	$\angle(ijk)$
C(1)	C(2)	1.513 (4) Å	[1.520] Å	C(1)	C(2)	C(3)	111.8 (2)°
C(5)	C(6)	1.507 (4)	[1.518]	C(4)	C(5)	C(6)	112.1 (2)
C(2)	C(3)	1.523 (3)	[1.523]	C(2)	C(3)	C(4)	113.1 (2)
C(4)	C(5)	1.528 (3)	[1.531]	C(3)	C(4)	C(5)	110.9 (2)
C(3)	C(4)	1.531 (3)	[1.531]	O(1)	C(1)	C(2)	110.1 (2)
C(1)	O(1)	1.437 (3)	[1.442]	C(5)	C(6)	O(6)	109.6 (2)
C(6)	O(6)	1.435 (3)	[1.440]	C(1)	C(2)	O(2)	110.3 (2)
C(2)	O(2)	1.428 (3)	[1.432]	O(5)	C(5)	C(6)	110.3 (2)
C(5)	O(5)	1.436 (3)	[1.438]	O(2)	C(2)	C(3)	109.1 (2)
C(3)	O(3)	1.438 (3)	[1.442]	C(4)	C(5)	O(5)	108.4 (2)
C(4)	O(4)	1.421 (3)	[1.425]	C(2)	C(3)	O(3)	110.7 (2)
				O(4)	C(4)	C(5)	110.9 (2)
				O(3)	C(3)	C(4)	109.1 (2)
				C(3)	C(4)	O(4)	112.3 (2)

\* Bond lengths corrected, assuming 'riding' motion (Busing & Levy, 1964).

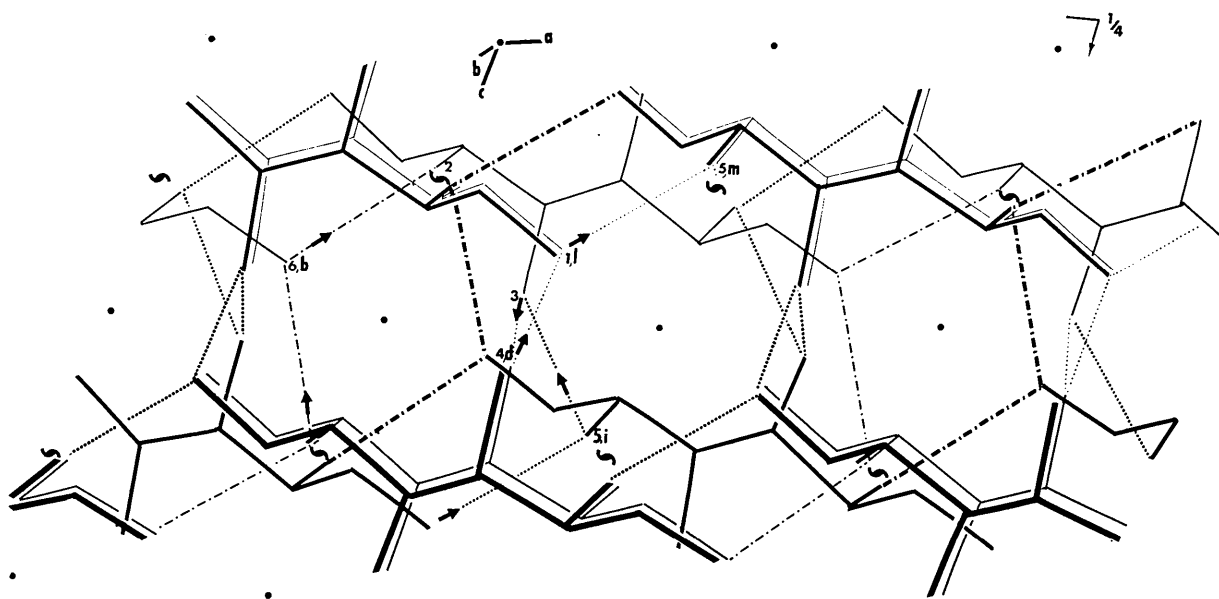


Fig. 5. Perspective drawing of the crystal structure of galactitol viewed down the  $b$  axis. The oxygen atoms are numbered according to the symmetry code given in Table 6. The arrows represent the sense of the bonding scheme. Dashed lines refer to the hydrogen bonding sheets. Dotted lines refer to the infinite hydrogen bonding chain.

the O(2)–O(6) and O(6)–O(2) being the shortest (2.63 and 2.68 Å respectively) (Table 6).

Table 6. Hydrogen-bonding distances and angles in galactitol

$i$	$j$	$k$	$D_{jk}$	$\angle(ijk)$
C(1)	O(1)	O(5b)	2.777 Å	103.7°
C(2)	O(2)	O(6e)	2.624	101.5
C(3)	O(3)	O(4d)	2.789	116.0
C(4)	O(4)	O(1j)	2.711	124.5
C(5)	O(5)	O(3i)	2.721	110.5
C(6)	O(6)	O(2c)	2.679	106.7

There are no non-bonded intermolecular contacts less than 3.3 Å.

	Symmetry code		
$a$	$x$	$y$	$z$
$b$	$-1+x$	$y$	$z$
$c$	$+1+x$	$y$	$z$
$d$	$x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
$e$	$-1+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$
$f$	$+1+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
$g$	$x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$
$h$	$-x$	$-y$	$-z$
$i$	$+1-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$
$j$	$-x$	$+1-y$	$-z$
$k$	$-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
$l$	$-x$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
$m$	$1-x$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$

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