

The use of the SDS form factor for hydrogen has for the most part led to a greater average bond length, as one would hope. The remaining discrepancy between the X-ray and neutron values is less than 2σ in each case (for the mean values of several bond lengths, not for some of the individual values). However the fact that the differences are all in the same direction suggests that the SDS form factor is not adequate to correct fully for the short bond lengths and that it will be necessary to resort to non-spherical scattering factors for precise determination of hydrogen atom positions by X-rays. In the following section, we will use only the neutron diffraction values for hydrogen parameters.

Hydrogen bonding

Hydrogen bonds exist between the base and the chloride ion, between the base and the water molecule, and between the water molecule and chloride ions. The eight N-H...Cl⁻ hydrogen bonds represent the largest group of this type that has been studied. The interesting hydrogen bond parameters are given in Table 7. In examining this table, the reader should bear in mind that one useful criterion for hydrogen bonding is a hydrogen atom-heavy atom distance that is 0.2 Å or more shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii (Hamilton & Ibers, 1967). For this purpose we may take the van der Waals radii of H, O, N, and Cl⁻ as 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.8 Å. The variability in the H...B dis-

tances as well as in the A-H...B angles is worthy of note.

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On the Structure of Picrotoxin. II. Direct Determination of the Crystal Structure of β -Bromopicrotoxinin

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The crystal structure of β -bromopicrotoxinin, C₁₅H₁₅O₆Br, has been determined from three-dimensional, visually estimated X-ray data by a direct method. The parameters were refined anisotropically by the full-matrix least-squares method. The space group is *P*4₃, $a = b = 7.14$ Å, $c = 28.74$ Å. The four molecules in the unit cell are roughly spherical and are placed one on top of the other along the *c* axis. The molecular geometry is compared to that of the epimeric compound α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin, a molecule of which the absolute configuration is already known from the X-ray crystallographic work of Craven [*Acta Cryst.* (1962), **15**, 387].

Introduction

Picrotoxin is a crystalline compound which has found use as a drug in the treatment of barbiturate poisoning. The substance is composed of two molecules, picro-

toxinin, C₁₅H₁₆O₆, and picrotin, C₁₅H₁₈O₇, of which the former is the physiologically active principle. The interest of two of us (BJ & R-J) in the structure of picrotoxin dates back to about 1950, when the molecular structures of the components were still unknown.

Picrotoxin was mostly described in the literature at that time as a simple mixture of the two components, though Sielisch (1912) had already shown without doubt that picrotoxin is a molecular compound of picrotoxinin and picrotin in the molecular ratio 1:1. Hansen & Jerslev (1954) confirmed Sielisch's results by means of a thermal analysis supplemented by X-ray powder photographs of various mixtures of the two compounds of the system picrotoxinin-picrotin. This work also showed that neither of the components is miscible with the molecular compound in the solid state.

BJ & R-J furthermore prepared β -bromopicrotoxinin and collected single-crystal X-ray data of that compound, from which the space group, unit cell and approximate bromine parameters were determined. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to solve the structure from the three-dimensional Patterson function using the superposition method in a graphical way. Since we had no access to electronic computers at that time, and since Craven (1959) in a preliminary note indicated that he was working on the crystal structure of the isomeric α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin, we stopped our work on the β compound. A full account of Craven's work giving the molecular structure of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin including the absolute configuration was published subsequently (Craven, 1962).

In 1962, however, one of us (JD) became interested in attempting to solve a non-centrosymmetrical crystal

structure by means of direct methods. The present paper describes the result of the work of JD on the above named X-ray data.

It is our intention in due time to try to solve the crystal structure of picrotoxin.

Experimental

β -Bromopicrotoxinin was prepared according to Horrmann (1912) by brominating picrotoxin. Recrystallizations from absolute ethanol gave thin, needle-shaped crystals with a pronounced tendency to split in fibres parallel to the needle axis, melting point (determined under the microscope) 287°C, destr. Crystals of another habit having m.p. 294°C, destr. were also seen, apparently an α -isomer. The melting points agree well with the data of Horrmann (1912) and Carman (1963). Weissenberg photographs showed the β -bromopicrotoxinin crystals to be tetragonal, elongated in the c direction. $a=b=7.11_4$ Å, $c=28.7_4$ Å. The density was determined as 1.71₅; the calculated density 1.70₂ gives $Z=4$. Reflexions of all orders were observed except 00 l , which were present only for $l=4$. This, and the Laue symmetry $4/m$, indicate the space group as one of the two enantiomorphs $P4_1$ and $P4_3$. The latter was, after completion of the structure determination, found to be correct. Intensities were registered using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation and multiple-film techniques. The zones $0kl-4kl$ were recorded from a crystal fragment of di-

Table 1. Comparison of theoretical and experimental statistics

	Centrosymmetry	Non-centrosymmetry	Experimental
$\langle E ^2 \rangle$	1.000	1.000	0.985
$\langle E \rangle$	0.798	0.886	0.898
$\langle E^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.968	0.736	0.678

Table 2. Final atomic positions in fractions of the cell edges

	x	$10^5 \cdot \sigma$	y	$10^5 \cdot \sigma$	z	$10^5 \cdot \sigma$
Br	0.70056	28	0.81447	28	0.59000	—
O(1)	0.80057	169	0.40744	183	0.54561	38
O(2)	0.97430	253	0.27627	239	0.40599	49
O(3)	1.40085	267	0.29017	225	0.40589	59
O(4)	1.35745	183	0.48357	183	0.46599	49
O(5)	1.27206	239	-0.03330	197	0.51819	70
O(6)	1.36728	183	0.25534	169	0.53571	49
C(1)	1.02641	197	0.44775	197	0.48160	49
C(2)	1.21293	225	0.52444	197	0.50110	49
C(3)	1.27079	225	0.43441	197	0.54770	59
C(4)	1.11152	225	0.36686	225	0.57881	49
C(5)	1.05043	225	0.20239	197	0.54940	59
C(6)	0.92388	197	0.30674	211	0.51400	59
C(7)	0.90239	281	0.60028	253	0.46240	70
C(8)	0.91630	225	0.46840	225	0.58529	70
C(9)	0.82458	225	0.39607	267	0.62899	59
C(10)	0.94607	211	0.68062	197	0.58428	70
C(11)	0.82472	295	0.16714	239	0.47968	59
C(12)	0.97852	281	0.14902	267	0.44230	70
C(13)	1.09200	281	0.31489	253	0.44380	59
C(14)	1.29636	267	0.35534	267	0.43498	70
C(15)	1.23315	295	0.12739	225	0.53191	70

mensions $a \times b \times c = 0.16 \times 0.16 \times 0.24 \text{ mm}^3$. Reflexions $hk0$ were recorded from a crystal fragment with cross section about $0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}^2$. The intensities were estimated visually by means of a calibrated scale and converted to a set F_{obs} values in the usual way.

α -Chloropicrotoxinin was prepared in an analogous way, and we confirm Craven's (1959) report, that this substance is isomorphous with the bromine compound. We found m.p. 277°C , $a = b = 7.09 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 29.0 \text{ \AA}$ and density = 1.50_0 . The calculated density 1.49_0 gives $Z = 4$.

Structure determination

The 1247 independent F_{obs}^2 values were corrected for vibrational motion and placed on an absolute scale by a method described by Hauptman & Karle (1953) and Karle, Hauptman & Christ (1958). These corrected values, F_{h}^2 , were converted to normalized structure factors using the relation:

$$E_{\text{h}}^2 = F_{\text{h}}^2 / (\epsilon_{\text{h}} \sum_{j=1}^N f_{\text{jh}}^2).$$

Table 3. Final anisotropic parameters

Temperature factor expressed as $\exp [-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{23}klb^*c^* + 2U_{13}lhc^*a^* + 2U_{12}hka^*b^*)]$

	U_{11}	$\sigma(U_{11})$	U_{22}	$\sigma(U_{22})$	U_{33}	$\sigma(U_{33})$	U_{12}	$\sigma(U_{12})$	U_{13}	$\sigma(U_{13})$	U_{23}	$\sigma(U_{23})$
Br	0.066	0.001	0.057	0.001	0.092	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.023	0.001	0.000	0.001
O(1)	0.053	0.006	0.053	0.006	0.046	0.004	-0.010	0.006	0.002	0.005	0.006	0.005
O(2)	0.086	0.010	0.085	0.010	0.046	0.008	-0.019	0.009	-0.018	0.006	-0.012	0.006
O(3)	0.090	0.011	0.061	0.008	0.067	0.008	0.011	0.008	0.031	0.009	-0.015	0.006
O(4)	0.053	0.007	0.050	0.006	0.058	0.008	-0.006	0.006	0.011	0.005	-0.009	0.006
O(5)	0.041	0.007	0.075	0.009	0.125	0.013	-0.002	0.007	-0.015	0.010	-0.038	0.008
O(6)	0.046	0.006	0.041	0.006	0.075	0.008	0.014	0.006	-0.006	0.006	-0.011	0.005
C(1)	0.041	0.007	0.029	0.006	0.029	0.004	0.004	0.006	-0.003	0.005	0.001	0.005
C(2)	0.025	0.006	0.057	0.008	0.042	0.008	-0.012	0.006	0.004	0.006	-0.006	0.005
C(3)	0.040	0.008	0.030	0.006	0.050	0.008	-0.005	0.006	0.008	0.006	-0.011	0.006
C(4)	0.046	0.008	0.046	0.008	0.033	0.008	-0.003	0.006	-0.005	0.005	0.006	0.005
C(5)	0.037	0.008	0.037	0.006	0.050	0.008	-0.003	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.001	0.006
C(6)	0.047	0.008	0.037	0.006	0.050	0.008	-0.010	0.006	0.000	0.006	-0.007	0.007
C(7)	0.065	0.011	0.047	0.009	0.046	0.008	0.013	0.008	-0.005	0.009	0.004	0.007
C(8)	0.047	0.008	0.047	0.008	0.046	0.008	-0.011	0.007	-0.005	0.007	-0.001	0.007
C(9)	0.057	0.010	0.046	0.008	0.046	0.008	-0.001	0.008	0.013	0.006	0.010	0.007
C(10)	0.034	0.007	0.033	0.007	0.063	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.006	-0.012	0.007
C(11)	0.050	0.008	0.084	0.012	0.050	0.008	-0.019	0.008	-0.003	0.008	-0.012	0.007
C(12)	0.053	0.009	0.052	0.010	0.058	0.008	-0.006	0.009	-0.007	0.008	-0.017	0.008
C(13)	0.059	0.009	0.048	0.009	0.046	0.009	-0.006	0.008	0.004	0.007	-0.007	0.007
C(14)	0.053	0.010	0.050	0.009	0.058	0.008	-0.008	0.008	0.011	0.008	0.002	0.008
C(15)	0.070	0.011	0.023	0.006	0.067	0.008	0.010	0.008	-0.007	0.009	-0.007	0.006

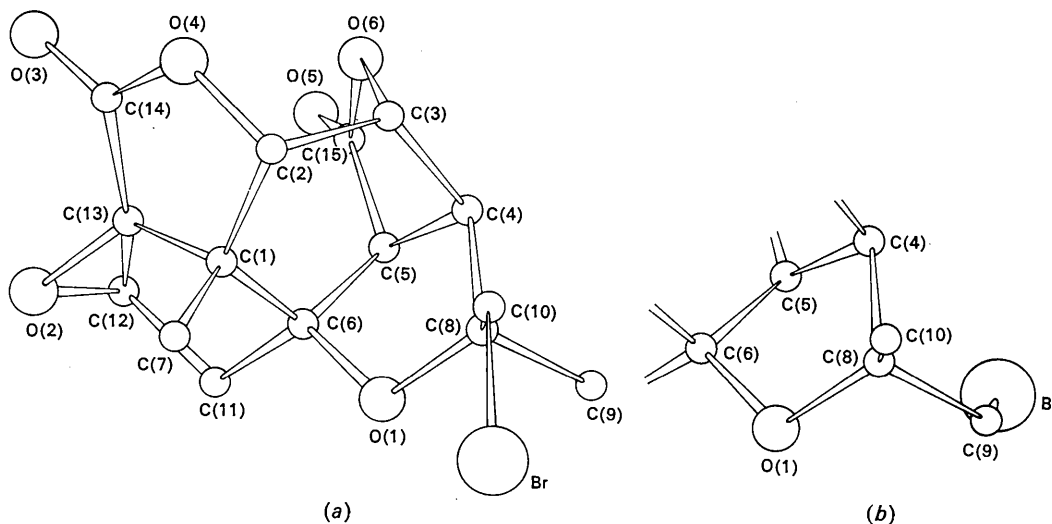


Fig. 1. (a) A molecule of β -bromopicrotoxinin viewed along the b axis. (b) Approximately correct drawing of part of a molecule of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin orientated as the epimeric molecule in (a).

Table 4 (cont.)

3,4,3	3,4,23	4,4,12	4,4,10	4,4,5	4,4,3
8 95 44 243	-6 39 54 977	-7 78 83 975	-7 39 50 758	-7 96 116 420	-8 68 82 220
	-5 68 80 911	-5 78 87 952	-6 130 127 13	-6 78 87 497	-7 111 117 870
3,4,7	-4 130 97 354	4 136 144 897	-5 68 59 460	-5 229 184 874	-6 147 148 619
	3 126 121 672	5 162 170 54	4 263 246 921	4 175 153 488	-5 55 47 480
-7 68 93 296	4 68 99 924	6 78 81 100	5 55 88 122	5 162 163 963	4 130 140 13
-6 184 210 486	5 58 90 802	7 96 101 516	6 104 124 352	6 157 147 317	5 104 97 261
-5 111 125 377		7 39 36 528	7 39 36 528	7 55 61 498	6 162 143 585
-4 229 259 6	3,4,27	4,4,16	4,4,14	4,4,9	4,4,7
				8 55 52 133	7 55 64 935
3 430 380 240				8 55 58 125	
4 200 189 536	-5 55 45 217	-7 55 43 471	-4,4,20	4,4,9	4,4,7
5 117 122 514	-4 39 51 670	-6 39 47 504	-6 152 150 257	-7 117 136 470	-7 55 67 221
6 184 168 197	3 55 60 869	-5 111 109 728	4 88 81 454	5 171 167 201	-6 124 119 007
7 88 86 764	4 55 49 277	4 88 96 74	5 78 83 425	4 111 93 732	-5 269 259 930
		5 111 109 362	6 96 104 833	6 39 61 9	4 111 118 396
	3,4,11	3,4,31	4,4,18	7 39 52 778	5 200 227 752
-7 68 83 720	3 55 53 186	4,4,20	-6 78 84 643	6 39 61 9	6 78 76 865
-8 96 106 860		4 147 145 600	4 147 145 600	7 78 72 62	
-5 122 249 724	4,4,0	4 55 59 244	5 78 80 754	4,4,11	
-4 157 158 304		5 88 95 90	6 78 77 51	-7 39 46 35	
3 296 311 459	-7 88 82 0	4 55 59 244	6 78 77 51	-6 55 49 265	
4 200 211 993	-5 111 84 0	5 55 45 446		-5 55 61 514	-7 39 40 578
5 141 129 790	4 104 95 500	6 39 47 883	4,4,22	4 157 155 25	-6 96 93 214
6 130 124 411	5 141 138 0		5 215 237 575	5 141 151 149	4 157 146 586
8 35 44 129	6 3 38 0	4,4,24	-6 96 101 983	5 88 82 687	6 96 100 333
	7 124 96 500	4,4,24	4 152 155 46	7 88 87 828	
	8 39 56 500	5 55 69 443	5 171 158 161	4,4,17	
		6 39 35 42	6 78 77 479	4,4,15	
-7 39 38 26	4,4,4	4,4,2	4,4,26	-7 39 43 511	
-6 104 114 254		4,4,2	4,4,26	-6 39 44 639	
-5 39 55 979	-7 96 104 332	-8 68 90 587	4 104 103 353	-5 111 111 962	-7 55 60 46
-4 141 152 646	-5 88 105 952	-7 78 107 87	5 88 86 451	7 88 81 550	-6 55 56 578
3 242 248 814	5 130 118 480	-6 239 259 172	4,4,1	5 147 134 511	4 96 83 204
4 338 328 192	6 55 61 294	-5 171 158 161	4,4,1	5 124 118 442	6 88 82 687
5 147 128 272	7 55 65 882	4 563 492 120		7 39 43 828	
6 55 58 749	8 96 87 806	5 171 158 161	-8 39 35 832	4,4,21	
7 88 63 555	4,4,8	6 215 194 651	-7 78 79 31	-5 55 77 210	6 88 82 687
			-6 96 104 217	4 78 70 945	7 39 43 828
	3,4,19	4,4,6	-5 244 244 545	6 39 53 74	4,4,19
-7 55 54 327	-7 96 110 671	4 136 127 260	4 136 127 260	4,4,25	-6 39 41 151
-6 55 62 668	-5 124 114 158	-8 55 23 967	5 171 155 593	5 55 51 743	-5 55 71 747
-5 88 89 631	4 104 110 958	-7 55 43 627	6 215 193 379	5 88 109 802	6 88 87 880
-4 147 133 210	5 188 196 600	-6 171 185 511	7 78 76 174		
3 88 76 190	6 88 79 810	4 175 174 440	8 39 59 745		
4 117 100 551	7 111 107 204	5 55 65 520			
5 88 73 410	8 78 61 229	6 166 184 987			

$$h_1 + h_2 + h_3 = 0 \quad (1)$$

and if

 $E_{h_1}, E_{h_2}, \text{ and } E_{h_3} \text{ are all large,}$

then the probability of

$$\varphi_{h_1} + \varphi_{h_2} + \varphi_{h_3} = 2\pi n \quad (2)$$

is high. φ_h is the phase of the structure factor E_h . This equation (2) corresponds to the equation

$$S_{h_1} \times S_{h_2} \times S_{h_3} \approx +1 \quad (3)$$

for the centrosymmetric case. S_h is the sign of the structure factor E_h .

It was decided to try to solve the structure using equation (2). As initial phases the following were chosen:

h	k	l	E	φ
1	4	0	2.27	0°
4	6	1	1.70	60°

The choice of parity groups for the initial phases has been discussed by Hauptman & Karle (1956). The choice of 140 and 461 was made since these two sets of indices could be combined by (2) with indices of large values of E . The phase of 461 was chosen equal to 60° to specify the enantiomorph.

Table 5. Comparison between bond lengths in β - and α_1 -bromopicROTOXIN

Standard deviations in both investigations: C-Br 0.015 Å, C-O 0.019-0.025 Å, C-C 0.021-0.027 Å.

Bond type	β -BromopicROTOXIN (this investigation)		α_1 -BromopicROTOXIN [from Craven's (1962) data]
	Br—C	1.99 ₆ Å	1.97 ₈ Å
O—C(sp^3) in 5-membered ring	O(1)—C(6)	1.45 ₂	1.40 ₉
	O(1)—C(8)	1.47 ₂	1.48 ₇
	O(4)—C(2)	1.47 ₀	1.44 ₁
	O(6)—C(3)	1.48 ₈	1.44 ₁
	O(4)—C(14)	1.34 ₇	1.37 ₃
O—C and O=C in 5-membered lactone ring	O(3)=C(14)	1.21 ₁	1.20 ₇
	O(6)—C(15)	1.32 ₃	1.36 ₃
	O(5)=C(15)	1.24 ₁	1.24 ₅
	O(2)—C(12)	1.38 ₂	1.45 ₆
C—O and C—C in 3-membered ring	O(2)—C(13)	1.39 ₉	1.41 ₀
	C(12)—C(13)	1.43 ₀	1.49 ₇
	C(13)—C(14)	1.50 ₄	1.49 ₈
C(sp^2)—C(epoxide)	C(1)—C(13)	1.51 ₄	1.49 ₆
C(sp^3)—C(epoxide)	C(11)—C(12)	1.53 ₉	1.54 ₆
	C(5)—C(15)	1.49 ₂	1.48 ₃
C(sp^3)—C(sp^2)	C(1)—C(2)	1.54 ₀	1.56 ₀
	C(1)—C(6)	1.55 ₁	1.54 ₆
	C(1)—C(7)	1.50 ₃	1.48 ₉
	C(2)—C(3)	1.54 ₁	1.49 ₆
	C(3)—C(4)	1.52 ₁	1.56 ₈
	C(4)—C(5)	1.50 ₇	1.53 ₄
	C(4)—C(8)	1.57 ₆	1.53 ₂
	C(5)—C(6)	1.54 ₈	1.55 ₂
	C(6)—C(11)	1.56 ₇	1.53 ₇
	C(8)—C(9)	1.50 ₆	1.49 ₆
	C(8)—C(10)	1.52 ₅	1.54 ₁
average	1.53 ₅	1.53 ₂	

Forty phases were generated from these first phases, a new phase was included only if it had the same value indicated by more than one relation (2).

These 40 phases were now combined to give 450 phases; a new phase was included if it had a value indicated by one or the same value by several relations. Another 60 phases had indications of different values. These 60 phases were estimated by the weighted mean:

$$\varphi_h = \frac{\sum_i (E_{h_1}^i E_{h_2}^i) \varphi_i}{\sum_i E_{h_1}^i E_{h_2}^i} .$$

φ_i is the phase found by the relation

$$\varphi_i + \varphi_{h_1}^i + \varphi_{h_2}^i = 0 .$$

When the refinement was finished the values of the phases were compared, and the following average deviations were found.

	Average deviation from refined structure
All 510 phases	40°
The first 40 phases	21
The last 60 phases	40

Table 6. Comparison between valency angles in β - and α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin

Standard deviations are given for the β compound.

In the determination of the α_1 compound standard deviations ranging from 1.1° to 1.7° were found.

Angle	β -Bromopicrotoxinin (this investigation)	α_1 -Bromopicrotoxinin [from Craven's (1962) data]
C(6)—O(1)—C(8)	1.2°	107.0°
C(12)—O(2)—C(13)	1.3	61.9
C(2)—O(4)—C(14)	1.3	111.3
C(3)—O(6)—C(15)	1.3	106.0
C(2)—C(1)—C(6)	1.2	114.6
C(2)—C(7)	1.3	112.6
C(2)—C(13)	1.2	102.5
C(6)—C(7)	1.3	114.3
C(6)—C(13)	1.2	99.9
C(7)—C(13)	1.4	111.6
O(4)—C(2)—C(1)	1.1	106.4
O(4)—C(3)	1.2	109.1
C(1)—C(3)	1.2	113.5
O(6)—C(3)—C(2)	1.3	106.1
O(6)—C(4)	1.2	102.1
C(2)—C(4)	1.3	116.3
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	1.2	97.5
C(3)—C(8)	1.3	125.5
C(5)—C(8)	1.3	99.7
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	1.2	99.4
C(4)—C(15)	1.3	102.4
C(6)—C(15)	1.4	117.2
O(1)—C(6)—C(1)	1.2	109.9
O(1)—C(5)	1.3	100.2
O(1)—C(11)	1.3	115.8
C(1)—C(5)	1.2	115.6
C(1)—C(11)	1.3	104.1
C(5)—C(11)	1.3	111.8
O(1)—C(8)—C(4)	1.3	105.4
O(1)—C(9)	1.3	107.7
O(1)—C(10)	1.4	110.8
C(4)—C(9)	1.4	108.9
C(4)—C(10)	1.3	109.2
C(9)—C(10)	1.6	114.5
C(8)—C—Br	1.0	110.4
C(6)—C(11)—C(12)	1.5	99.9
O(2)—C(12)—C(11)	1.6	117.2
O(2)—C(13)	1.3	59.6
C(11)—C(13)	1.6	108.1
O(2)—C(13)—C(1)	1.6	119.7
O(2)—C(12)	1.3	58.5
O(2)—C(14)	1.6	119.0
C(1)—C(12)	1.6	111.3
C(1)—C(14)	1.5	107.4
C(12)—C(14)	1.7	134.3
O(3)=C(14)—O(4)	1.8	121.2
O(3)=C(13)	1.8	129.5
O(4)—C(13)	1.6	109.3
C(5)=C(15)—O(6)	1.9	120.0
C(5)=C(5)	1.8	129.1
O(6)—C(5)	1.4	110.8

A Fourier synthesis was calculated from the 510 phases.

From the Fourier map the position of the bromine atom was found. Light atoms were placed on 21 of the next highest peaks; 9 of these positions were later shown to be wrong. The 21 positions were chosen without chemical considerations to ensure the objectivity of the method. The structure could probably just as well have been solved from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis.

Successive diagonal least-squares and Fourier calculations gave the positions of the 15 carbon atoms and the 6 oxygen atoms and an *R* value (observed reflexions only) of 0.17. The computations described so far were performed on the computer GIER. The Fourier program was a machine order program written by Lauesen (1964). The other computations were carried out using Algol programs written by Danielsen.*

Anisotropic refinement by the program written by Gantzel, Sparks, Long & Trueblood (1967) was performed on the IBM 7090 computer at the NEUCC installation in Copenhagen. This reduced the *R* value to 0.11. In Table 2 the final geometric coordinates are shown, in Table 3 the final anisotropic temperature factors, and in Table 4 the observed and calculated $|F|$ values.

Description and discussion of the structure

The structure determination showed that β -bromopicrotoxinin and the α_1 isomer described by Craven (1962) are epimeric compounds. The difference between their configurations consists in the interchange of a CH_3 group and a CH_2Br group at the asymmetric centre C(8). This result agrees with the conclusions drawn by Carman (1963) from a nuclear magnetic resonance study.

Comparisons between the two isomers are made in Fig. 1 and Tables 5, 6 and 7. The numbers given to the atoms are in accordance with the ones used by Craven (1962); note, however, that C(9) and C(10) are interchanged relative to Carman's notation. It is seen that in β -bromopicrotoxinin the bromine atom is attached to C(10), and C(9) is a methyl carbon, whereas the α_1 isomer has the bromine atom bonded to C(9), and C(10) is the methyl carbon. Fig. 1 shows the absolute configuration of the β -bromopicrotoxinin molecule. This has been assigned by comparison with the α_1 isomer for which the absolute configuration is known, and which must be sterically very closely related to the β isomer as inferred *e.g.* from the way the two compounds are synthesized. The knowledge of the absolute configuration of β -bromopicrotoxinin made it possible to assign the correct space group to the crystals, and $P4_3$ had to be chosen instead of $P4_1$ in order to obtain consistent configurations of the isomers.

* D50, Program system for direct methods; D28, diagonal least-squares program; D45, stepwise minimization of the *R* value. Kemisk Institut, Aarhus Universitet.

Table 7. Comparison between some intramolecular non-bonded distances in β - and α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin

	β -Bromopicrotoxinin (this investigation)	α_1 -Bromopicrotoxinin (Craven, 1962)
Br—C(4)	—	3.30 Å
—C(9)	3.30 Å	—
—C(8)	2.90	2.98
—O(1)	3.24	3.41
C(2)—C(10)	3.25	3.18
C(7)—C(10)	3.56	3.36
—O(1)	2.85	2.86
—O(2)	2.86	2.77
C(15)—C(12)	3.15	3.18
—C(13)	3.03	3.11
—C(14)	3.26	3.34
O(5)—C(12)	3.29	3.29
—C(13)	3.51	3.56
—C(14)	3.66	3.70
—O(3)	4.07	4.29

The crystal structure determinations of both isomers appear to be of approximately the same accuracy as judged from the standard deviations given on bond lengths and valency angles which were calculated on the BONDLA program in the Crystal Structure Calculation System X-ray-63, from the University of Maryland, Computer Science Center.

In Table 5 are registered 27 pairs of equivalent bond lengths found in the two isomers. The difference between two equivalent bonds is in 14 cases less than the standard deviation (σ) of the bond length in question as found in this investigation, in 8 cases less than 2σ and in the remaining 5 cases less than 3σ . All these differences may thus be considered insignificant. It is noticed that two of the largest discrepancies are found in the three-membered rings.

In Table 6, 51 pairs of chemically equivalent valency angles are recorded. In 33 cases the difference between two equivalent valency angles is less than σ (the standard deviation of the corresponding angle as found in this investigation), in 9 cases less than 2σ , in 4 cases less than 3σ , in 2 cases less than 4σ and in the last three cases differences close to 5σ , 6σ and 8σ respectively are seen. These differences may be considered insignificant apart from the last named, in all of which the epimeric centre C(8) is involved, which will be discussed separately. Table 6 shows that rather big deviations from ideal valency angles are found in several cases as a consequence of the strain imposed by the fusion of several rings to form the complex skeleton of the bromopicrotoxinins. The most irregular arrangement of bonds is found at C(13). This is quite natural, since this carbon atom takes part in the formation of three rings, one three-membered and two five-membered. Another atom at which considerable strain is concentrated is C(4), as indicated primarily by large deviations of the three angles C—C(4)—C from 109.5° , but several angles C—C—C(4) are also appreciably affected.

In Table 7 comparison is made between some equivalent non-bonded interatomic distances in the two

epimers. In most cases only small deviations, less than 0.1 Å are found; these are however in a number of cases definitely significant. The different configuration of the two molecules must to some extent influence the surroundings of the atoms C(9), C(10) and Br, and actually deviations of about 0.2 Å between the distances C(7)–C(10) and between the distances Br–O(1)

are found. A similar deviation between the distances O(5)–O(3) indicates that the relative positions of the two carbonyl groups C(15)=O(5) and C(14)=O(3) are slightly different in the two compounds. This may probably be attributed to the packing of the molecules.

The molecular geometries of the main part of the two isomers therefore match very closely. The angular

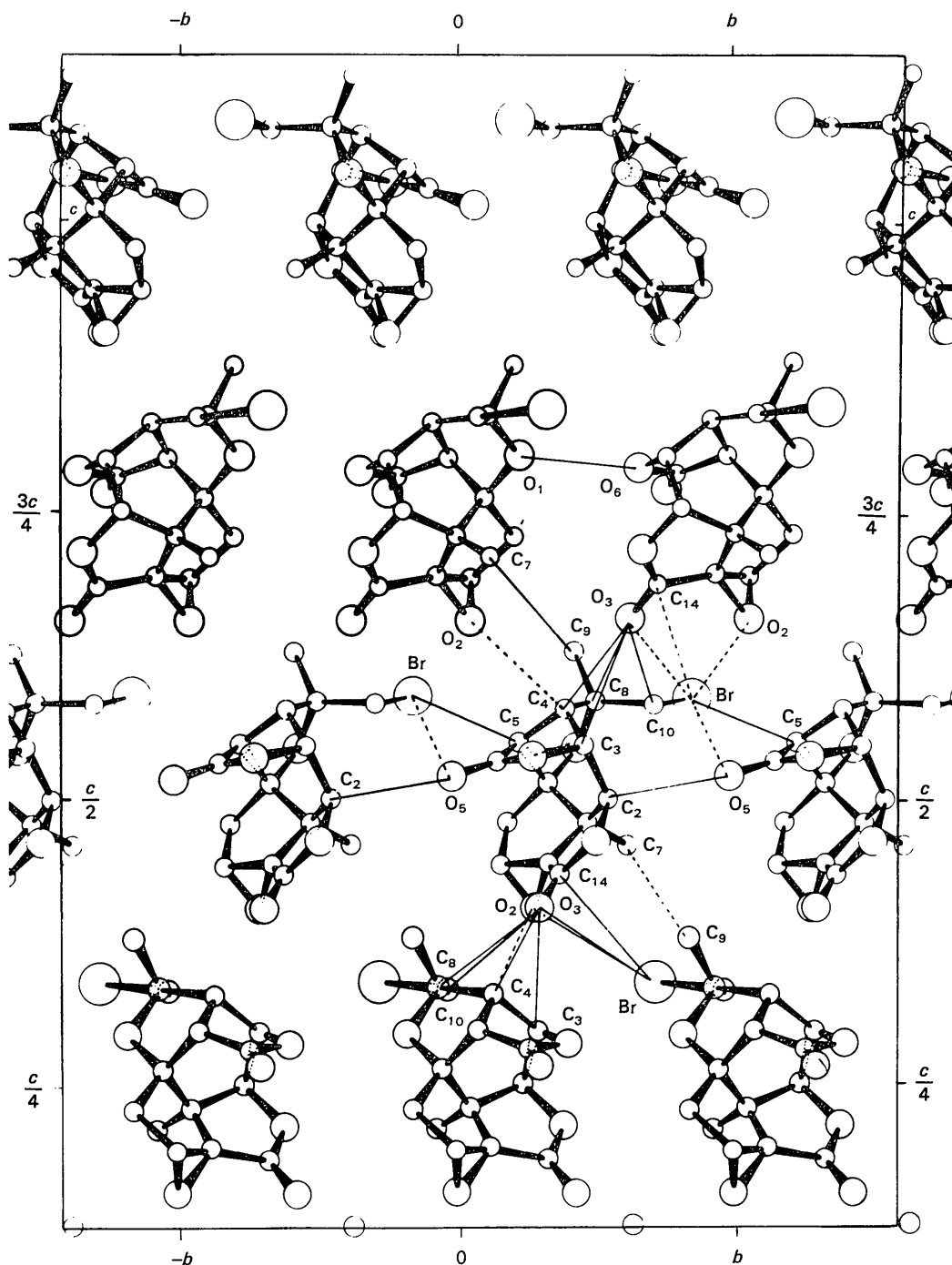


Fig. 2. The structure viewed along the a axis. Full lines and broken lines are used to distinguish between distances from the central molecule to neighbour molecules with common b and c coordinates but placed at different a levels (*cf.* Table 8).

Table 8. Intermolecular distances

The table comprises distances smaller than 3.6 Å involving only carbon and oxygen atoms and distances smaller than 4.0 Å involving the bromine atom.

I	x, y, z		V	$y, \bar{x}+2, z+\frac{1}{2}$	
II	$x-1, y, z$		VI	$y+1, \bar{x}+2, z+\frac{1}{2}$	
III	$x, y+1, z$		VII	$y+1, \bar{x}+1, z+\frac{1}{2}$	
IV	$x-1, y+1, z$		VIII	$y, \bar{x}+1, z+\frac{1}{2}$	
O(1)I	O(6)II	3.28 Å	C(9)I	C(7)VIII	3.58 Å
C(2)I	O(5)III	3.21	BrI	C(5)III	3.90 Å
C(3)I	O(3)VI	3.33	BrI	O(5)IV	3.84
C(4)I	O(3)VI	3.04	BrI	O(2)V	3.87
C(8)I	O(3)VI	3.47	BrI	O(3)V	3.80
C(10)I	O(3)VI	3.25	BrI	C(14)V	3.76
C(4)I	O(2)VII	3.49			

distribution at the epimeric centre, however, is significantly different in the two compounds. It is remarkable that the arrangement in β -bromopicrotoxinin is much more regular. In accordance with this it is evident from molecular models that the steric strain in this compound must be much smaller than in the α_1 isomer. A model of that compound suggests that the angles C(8)–C(9)–Br and C(4)–C(8)–C(9) should be expanded whereas the angle C(9)–C(8)–C(10) should be smaller than in regular tetrahedral arrangements; and significant deviations of these angles from 109.5° in the indicated directions are actually found. From such simple steric considerations it is not possible to explain why two more angles show deviations that are probably significant from 109.5°, *i.e.* in the α_1 isomer C(4)–C(8)–C(10) and in the β isomer C(9)–C(8)–C(10).

Further model considerations show that the conformation adopted by the CH₂Br group in the β isomer is undoubtedly the most favourable, but that this is apparently not the case with the α_1 isomer. In this compound it appears that a conformation with the bromine atom in a *trans* position relative to C(4) might give rise to less angular strain than the conformation found. One may expect that this conformation is present in the crystals of α_2 -bromopicrotoxinin; this is generally considered to be a polymorph of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin, but the structure has not been determined.

The molecular packing is shown in Fig. 2. The roughly spherical molecule is surrounded by 14 neighbouring molecules, 6 at the same *c* level, 4 at each of the adjacent *c* levels. The shortest intermolecular contacts are listed in Table 8. The bromine atom approaches five carbon and oxygen atoms at distances 3.76–3.90 Å. In the crystal structure of the α_1 isomer similar distances were found (3.88–3.99 Å) but in that structure furthermore one very much shorter contact [3.37 Å between Br and O(2)] was observed. Craven suggested that this might possibly be interpreted as a

very weak intermolecular bonding interaction, but the present structure determination does not support this view. No particular short contacts between carbon and oxygen atoms are noticed. One distance [C(4)–O(3), 3.04 Å] is appreciably shorter than the other, but this has no similar short counterpart in the crystal structure of the α_1 isomer. Thus it appears that in both β - and α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin the intermolecular contacts are exclusively of the van der Waals' type.

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