

même chaîne, les contacts correspondent à la somme des rayons de van der Waals (1,2 pour H, 1,4 pour O, 1,5 pour N, 1,54 pour C). Entre les groupements méthoxy de chaînes voisines les distances sont plus grandes ($O \dots H > 2,75 \text{ \AA}$).

Entre les groupements centraux et les $-O-CH_3$ de chaînes voisines, on trouve plusieurs distances correspondant aux contacts de van der Waals, $N(1) \dots H(101)$, $N(11) \dots H(103)$, $N(11) \dots H(101)$.

On peut remarquer une différence entre les deux groupements méthoxy, l'un est tourné vers des groupements $-CH=N-N=CH-$ avec trois distances $H \dots N$ correspondant aux contacts de van der Waals l'autre est dirigé vers des méthoxy de chaînes voisines avec trois distances $H \dots O$ comprises entre 2,75 et 2,9 \AA .

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The Crystal Structure of 1,3-Diphosphorylimidazole

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The crystal structure of calcium 1,3-diphosphorylimidazole, $Ca_{1.5}C_3H_3N_2(PO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, has been determined by X-ray diffraction methods. The crystals are triclinic, space group PT , with $a = 6.90$, $b = 11.30$, $c = 9.92 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 102.44^\circ$, $\beta = 92.31^\circ$, $\gamma = 106.47^\circ$, $Z = 2$. Refinement of the structure was accomplished by difference-Fourier synthesis, differential synthesis, and least-squares techniques. The final R index is 0.055. One of the calcium ions lies at a center of symmetry, and six octahedrally arranged oxygen atoms are coordinated to it. Seven oxygen atoms are coordinated to the other calcium, and these form a slightly distorted pentagonal bipyramid. The plane of the imidazole ring is normal to the a axis, with distances of 3.40 and 3.50 \AA between alternate rings. The average length of the P-N bonds is 1.78 \AA . None of the six phosphoryl oxygen atoms is covalently bonded to an atom other than phosphorus; the average P-O bond distance is 1.49 \AA . The structure contains infinite chains formed by coordinated calcium and phosphoryl groups, and clathrate-like hydrogen-bonded 'cages'. The crystals were twinned along a plane approximately coincident with the calcium-phosphoryl chain.

Introduction

Many of the steps in either photosynthesis or metabolism – the two chemical processes basic to life – involve phosphated intermediates. Because of this, phosphate transfer agents, such as adenosine triphosphate (ATP), are needed. A number of recent investigations involving such agents have indicated the participation of a phosphorylated imidazole moiety.

Reversible phosphoryl transfer to the imidazole nitrogen can take place quite readily (Rathlev & Rosenberg, 1956); thus the imidazole moiety is well suited to a role as a phosphate carrier in enzymes and transport processes. In addition, DPI (1,3-diphosphorylimidazole or diphosphoimidazole) has been shown to

be an effective agent for phosphorylating primary amino groups in aqueous solution (Rathlev & Rosenberg, 1956).

This work was undertaken with the particular goal of providing accurate structural information about the imidazole-phosphate linkage. DPI was regarded as especially well suited to such a study, in view of the expected presence of two symmetric P-N bonds in the molecule (Christensen, 1964).

Only two P-N bonds having nearly 100% single-bond character have been reported in crystal structures, those in *N*-phosphorylcreatine (Herriott & Love, 1967), and sodium phosphoramidate (Hobbs, Corbridge & Raistrick, 1953). The former is a well-known biological 'high-energy' compound (*i.e.* having a high free energy of hydrolysis.) Phosphoimidazole has also been referred to as a 'high-energy' compound by Pullman (1960).

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Experimental

The calcium salt of diphosphorylimidazole (CaDPI) was synthesized by the slow addition of phosphorus oxychloride to an aqueous solution of imidazole at pH 11 and 10°C (Rosenberg, 1964; Beard, 1967). The compound was recrystallized as flattened needles, which twin along (001). Single crystals for intensity measurements were obtained by cleaving specimens along the needle axis, *a*. All measurements were made with Mo *K*α radiation.

Crystal data

Ca_{1.5}C₃H₃N₂(PO₃)₂·6H₂O, *M* = 393.3.
Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$, *a* = 6.90 ± 0.01, *b* = 11.30 ± 0.01, *c* = 9.92 ± 0.01 Å (*λ* = 0.7107 Å), *α* = 102.44 ± 0.04°, *β* = 92.31 ± 0.06°, *γ* = 106.47 ± 0.03°, *V* = 720.3 Å³ at 22°C, *D_m* = 1.81 ± 2, *D_x* = 1.813 g.cm⁻³, *Z* = 2, *μ* = 8.6 cm⁻¹ for Mo *K*α.

Centrosymmetry of the structure was suggested by both the statistical test of Howells, Phillips & Rogers (1950), and that of Karle & Hauptman (1953). The results of these tests, in which about 2000 three-dimensional data were used, are shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1. The asymmetric unit consists of one DPI molecule, one calcium ion, and six water molecules. An additional calcium ion lies at a center of symmetry, which was chosen as the origin of the unit cell.

Table 1. *Karle and Hauptman centrosymmetry test*

	Theoretical		Experimental
	<i>P</i> 1	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	
$\langle E \rangle$	0.89	0.80	0.75
$\langle E^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.74	0.97	0.98

Equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs for levels *Ok*l to *6kl* were taken with integration in the vertical direction.* A binocular microscope at 8× magnification was used to estimate the intensities by visual comparison with a calibrated scale. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. Intra-level film ratios and an empirical correction for spot-size were determined by comparing about 40 intensities on each level, measured with a diffractometer, with those obtained photographically. The diffractometer-film ratio was determined from the same intensities.

After partial refinement, about 350 reflections on levels *7kl* to *10kl* were measured with a diffractometer. Those selected for measurement on these levels included (*a*) all with *θ* less than 30 degrees, (*b*) those with *F*(calc) greater than 6.0 and 30° < *θ* < 40°. In addition, some 300 reflections on the first seven layers were remeasured; these included all reflections for which *F*(calc) was greater than 25.0, and others which were judged to be of poor quality. The four-circle diffractometer

used was equipped with a NaI scintillation detector and pulse height analyzer. The 2*θ*-scan technique was used and the system was calibrated hourly by measurements of the 200 reflection.

The crystal used for the photographically recorded intensities measured 0.08 × 0.14 × 0.90 mm. A second crystal, 0.08 × 0.14 × 0.28 mm, was used for all measurements made with the diffractometer. Zr-filtered molybdenum radiation was used throughout. No extinction effects were observed and, since absorption errors were, at most, 4% in *F*(obs), no absorption correction was made.

There are 4183 unique reflections within the limit of *sin θ/λ* less than 0.70 Å⁻¹; of these, 1993 gave a measurable intensity. In addition, 350 non-zero reflections were observed in the range 0.70 < *sin θ/λ* < 0.90 Å⁻¹.

Determination and refinement of the structure

The sequence of operations performed in the solution and refinement of the structure is given in Table 2. The calcium and phosphorus atoms were located from a sharpened Patterson synthesis, and the heavy-atom method was used to solve the structure. Refinement was accomplished by difference-Fourier synthesis, differential synthesis, and full-matrix least-squares techniques. Computations for the first two methods were performed locally on an IBM 7072 computer using programs written by members of the Crystallography Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh (Shiono, 1962). The Fourier program was modified to accommodate the triclinic space group *P* $\bar{1}$. The atomic scattering factors from the *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) for Ca²⁺ and neutral P, O, N, C and H were used in all computations.

Final refinement* was performed by minimization of the function $\sum_i w_i [F_i(\text{obs}) - GF_i(\text{calc})]^2$. The weight-

ing function, $w = 1/(0.025F(\text{obs}) + 1)$, was derived from a plot of *F*(obs) - *F*(calc) versus *F*(obs) to approximate the observational variance. No unobserved reflections were included. Contributions of the hydrogen atoms, which had been positioned from difference syntheses, were included in the calculation of the structure factors, but the hydrogen parameters were not refined.

An arbitrary upper limit of about 120 atomic parameters per cycle was set for the full matrix least-squares calculations in order to reduce computation time. During the last refinement cycle, a few parameters shifted by as much as 0.6 of their estimated standard deviations. These ratios are misleading, perhaps, since the same set of atoms was never refined in successive cycles. For those instances in which a given atom was refined in two successive cycles, the shift/error ratios

* The direction of integration is along the *x* film coordinate according to Buerger's notation: M.J. Buerger, *X-Ray Crystallography* (1942).

* These calculations were performed on the IBM 7094 computer at the U.S. Army Missile Support Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, using the *X-ray 63 Program System for X-ray Crystallography* (Stewart, 1964).

Table 2. Steps in the structure refinement

Method*	Number of atoms refined	R(%)†	Comments
PS	—	45	Ca, P atoms located
DFS	4, 15, 17	20.0	3 cycles performed; trial structure completed
DFS	21	10.3	4 cycles performed; end of isotropic thermal parameter refinement
—	—	8.9	350 reflections on $7kl-10kl$ added
DS	21	7.6	Beginning of anisotropic thermal parameter refinement
DFS	—	7.3	12 hydrogen atoms located (only F 's having $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.5$ used)
DS	21	6.7	2 cycles
DFS	—	6.7	3 hydrogen atoms located
DS	21	6.7	End of DS refinement
—	—	6.2	300 reflections measured
LS	4	5.9	Ca, P atoms refined
LS	13	5.7	DPI molecule refined
LS	6	5.6	Water oxygens refined
LS	14	5.5	Ca atoms, all oxygens refined
LS	13	5.5	DPI molecule refined

* PS=sharpened Patterson synthesis, DFS=difference Fourier synthesis, DS=differential synthesis. LS=full matrix least-squares.

† At end of operation described.

were all less than 0.1 in the latter cycle. Convergence is quite fast using the full-matrix technique, and it has generally been observed in this laboratory that the shift/error ratio for a parameter decreases by about a factor of five when it is varied in successive cycles.

The atomic coordinates, the thermal parameters, and their standard deviations are listed in Tables 3 and 4. These parameters give a conventional R index of 0.055 for 2343 independent observed reflections. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 5. The standard deviations were computed from the least-squares matrix. The standard deviations in the coordinates correspond to positional uncertainties of about 0.002 Å for the calcium and phosphorus

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and standard deviations

	x	y	z
Ca(1)	0.0000 (0)	0.0000 (0)	0.0000 (0)
Ca(2)	0.7219 (1)	0.4332 (1)	0.0339 (1)
P(1)	0.1938 (2)	0.3486 (1)	0.1183 (1)
P(3)	0.1220 (2)	0.2907 (1)	0.6585 (1)
N(1)	0.2091 (7)	0.3860 (4)	0.3018 (4)
N(3)	0.1840 (7)	0.3625 (4)	0.5151 (5)
C(2)	0.1671 (8)	0.3012 (5)	0.3810 (6)
C(4)	0.2421 (10)	0.4904 (6)	0.5218 (7)
C(5)	0.2567 (10)	0.5058 (6)	0.3898 (7)
O(11)	0.1616 (6)	0.2089 (4)	0.0887 (4)
O(12)	0.0284 (5)	0.3967 (4)	0.0737 (4)
O(13)	0.3934 (5)	0.4264 (3)	0.0880 (4)
O(31)	0.1710 (7)	0.4037 (4)	0.7747 (4)
O(32)	-0.1001 (6)	0.2202 (4)	0.6208 (4)
O(33)	0.2536 (6)	0.2039 (4)	0.6547 (5)
W(1)	0.1690 (8)	0.0127 (5)	0.7996 (5)
W(2)	0.7241 (9)	0.0406 (6)	0.8943 (7)
W(3)	0.6345 (6)	0.2772 (4)	0.8147 (4)
W(4)	0.6069 (7)	0.2382 (5)	0.1206 (6)
W(5)	0.2849 (8)	0.0385 (4)	0.4123 (5)
W(6)	0.6707 (7)	0.1621 (5)	0.3664 (5)
H(2)*	0.124	0.200	0.345
H(4)	0.270	0.567	0.615
H(5)	0.291	0.594	0.358
H(11)	0.185	0.060	0.750
H(12)	0.785	0.045	0.235
H(21)	0.680	0.040	0.800
H(22)	0.660	0.080	0.940
H(31)	0.745	0.270	0.775
H(32)	0.525	0.220	0.760
H(41)	0.625	0.220	0.195
H(42)	0.480	0.210	0.095
H(51)	0.770	0.050	0.580
H(52)	0.215	0.085	0.480
H(61)	0.740	0.210	0.440
H(62)	0.550	0.140	0.390

* Hydrogen atoms in water molecules are numbered with two digits, the first corresponds to the parent oxygen; H(2), H(4), and H(5) are attached to C(2), C(4), and C(5). Isotropic temperature factors of 3.5 Å² were assumed for all hydrogen atoms.

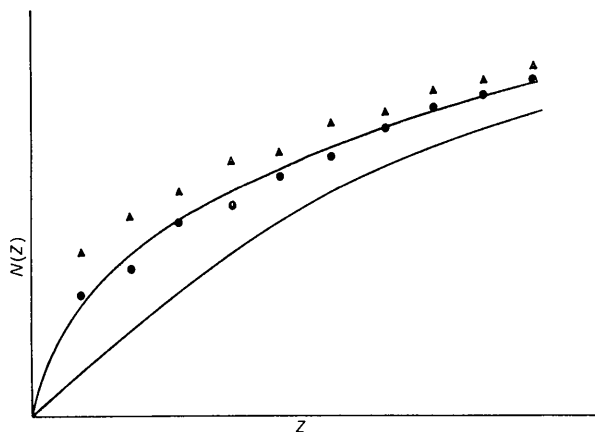


Fig. 1. Howells, Phillips & Rogers (1950) statistical test. Experimental points are shown as: triangles for hkl reflections, filled circles for Ok_l reflections. The upper solid line shows the expected distribution for centric, and the lower for acentric, structures.

atoms, about 0.005 Å for the nitrogen and oxygen atoms, and about 0.007 Å for the carbon atoms.

A final difference synthesis was computed after the least-squares refinement, with the hydrogen atom contributions omitted from the calculated structure factors. All observed structure factors were included. All fifteen hydrogen positions (as shown in Table 3) were within one-half grid point of $\rho(\text{obs}) - \rho(\text{calc})$ peaks in the 0.32–0.59 e.Å⁻³ range. The map showed about twelve spurious peaks with heights of 0.30–0.36 e.Å⁻³ and approximately the same number of depressions with similar magnitudes. In addition to these, the region near Ca(2) and P(1) contained a fair amount of noise; none of these $\Delta\rho$ values exceeded 0.5 e.Å⁻³, however.

Discussion

The imidazole ring

The bond distances and angles involving the imidazole ring and its attached phosphoryl groups are shown in Fig. 2. The chemically equivalent bonds and angles in the imidazole ring of DPI differ by no more than 1.6 standard deviations.

The crystal structure of imidazole, C₃H₄N₂, has been determined by Martinez-Carrera (1966) using –150°C data; these results are given for comparison in Table 6. The imidazole bonds show some significant differences from DPI. In particular, the N(3)–C(2) distance is shorter in imidazole where an increase in π bonding is expected because N(3) carries no hydrogen atom.

The plane of the imidazole ring

Least-squares plane calculations show that the imidazole ring of DPI is planar, within experimental error. Displacements of the five ring atoms are given in Table 7; the root mean square deviation is 0.004 Å.

The displacements of the phosphorus and oxygen atoms from the plane of the ring are given in the same Table. O(11) and O(31) lie much nearer the plane than the other four oxygen atoms; it will be noted that these two atoms are the only ones which coordinate to single calcium ions (Figs. 3 and 6).

P(1) and P(3) are displaced from the plane by 0.08 and 0.15 Å, respectively. These deviations are surprisingly large, since, in view of the high degree of π bonding in the imidazole ring, all substituents should lie in the plane of the ring. The environment of each

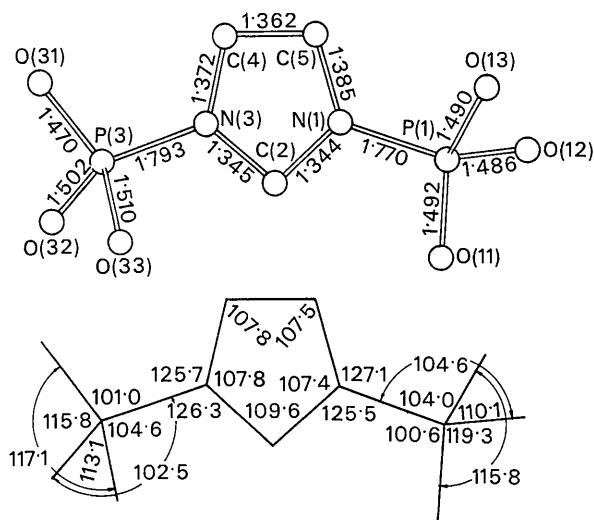


Fig. 2. Bond distances and angles in the diphosphoimidazole molecule. Distances are in Å and angles in degrees. Standard deviations, in Å for the bonds are: P–N, 0.006; P–O, 0.005; N–C, 0.008; and C–C, 0.009. Standard deviations for the angles are: O–P–O and N–P–O, 0.3°; P–N–C, 0.4°; N–C–N, C–N–C and N–C–C, 0.5°.

Table 4. Anisotropic thermal parameters and standard deviations

The temperature factor expression is:

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

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Ca(1)	1.83 (5)	1.34 (5)	1.82 (6)	0.29 (4)	0.26 (4)	0.34 (4)
Ca(2)	0.61 (2)	1.17 (3)	1.23 (3)	0.32 (2)	0.11 (2)	0.32 (2)
P(1)	0.82 (4)	1.33 (4)	1.36 (4)	0.37 (3)	0.22 (3)	0.43 (3)
P(3)	1.43 (4)	1.65 (4)	1.23 (5)	0.41 (3)	0.21 (3)	0.33 (3)
N(1)	1.96 (16)	1.73 (15)	1.46 (17)	0.61 (12)	0.31 (13)	0.54 (12)
N(3)	2.14 (18)	1.64 (15)	1.81 (18)	0.36 (13)	0.42 (14)	0.74 (13)
C(2)	2.13 (20)	2.34 (21)	1.64 (21)	0.71 (16)	0.64 (16)	0.95 (16)
C(4)	4.82 (34)	1.73 (20)	2.58 (28)	0.81 (20)	0.64 (23)	0.61 (18)
C(5)	4.66 (33)	2.12 (22)	1.98 (24)	0.75 (21)	0.63 (22)	0.53 (18)
O(11)	2.69 (16)	1.46 (13)	2.13 (17)	0.46 (11)	0.22 (13)	0.27 (11)
O(12)	1.27 (13)	2.84 (16)	1.98 (16)	1.14 (12)	0.24 (11)	0.83 (12)
O(13)	0.87 (12)	2.21 (14)	1.83 (15)	0.54 (10)	0.58 (10)	0.87 (11)
O(31)	2.79 (17)	2.46 (17)	1.74 (16)	0.49 (13)	0.14 (13)	–0.08 (12)
O(32)	1.82 (14)	2.23 (16)	2.41 (18)	0.43 (12)	0.12 (12)	0.43 (12)
O(33)	2.70 (17)	2.40 (16)	2.51 (18)	1.14 (14)	0.25 (14)	0.79 (13)
W(1)	4.70 (25)	3.24 (21)	3.35 (24)	1.92 (18)	2.16 (19)	1.80 (17)
W(2)	4.43 (27)	4.55 (28)	5.32 (32)	1.87 (22)	–1.11 (24)	1.21 (23)
W(3)	1.65 (15)	2.89 (17)	1.99 (17)	0.53 (12)	0.14 (12)	0.04 (13)
W(4)	2.22 (18)	3.87 (22)	5.67 (30)	0.81 (16)	0.61 (18)	3.03 (21)
W(5)	4.17 (24)	2.86 (20)	3.26 (23)	0.64 (17)	1.23 (18)	0.77 (16)
W(6)	3.07 (21)	4.53 (25)	2.45 (21)	0.61 (18)	0.10 (16)	0.72 (17)

phosphoryl group, as shown in Fig. 3, is symmetric across the plane of the imidazole ring, except for *W*(4). In view of this, the displacements of the phosphorus atoms are even more surprising.

The P-N bonds

This structure analysis is one of the first to report a P-N bond where nitrogen is a member of an aro-

matic group. Goldstein & Ladell (1967) have reported several triazole phosphate structures with similar bonding. In such cases the P-N bond is expected to have a high degree of single-bond character. The P-N single-bond length predicted by the Schomaker-Stevenson formula is 1.786 Å, using the expression given by Pauling (1960). The average length of these two bonds, 1.782 Å, seems compatible with this prediction.

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors

The structure factors are shown in groups of constant *h*. The figures in each column give *k*, *l*, *F*(obs) × 10, and *F*(calc) × 10.

*** H=0 ***		7 5 254 241		-8 7 124 118		0 9 421 413		13 -6 160 171		-4 -4 267 -250		5 3 128 -145		3 4 44 449		1 -4 206 -186						
0	1 415	393	7	8	153	-111	-8	5	264	267	1	-2	177	464	1	-2	433	-262				
0	2 405	398	-8	-14	150	177	-8	7	184	-167	-7	104	-134	0	275	284	-5	248	108			
0	3 402	389	-8	-13	153	109	-8	-1	197	164	13	4	131	-127	-6	173	192	5	323	306		
0	4 308	-907	-8	-5	102	112	-8	-2	614	635	15	-7	18	-136	-6	673	161	-8	154	-194		
0	5 110	112	-8	-7	151	169	-8	1	751	713	14	0	177	127	-4	376	317	0	-6	479	431	
0	6 298	-281	-8	-6	181	207	-7	-10	170	-162	1	2	142	-130	15	-5	158	103	-4	10	154	158
1	14 191	386	-5	3	103	108	-7	5	101	105	1	3	69	-84	15	-4	117	147	-8	318	374	15
1	15 196	386	-4	115	117	-7	-4	173	-184	1	4	368	301	15	-3	134	-116	-10	129	135	6	0
1	16 191	386	-4	115	117	-7	-4	173	-184	1	4	368	301	15	-3	134	-116	-10	129	135	6	0
1	17 142	119	-8	-2	358	-372	-7	-2	135	-143	1	9	172	-187	1	8	192	-163	15	-2	158	136
1	18 119	312	-8	-234	-239	-7	-1	314	-304	2	-5	419	-378	-3	-4	673	569	6	4	129	122	
1	19 116	109	-7	1 498	77	-7	1	153	183	2	-4	154	161	-3	-3	476	452	6	5	306	301	
1	20 208	189	-8	2 170	193	-7	2	146	135	2	-3	357	375	-25	-2	444	460	-3	3	362	376	
1	21 156	-172	-8	3 230	-224	-7	3	303	320	2	-2	722	-697	-15	-1	168	114	-3	-1	308	-312	
1	22 520	539	-8	6 71	11	-7	6	98	-212	1	-1	108	122	15	0	158	162	-3	0	158	162	
1	23 148	190	-8	5 140	-131	-7	5	111	111	2	0	441	455	-15	5	115	110	-3	1	288	285	
1	24 572	571	-8	6 64	-63	-7	6	273	271	2	1	137	161	-15	6	151	160	-3	2	300	270	
1	25 681	656	-8	10 217	198	-7	8	144	136	2	2	176	183	-8	12	131	131	-3	3	475	474	
1	26 173	-155	-8	-14	116	-132	-7	9	314	317	2	3	376	-374	-14	8	106	-119	-3	4	375	343
1	27 184	-148	-8	-13	94	-105	-7	10	207	221	2	4	91	-87	-13	0	55	118	-3	5	275	270
1	28 693	-677	-8	-10	186	185	-7	-11	182	179	2	5	86	76	-13	0	55	118	-3	5	275	270
1	29 311	-606	-8	-9	79	37	-7	-12	167	193	2	6	119	135	-13	2	242	244	-3	6	259	-245
1	30 384	-369	-8	-14	100	-115	-6	-10	227	113	2	10	425	448	-11	6	162	167	-3	7	272	269
1	31 572	77	-8	-5	176	-190	-6	-8	213	216	2	8	340	321	-13	8	157	155	-3	8	234	-221
1	32 233	237	-8	-2	131	127	-6	-6	100	121	2	9	137	154	-13	10	152	172	-3	9	173	-177
1	33 93	94	-8	0	112	97	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	34 122	123	-8	0	112	97	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	35 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	36 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
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1	38 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	39 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	40 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	41 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	42 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	43 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	44 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	45 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	46 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	47 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	48 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	49 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	50 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	51 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	52 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	53 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
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1	58 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
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1	63 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
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1	66 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
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1	68 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	69 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	70 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	71 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	72 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	73 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136	-12	11	123	122	-3	10	234	-221
1	74 103	112	-8	1	129	236	-6	1	392	320	2	10	148	136								

Table 5 (cont.)

-16	6	144	134	-4	9	225	-224	7	-10	135	-129	-7	12	101	127	3	-8	143	146	-10	-5	129	139	2	-5	201	206	-4	3	116	-139	-1	-10	230	217
-16	8	150	126	-4	9	124	-116	7	-5	215	-197	-7	13	173	125	3	-8	180	146	-10	-4	136	133	2	-4	148	152	2	-2	148	-163	-1	-10	226	214
-15	3	121	99	-4	10	117	-105	7	-2	208	-207	-6	-11	113	-113	3	-2	267	256	-10	-3	110	110	2	-3	76	81	-4	5	140	-146	-1	-8	137	12
-15	3	122	82	-4	11	122	-82	7	-1	219	-198	-6	-12	118	-118	3	-2	274	262	-10	-3	116	116	2	-3	81	86	-4	5	140	-146	-1	-8	137	12
-15	5	123	-101	-4	13	110	81	7	1	274	-250	-6	-7	158	163	3	0	317	307	-10	0	199	196	2	-1	140	141	-3	-7	259	-258	-1	-1	151	15
-15	3	124	-128	-3	7	219	-218	7	2	219	-112	-6	-6	317	301	3	1	287	273	-10	1	197	193	2	0	202	154	-3	-5	122	-116	-1	-1	175	-17
-14	1	229	-124	-3	7	219	-112	7	2	219	-112	-6	-6	317	301	3	1	287	273	-10	1	197	193	2	0	202	154	-3	-5	122	-116	-1	-1	175	-17
-14	2	178	167	-3	-3	147	-138	7	5	143	134	-6	-1	87	86	6	1	178	179	-10	3	155	152	2	5	140	-205	-3	3	146	151	-1	-4	103	-12
-14	3	169	167	-3	-3	147	-138	7	5	143	134	-6	-1	87	86	6	1	178	179	-10	3	155	152	2	5	140	-205	-3	3	146	151	-1	-4	103	-12
-14	7	172	153	-3	0	278	-278	7	6	195	159	-6	0	281	273	7	1	111	116	-10	5	138	140	2	1	131	-121	-4	4	136	133	0	-10	148	-16
-14	8	115	104	-3	2	268	268	7	6	195	159	-6	0	281	273	7	1	111	116	-10	5	138	140	2	1	131	-121	-4	4	136	133	0	-10	148	-16
-14	9	129	125	-3	3	64	-64	8	2	126	102	-6	3	108	107	8	1	131	132	-10	9	131	132	3	-10	132	-132	-2	0	227	241	0	-7	148	16
-14	10	133	104	-3	5	109	109	8	6	124	220	-6	4	105	431	4	-10	161	203	-9	2	129	-118	3	-3	108	-118	-3	8	83	93	0	-7	148	16
-13	4	136	119	-3	6	280	-282	8	-5	120	170	-6	5	148	147	4	-6	217	210	-9	3	156	-156	3	0	129	-124	-3	9	161	137	0	5	135	13
-13	5	129	115	-3	8	199	-195	8	-4	182	165	-6	8	106	106	8	-6	217	210	-9	3	156	-156	3	0	129	-124	-3	9	161	137	0	5	135	13
-13	-2	149	149	-3	10	268	268	8	-3	145	145	-6	4	167	169	4	-6	207	200	-9	5	170	-181	3	5	223	226	-2	-7	233	217	-1	-9	173	14
-13	-1	188	188	-3	11	241	251	8	1	191	191	-5	-11	204	196	4	-4	136	170	-9	9	106	92	3	6	127	128	-2	-6	220	209	-1	-8	264	261
-13	3	128	-120	-3	13	111	100	8	7	135	131	-5	-10	141	150	4	-3	157	136	-9	8	157	-156	3	7	123	130	-2	-5	342	363	1	-7	245	21
-13	9	162	-150	-2	-7	166	-159	9	-10	148	-159	-5	-5	114	114	4	0	121	-123	-8	-7	110	-106	3	8	153	160	-2	-2	3	102	1	-6	129	137
-12	-7	90	-81	-2	-6	222	228	9	-4	165	147	-5	-8	125	121	4	-1	149	-147	-8	-4	135	124	4	-8	135	-118	-2	1	278	277	1	-5	158	146
-12	-2	106	-99	-2	-4	115	100	9	1	140	130	-5	-4	152	-145	4	1	110	-105	-8	-2	203	209	4	-6	217	206	-2	6	151	-141	-1	-2	108	103
-12	-1	162	-153	-2	-3	286	260	9	2	120	118	-5	-3	91	-102	4	9	117	-105	-8	-1	295	297	4	-5	219	215	-2	8	151	-187	-1	-1	178	182
-12	1	131	125	-2	3	184	-184	10	-1	167	167	-5	-2	158	158	4	-4	157	158	-8	1	176	-176	7	-5	158	-158	-1	3	126	-129	2	3	91	-100
-12	3	299	273	-2	-1	566	576	9	6	162	171	-5	1	68	-78	5	-10	207	-202	-8	2	90	103	4	-3	209	199	-1	-3	117	-305	2	-6	274	-246
-12	5	174	174	-2	1	123	-127	9	9	126	129	-5	2	315	-344	5	-8	136	-137	-8	3	159	157	4	-1	96	97	-1	0	97	-97	-1	0	97	-97
-12	6	151	147	-2	2	212	209	10	-11	152	-155	-5	3	58	-68	5	-10	125	-128	-8	6	308	313	4	0	138	-127	-1	4	138	-127	1	5	203	-188
-12	9	142	123	-2	4	132	-135	10	-10	148	-156	-5	4	124	-130	5	-4	120	-114	-8	5	125	112	4	-1	128	136	-1	10	141	146	3	-6	278	261
-12	10	178	82	-2	5	121	114	10	-8	140	137	-5	5	259	-265	5	-8	185	-188	-6	6	153	155	4	3	287	288	-2	-5	246	247	3	-4	188	189
-12	11	151	153	-2	6	141	156	10	-5	133	134	-5	7	73	-73	5	-4	146	-149	-8	7	140	155	4	3	286	275	-2	-4	245	226	3	-4	188	189
-12	12	151	142	-2	8	247	-250	10	-2	186	185	-5	8	162	-132	5	3	283	272	-7	-8	133	127	4	4	112	126	-4	1	217	214	3	-3	236	237
-12	13	126	126	-2	11	123	126	10	-10	123	126	-5	11	123	126	6	1	179	-172	-7	-8	107	107	5	-4	112	111	-1	1	175	168	9	-7	176	169
-11	-8	183	172	-2	13	112	-95	10	1	82	80	-5	11	80	-69	5	9	143	149	-7	-8	133	127	4	7	107	-80	-2	2	99	111	3	-2	122	122
-11	-7	136	136	-1	-6	78	-77	11	-2	138	-112	-5	-12	144	-144	5	10	114	115	-7	-5	274	260	5	-9	93	93	3	3	122	111	3	-3	155	141
-11	-5	124	124	-1	-5	164	-164	11	-1	164	-164	-5	-14	144	-144	6	-10	141	140	-7	-2	136	-117	5	-9	139	-115	-1	15	160	109	10	-10	109	109
-11	-2	209	198	-1	-4	103	109	12	-6	189	-142	-5	-15	144	-144	6	-10	141	140	-7	-2	136	-117	5	-9	139	-115	-1	15	160	109	10	-10	109	109
-11	-1	126	105	-1	-3	150	194	12	-2	145	-122	-4	-9	244	-233	6	-8	287	273	-7	-1	73	-73	7	-5	157	-160	1	0	54	-110	4	-4	149	-165
-11	1	137	137	-1	-1	137	137	12	-1	137	137	-4	-9	146	-146	6	-8	149	-146	-7	7	73	-73	7	-5	157	-160	1	0	54	-110	4	-4	149	-165
-11	1	375	348	-1	-1	05	-62	12	0	190	189	-4	-4	230	-210	6	-6	133	119	-7	4	152	-154	6	-6	161	-143	1	2	100	-120	4	0	150	107
-11	2	122	122	-1	-2	465	-465	12	0	917	-917	-4	-10	137	-137	6	-6	145	-145	-8	1	132	-129	6	-6	161	-143	1	2	100	-120	4	0	150	107
-11	3	111	103	-1	1	57	-90	13	2	159	-153	-4	-1	203	-212	6	-4	167	175	-7	7	178	-192	6	-2	248	265	-2	-2	144	131	5	-3	136	146
-11	5	138	-129	-1	2	367	-352	14	2	178	152	-4	0	156	-179	6	-2	294	266	-6	-7	157	-151	6	-1	210	215	2	-1	160	166	5	-2	249	266
-11	11	106	-111	-1	2	116	-111	15	-10	141	128	-4	0	156	-179	6	-2	294	266	-6	-7	157	-151	6	-1	210	215	2	-1	160	166	5	-2	249	266
-10	-10	136	111	-1	6	154	165	-1	6	154	165	-4	2	233	224	6	1	139	115	-6	-4	314	-327	6	2	115	109	2	2	169	166	5	-1	139	120
-10	-5	126	-111	-1	7	165	171	-1	7	165	171	-4	4	450	484	6	1	179	-177	-6	-2	112	-6	7	169	156	2	2	164	156	6	-2	134	137	
-10	1	135	135	0	8	135	-135	-1	8	135	-135	-4	4	450	484	6	1	179	-177	-6	-2	112	-6	7	169	156	2	2	164	156	6	-2	134	137	
-10	-2	143	147	-1	1	95	99	-17	-1	125	110	-4	6	90	94	7	-8	254	-242	-6	1	141	138	7	-13	146	162	3	-10	169	168	6	-2	105	-127
-10	-1	181	-162	-1	12	162	-162	-17	-1	125	110	-4	6	90	94	7	-8	254	-242	-6	1	141	138	7	-13	146	162	3	-10	169	168	6	-2	105	-127
-10	1	203	-192	-1	15	158	161	-16	5	132	135	-4	7	78	-																				

gen atoms, there can be no π character in the P–N bond. Consequently we may take 1.77 ± 0.02 Å as the value of the P–N single-bond length.' Herriott (1967) has recently reported the crystal structure of *N*-phosphoryl creatine, where he finds a P–N distance of 1.735 ± 0.004 Å.

P–N bonds having substantially greater double-bond character have been reported and discussed by Mighelsen, Olthof & Vos (1965) in studies of metaphosphimates and phosphonitrilics. Average P–N distances in these compounds are approximately 1.67 and 1.57 Å, respectively.

The difference between the two P–N distances in DPI is 0.023 Å, the e.s.d. in the P–N bond, 0.006 Å. According to the usual criterion, this difference is significant at the 0.01 level. It may be worth noting that the phosphoryl group associated with the shorter P–N bond has a very Ca^{2+} -rich environment.

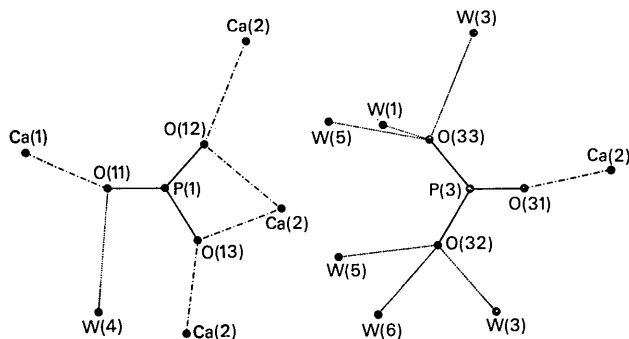


Fig. 3. Phosphoryl group environments. Projections showing the arrangement of the nearest neighbors for each phosphoryl group.

The P–O bonds

The bond distances and angles involving the phosphorus atoms are shown in Fig. 2. None of the six oxygen atoms is covalently bonded to an atom other than phosphorus. (These oxygen atoms will subsequently be referred to as covalently unshared.)

At least eighteen other P–O bonds of this type have been reported to date in precise determinations of structures containing phosphate groups. All of these P–O bond distances have been listed in Table 8. Kraut & Jensen (1963) have reviewed the results of structures 4, 5, 6 in Table 8. The current tabulation of 24 distances averages 1.494 Å, with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.016 Å. The average P–O distance in DPI is 1.492 Å.

Some comment regarding the relation of the individual P–O distances in DPI to the respective oxygen environments may be justified. In the P(1) group, P–O deviations from the average of 1.492 Å are 0.0, 0.3, and 1.0 times the e.s.d. (0.006 Å) in the P–O bond length. The environments of these oxygen atoms are similar (Fig. 3). Analogous deviations in the P(3) group are 1.6, 3.0 and 3.7 times the P–O e.s.d. The oxygen atoms with the two longest bonds, 1.502 and 1.510 Å, each accept 3 hydrogen bonds; the one with the short bond, 1.470 Å, coordinates to single Ca^{2+} . These relations may be in part fortuitous; however, there is apparently a relation between the P–O bond length and the nature of the interactions between oxygen and its environment.

O–P–O and N–P–O angles

The average O–P–O angle in each phosphoryl group is 115° . The angles in the P(3) group deviate from this average by 1° , -2° , and 2° . There is more variation in the P(1) group, which has bidentate coordination to $\text{Ca}(2)$. Here the deviations are 1° , -5° , and 4° .

Table 6. Comparison of the DPI imidazole ring and the imidazole molecule

Imidazole results from Martinez-Carrera (1966).
Standard deviations are in parentheses.

	Distances in Å		Angles in degrees	
	DPI	Imidazole*	DPI	Imidazole
N(1)–C(2)	1.344 (8)	1.349 (5)	C(5)–N(1)–C(2)	107.4 (5)
N(3)–C(2)	1.345 (7)	1.326 (5)	C(2)–N(3)–C(4)	107.8 (5)
N(1)–C(5)	1.385 (7)	1.369 (5)	N(3)–C(4)–C(5)	107.8 (5)
N(3)–C(4)	1.372 (8)	1.378 (5)	C(4)–C(5)–N(1)	107.5 (5)
C(4)–C(5)	1.362 (9)	1.358 (5)	N(1)–C(2)–N(3)	109.6 (5)

* Refinement by differential synthesis with e.s.d. calculated by Cruickshank's method. $R=11.2\%$.

Table 7. Least-squares plane displacements

Equation of the plane: $0.996X - 0.271Y + 0.046Z - 0.395 = 0$, where X , Y , Z are in Å and refer to the triclinic axes. The last term is the plane-to-origin distance in Å.

Atoms determining the plane	Displacement (Å)	Displacements of other atoms (Å)	
N(1)	0.002	P(1)	0.08
C(2)	-0.005	O(11)	-0.12
N(3)	0.006	O(12)	1.38
C(4)	-0.005	O(13)	-1.04
C(5)	0.002	P(3)	0.15
		O(31)	0.10
		O(32)	1.47
		O(33)	-1.02

Table 8. Phosphorus-oxygen distances where no other atom is covalently bonded to the oxygen

Environment of Oxygen	Reference	P-O	Average
2 Ca	2	1.472 Å	1.490 Å
	2	1.475	
	5	1.486	
	1	1.486	
	1	1.490	
	2	1.494	
	2	1.505	
	5	1.514	
	5	1.474	
3 H	3	1.495	1.500
	1	1.502	
	1	1.510	
	9	1.517	
	7	1.477	
2 H	7	1.486	1.495
	4	1.493	
	4	1.503	
	3	1.514	
	1	1.470	
1 Ca	1	1.492	1.513
1 Ca, 1 H	1	1.492	
2 Na, 1 H	9	1.504	
8	1.522		
2 Na, 2 H	9	1.507	1.494 (all)
1 H	6	1.469	

(r.m.s. deviation for all the above, 0.016 Å) 1.494 (all)

1. Diphosphoimidazole, this work.
2. Ca 1-naphthylphosphate trihydrate (Li & Caughlan, 1965).
3. Adenosine 5'-phosphate (Kraut & Jensen, 1963).
4. 2-Aminoethanol phosphate (Kraut, 1961).
5. Ca thymidylate (Trueblood, *et al.* 1961).
6. Dibenzylphosphoric acid (Dunitz & Rollett, 1956).
7. Adenosine 3'-phosphate (Sundaralingam, 1966).
8. Sodium phosphoramidate (Cruickshank, 1964a).
9. N-Phosphorylcreatine (Herriott, 1967).

Enlargement of the O-P-O angle relative to RO-P-O and RO-P-OR angles has been observed in several phosphate structures, where O-P-O angles of 113° to 117° are reported. When the group includes three covalently unshared oxygen atoms, this leads to a flattening of the PO₃ pyramid, as seen in each of the six groups listed in Table 9. In DPI, all six N-P-O angles are within 2° of the average value, 103°. The smallest angle in each phosphoryl group is 101° and involves the singly coordinated oxygen atom, the one which lies in the plane of the imidazole ring.

Table 9 shows a comparison of the N-PO₃ geometry in DPI with other phosphate groups in which there is one covalently shared atom and three covalently unshared oxygen atoms. It appears that the degree of flattening, as manifested by comparison of the N-P-O or RO-P-O angles *versus* the O-P-O angles, may be slightly greater in the N-PO₃ than in the RO-PO₃ groups.

Calcium coordination

There are two crystallographically independent calcium ions in the structure. One, Ca(1), lies at a center of symmetry and coordinates to six oxygen atoms which form a slightly distorted octahedron. Two of the three independent oxygen atoms belong to water molecules; these lie 2.34 and 2.36 Å from the calcium. The third oxygen belongs to a phosphoryl group, and its distance is 2.26 Å. The average of the three is 2.32 Å. The three unique obtuse O-Ca-O angles in this group are 90.2°, 91.0°, and 93.0°, subtended by W(1)-W(2), O(11)-W(1), and O(11)-W(2), respectively.

The second calcium atom, Ca(2), has sevenfold coordination, with the oxygen atoms forming a slightly

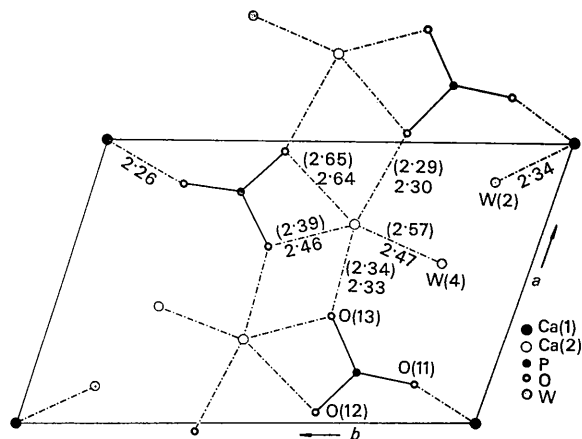


Fig. 4. The calcium-phosphorus-oxygen chain. Calcium coordination to atoms lying near $z=0$. Calcium-oxygen distances for CaDPI are shown together with (in parentheses) similar distances in calcium thymidylate (Trueblood *et al.*, 1961).

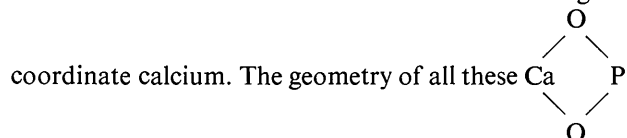
Table 9. Average distances and angles in tetrahedra about phosphorus atoms in which 1 atom (N or RO) is covalently shared and 3 are not

	Compound	Reference	N-O	RO-O	O-O	N-P-O	RO-P-O	O-P-O
N-PO ₃	DPI	1	2.57 Å	—	2.52 Å	103°	—	115°
	N-Phosphorylcreatine	2	2.57	—	2.53	105°	—	114°
	Sodium phosphoramidate	3	2.60	—	2.57	104°	—	114°
	Calcium thymidylate	4	—	2.45 Å	2.49	—	106°	113°
RO-PO ₃	β -Ca ₂ P ₂ O ₇	5	—	2.45	2.53	—	105°	113°
	Na ₄ P ₂ O ₇ · 10H ₂ O	6	—	2.49	2.53	—	105°	113°

1. This work
2. Herriott (1967)
3. Cruickshank (1964a)
4. Trueblood *et al.* (1961)
5. Webb (1966)
6. Cruickshank (1964b); MacArthur & Bevers (1957).

distorted pentagonal bipyramid. The detailed geometry of this bipyramid is given in Table 10. The five oxygen atoms forming the base of the bipyramid lie in an infinite chain of calcium, phosphorus, and oxygen atoms, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6. An identical arrangement exists in calcium thymidylate, as reported by Trueblood, Horn & Luzzati (1961). (In thymidylate there is a crystallographic screw axis along the chain, whereas in DPI there is an inversion center.) Similar chains exist in CaHPO_4 and $\text{CaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (MacLennan & Beevers, 1955, 1956) where the calcium ions are 7 and 8 coordinated.

These chains all involve bidentate coordination. Table 11 summarizes the Ca–O coordination distances in these and several other structures containing 7-



The water molecules and hydrogen bonding

There are six crystallographically independent water molecules in the structure; their hydrogen bonds are summarized in Table 12. Four of them participate in hydrogen-bonded 'cages'. These cages are very remi-

niscant of similar configurations in clathrate compounds. The main differences are that, in DPI, there are fewer water molecules participating, and there is no space for an entrapped molecule. (The $W(5)$ – $W(5')$ distance is 3.78 Å across the center of the cage.)

This arrangement is depicted by an idealized projection in Fig. 5 and in the stereoscopic view, Fig. 6. The cages are centrosymmetric, with sixteen edges (H-bonds) and twelve corners (atoms). The range of the 8 crystallographically independent H-bonds in the cage is 2.74 to 2.82 Å; the average, 2.784 Å. Eight of the corners are occupied by water molecules (4 independent) and 4 by phosphate oxygen atoms (2 independent).

The hydrogen bond arrangement about the two phosphoryl oxygen atoms in the cage, O(32) and O(33), is roughly tetrahedral. These bonds are quite symmetric with respect to the P–O axes; the P–O–water angles are 117°, 127°, 128°, and 121°, 123°, and 122°, respectively. Phosphoryl oxygen atoms have been observed to accept three hydrogen bonds in at least three other structures (see Table 8). In all three cases, however, there is much less symmetry about the P–O axis.

As Table 12 shows, all hydrogen atoms but one are used in hydrogen bonding. The free hydrogen atom is attached to $W(2)$ which has three potential hydrogen bond acceptors nearby: $W(3)$, 3.15 Å; $W(4)$, 3.11 Å; and $W(5)$, 2.97 Å. The difference map indicates possible hydrogen atom sites between $W(2)$ – $W(4)$ and $W(2)$ – $W(5)$. However, the $W(4)$ – $W(2)$ – $W(5)$ angle is 140°. If one concludes that $W(2)$ forms a hydrogen bond only to its nearest neighbor, $W(5)$, then all six water molecules in the structure satisfy their lone-pair electron regions by either accepting two hydrogen

Table 10. Distances and angles in the Ca(2) bipyramid

The apices of all angles in the table are at Ca(2).

Distances	Apex-to-base		Angles		Base		
Ca(2)–O(31')	2.27 Å	O(31')–O(13)	85.9°	$W(3''')$ –O(13)	98.4°	O(13)–O(13'')	72.4°
Ca(2)– $W(3''')$	2.42	O(31')–O(13'')	89.5	$W(3''')$ –O(13'')	86.4	O(13'')–O(12'')	57.0
Ca(2)–O(13)	2.33	O(31')–O(12'')	80.2	$W(3''')$ –O(12'')	92.7	O(12'')–O(12 ^{iv})	77.8
Ca(2)–O(13'')*	2.46	O(31')–O(12 ^{iv})	85.9	$W(3''')$ –O(12 ^{iv})	92.8	O(12 ^{iv})– $W(4)$	79.8
Ca(2)–O(12'')*	2.64	O(31')– $W(4)$	106.0	$W(3''')$ – $W(4)$	80.7	$W(4)$ –O(13)	76.4
Ca(2)–O(12 ^{iv})*	2.30						
Ca(2)– $W(4)$ *	2.47						

* atoms which form the pentagonal base of the bipyramid

$$\begin{aligned} (') &= 1-x, 1-y, 1-z & (''') &= x, y, z-1 \\ (') &= 1-x, 1-y, -z & (iv) &= 1+x, y, z \end{aligned}$$

Table 11. Calcium–oxygen distances for seven-coordinated calcium ions

Compound	Reference	Range	Average	Bidentate legs	
DPI	1	2.27–2.64 Å	2.41 Å	2.46 Å	2.64 Å
Ca thymidylate	2	2.29–2.65	2.42	2.39	2.65
β - Ca_2PO_7	3	2.32–2.69	2.43	2.46	2.69
β - Ca_2PO_7	3	2.34–2.78	2.45	2.42	2.78 (bridge)
CaHPO_4	4	2.29–2.69	2.44	2.44	2.69
Ca naphthyl phosphate	5	2.36–2.45	2.42	none	

1. This work
2. Trueblood, *et al.* (1961)
3. Webb, (1966)
4. MacLennan & Beevers (1955)
5. Li & Caughlan (1965)

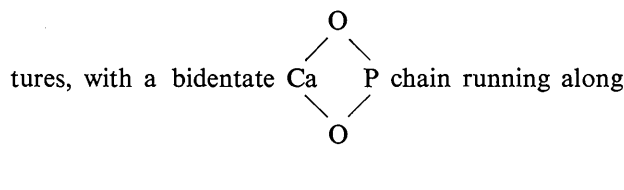
bonds, or coordinating to one calcium ion (see Clark, 1963). As expected (Templeton, 1960 and Clark, 1963), no hydrogen bonds were found along cation polyhedron edges.

Description of the crystal structure

A very good notion of the crystal structure is conveyed by the stereoscopic view* of the unit cell, Fig. 6. The structure might be described as a three-dimensional network held together by interactions between four gross structural elements; the DPI molecule, the hydrogen-bonded cage, and the two coordination polyhedra of the calcium atoms. These elements interact to form a very cohesive structure as evidenced by the hardness of the crystals and their stability under ordinary laboratory conditions. Interactions between these groups are few and may be best seen in Fig. 6.

The imidazole rings are normal to the *a* axis with the planes of adjacent rings 3.40 and 3.50 Å apart. The rings are staggered, so the intermolecular distances are larger than the interplanar distances. The shortest intermolecular contact is 3.42 Å, between C(4) and C(4''). Other intermolecular distances are listed in Table 13.

It is interesting to compare the twinning in CaDPI with that found in Ca(H₂PO₄)₂·H₂O (MacLennan & Beevers, 1956). This compound also forms twinned crystals in the space group *P* $\bar{1}$. The environments of the twinning planes are very similar in the two struc-



* This illustration was photographically reduced from a drawing prepared by a mechanical plotter. We thank Dr Carroll Johnson for setting up and running the OR TEP program (Johnson, 1965).

Table 13. *Intermolecular atomic separations less than 4.0 Å*

Only imidazole atoms are shown.

Atoms*	Distance	Atoms*	Distance
N(1)-C(4')	3.84 Å	N(3)-C(4'')	3.81 Å
N(3)-C(4')	3.90	N(3)-C(5'')	3.81
N(3)-C(5')	3.72	C(4)-C(4'')	3.42
C(4)-C(4')	3.55	C(4)-C(5'')	3.60
C(4)-C(5')	3.52		
C(5)-C(5')	3.98		

* () = *x, y, z*; (') = *1-x, 1-y, 1-z*; (') = *-x, 1-y, 1-z*.

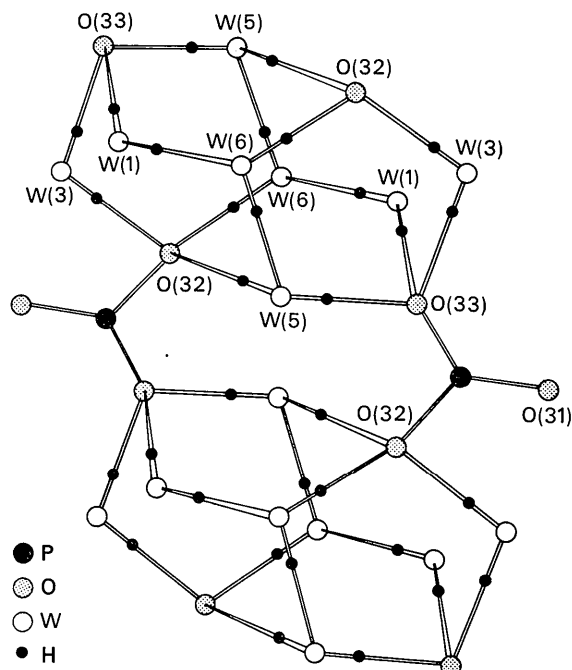


Fig. 5. Hydrogen-bonded 'cages'. The hydrogen bonding between some of the oxygen atoms in the calcium DPI structure as seen in an idealized projection approximately along [11 $\bar{1}$].

Table 12. *Bonding to the water molecules in DPI*

Atoms in negative region of donor	H-bond donor (O _d)	Bonding H	H-bond acceptor (O _a)	O _d -O _a (Å)	O _d -O _a -O _a	ρ _{o-qc} at hydrogen position (e.Å ⁻³)
Ca(1)	†*W(1)	H(11)	*O(33)	2.79	100°	0.53
		H(12)	*W(6)	2.80	—	0.52
Ca(1)	†W(2)	H(21)	*W(5)	2.97	—	0.47
		H(22)	none	—	—	0.48
Ca(2)	†*W(3)	H(31)	*O(32)	2.81	104°	0.50
		H(32)	*O(33)	2.82	—	0.37
Ca(2)	†W(4)	H(41)	*W(6)	2.81	105°	0.41
		H(42)	†O(11)	2.99	—	0.50
H(21) H(62)	*W(5)	H(51)	*O(32)	2.78	119°	0.59
		H(52)	*O(33)	2.77	—	0.32
H(11) H(41)	*W(6)	H(61)	*O(32)	2.77	105°	0.35
		H(62)	*W(5)	2.74	—	0.39

* Denotes a member of the 'cage'.

† Denotes an oxygen coordinated to calcium

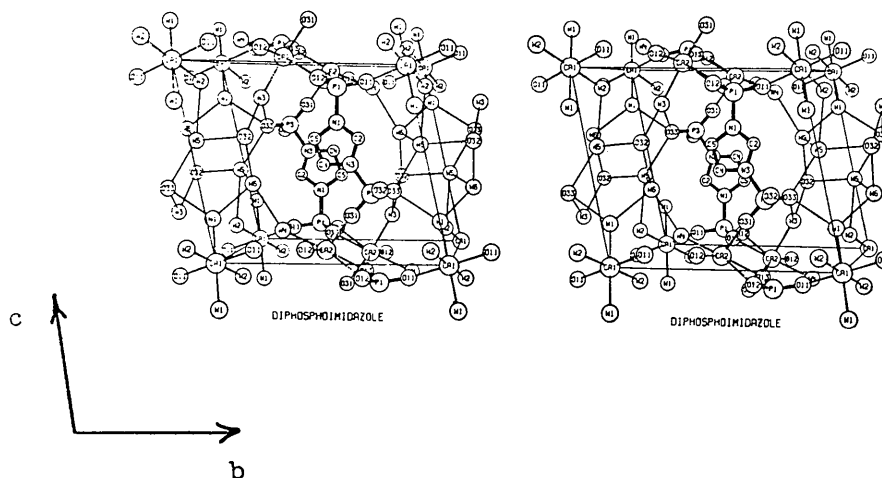


Fig. 6. CaDPI stereoscopic pair viewed nearly along *a*.

the plane, and with adjacent links related by a center of symmetry. The twinning is examined in some detail by MacLennan & Beevers in comparison with twinning found in brushite and gypsum, and the reader is referred to their discussion.

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