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Crystal and Molecular Structure of 6β -Bromoprogesterone

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The steroid 6β -bromoprogesterone (6β -bromo- Δ^4 -pregnene-3,20-dione, $C_{21}H_{29}O_2Br$) crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$ with unit-cell dimensions $a=13.431$, $b=18.288$ and $c=7.645$ Å and with four steroid molecules per unit cell. The atomic positions of all the atoms, including the hydrogen atoms, have been refined using anisotropic temperature factors for carbon and heavier atoms and isotropic temperature factors for hydrogen atoms, giving an R value of 4.7% for 2208 independent reflections. The *A* ring is highly distorted because of the Δ^4 -double bond and the ketone oxygen O(3). The rings *B* and *C* are chair-shaped. The *D* ring is a distorted half-chair. The molecules are held together in the crystalline state by van der Waals forces.

Introduction

Progesterone is unique among the steroid hormones (Applezweig, 1962) in that its role is mainly concerned with motherhood. It is produced by the corpus luteum and placenta and is involved initially in stimulating maturation of the uterine mucosa in order to prepare it for reception of a fertilized ovum; this pregestational action is withdrawn by degeneration of the corpus luteum if fertilization does not occur, and the excess uterine tissue is removed through menstruation as the progesterone level drops. In the event of fertilization, however, the corpus luteum persists and continues to secrete a high level of progesterone, which now serves to maintain and protect a successful pregnancy by preventing uterine motility or further ovulation and by stimulating milk gland formation in the breasts. Any fault in the cycle of progesterone production or metabolism can give rise to numerous physiologic disorders; amenorrhea, habitual abortion, and premature delivery are all likely sequelae. While the potential usefulness of progesterone in treatment of numerous human

disorders seems obvious, administration of the compound itself has proven to be a disappointment in most cases. First, progesterone differs from other steroid hormones in that a relatively large dosage is required in order to produce a physiologic effect. Secondly, since it is a time-cycle hormone, the where, when and how of its delivery becomes, as it were, a difficult problem in logistics. Since progesterone arises in some endocrine tissues which are seemingly not concerned with gestation, and since large doses are required to produce many of its so-called progestogenic effects, there is some doubt as to whether it is progesterone itself or some of its metabolites which are responsible for the different biological activities ascribed to the hormone.

Under these circumstances, a thorough and detailed investigation of the crystal and molecular structure of some of the derivatives of progesterone will certainly be useful in understanding the biological activity of this hormone and the related steroids. The present paper reports the study of the 6β -bromo derivative of progesterone (Fig. 1).

Experimental

The sample used in this investigation was prepared by refluxing progesterone with *N*-bromosuccinimide in

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dry carbon tetrachloride for one hour. This produced a 41% yield of 6β -bromoprogesterone (Sondheimer, Kaufmann, Romo, Martinez & Rosenkranz, 1953). Small prismatic crystals of the steroid were grown by slow evaporation of a solution of a 1:1 mixture of n-hexane and acetone, and a crystal of dimensions $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.22$ mm was selected for study. All X-ray measurements were made on a General Electric single-crystal counter diffractometer using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The crystal was mounted with its b axis parallel to the φ axis of the instrument.

The systematic extinctions ($h00, h=2n+1; k=2n+1$ $00l, l=2n+1$) showed that the crystal belonged to the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$. The unit-cell dimensions are $a=13.431 \pm 0.002$, $b=18.288 \pm 0.004$, and $c=7.645 \pm 0.001$ Å (measured at 20°C ; Cu $K\alpha = 1.5418$ Å) The density calculated on the basis of four molecules per unit cell is 1.391 g.cm $^{-3}$ as compared with the measured value of 1.397 g.cm $^{-3}$, determined by flotation of a crystal in an aqueous potassium iodide solution.

The intensities of 2208 independent reflections with 2θ less than 144° were measured by the stationary-crystal stationary-counter technique using balanced nickel and cobalt filters. Each reflection was measured for 10 seconds with each filter. The crystal did not show any observable decay as based on test measurements of the intensities of 10 standard reflections, made daily through the period of 14 days required to collect the data. The intensities of two planes with $\chi=90.0^\circ$ were studied for variation with respect to φ -orientation due to absorption: the intensity of the 040 reflection with $\theta=19.60^\circ$ varied up to a maximum of $\pm 8.7\%$ from its mean value, whereas the intensity of the 0,12,0 reflection with $\theta=60.87^\circ$ varied up to a maximum of 5.7%. The observed intensities were not corrected for this absorption. The intensities were reduced to structure amplitudes after making appropriate corrections for Lorentz and polarization factors. Of the 2208 reflections, 80 were found to have their measured intensities less than twice the estimated standard deviation in their intensity measurement. The observed structure factor amplitudes were placed on the absolute scale by Wilson's (1942) method. The scale factor obtained by Wilson's method was later found to be only 4% higher than that obtained finally in the least squares refinement process.

Structure analysis

The position of the bromine atom was located from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis calculated using $[F(\text{obs}) \cdot Z_{\text{Br}}/(f_{\text{Br}} \exp(-B \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2))]$ as the sharpened structure amplitude. A value of 4.07 Å 2 for B , as obtained from Wilson's method, was used for this purpose. A structure factor calculation made at this stage with the bromine atom alone gave an R value of 44% and the remainder of the atoms in the steroid molecule were located by straight forward application of the

heavy atom method. Three cycles of least-squares refinement were carried out on the positional and isotropic temperature parameters using 4×4 matrix blocks (corresponding to x, y, z , and $B(\text{iso})$ for each atom) whereupon the R value was reduced to 9.2%. A weighting scheme of the type $1/\{1 + [(|F_o| - 30)/10]^2\}$, which made the average weighted squares of $(|F_o| - |F_c|)$ at different ranges of $|F_o|$ nearly equal, was used throughout the least-squares refinement process. Eighty reflections, whose intensities were less than twice their estimated standard deviations, were ignored during the refinement.*

Up to this stage, Af'' , the imaginary part of the anomalous dispersion factor, was assumed to be zero. At this point, two sets of structure factors were calculated, one with $Af'' = +1.46$ and the other with $Af'' = -1.46$. The calculation with $Af'' = +1.46$ gave an R value of 8.7%, whereas the calculation with $Af'' = -1.46$ gave an R value of 9.5%. This established that the configuration which had been assumed hitherto was the real and absolute configuration. According to the statistical theory discussed by Hamilton (1965, concerning significance tests in crystallographic problems, even a difference of 0.01% in R value is significant enough to establish the correct configuration when one variable parameter is involved in the refinement and 2208 reflections are used. In the subsequent calculations, $Af'' = +1.46$ was always taken into account for the bromine scattering factors. Three cycles of least-squares refinement carried out using anisotropic temperature factors with 9×9 matrix blocks for each atom reduced the R value to 7.6%.

* The scattering factors used throughout the refinement, were for all atoms, those from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962), Table 3.3 1A.

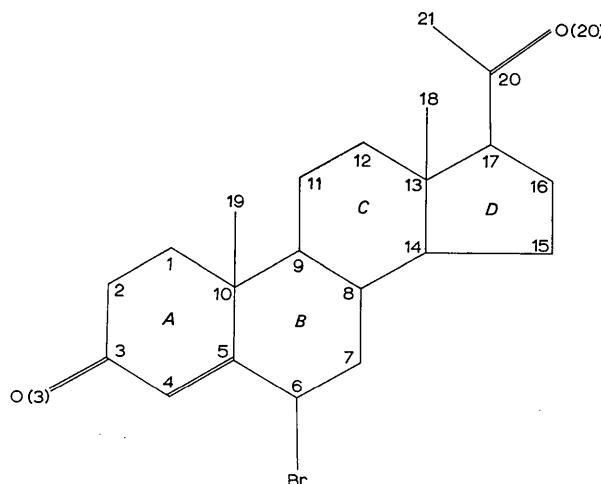


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the molecule showing the numbering of atoms. Hydrogen atoms are omitted from the diagram, but are given the same number as the carbon atom to which they are attached.

A difference Fourier map subsequently computed revealed 30 peaks of approximately correct heights at the positions expected for hydrogen atoms. Calculation

of bond distances and bond angles eliminated ten of them. The next difference Fourier map (including the 20 hydrogen atoms) revealed the other nine hydrogen

Table 1. Comparison of the observed structure amplitudes (F_{obs}) with those calculated (F_{cal}) from the refined parameters

H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{cal}	H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{cal}	H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{cal}	H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{cal}	H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{cal}																
0	0	2	1234	1257	0	14	0	61	61	1	7	2	365	368	2	0	4	252	247	2	12	8	29	35	3	5	8	24	20	3	21	1	47	41	4	12	2	215	212	
0	0	6	156	179	0	14	2	92	82	1	7	3	307	375	2	0	6	195	203	2	13	0	418	413	2	1	2	25	29	3	2	1	50	51	4	12	2	317	310	
0	0	8	175	172	0	14	3	255	259	1	7	4	182	192	2	0	7	163	149	2	13	1	395	104	3	6	0	393	405	3	22	3	79	90	4	12	4	153	154	
0	1	1	796	810	0	14	4	35	5	1	7	5	289	301	2	0	8	64	67	2	13	4	102	103	3	6	2	187	180	3	22	1	53	60	4	12	5	35	24	
0	1	2	142	139	0	14	5	49	33	1	7	6	144	152	2	0	9	68	73	2	13	4	108	108	3	6	3	146	143	4	0	0	425	421	4	12	6	71	76	
0	1	3	303	301	0	14	6	63	74	1	7	7	134	141	2	1	0	53	53	2	13	5	112	108	3	6	4	201	195	4	1	1	568	571	4	12	6	130	124	
0	1	4	316	317	0	14	7	29	25	1	7	8	46	54	2	1	0	705	690	2	13	6	96	92	3	6	0	246	246	4	13	1	324	320	4	13	1	284	284	
0	1	5	137	115	0	15	1	21	234	1	7	9	75	74	2	1	2	433	423	2	13	7	97	36	3	6	0	36	36	4	13	1	13	13	4	13	1	284	284	
0	1	6	141	131	0	15	2	24	15	1	7	8	0	112	114	2	1	3	179	163	2	14	0	303	307	3	6	7	141	141	4	0	4	87	82	4	13	2	300	300
0	1	7	354	367	0	15	3	49	34	1	8	1	457	449	2	1	4	171	171	2	14	1	282	289	3	6	8	24	20	3	21	1	47	41	4	12	2	215	212	
0	1	8	60	50	0	15	4	208	214	1	8	2	505	483	2	1	6	95	91	2	14	2	204	197	3	6	9	37	30	4	0	5	49	13	4	13	3	55	53	
0	2	0	919	202	0	15	5	25	25	1	8	1	402	402	2	1	6	444	444	2	14	2	204	197	3	7	0	645	595	4	12	2	317	310						
0	2	1	143	138	0	15	7	51	42	1	8	5	376	387	2	1	7	192	196	2	14	3	167	156	3	7	0	29	29	4	12	4	153	154						
0	2	2	1107	1132	0	16	0	407	416	1	8	6	215	223	2	1	9	68	73	2	14	5	108	100	3	7	2	452	441	4	12	5	35	24						
0	2	3	358	351	0	16	1	74	76	1	8	7	70	65	2	0	2	1624	1707	2	14	7	94	93	3	7	4	579	571	4	1	1	502	513	4	14	1	247	245	
0	2	4	105	99	0	16	2	49	47	1	8	8	68	68	2	1	2	167	167	2	15	0	267	269	3	7	5	46	48	4	14	2	157	149						
0	2	5	195	188	0	16	4	55	57	1	9	1	247	265	2	1	3	359	345	2	15	2	304	301	3	7	7	35	34	4	14	2	227	222						
0	2	6	195	209	0	16	5	68	66	1	9	2	236	237	2	2	1	201	187	2	15	3	123	120	3	7	8	56	58	4	1	5	152	145						
0	2	7	180	188	0	16	6	152	147	1	9	3	345	346	2	2	5	222	217	2	15	4	114	121	3	8	0	388	381	4	1	6	234	226						
0	2	8	20	17	0	17	1	79	67	1	9	4	337	341	2	2	6	53	54	2	15	5	68	63	3	8	1	71	41	4	1	7	142	136						
0	2	9	104	1023	0	17	4	43	43	1	9	5	27	27	2	2	7	126	126	2	15	6	55	50	3	9	1	100	101	4	13	5	163	163						
0	2	10	390	383	0	17	3	70	60	1	9	6	138	134	2	2	8	80	87	2	15	7	108	100	3	9	1	102	102	4	13	5	163	163						
0	2	11	842	835	0	17	4	90	88	1	9	7	101	94	2	2	9	101	112	2	16	0	127	124	3	8	4	179	171	2	0	2	1353	1372						
0	2	12	485	482	0	17	5	45	42	1	9	8	49	49	2	0	12	1209	1244	2	16	1	245	252	3	8	5	333	330	2	1	2	1060	1049						
0	2	13	485	482	0	17	6	105	113	1	10	0	84	91	2	1	3	1048	1018	2	16	2	249	248	3	8	6	71	61	4	1	2	239	237						
0	2	14	67	67	0	17	8	82	78	1	10	1	131	130	2	1	3	126	126	2	16	3	138	140	3	8	7	177	177	4	1	2	300	298						
0	2	15	207	204	0	17	9	206	203	1	10	3	197	201	2	1	4	206	193	2	16	5	75	75	3	8	8	31	28	4	1	2	240	238						
0	2	16	111	118	0	18	2	2	204	201	1	10	3	197	201	2	1	4	206	193	2	16	5	75	75	3	8	8	31	28	4	1	2	240	238					
0	2	17	94	140	0	18	3	48	41	1	10	4	362	376	2	1	5	36	31	2	16	6	35	33	3	9	1	231	231	4	1	2	214	214						
0	2	18	136	134	0	18	4	33	20	1	10	5	195	189	2	1	6	149	142	2	17	0	278	278	3	9	2	478	466	4	1	2	128	134						
0	2	19	109	108	0	18	3	38	30	1	10	5	219	251	2	1	7	101	99	2	17	1	100	99	3	9	3	126	113	4	1	2	107	107						
0	2	20	123	125	0	18	4	38	33	1	11	7	104	95	2	1	7	233	226	2	17	4	102	94	3	9	4	179	171	4	1	2	107	107						
0	2	21	95	94	0	18	5	64	65	1	11	8	111	109	2	1	9	102	95	2	17	0	116	116	3	9	6	116	116	4	1	2	107	107						
0	2	22	61	61	0	18	5	11	11	1	11	9	122	122	2	1	10	90	83	2	17	1	102	95	3	9	7	102	95	4	1	2	107	107						
0	2	23	152	158	0	18	2	27	27	1	12	3	171	171	2	1	5	258	258	2	17	4	147	147	3	8	8	83	83	4	1	2	214	214						
0	2	24	130	136	0	18	3	55	46	1	12	3	178	178	2	1	6	260	260	2	17	5	221	217	3	8	9	139	139	4	1	2	214	214						
0	2	25	94	116	0	18	4	247	235	1	12	7	75	75	2	1	6	212	209	2	17	5	221	217	3	8	9	89	89	4	1	2	214	214						
0	2	26	113	119	0	18	5	356	335	1	15	0	172	163	2	1	7	114	114	2	17	0	8	28	28	3	8	10	190	190	4	1	2	207	207					
0	2	27	147	132	0	18	2	449	443	1	15	1	80	83	2	1	5	65	65	2	17	0	29	28	3	8	1	1366	1411	4	1	2	325	325						
0	2	28	292	284	0	18	3	586	559	1	15	2	160	153	2	1	6	179	183	2	17	1	136	136	3	8	2	420	414	4	1	2	325	325						
0	2	29	224	224	0	18	4	363	363	1	15	3	176	176	2	1	7	102	97	2	17	2	124	124	3	8	3	115	115	4	1	2	303	303						
0	2	30	23	7	0	18	5	260	200	1	15	4	156	156	2	1	8	161	159	2	17	3	109	109	3	8	4	230	230	4	1	2	303	303						
0	2	31	23	7	0	18	5	261	202	1	15	5	156	155	2	1	9	311	311	2	17	3	138	137	3	8	4	145	145	4	1	2	313	313						
0	2																																							

atoms needed to complete the molecule. Three cycles of least-squares refinement, using 4×4 matrix blocks for each of the hydrogen atoms, for which isotropic temperature factors were used, and 9×9 matrix blocks

for carbon and heavier atoms, for which anisotropic temperature factors were used, brought the R value down to 4.5%. When the 80 weak reflections previously omitted from calculations were also included in the

Table 1 (cont.)

H	K	L	Fobs	Fcal	H	K	L	Fobs	Fcal	H	K	L	Fobs	Fcal	H	K	L	Fobs	Fcal	H	K	L	Fobs	Fcal	H	K	L	Fobs	Fcal							
5	8	0	402	376	6	0	6	215	217	6	14	5	63	44	7	9	4	259	255	8	5	4	42	33	9	3	3	270	276	10	0	5	17	12		
5	8	1	222	215	6	0	7	24	20	6	15	0	142	140	7	9	5	123	123	8	5	6	56	37	9	2	4	120	126	10	0	6	53	31		
5	8	2	350	340	6	0	8	157	153	6	15	1	173	180	7	9	7	53	56	8	5	7	61	47	9	2	6	528	231	10	0	7	123	122		
5	8	3	359	380	6	1	0	294	285	6	15	2	196	204	7	10	0	50	53	8	5	8	125	134	9	2	7	116	102	10	1	0	304	309		
5	8	4	447	447	6	1	1	111	106	6	15	2	247	259	7	10	0	47	47	8	6	0	62	49	9	2	2	101	115	10	1	0	317	323		
5	8	5	48	48	6	1	2	238	230	6	15	5	89	85	7	10	1	47	47	8	6	1	338	350	9	2	2	147	146	10	1	2	240	240		
5	8	6	250	250	6	1	3	292	280	6	15	4	145	144	7	10	2	181	177	8	6	2	175	176	9	3	1	104	117	10	1	4	97	97		
5	8	7	85	84	6	1	4	129	122	6	15	5	71	50	7	10	3	117	114	8	6	2	128	142	9	3	2	355	361	10	1	5	66	61		
5	8	8	82	67	6	1	5	145	133	6	15	6	19	10	7	10	5	199	199	8	6	4	88	91	9	3	3	94	85	10	1	6	150	150		
5	8	9	0	222	214	6	1	6	94	101	6	16	0	177	182	7	10	5	199	199	8	6	5	4	88	91	9	3	3	94	85	10	1	6	150	150
5	8	10	214	214	6	1	7	94	94	6	16	0	177	182	7	10	5	199	199	8	6	5	4	88	91	9	3	3	94	85	10	1	6	150	150	
5	8	11	325	325	6	1	8	104	104	6	16	2	94	83	7	10	5	123	123	8	6	5	137	137	9	3	3	104	104	10	1	6	124	124		
5	8	12	60	60	6	1	8	45	23	6	16	2	94	83	7	10	5	123	123	8	6	5	137	137	9	3	3	104	104	10	1	6	124	124		
5	8	13	392	395	6	2	0	842	845	6	16	3	100	100	7	10	0	97	99	8	6	1	166	140	9	3	6	73	61	10	0	2	240	244		
5	8	14	228	228	6	2	1	118	96	6	16	4	46	42	7	11	1	95	98	8	6	8	40	39	9	3	7	60	56	10	2	2	167	161		
5	8	15	228	208	6	2	2	659	676	6	16	5	42	33	7	11	2	361	367	8	7	0	557	548	9	4	0	91	91	10	2	3	127	134		
5	8	16	355	114	6	2	2	157	148	6	16	5	42	36	7	11	3	268	259	8	7	1	130	123	9	4	1	133	142	10	2	4	35	22		
5	8	17	131	121	6	2	4	64	44	6	16	5	17	13	7	12	5	121	121	8	7	2	175	175	9	4	2	125	125							
5	8	18	30	36	6	3	5	67	71	6	17	2	68	71	7	11	5	123	121	8	7	2	175	175	9	4	2	125	125							
5	8	19	401	401	6	3	6	97	100	6	17	3	71	72	7	11	6	115	117	8	7	4	129	124	10	2	7	98	89	11	2	5	34	33		
5	8	20	125	125	6	3	6	71	73	6	17	4	132	132	7	11	7	34	26	8	7	5	55	59	9	4	5	234	237	10	3	0	593	610		
5	8	21	222	217	6	3	6	64	42	6	17	3	52	54	7	11	1	56	48	8	7	6	97	85	9	4	6	60	57	10	3	1	292	295		
5	8	22	376	376	6	3	6	71	73	6	17	4	95	94	7	12	5	123	122	8	7	6	137	137	9	4	6	60	57	10	3	1	292	295		
5	8	23	304	290	6	3	0	413	414	6	18	1	95	94	7	12	5	123	122	8	7	6	137	137	9	4	6	60	57	10	3	1	292	295		
5	8	24	395	351	6	3	1	463	466	6	18	1	97	95	7	12	2	136	136	8	8	0	31	27	0	214	210	10	3	1	217	219				
5	8	25	239	239	6	3	2	157	148	6	18	2	85	91	7	12	3	218	210	8	8	1	468	468	9	5	1	229	221	10	3	4	71	73		
5	8	26	240	237	6	3	2	325	282	6	18	3	55	57	7	12	4	125	118	8	8	2	46	34	9	5	2	289	295	10	3	5	49	49		
5	8	27	84	84	6	3	2	265	281	6	18	4	26	19	7	12	5	131	121	8	8	3	238	239	9	5	3	53	55	10	3	6	309	216		
5	8	28	120	120	6	3	0	104	95	6	19	1	17	17	7	12	6	100	99	8	8	4	222	224	9	5	0	50	50	10	3	6	222	227		
5	8	29	115	118	6	3	6	8	184	179	6	19	2	99	99	7	13	0	171	170	8	8	6	53	51	9	4	1	170	169	11	2	7	91	91	
5	8	30	225	227	6	3	0	197	199	7	0	2	383	375	7	13	1	311	300	8	8	7	13	141	9	4	0	222	224	11	2	7	150	150		
5	8	31	280	282	6	5	1	793	781	7	0	3	337	344	7	14	4	145	145	8	10	0	214	221	9	7	1	101	87	10	4	2	313	320		
5	8	32	432	432	6	5	2	120	117	7	0	4	335	338	7	14	5	131	132	8	10	2	77	70	9	7	2	315	324	10	5	4	49	41		
5	8	33	249	249	6	5	2	212	207	7	0	5	252	262	7	14	6	71	74	8	10	3	330	326	9	7	3	126	124	10	5	6	130	124		
5	8	34	144	141	6	5	2	49	49	7	0	7	80	77	7	15	1	125	122	8	10	3	127	127	9	7	3	125	124	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	35	77	77	6	5	2	49	49	7	0	8	70	77	7	15	1	125	122	8	10	3	127	127	9	7	3	125	124	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	36	186	186	6	5	2	120	117	7	1	8	48	41	7	16	5	123	122	8	10	3	245	246	9	7	3	125	124	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	37	136	136	6	5	2	156	167	7	1	2	57	49	7	17	1	125	123	8	10	3	204	206	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	38	136	136	6	5	2	131	136	7	1	3	121	140	7	19	1	79	86	8	10	3	252	252	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	39	186	186	6	5	2	124	120	7	1	4	301	300	7	19	1	79	86	8	10	3	252	252	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	40	154	154	6	5	2	225	221	7	1	4	303	306	7	19	4	403	417	8	10	4	801	800	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	41	165	165	6	5	2	193	181	7	1	4	319	317	7	19	5	123	122	8	10	4	801	800	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	42	165	165	6	5	2	120	116	7	1	5	70	68	7	19	6	120	116	8	10	4	801	800	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	43	120	120	6	5	2	100	97	7	1	6	70	68	7	19	7	157	154	8	10	4	801	800	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	44	102	102	6	5	2	94	87	7	1	7	68	70	7	19	8	107	112	8	10	4	801	800	9	7	3	127	127	10	5	6	118	124		
5	8	45	111	111	6	5	2	89	88	7	6	3	31	31	8	10	4	650	673	8	10	5	36	36	9	15	3									

Table 1 (cont.)

H	K	L	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	H	K	L	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	H	K	L	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	
12	1	4	73	65	12	13	0	71	55	13	10	0	57	45	
12	1	5	67	62	12	13	1	186	175	13	10	1	57	56	
12	1	6	50	42	12	13	2	106	101	13	10	2	64	75	
12	2	0	208	191	12	13	3	43	42	13	10	3	95	93	
12	2	1	165	158	12	13	4	127	125	13	10	4	57	52	
12	2	2	189	185	12	14	1	86	85	13	11	1	38	41	
12	2	3	35	48	12	14	2	86	83	13	11	2	39	41	
12	2	4	81	72	12	14	3	72	79	13	11	2	117	120	
12	2	5	33	39	12	14	4	0	71	75	13	11	3	39	31
12	2	6	97	94	12	14	5	103	114	13	12	0	45	49	
12	3	0	43	82	12	15	2	80	92	13	12	1	47	44	
12	3	1	208	213	13	0	0	25	26	13	12	2	49	55	
12	3	2	83	81	13	0	1	234	240	13	12	3	43	52	
12	3	3	156	149	13	0	2	175	181	13	13	0	71	67	
12	3	4	72	75	13	1	3	147	145	13	13	1	21	15	
12	3	5	74	66	13	1	4	126	126	13	12	2	81	95	
12	3	6	39	15	13	0	5	102	108	13	14	0	81	75	
12	4	0	210	200	13	0	6	78	82	14	1	1	57	66	
12	4	1	165	157	13	1	0	66	62	14	0	0	149	148	
12	4	2	149	150	13	1	1	86	79	14	0	0	253	247	
12	4	3	149	149	13	1	2	141	141	14	1	2	46	46	
12	4	4	35	47	13	1	3	142	141	14	0	3	120	112	
12	4	5	39	45	13	1	4	116	111	14	0	4	31	24	
12	4	6	112	122	13	1	5	102	99	14	0	5	31	19	
12	5	0	175	166	13	1	6	103	127	14	1	0	220	212	
12	5	1	177	171	13	1	7	103	127	14	1	1	215	213	
12	5	2	43	28	13	2	2	114	115	14	1	2	221	227	
12	5	3	121	114	13	2	3	134	128	14	1	3	46	35	
12	5	4	24	17	13	2	4	167	174	14	1	4	43	55	
12	5	5	94	89	13	2	4	175	180	14	1	5	66	70	
12	5	6	100	95	13	2	5	175	180	14	1	6	70	65	
12	5	7	295	290	13	3	5	135	120	14	2	2	189	188	
12	6	1	97	93	13	3	1	66	71	14	2	2	53	47	
12	6	2	185	187	13	3	2	123	119	14	2	3	97	95	
12	6	3	65	62	13	3	3	116	111	14	2	4	53	55	
12	6	4	144	142	13	3	4	126	120	14	2	0	207	195	
12	6	5	44	39	13	3	5	110	114	14	2	1	65	60	
12	6	6	69	76	13	4	0	135	134	14	3	1	35	35	
12	7	0	135	133	13	4	1	73	73	14	3	2	170	172	
12	7	1	199	190	13	4	2	140	142	14	3	3	80	82	
12	7	2	116	115	13	4	3	182	183	14	3	4	49	45	
12	7	3	121	121	13	4	4	122	124	14	3	5	36	34	
12	7	4	63	49	13	4	5	138	138	14	4	0	35	36	
12	7	5	37	32	13	5	6	82	83	14	4	1	227	222	
12	8	0	281	278	13	5	1	55	52	14	4	2	75	65	
12	8	1	127	133	13	5	2	95	97	14	4	3	61	54	
12	8	2	167	163	13	5	3	146	134	14	4	4	75	72	
12	8	3	54	54	13	5	4	145	145	14	4	5	206	232	
12	8	4	66	66	13	5	5	87	87	14	5	1	66	55	
12	8	5	29	36	13	6	0	171	171	14	5	2	177	167	
12	9	0	136	131	13	6	1	42	25	14	5	3	50	51	
12	9	1	149	147	13	6	2	119	114	14	5	4	45	33	
12	9	2	67	62	13	6	3	124	124	14	6	0	143	143	
12	9	3	98	90	13	6	4	93	67	14	6	1	223	219	
12	9	4	71	71	13	6	5	67	77	14	6	2	40	36	
12	9	5	13	33	13	7	0	55	58	14	6	3	66	60	
12	10	0	150	157	13	7	1	114	112	14	6	4	47	54	
12	10	1	163	161	13	7	2	122	122	14	6	5	207	207	
12	10	2	171	172	13	7	3	106	106	14	6	7	57	56	
12	10	3	62	62	13	7	4	139	139	14	7	2	91	83	
12	10	4	31	18	13	7	5	135	135	14	7	3	47	44	
12	10	5	42	49	13	8	0	59	46	14	7	4	31	27	
12	11	0	120	124	13	8	1	66	67	14	8	0	23	24	
12	11	1	145	146	13	8	2	68	68	14	8	1	46	48	
12	11	2	97	99	13	8	3	155	157	14	8	2	31	35	
12	11	3	50	57	13	8	4	89	81	14	8	3	57	56	
12	11	4	53	55	13	8	5	98	98	14	8	4	40	36	
12	11	5	100	97	13	9	0	202	197	14	9	0	175	166	
12	11	6	52	52	13	9	1	141	141	14	9	1	35	35	
12	11	7	138	141	13	9	2	100	95	14	9	2	87	82	
12	12	3	119	116	13	9	3	71	76	14	9	3	27	20	
12	12	4	36	34	13	9	4	127	138	14	10	0	47	47	

Table 2(b) Positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms at the end of the least-squares refinement

	X/a	Y/b	Z/c
H(1A)	0.8776	0.1709	0.5007
H(1B)	0.7928	0.2159	0.3708
H(2A)	0.7635	0.0837	0.3440
H(2B)	0.6811	0.1295	0.4157
H(4)	0.7516	0.0926	0.8641
H(6A)	0.8119	0.1743	1.0614
H(7A)	0.9242	0.2582	0.9259
H(7B)	0.8747	0.2955	1.0845
H(8B)	0.7878	0.3517	0.8323
H(9A)	0.9070	0.2749	0.6380
H(11A)	0.8576	0.3413	0.3996
H(11B)	0.7701	0.3700	0.4989
H(12A)	0.9844	0.3989	0.5005
H(12B)	0.8906	0.4466	0.4376
H(14A)	0.9890	0.3654	0.8063
H(15A)	0.9792	0.4045	1.0855
H(15B)	0.8835	0.4465	1.0440
H(16A)	1.0758	0.4949	0.9583
H(16B)	0.9818	0.5284	0.9632
H(17A)	1.0534	0.4869	0.6976
H(18A)	0.8027	0.5346	0.6169
H(18B)	0.7542	0.4665	0.7080
H(18C)	0.8155	0.5105	0.8208
H(19A)	0.6498	0.2813	0.4748
H(19B)	0.6504	0.3008	0.6688
H(19C)	0.6058	0.2172	0.6233
H(21A)	1.0027	0.6431	0.4443
H(21B)	0.9270	0.5713	0.3992
H(21C)	1.0317	0.5679	0.4633

Description of the structure

Bond lengths and angles

Bond lengths and bond angles between all atoms, excluding the hydrogen atoms, are shown schematically in Fig. 2(a) and (b); the estimated standard deviations are 0.004 to 0.009 Å and 0.4 to 0.5°, respectively. Bond lengths involving hydrogen atoms have standard devi-

Table 2(a). Positional and thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms at the end of the least-squares refinement

The values calculated are ten times absolute scale.

Thermal parameters are listed in the form $\exp\{-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^2 + 2U_{12}hk\alpha^2 + \dots)\}$.

x/a	y/b	z/c	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
C(1)	0.7985	0.1868	0.4611	0.0680	0.0371	0.0450	-0.0067	-0.0032
C(2)	0.7353	0.1175	0.4423	0.0765	0.0423	0.0630	-0.0105	-0.0084
C(3)	0.7295	0.0744	0.6053	0.0597	0.0376	0.0612	-0.0057	-0.0041
C(4)	0.7491	0.1113	0.7681	0.0592	0.0389	0.0588	-0.0012	-0.0035
C(5)	0.7673	0.1838	0.7834	0.0354	0.0377	0.0462	0.0006	-0.0028
C(6)	0.7873	0.2150	0.9617	0.0382	0.0450	0.0400	0.0056	0.0021
C(7)	0.8634	0.2745	0.9640	0.0482	0.0404	0.0377	0.0011	0.0005
C(8)	0.8463	0.3322	0.8235	0.0390	0.0323	0.0405	0.0054	0.0007
C(9)	0.8455	0.2966	0.6433	0.0507	0.0342	0.0392	0.0016	-0.0002
C(10)	0.7673	0.2333	0.6229	0.0539	0.0293	0.0368	-0.0032	-0.0085
C(11)	0.8332	0.3540	0.4964	0.0850	0.0401	0.0351	-0.0128	-0.0085
C(12)	0.9128	0.4156	0.5095	0.0722	0.0364	0.0481	-0.0082	-0.0012
C(13)</td								

ations lying between 0.03 and 0.07 Å and bond angles of the types H-C-C and H-C-H, have standard deviations of 2.0 to 4.0° and 4.0 to 7.0°, respectively.

Taking the average estimated standard deviation (0.007 Å) into account, it is apparent that all the single bonds of the type C(sp³)-(sp³) in the 6β -bromo progesterone molecule are not equivalent and that five out of sixteen of them [C(6)-C(7)=1.495 Å, C(9)-C(10)=1.571 Å, C(10)-C(1)=1.560 Å, C(10)-C(19)=1.553 Å, and C(11)-C(12)=1.557 Å] deviate by more than three standard deviations from the expected value of 1.533 ± 0.003 Å (Bonham & Bartell, 1959). In particular, the bond C(6)-C(7) is shorter and C(9)-C(10) is longer, each by as much as six times the estimated standard deviation. The bond between C(6) and Br with a length of 1.990 Å appears to be normal*. All other bond distances appear to be normal.

Torsional angles

Important torsional angles calculated for this molecule are listed in Table 3. The A⁴ bond causes the torsional angle $\theta(4,5)$ to assume practically an eclipsed configuration; $\theta(4,5)$ is +0.7° (estimated standard deviation is 0.6°). The torsional angle $\theta(3,4)$ with a value of +3.7° is also influenced by the A⁴ bond in addition to the double bond between C(3) and O(3). These two double bonds also affect the two torsional angles $\theta(2,3)$ and $\theta(5,10)$ in the A ring, whose values are +21.9° and -28.7° respectively, less than half the value for the symmetrically staggered configuration. Angles $\theta(5,10)$ and $(5,6)$ reveal the transmitted distortion in the B ring caused primarily by the bromine atom. These two angles, with values of +33.8° and -36.9° respectively, are just about midway between the values for the eclipsed and the symmetrically staggered configurations. The torsional angles in the C ring are those expected for the symmetrically staggered configuration, indicating that the C ring is virtually strain-free. In the D ring $\theta(15,16)$ is +9.2° and $\theta(16,17)$ is +18.8°, whereas in the ideal half-chair conformation of cyclopentane, $\theta(15,16)$ is equal to $\theta(16,17)$, and is approximately +16° (Brutcher & Leopold, 1966).

* Though a value of 1.937 ± 0.003 is listed in *International Tables* (1962), values between 1.990 and 2.005 Å have been obtained in nine out of twelve instances in our work on the structures of brominated steroids. In only three instances is the length smaller than 1.995 Å.

When viewed from the top, as in Fig. 3(a), the methyl group attached to C(10) is rotated anti-clockwise by about 18° from the symmetrically staggered configuration. This rotation keeps the non-bonded atoms Br and H(19B) at a reasonable distance from one another, namely, 3.10 Å or just about the normal van der Waals distance. The methyl group attached to C(13) is almost in the symmetrically staggered configuration, as shown

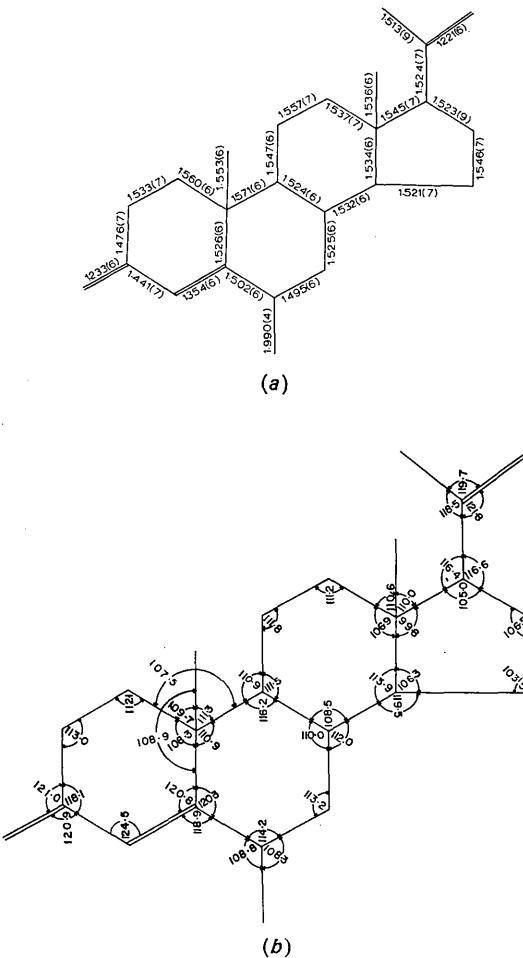


Fig. 2. Interatomic distances (a), and angles (b), in the steroid molecule. Standard deviations are given in parentheses for the distances, and are the range 0.4–0.5° for angles.

Table 3. Torsion angles in the steroid nucleus

$\theta(A-B)$ is the torsion angle about the A-B bond, in which the other two atoms required to define the angle are those attached to either end of the bond and are in the ring in question.

A ring		B ring		C ring		D ring	
Bond	$\theta(A-B)$	Bond	$\theta(A-B)$	Bond	$\theta(A-B)$	Bond	$\theta(A-B)$
C(1)-C(2)	-50.7	C(5)-C(6)	-36.9	C(8)-C(9)	-54.5	C(13)-C(14)	45.2
C(2)-C(3)	21.9	C(6)-C(7)	47.6	C(9)-C(11)	54.0	C(14)-C(15)	-34.2
C(3)-C(4)	3.7	C(7)-C(8)	-57.7	C(11)-C(12)	55.5	C(15)-C(16)	9.2
C(4)-C(5)	0.7	C(8)-C(9)	56.0	C(12)-C(13)	56.7	C(16)-C(17)	18.8
C(5)-C(10)	-28.7	C(9)-C(10)	-43.4	C(13)-C(14)	-60.9	C(13)-C(17)	-38.9
C(1)-C(10)	52.6	C(5)-C(10)	33.8	C(8)-C(14)	60.2		

in Fig. 3(b). In this case, four of the torsional angles conform closely to the 60° value of the symmetrically staggered configuration. The other two angles [$17, 13, 18, H(18A)$] and $\theta[17, 13, 18, H(18C)]$, however, with values of $+71.7^\circ$ and -52.0° , deviate from that which is expected for the symmetrically staggered configuration. This has been caused by C(17), which, being a part of a five membered ring, is pulled further toward C(14), resulting in an increase of $\theta[17, 13, 18, H(18A)]$ and a decrease of $\theta[17, 13, 18, H(18C)]$. The methyl group attached to C(20) has an approximately symmetrically staggered configuration with respect to C(17) (rotated

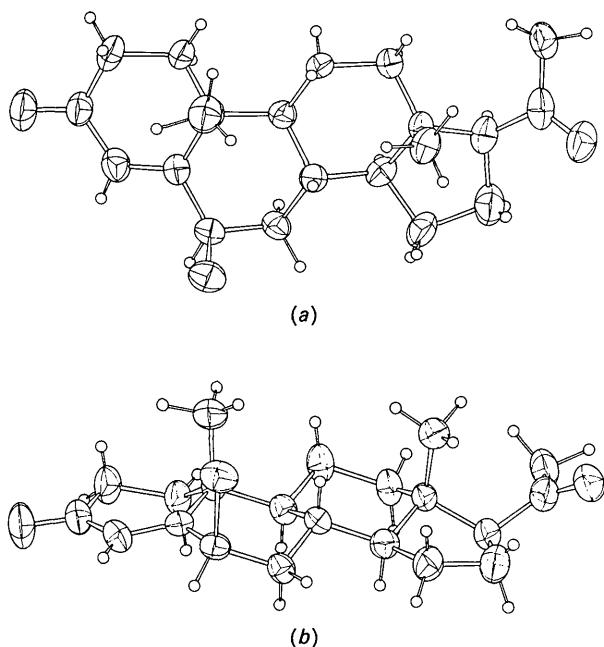


Fig. 3. Two perspective views of the molecule, including the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids of the non-hydrogen atoms.

by approximately 10° from the symmetrically staggered configuration, apparently due to the interaction between the methyl group attached to C(20) and the one attached to C(13)].

Least squares planes

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show respectively the equations of the least-squares planes through various portions of the molecule, the perpendicular distances of atoms from these planes, and the dihedral angles. The A ring is highly distorted because of the double bond between C(4) and C(5). The six atoms C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), (10), and H(4) are coplanar to within 0.004 \AA compared to the estimated standard deviation in their positions of about 0.006 \AA for carbon atoms and larger for hydrogen atoms. Rings B and C are chair shaped. The Δ^4 bond has transmitted a certain amount of distortion to the B-ring as well. The atom C(5) is pulled closer to the mean plane of the B ring and is at a distance of 0.097 \AA compared to the value of 0.256 \AA in a strain free cyclohexane ring. As a result of C(5) coming nearer to the mean plane of the B ring, the atom C(8), situated on the opposite side of the B ring, is slightly pushed away from that plane and is at a distance of 0.283 \AA from it. The rings C and D appear to be normal and are little affected by the distortions in rings A and B. The D ring is a distorted half-chair. As compared with the conformation of the D ring in $2\beta,3\alpha$ -dichloro- 5α -cholestane (Brutcher & Leopold, 1966), $11\beta,12\alpha$ -dibromo- $3\alpha,9$ -epoxy cholestanic acid methyl ester (Gopalakrishna, Cooper & Norton, 1969) and $11\beta,12\beta$ -dibromo- $3\alpha,9$ -epoxycholestanic acid methyl ester (Gopalakrishna, et al. 1969), where it is also a distorted half-chair, the D-ring in the present steroid is more distorted. The four atoms C(17), C(20), C(21), and O(20) in the side chain of the molecule, lie exactly in a plane. All the ring system junctions are trans fused. The two methyl group bonds, C(10)-C(19) and C(13)-C(18), are not parallel, but are inclined at an angle of 17.8° to each other.

Table 4. Least-squares planes through the atoms

The planes are of the form $lX + mY + nZ = p$, where X, Y, Z and p are in \AA units relative to the crystal axes.

Plane	Atoms included	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>
A1	C(2), C(3), C(4)	0.9706	-0.2262	-0.0324	8.8202
A2	C(1), C(2), C(4), C(5)	0.9141	-0.4044	0.0297	8.3635
A3B1	C(1), C(5), C(6), C(10)	0.9856	0.1671	0.0244	11.0848
B2	C(6), C(7), C(9), C(10)	0.7310	-0.6608	-0.1704	3.8899
B3C1	C(7), C(8), C(9), C(11)	0.9907	0.1204	-0.0635	11.6086
C2	C(8), C(11), C(12), C(14)	0.7108	-0.6828	-0.1691	2.8793
C3D1	C(12), C(13), C(14), C(15)	0.9894	0.0587	-0.1331	11.9750
D2	C(13), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.7199	-0.6643	-0.2013	2.3203
D3	C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.8860	-0.4637	-0.0023	7.6597
A	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(10)	0.9691	-0.2441	0.0359	9.3573
B	C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10)	0.8726	-0.4628	-0.1562	6.4047
C	C(8), C(9), C(11), C(12), C(13), C(14)	0.8941	-0.4264	-0.1372	6.9462
D	C(13), C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.8362	-0.5103	-0.2008	5.2277
E	C(17), C(20), C(21), O(20)	0.9961	0.0772	0.0419	14.3213
F	C(10), C(13), C(18), C(19)	-0.0692	-0.1431	0.9873	3.2801
G	C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), C(10)	0.9785	-0.1668	-0.1218	8.7929
C(1)-C(17)		0.9096	-0.4051	-0.0923	7.6474

Table 5. Perpendicular distances of atoms (\AA) from the least squares planes

Atom	<i>A</i> ₂	<i>A3B1</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>B3C1</i>	<i>C2</i>	<i>C3D1</i>	<i>D2</i>	<i>D3</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>
C(1)	0.134	0.143							0.329							-0.399
C(2)	-0.135								-0.190							0.152
C(3)	0.150								-0.029							0.285
C(4)	0.154								0.106							-0.004
C(5)	-0.154	-0.219	0.401						0.025	0.097						-0.136
C(6)	0.173	-0.012							-0.147							-0.188
C(7)		0.013	0.017							0.239						-0.302
C(8)		-0.670	-0.016	-0.013					-0.283	-0.239						-0.186
C(9)		-0.012	-0.017	0.658					-0.225	0.219						-0.352
C(10)	-0.557	-0.098	0.012						-0.241	-0.131						-0.030
C(11)				0.016	0.013					-0.223						-0.442
C(12)				-0.013	0.083					-0.239						-0.443
C(13)				-0.721	-0.087	-0.069	-0.666			-0.259	-0.277					-0.065
C(14)				-0.013	-0.078	0.614	0.035			-0.264	0.260					-0.357
C(15)					0.082	0.069	-0.054				-0.135					0.192
C(16)						-0.111	0.054			-0.032						0.037
C(17)										0.183	-0.000					0.278
C(18)											0.093					0.324
C(19)											-0.092					-1.882
C(20)												0.001				-1.952
C(21)												-0.000				-0.258
O(20)													-0.000			-0.129
H(4)														-0.003		-0.824
															0.239	

Table 6. Dihedral angles

Plane 1	Plane 2	Angle
<i>A</i> 1	<i>A</i> 2	12.5°
<i>A</i> 2	<i>A3B1</i>	33.5
<i>A3B1</i>	<i>B</i> 2	52.7
<i>B</i> 2	<i>B3C1</i>	49.1
<i>B3C1</i>	<i>C</i> 2	50.8
<i>C</i> 2	<i>C3D1</i>	46.7
<i>C3D1</i>	<i>D</i> 2	45.6
<i>C3D1</i>	<i>D</i> 3	31.8
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	17.6
<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	2.7
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	6.9
<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	38.3
<i>A</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>	28.2
<i>B</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>	2.5
<i>C</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>	6.2
<i>D</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>	3.6
<i>E</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>	29.4
<i>F</i>	<i>C(1)-C(17)</i>	95.5

Dihedral angles

The mean plane of the *A* ring makes an angle of 17.6° with that of the *B* ring. The mean planes of the *B* and *C* rings have a dihedral angle of only 2.7°, and the dihedral angle between *C* and *D* is 6.9°. The plane containing the three atoms of the side chain and C(17) is inclined to the mean plane of the nucleus at an angle of 29.4°. The inclination of the *A* ring to the mean plane of the main nucleus is 28.2°, that of the *B* ring 2.5°, that of the *C*-ring 6.2°, and that of the *D* ring is 3.6°. These angular relationships show that the three ring systems *B*, *C*, and *D* are almost parallel to each other, whereas the *A* ring is inclined by about 20° to the rest of the nucleus.

The length of the nucleus of the steroid molecule, calculated as the distance between C(3) and C(16), is 8.998 Å, and is similar to the lengths of the nuclei of other steroids considered thus far (Norton, 1965).

Molecular packing

Fig. 4(a) and (b) show two axial projections of the crystal structure. There are only thirteen inter-molecular contacts shorter than 4.0 Å when hydrogen atoms are ignored. These are listed in Table 7. Out of these, three are between the bromine atom of one molecule and the atoms of the side chain of the neighboring molecule, and another six contacts are between O(3) of one molecule and the atoms C(2), C(4), C(17), C(19), C(20), and C(21) of the neighbouring molecules. The contact between the bromine atom and O(20) has an unusually short distance of 3.191 Å and is the shortest contact in this structure when hydrogen atoms are ignored. The molecules are packed such that their mean planes are nearly perpendicular to the (001) plane and, as a result, molecules related by the *c*-screw axis are parallel to each other.

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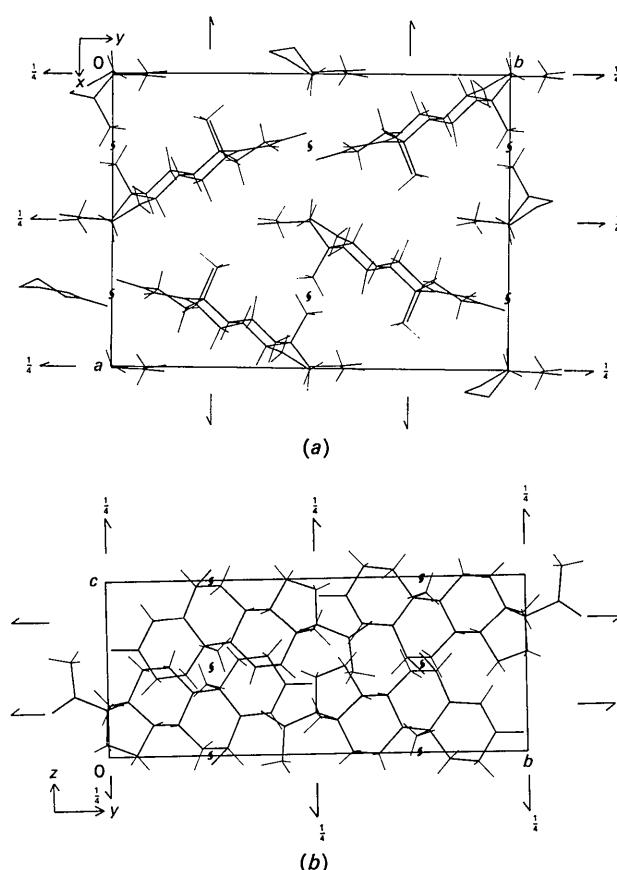


Fig. 4. Projection of one unit cell (a) onto the (001) plane and (b) onto the (100) plane.

Table 7. Intermolecular contacts less than 4.0 Å between carbon and heavier atoms

Atom 1	Atom 2	Position*	Distance
Br	C(1)	1/001	3.805 (5) Å
Br	C(2)	1/001	3.993 (5)
Br	C(20)	2/110	3.763 (5)
Br	C(21)	2/110	3.679 (5)
Br	O(20)	2/110	3.191 (4)
O(3)	C(2)	2/100	3.576 (6)
O(3)	C(4)	2/101	3.439 (6)
O(3)	C(17)	3/101	3.787 (8)
O(3)	C(20)	3/101	3.820 (6)
O(3)	C(21)	3/101	3.326 (6)
O(20)	C(19)	2/110	3.803 (6)
C(1)	C(6)	1/001	3.856 (7)
C(12)	C(15)	1/001	3.975 (7)

* Equivalent position nomenclature: 3/101 is taken to mean that the second atom mentioned in the intermolecular distance is at equivalent position 3, translated -1, 0 and 1 unit cells in the *a*, *b* and *c* directions respectively. The equivalent positions are 1 = (*x*, *y*, *z*); 2 = ($\frac{1}{2} - x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2} + z$); 3 = ($\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \bar{z}$).

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The Crystal Structure of Potassium Mercuric Tribromide Monohydrate, $\text{KHgBr}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal structure of potassium mercuric tribromide monohydrate has been determined by X-ray diffraction techniques. The structure consists of four molecules linked by hydrogen bonds and van der Waals forces, in a unit cell of Cmc_2_1 symmetry, and of dimensions $a = 4.37$, $b = 16.87$ and $c = 10.14$ Å. The mercury atom is surrounded by four bromine atoms in an irregular tetrahedron. The bromine atoms at $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $-\frac{1}{2}$ are shared, resulting in a zigzag chain of $\text{Br}-\text{Hg}-\text{Br}-\text{Hg}$ atoms along the *a* axis. The other bromine atoms are held by hydrogen bonds of the water molecule.

Introduction

While making a survey of the literature for structures having hydrogen bonded bromine atoms, the authors

became interested in the crystal structure of potassium mercuric tribromide monohydrate. Unit-cell dimensions were determined by Herak, Manojlivic & Malcis (1963) but no complete structure analysis has yet been