

Table 9. *Equations to planes*

Atoms in plane	Equations of planes
N(1), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5)	$-5.97x + 9.13y + 7.63z = 1.77$
N(2), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10)	$6.66x + 9.10y - 0.90z = 1.52$
Cu, O(1), O(2)	$2.15x - 5.82y + 6.76z = 0.00$

x, y and z refer to fractional coordinates of the unit cell axes a, b and c.

Distances of atoms from planes

Distance from first plane		Distance from second plane	
N(1)	0.00 Å	N(2)	0.00 Å
C(1)	-0.01	C(6)	0.01
C(2)	0.01	C(7)	-0.01
C(3)	0.00	C(8)	0.00
C(4)	-0.01	C(9)	0.01
C(5)	0.01	C(10)	-0.01

Angles between planes and lines

Ring N(1)···C(5) to ring N(2)···C(10)	= 82.8°
Ring N(1)···C(5) to square plane Cu, O(1), O(2)	= 89.9
Ring N(2)···C(10) to square plane Cu, O(1), O(2)	= 78.9
Line through C(1) and C(5) to line through C(6) and C(10)	= 19.9

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Oxido Steroids. II. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 11 β ,12 β -Dibromo-3 α ,9-oxido-cholanic Acid Methyl Ester

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The crystal structure of 11 β ,12 β -dibromo-3 α ,9-oxidocholanic acid methyl ester has been analyzed and refined from three-dimensional intensity data to an *R* index of 0.14 for 2884 reflections. This steroid crystallizes from acetone in the orthorhombic space group *P*2₁2₁2₁ with unit-cell dimensions *a* = 11.005, *b* = 31.383, and *c* = 7.133 Å. The *A* ring is boat-shaped and the rings *B* and *C* are chair-shaped. The *D* ring is a distorted half-chair. The structural features of this molecule are discussed in comparison with those of its epimer 11 β ,12 α -dibromo-3 α ,9-oxidocholanic acid methyl ester.

Introduction

11 β ,12 β -Dibromo-3 α ,9-oxidocholanic acid methyl ester, C₂₅H₃₈O₃Br₂ (Fig. 1), is the second oxido steroid

whose structure has been investigated in this laboratory. The other compound which was reported earlier is the 11 β ,12 α -dibromo epimer of the above derivative (Gopalakrishna, Cooper & Norton, 1969). This derivative is a co-product of the 11 β ,12 α -dibromo epimer formed in the process of bromination of 3 α , 9-oxido- Δ^{11} -cholanic acid methyl ester (Mattox, Turner, Engel, McKenzie, McGuckin & Kendall, 1946). Both these epimers have the same stereochemical features, except that in one of them the bromine atom attached to C(12) is in the α -configuration and in the other it is

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There are four molecules per unit cell. The density, measured by flotation, was 1.45 g.cm⁻³, as compared with the calculated value of 1.47 g.cm⁻³.

The intensities of 2884 independent reflections in the θ -range 0°–74° were measured by the stationary crystal-stationary counter method with balanced nickel and cobalt filters. With each filter, the intensity was measured for ten seconds for each reflection. Appropriate corrections were made for Lorentz and polarization factors, but no corrections were made for extinction or absorption. Of the 2884 observed reflections, 696 were found to have intensities less than twice their standard deviations. Wilson's (1942) method was used to put the observed structure amplitudes on an absolute scale.

Structure analysis

The positions of the two bromine atoms of the molecule were located from a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson synthesis, computed by the use of coefficient which had been modified so as to approximate those to be expected for point atoms without thermal motion. Other atoms in the molecule were then located from two successive Fourier syntheses calculated with the

phases of the structure factors determined by the atoms which had already been located. The positional and thermal parameters (anisotropic for bromine atoms and isotropic for the lighter atoms) were refined by least squares with a block-diagonal approximation to the least-squares normal equations. Weights which were inversely proportional to the variances in the observed

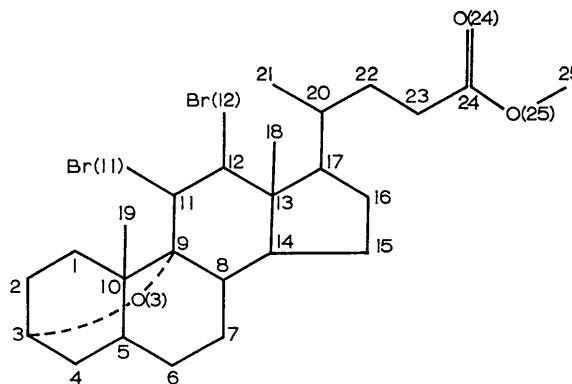


Fig.1. Schematic representation of the molecule with the atoms numbered for reference in text.

Table 2. Final positional and thermal parameters

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>B</i> _{iso}
C(1)	0.6583 (14)	0.2600 (4)	0.9205 (23)	3.91 (40)
C(2)	0.6899 (14)	0.2786 (4)	0.7201 (24)	3.80 (42)
C(3)	0.6382 (13)	0.2510 (4)	0.5708 (22)	3.13 (37)
C(4)	0.4943 (13)	0.2476 (4)	0.5989 (21)	3.50 (41)
C(5)	0.4633 (15)	0.2242 (4)	0.7915 (25)	4.08 (43)
C(6)	0.3970 (13)	0.1805 (4)	0.7695 (27)	4.44 (45)
C(7)	0.4692 (14)	0.1474 (4)	0.6460 (21)	3.94 (42)
C(8)	0.5982 (12)	0.1414 (4)	0.7199 (23)	3.32 (38)
C(9)	0.6649 (13)	0.1853 (3)	0.7599 (24)	3.20 (36)
C(10)	0.5913 (14)	0.2176 (4)	0.8917 (24)	3.69 (43)
C(11)	0.8101 (13)	0.1792 (4)	0.8029 (22)	3.19 (39)
C(12)	0.8639 (14)	0.1501 (4)	0.6673 (21)	3.45 (42)
C(13)	0.8046 (14)	0.1028 (4)	0.6395 (21)	3.03 (39)
C(14)	0.6727 (15)	0.1162 (4)	0.5826 (24)	3.74 (40)
C(15)	0.6193 (13)	0.0707 (4)	0.5140 (22)	3.43 (42)
C(16)	0.7294 (15)	0.0525 (4)	0.4123 (25)	4.34 (47)
C(17)	0.8432 (14)	0.0782 (4)	0.4551 (23)	3.67 (40)
C(18)	0.8101 (14)	0.0746 (4)	0.8241 (22)	3.60 (42)
C(19)	0.5598 (16)	0.1963 (4)	1.0875 (27)	5.26 (51)
C(20)	0.9720 (14)	0.0544 (4)	0.4590 (22)	3.46 (40)
C(21)	0.9963 (16)	0.0468 (4)	0.2510 (31)	6.49 (55)
C(22)	0.9633 (15)	0.0089 (4)	0.5431 (25)	4.77 (47)
C(23)	1.1013 (16)	-0.0012 (5)	0.5994 (28)	6.36 (60)
C(24)	1.1178 (18)	-0.0487 (5)	0.5994 (31)	8.32 (70)
C(25)	1.2284 (17)	-0.1091 (5)	0.7483 (34)	7.92 (64)
O(3)	0.6765 (9)	0.2067 (2)	0.5791 (15)	3.31 (25)
O(24)	1.0399 (13)	-0.0770 (3)	0.5519 (22)	9.91 (49)
O(25)	1.1970 (11)	-0.0636 (3)	0.7107 (21)	9.29 (46)
Br(11)	0.8395 (11)	0.1627 (3)	1.0695 (21)	4.69 *
Br(12)	1.0431 (11)	0.1459 (3)	0.7204 (21)	4.50 *

* These are the equivalent isotropic temperature factors for atoms Br(11) and Br(12). The anisotropic temperature factors are:

$$\exp -10^{-4}(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl).$$

	<i>b</i> ₁₁	<i>b</i> ₂₂	<i>b</i> ₃₃	<i>b</i> ₁₂	<i>b</i> ₁₃	<i>b</i> ₂₃
Br(11)	144	10	144	4	-96	-1
Br(12)	71	9	329	0	-58	-11

structure factors (obtained from counting statistics alone) were used, and the quantity minimized was $\sum w(F_0 - F_c)^2$. The scattering factor values given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) were used throughout, with the scattering factors for bromine atoms corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion factor only. The refinement of the structure was terminated when the calculated positional parameter shifts were less than one fifth of their estimated standard derivations and the final R value ($\sum ||F_0| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_0|$) was 14% for the 2884 reflections. No attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms. The absolute configuration of the molecule was not determined but it was chosen to correspond with that normally observed in naturally occurring steroids; it is for this configuration that the observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed in Table 1 and the positional (and thermal) parameters are listed in Table 2. The standard deviations listed in Table 2 were calculated from the inverses of the least-squares normal-equation blocks for each atom.

Bond lengths and bond angles

The bond lengths and bond angles are shown in Fig. 2(a) and (b), respectively. The estimated standard deviations in bond lengths are in the range 0.02–0.03 Å, and

in bond angles in the range 1.0–2.0°. Four of the twenty six carbon-carbon single bonds of the type sp^3-sp^3 deviate from the expected value of 1.533 Å (Bonham & Bartell, 1959) by more than twice the standard deviation. Of these four, C(9)–C(11) with 1.64 Å, C(12)–C(13) with 1.63 Å, and C(14)–C(15) with 1.62 Å are longer than expected, and C(11)–C(12) with 1.46 Å is shorter.

Among the bond angles, C(10)–C(9)–C(11), with a value of 117°, is larger and C(12)–C(13)–C(14), with a value of 99°, is smaller than the normally expected value of about 109°. Also, as a result of the high thermal motions of the atoms at the end of the side chain, the geometry about atom O(25) is somewhat distorted.

Torsional angles

Table 3 lists the torsional angles calculated for this molecule. The two torsional angles $\theta(1,2)$ and $\theta(4,5)$ in the *A* ring, having values of 4° and 6° respectively, show a nearly eclipsed configuration. The other four torsional angles $\theta(2,3)$, $\theta(3,4)$, $\theta(5,10)$, and $\theta(10,1)$ with values 58°, –64°, 58°, and –65°, respectively, are of staggered configuration within experimental error. With the exception of $\theta(7,8)$, all torsional angles in the *B* ring are nearly of staggered configuration; $\theta(7,8)$ with a value of –48°, however, deviates by 12° from

Table 3. *Torsional angles in the rings*

θ_{A-B} is the torsional 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.

<i>A</i> ring		<i>B</i> ring		<i>C</i> ring		<i>D</i> ring	
Bond	θ_{A-B} *	Bond	θ_{A-B}	Bond	θ_{A-B}	Bond	θ_{A-B}
C(1)–C(2)	3.7	C(5)–C(6)	–60.9	C(8)–C(9)	–47.1	C(13)–C(14)	50.9
C(2)–C(3)	58.0	C(6)–C(7)	54.0	C(9)–C(11)	45.4	C(14)–C(15)	–39.3
C(3)–C(4)	–64.4	C(7)–C(8)	–48.0	C(11)–C(12)	–54.6	C(15)–C(16)	12.7
C(4)–C(5)	5.8	C(8)–C(9)	52.7	C(12)–C(13)	58.5	C(16)–C(17)	18.5
C(5)–C(10)	57.5	C(9)–C(10)	–56.0	C(13)–C(14)	–61.4	C(13)–C(17)	–42.9
C(10)–C(1)	–65.1	C(10)–C(5)	58.7	C(8)–C(14)	61.5		

* The sign convention for the direction of the torsional angle is that of Klyne & Prelog (1960).

Table 4(a). *Least-squares planes through the atoms**

Plane	Atoms	l	m	n	p
A1	C(2), C(3), C(4)	–0.1279	0.8018	–0.5838	3.040
A2	C(1), C(2), C(4), C(5)	–0.5088	0.8204	0.2608	4.685
A3B1	C(1), C(5), C(6), C(10)	–0.4360	0.1174	0.8923	3.649
B2	C(6), C(7), C(9), C(10)	0.0505	–0.6405	0.7663	0.814
B3C1	C(7), C(8), C(9), C(11)	–0.2697	–0.0591	0.9612	2.830
C2	C(8), C(11), C(12), C(14)	0.1559	–0.6846	0.7120	1.631
C3D1	C(12), C(13), C(14), C(15)	–0.2965	–0.0959	0.9501	1.325
D2	C(13), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.1654	–0.7610	0.6274	1.808
D3	C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.1830	–0.4555	0.8711	3.359
A	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(10)	–0.5009	0.8251	0.2612	4.531
B	C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10)	–0.1200	–0.4286	0.8955	1.714
C	C(8), C(9), C(11), C(12), C(13), C(14)	–0.0032	–0.4602	0.8878	2.271
D	C(13), C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.0429	–0.6240	0.7801	1.598
C(1)–C(17)		–0.0008	–0.3245	0.9459	2.816
C(5)–C(17)		–0.0418	–0.5124	0.8577	1.486

* The planes are in the form $lX + mY + nZ + p = 0$, where X , Y , Z and p are in Å units, and X , Y and Z are referred to the crystal axes.

this configuration. The two angles $\theta(8,9)$ and $\theta(9,11)$ in the *C* ring, with values -47° and 45° , respectively, are considerably smaller than those for a staggered configuration; this deformation could be either the result of the interaction of Br(11) with the methyl group attached to C(10) or the oxido bridge between C(3) and C(9). In the *D* ring, $\theta(15,16)$ is 13° and $\theta(16,17)$ is 18° , as compared with values of approximately 16° in a regular half-chair.

Least-square planes

A perspective view of the molecule is shown in Fig. 3. Ring *A* has a boat conformation in which atoms C(1), C(2), C(4), and C(5) are coplanar within 0.04 Å, and atoms C(3) and C(10) both lie at a distance of 0.73 Å from this plane. Atom C(9), at the *B/C* ring junction, appears to have been drawn closer to the mean plane of the *B* and *C* rings than is normally observed in steroids having a *trans* *A/B* ring junction. Ring *D* is a distorted half-chair and is quite similar to the *D* ring in 11 β ,12 α -dibromo-3 α ,9-oxidocholanic acid methyl ester. The equations of the usual least-squares planes and the atoms included in the calculation of these planes are given in Table 4(a).

Table 4(b). Interplanar angles

Plane 1	Plane 2	Angle
A1	A2	125°
A3B1	A2	123
A3B1	B2	126
B3C1	B2	140
B3C1	C2	133
C3D1	C2	134
C3D1	D2	128
C3D1	D3	35
A	B	87
B	C	7
C	D	12
C(1)-C(17)	(100)	90
C(1)-C(17)	(010)	71
C(1)-C(17)	(001)	161

Important interplanar angles calculated for this molecule are listed in Table 4(b). The mean plane of the *A* ring is practically perpendicular (87°) to the mean plane of the *B* ring, while the mean planes of rings *B* and *C* are inclined to each other at 7° and those of *C* and *D* at 12° .

Packing of the molecules

The molecules pack in the unit cell solely by weak van der Waals forces. There are only twenty-one intermolecular contacts shorter than 4.0 Å and nine shorter than 3.8 Å (see Table 5). The side chain and the methyl groups seem to play a major part in the packing of the molecules in the crystal, with four contacts involving the C(18) and C(19) methyl groups and twelve contacts involving the side chain. Of the latter, six are with the carboxyl oxygen atom O(24). The *A* ring also carries

seven intermolecular contacts. The two bromine atoms together carry only three intermolecular contacts, in the range 3.82–3.98 Å. Fig. 4 shows the main features of this packing arrangement.

Comparative study of the two epimers

The two epimers are alike stereochemically, except for the configurations of the 12-bromine atom. In the 11 β ,12 β -dibromo epimer (I), the bromine atoms are

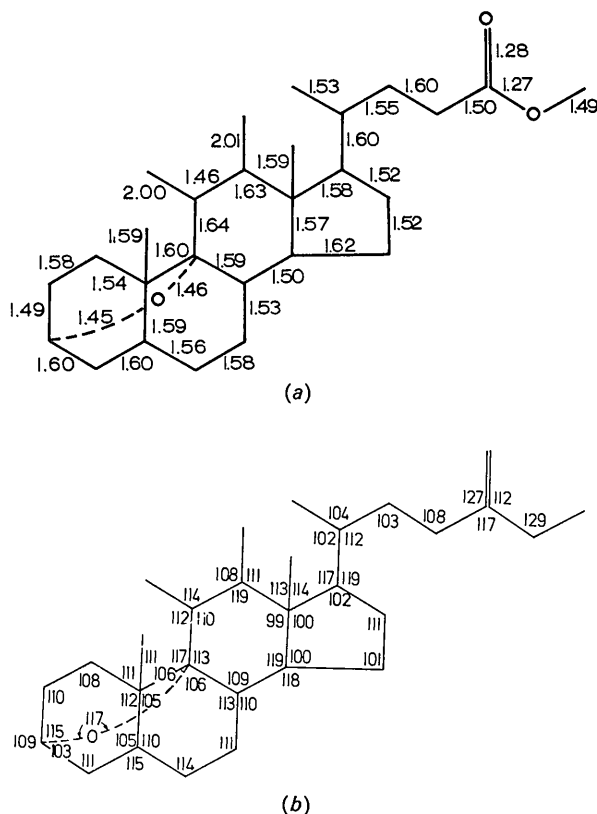


Fig. 2. (a) Interatomic distances. Standard deviations are in the range 0.02–0.03 Å. (b) Bond angles. Standard deviations are in the range 1.5–2.0°.

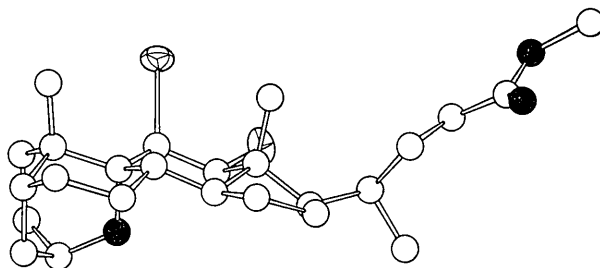


Fig. 3. Perspective view of the molecule as seen from the side. Shaded circles are oxygen atoms; the bromine atoms are drawn as ellipsoids which indicate their thermal motions.

in a *cis* configuration, and in the $11\beta,12\alpha$ -dibromo epimer (II), they have a *trans* configuration. This difference leaves the gross features of the two molecules the same, but when finer details are considered, there are various structural differences arising out of the configuration of Br(12). The most outstanding difference is in the distortion of the C ring conformation. In the *cis* dibromo derivative, $\theta(\text{Br}(11)\text{--}11\text{--}12\text{--}13)$, with a value of 72° , has a distortion of only 12° from the normal staggered configuration, whereas in the *trans* dibromo epimer the same torsional angle, with a value of 92° , has a distortion of 32° , *i.e.* more than three times the distortion in the former; it is nearly midway between a staggered and an eclipsed configuration.

In (I), $\theta(\text{Br}(12)\text{--}12\text{--}11\text{--}9)$ with a value of 178° is within experimental error of the undistorted angle 180° , whereas in (II), $\theta(\text{Br}(12)\text{--}12\text{--}11\text{--}9)$ is 89° and has a distortion of 29° from the expected staggered configuration. The angle $\theta(9\text{--}11\text{--}12\text{--}13)$ in (II), with a value of -29° , is midway between the staggered and

eclipsed configurations, whereas in (I) the angle is -55° , and close to the staggered configuration. The bond between C(11) and C(12) in the *cis* dibromo epimer is shortened (1.46 \AA), whereas in the *trans* epimer it is lengthened (1.64 \AA). The distortion in the C ring, though of different degree in each, is in the same direction, whereas the distortions in the B rings of the two epimers are of opposite sense to each other. In the *cis* dibromo derivative, $\theta(8,9)$, with a value of 53° , is 7° smaller in magnitude than in the staggered configuration, whereas in the *trans* dibromo epimer, the angle is 65° and is larger in magnitude by 5° . Angles $\theta(9,10)$ and $\theta(10,5)$ are also larger in magnitude than in a staggered configuration in (II), and smaller in (I). In both molecules, the distortion is transmitted as far as the A ring. For example, $\theta(5,10)$ is $+58^\circ$ in I, and $+48^\circ$ in II; these angles would have been $+60^\circ$ if distortion-free. The D ring in neither of these epimers, however, seems to have been affected by the C ring distortion or by the 3,9-oxido bond. The D rings in both these steroids have practically the same

Table 5. Intermolecular distances less than 4.0 \AA

C(1)—C(5)	(3/000)	3.97 \AA	C(7)—O(24)	(2/100)	3.64 \AA
C(1)—C(6)	(3/000)	3.91	C(8)—O(24)	(2/100)	3.46
C(2)—C(25)	(4/201)	3.64	C(15)—O(24)	(2/10 $\bar{1}$)	3.74
C(3)—C(19)	(1/00 $\bar{1}$)	3.95	C(16)—C(22)	(2/10 $\bar{1}$)	3.89
C(3)—Br(12)	(3/ $\bar{1}$ 0 $\bar{1}$)	3.99	C(16)—O(24)	(2/10 $\bar{1}$)	4.00
C(4)—C(12)	(3/ $\bar{1}$ 0 $\bar{1}$)	4.00	C(17)—Br(11)	(1/00 $\bar{1}$)	3.82
C(4)—O(3)	(3/ $\bar{1}$ 0 $\bar{1}$)	3.99	C(18)—C(21)	(1/001)	3.77
C(5)—Br(11)	(3/ $\bar{1}$ 00)	3.93	C(19)—O(3)	(1/001)	3.75
C(6)—O(24)	(2/100)	3.89	C(19)—O(24)	(2/100)	3.91
C(7)—C(25)	(2/10 $\bar{1}$)	3.77	C(21)—C(25)	(2/20 $\bar{1}$)	3.61
			C(21)—O(25)	(2/20 $\bar{1}$)	3.43

The equivalent positions are:

1	x	y	z
2	$\frac{1}{2} - x$	$-y$	$\frac{1}{2} + z$
3	$\frac{1}{2} + x$	$\frac{1}{2} - y$	$-z$
4	$-x$	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	$\frac{1}{2} - z$

C(7)—C(25) (2/10 $\bar{1}$) means C(7) at equivalent position 1 to C(25) at equivalent position 2, translated one unit cell in the x direction and one unit cell in the $-z$ direction.

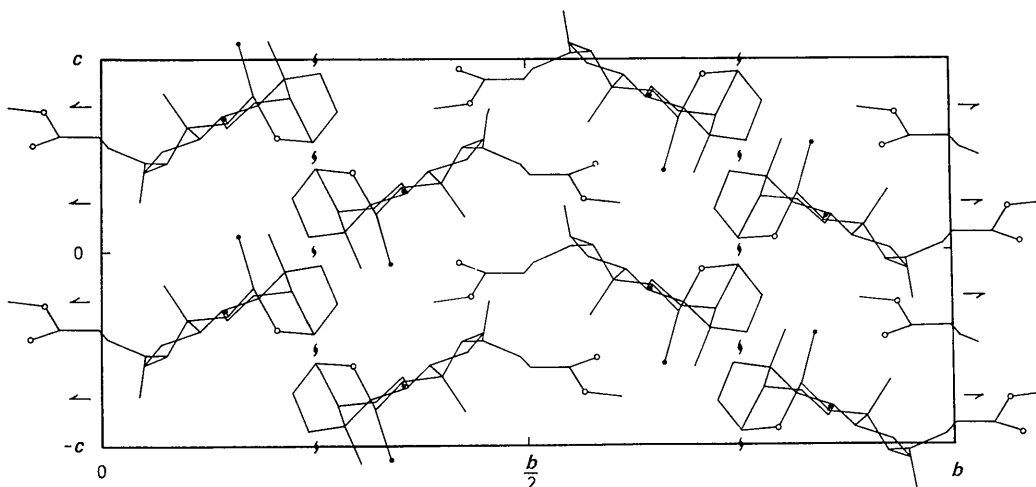


Fig. 4. Projection of the structure along the a axis of the unit cell. Shaded circles are bromine atoms; open circles are oxygen atoms.

conformation as that of the *D* ring in 2 β ,3 α -dichloro-5 α -cholestane, in which the *A* ring is normal, and in which there is no bromine atom attached to the *C* ring (Geise, Romers & Rutten, 1966). The packing of the molecules in the two cases is quite different. In the case of the 12 α -bromo derivative, the bulky bromine group on the α -surface causes a fairly large intermolecular separation. This loosened packing arrangement allows a comparatively free rotation of the side chain about the C(17)–C(20) bond, resulting in the unusual side chain orientation observed in this molecule. The more compact packing arrangement achieved in the 12 β -bromo derivative causes the side chain to take up the more frequently observed 'extended' conformation.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hypoxanthine Hydrochloride Monohydrate

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The structure of hypoxanthine hydrochloride monohydrate, [C₅N₄H₅O]Cl·H₂O, has been solved by X-ray crystallographic methods. The crystals are monoclinic, space group *P*2₁/*c*, with *a*=4·8295 Å, *b*=17·7285 Å, *c*=9·0077 Å and β =94·59° (*t*=20°±2°C). 1769 reflections were measured on a manually operated diffractometer with Mo *K* α radiation. The structure was refined to *R*=0·030. Standard deviations in bond lengths and angles involving nonhydrogen atoms are in the range 0·0014–0·0018 Å and 0·03–0·07° respectively. The hypoxanthine cation is present in the lactam form and the nitrogen atoms N(1), N(7) and N(9) carry hydrogen atoms. The molecules are linked together through extensive hydrogen bonding. The spacing between layers of molecules is 3·18 Å, and there is virtually no overlap between molecules in adjacent layers.

Introduction

The hypoxanthine nucleotide inosinic acid is the first purine compound formed in the biosynthesis of purine nucleotides, and it is the precursor of both adenylic and guanylic acid. Any structure which is an antagonist for hypoxanthine will block nucleic acid synthesis. The structure of one such antagonist, 6-mercaptopurine, has already been determined (Sletten, Sletten & Jensen, 1969), and it is important to establish dimensional similarities and differences between this structure and hypoxanthine. The present paper is a report of the structure of the monohydrate of hypoxanthine hydrochloride.

Experimental

Hypoxanthine was obtained from Sigma Chemical

Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and crystals of hypoxanthine hydrochloride were grown from a 1*N* HCl solution by slow evaporation.

Cell parameters were determined by least-squares treatment of the 2 θ settings for 14 reflections as measured on the diffractometer. The mean deviation between the observed and computed 2 θ values, 1/14 ($\Sigma |2\theta_{\text{obs}} - 2\theta_c|$), was 0·007°.

The density of the crystals was determined by flotation in a mixture of chloroform and tetrabromoethane, and the value obtained agreed satisfactorily with that calculated for hypoxanthine hydrochloride crystallized with one molecule of water.

Crystal data

[C₅N₄H₅O] Cl·H₂O.

M.W. = 190·6.

Crystal system: