

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Alkaloid Cassipourine

By G. GAFNER AND L. J. ADMIRAAL

*Chemical Physics Group of the National Physical and National Chemical Research Laboratories,
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria, South Africa*

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The structure of one possible enantiomorph of the alkaloid cassipourine ($C_{14}H_{22}N_2S_4$) has been determined from three-dimensional photographically recorded and visually measured X-ray data. The final R value is 0.13 after full-matrix anisotropic least-squares refinement. The molecule is found to consist of two pyrrolizidine units bonded by two S-S linkages and to possess a non-crystallographic twofold axis. The four sulphur and four carbon atoms in the central part of the molecule form a 1,2,5,6-tetra-thiocyclo-octane ring system. The pyrrolizidine units comprise two pyrrolidine rings which can be brought into coincidence by rotation of one by 123° about their common C-N bond. The absolute configuration has been deduced by comparison of the conformation of parts of the pyrrolizidine units with those in two other alkaloids.

Introduction

The alkaloid cassipourine ($C_{14}H_{22}N_2S_4$) (CP) was isolated and studied chemically by Cooks, Warren & Williams (1967). They established that the molecule consisted of two pyrrolizidine groupings bonded by two S-S bridges and suggested the three possible molecular structures given in Fig. 1. Of these, the most probable structure was considered to be either (a) or (b) (Warren, 1964). The crystallographic investigation was undertaken to establish the structure and stereochemistry of the molecule.

Experimental

Crystals of the alkaloid and its dimethiodide were made available for structure analysis by Professor F. L. Warren. The quantities of both types were so small that recrystallization was precluded. The alkaloid crystals were needles of good quality but were exceedingly thin (diameter ~ 0.05 mm). Crystals of the alkaloid-dimethiodide were of much poorer quality and in the form of short needles. The cell constants were measured for both types of crystal from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs. The results obtained were as follows:

Alkaloid

$a = 13.40 \pm 0.05$, $b = 12.18 \pm 0.05$,
(needle axis) $c = 5.06 \pm 0.04$ Å; $\beta = 100 \pm 1^\circ$.
Space group: $P2_1$; $Z = 2$; $\rho = 1.42$ g.cm $^{-3}$.
Calculated formula weight: 348.0,
actual formula weight: 346.6.

Alkaloid-dimethiodide

$d_{100} = 10.48 \pm 0.05$, $b = 14.74 \pm 0.05$,
(needle axis) $c = 7.28 \pm 0.05$ Å.
Space group: $P2_1$; $Z = 2$; $\rho = 1.85$ g.cm $^{-3}$.
Calculated formula weight: 626.8
actual formula weight: 628.5

Densities were measured by flotation in aqueous potassium mercuric iodide. The experimentally derived molecular weights of 348.0 and 344.9 (the latter from the alkaloid-dimethiodide after correction for the presence of the dimethiodide group) agree to within experimental error with the molecular weight of 346.6 calculated for $C_{14}H_{22}N_2S_4$.

Because of the superior quality of the unsubstituted alkaloid crystals and the fact that $\sum_H f_H^2 / \sum_L f_L^2 = 1.64$, these, rather than the alkaloid-dimethiodide crystals, were used for the structure analysis.

Intensities were recorded with the equi-inclination Weissenberg multiple-film technique and nickel-filtered copper radiation. With the c axis (needle axis) as rotation axis 1261 (h, k, l) reflexions with $0 \leq l \leq 4$ were recorded and their intensities measured visually. Of these, 207 had intensities below the detection limit, notwithstanding five day exposures, and the beam-stop obscured twelve small- θ reflexions. Lorentz and polarization and spot-shape corrections were applied to the intensities. Absorption corrections were obviated by the small crystal diameter (0.05 mm) and low absorption coefficient, which gave the μR value of 0.13. The

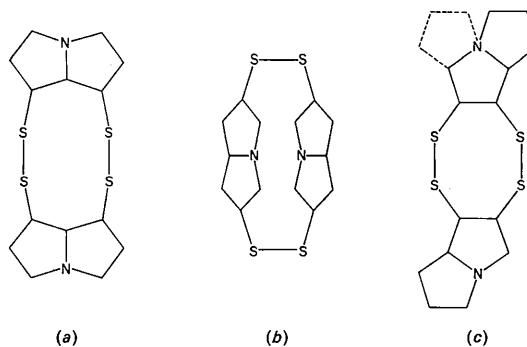


Fig. 1. Proposed structures for cassipourine.

Table 1. Final fractional coordinates and thermal vibration parameters and their e.s.d.'s
The numbering scheme is shown in Fig. (3).

x/a	y/b	z/c	Fractional coordinates			Thermal vibration parameters		
			U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
S(1)	0·15	0·0780 (12)	0·068 (3)	0·078 (4)	0·070 (4)	-0·005 (3)	-0·014 (3)	-0·021 (3)
S(2)	0·3053 (8)	0·1662 (12)	0·068 (4)	0·080 (4)	0·082 (4)	-0·007 (3)	-0·001 (3)	-0·026 (3)
S(3)	0·1987 (8)	0·3856 (12)	0·071 (4)	0·090 (4)	0·063 (4)	-0·007 (4)	-0·013 (3)	-0·017 (3)
S(4)	0·0772 (7)	0·1108 (14)	0·090 (4)	0·072 (4)	0·091 (5)	-0·009 (4)	-0·030 (4)	-0·002 (3)
N(1)	0·3269 (14)	-0·1537 (33)	0·079 (13)	0·084 (14)	0·042 (11)	-0·004 (11)	-0·004 (9)	-0·006 (9)
N(2)	0·1581 (16)	-0·1050 (19)	0·5623 (40)	0·089 (14)	0·083 (14)	0·078 (14)	-0·014 (12)	-0·030 (11)
C(1)	0·2113 (17)	0·3221 (22)	-0·0199 (43)	0·085 (15)	0·085 (17)	0·059 (14)	-0·016 (14)	-0·032 (11)
C(2)	0·2219 (22)	0·4350 (21)	-0·1251 (41)	0·128 (23)	0·061 (14)	0·047 (14)	-0·018 (15)	-0·004 (13)
C(3)	0·3669 (21)	0·5540 (25)	-0·1063 (51)	0·114 (21)	0·094 (21)	0·079 (19)	-0·039 (18)	-0·002 (15)
C(4)	0·4252 (26)	0·5556 (29)	-0·1633 (64)	0·144 (28)	0·091 (24)	0·115 (26)	-0·039 (22)	-0·008 (21)
C(5)	0·4703 (19)	0·4385 (29)	-0·1820 (65)	0·073 (17)	0·122 (26)	0·133 (25)	-0·036 (19)	-0·008 (16)
C(6)	0·3860 (19)	0·3715 (21)	-0·0318 (39)	0·104 (18)	0·088 (17)	0·027 (14)	-0·016 (14)	-0·026 (22)
C(7)	0·3145 (16)	0·3182 (20)	-0·2060 (39)	0·073 (13)	0·075 (15)	0·048 (13)	-0·004 (20)	-0·014 (12)
C(8)	0·2189 (17)	-0·0025 (21)	-0·2166 (42)	0·076 (15)	0·081 (17)	0·063 (15)	-0·004 (13)	-0·003 (11)
C(9)	0·2503 (18)	-0·0819 (23)	-0·4475 (46)	0·074 (15)	0·092 (19)	0·067 (16)	-0·009 (14)	-0·008 (11)
C(10)	0·2891 (22)	-0·1957 (25)	0·3561 (53)	0·126 (22)	0·080 (19)	0·085 (18)	-0·013 (19)	-0·002 (15)
C(11)	0·1898 (23)	-0·2579 (23)	0·3107 (59)	0·133 (26)	0·062 (16)	0·108 (23)	-0·003 (16)	-0·007 (18)
C(12)	0·1367 (24)	-0·2172 (23)	0·5109 (63)	0·126 (22)	0·080 (18)	0·085 (18)	-0·013 (19)	-0·002 (15)
C(13)	0·0779 (19)	-0·0270 (24)	0·4507 (58)	0·077 (16)	0·081 (19)	0·118 (21)	-0·039 (15)	-0·020 (14)
C(14)	0·1321 (17)	-0·0679 (21)	0·3266 (38)	0·099 (16)	0·081 (15)	0·035 (13)	-0·012 (14)	-0·009 (10)

five layer lines were scaled from common intensities on a 20° oscillation photograph.

Structure determination

The three-dimensional Patterson function was computed and interpretation initiated by use of the $(u, \frac{1}{2}, w)$ Harker section (Fig. 2) which contains vectors of the type $(2x, \frac{1}{2}, 2z)$. The b cell constant is relatively small and the molecule would thus be expected to lie nearly parallel to (010) . The double S-S bridge should approximate to a twisted rectangle with dimensions of 2 by at least $3\cdot5$ Å and which should also lie nearly parallel to (010) . Eight of the ten strong peaks can be grouped into two such symmetry related sets, one of which is drawn into Fig. 2. When the y coordinates of these atoms are derived from non-Harker peaks in the Patterson map, the expected double S-S bridge geometry is confirmed. These trial sulphur coordinates were used to initiate the cyclic Fourier process which led to the structure of the whole molecule. Differentiation between carbon and nitrogen atoms was achieved after refinement of the B factors in a least-squares cycle in which all non-sulphur atoms were entered as carbon. The B factors of two of the atoms became negative on refinement, indicating that these were nitrogen.

Structure refinement

The positional and anisotropic thermal motion parameters and scale factors were refined by the full matrix least-squares program ORXLS of Busing & Levy which minimizes $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$, on an IBM computer. Equal weighting was used and refinement considered complete when all parameter changes were less than $0\cdot2\sigma$. Refinement of the layer line scale factors was alternated with appropriate thermal motion parameter refinement so as to optimize both while maintaining the experimentally established scale factor trend. The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964). Final atomic parameters and their estimated standard deviations are given in Table 1 with the U_{ij} 's from the expression

$$\exp [-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + k^2b^{*2}U_{22} + l^2c^{*2}U_{33} + 2hk a^*b^*U_{12} + 2kl b^*c^*U_{23} + 2hl a^*c^*U_{13})].$$

Inclusion of hydrogen atoms in the refinement in positions deduced from the geometry of the rest of the molecule led to no significant reduction in the final R value of $0\cdot13$. Calculated and observed structure factors are compared in Table 2.

Molecular geometry

This analysis has shown that CP possesses the conformation shown in Fig. 1(c) with the terminal pyrrolidine ring as drawn in stippled lines. Its chemical name is thus $1\alpha, 1'\beta:2\beta, 2'\alpha$ -(bisdithiodi-8 α -pyrrolizidine).

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors on $10 \times$ absolute scale.

Unobserved reflexions are denoted by * and those obscured by the beamstop by -.

H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c	H	F _o	F _c			
K=0, L=0	2 262	259	9 125	130	3 69	57	-10 65	85	13 24*	27	K=13, L=2	-7 30*	28	3 153	140											
0 - 3240	3 116	127	10 145	160	4 67	51	K=7, L=1	14 22*	23	0 54	76	-8 30*	31	4 51	44											
1 - 145	4 19*	27	11 89	104	5 31	38	-1 49	43	15 19*	46	K=9, L=2	-9 59	66	5 67	54											
2 460	5 251	237	12 78	101	K=13, L=1	-2 111	127	K=3, L=2	-1 -	63	-10 59	67	6 46	31												
3 341	325	6 - 96	103	13 49	53	0 45	44	-3 209	239	0 270	248	-2 334	293	K=9, L=2	-6 70	61	4 51	44								
4 511	498	7 23*	21	K=4, L=1	1 65	71	-4 136	142	1 402	339	-3 351	329	-1 30*	38	8 70	66										
5 328	329	8 66	66	0 467	440	-5 120	135	2 421	351	-4 94	100	-2 30*	20	9 44	49											
6 104	71	9 67	56	1 487	462	-6 171	188	3 343	352	-2 257	257	-3 84	90	6 44	52											
7 339	323	K=8, L=0	3 22*	323	-2 194	214	-12 24*	19	4 204	274	-6 202	175	-4 59	19	11 26	20										
8 150	123	0 341	323	3 216	180	-3 583	594	-8 49	69	5 46	74	-7 22*	30	-5 10*	30											
9 127	127	1 172	147	4 318	364	-6 367	357	-9 118	125	6 92	98	-8 *4*	3	1 24	32	K=6, L=3	-12 34	32	3 16	32						
10 44	48	2 162	147	5 116	77	-5 -38	38	-10 51	51	7 105	135	-9 259	254	-8 73	66											
11 46	31	5 162	159	6 240	267	-6 194	187	-11 49	45	8 113	118	K=1, L=2	-8 30*	20	1 81	76										
K=1, L=0	112	114	7 127	140	-7 127	112	-11 33	28	9 111	147	-1 -	261	-9 57	57	2 199	176										
1 393	59	1 162	161	8 120	133	-8 341	359	K=8, L=1	10 59	77	-2 367	281	-10 57	52	3 73	66										
2 493	429	6 119	106	9 223	236	-9 22*	7	-1 116	111	11 73	78	K=4, L=2	-4 162	144	4 115	98										
3 557	472	7 23*	25	10 69	77	-10 125	115	-2 176	211	0 237	240	-5 321	295	-1 -30*	52	5 17*	23									
4 684	656	8 25*	24	11 51	51	-11 82	72	-3 73	93	1 488	462	-6 493	409	-3 30*	46	7 66	48									
5 44	59	9 137	138	12 49	41	-12 24*	14	-8 85	88	2 159	131	-7 140	138	-4 62	34	8 72	76									
6 139	144	K=9, L=0	12 65	65	-13 51	55	-5 147	147	3 146	134	-8 205	184	-5 32*	39	9 31	19										
7 112	110	1 154	171	14 58	39	-14 67	49	-6 111	114	6 105	135	-7 110	47	-5 28*	28	10 28	23									
8 293	276	2 42	53	K=5, L=1	-7 114	125	K=1, L=1	-7 114	125	4 138	134	-9 27*	28	-7 59	36	11 12*	12	1 23	17							
9 46	28	3 23*	47	0 167	186	-1 -	595	-7 78	86	5 200	253	-10 138	114	K=11, L=2	-5 59	60	0 110	100								
10 21*	26	4 64	87	1 314	314	-8 492	442	-9 51	61	6 102	139	K=2, L=2	-5 30*	25	7 55	50										
11 114	95	5 121	133	2 118	87	-3 441	405	-10 78	63	7 97	130	-3 396	331	-3 30*	35	8 32	13									
12 62	55	6 25*	36	3 231	221	-5 534	495	-11 36	25	8 116	176	-5 370	370	-4 30*	32	2 12	119									
K=2, L=0	7 25*	15	4 142	149	-5 562	562	-12 24*	30	9 177	177	-1 143	110	-5 180	180	-4 27*	24	5 161	134								
0 177	133	8 121	121	5 249	292	-6 114	125	K=9, L=1	10 30*	53	-3 111	77	-5 54	50	10 31	32										
2 282	282	0 23*	52	7 105	103	-8 100	91	-12 67	67	6 304	324	-4 280	280	-5 30*	28	3 126	109									
3 119	102	9 62	48	K=6, L=1	-8 221	221	-9 167	207	-3 87	105	K=5, L=2	-6 57	44	K=12, L=2	-5 34	47	4 60	51								
4 541	495	1 23	81	8 125	141	-9 167	207	-1 111	119	0 391	375	-7 191	176	-1 57	68	6 93	79									
5 44	265	2 66	62	9 49	42	-10 85	80	-1 111	119	1 227	204	-8 59	42	-2 30*	35	7 55	50									
5 75	73	3 23*	57	10 85	101	-11 76	59	-5 49	54	2 170	177	-9 89	79	-3 30*	35	8 32	13									
6 116	110	4 94	94	11 27*	26	-12 91	85	-6 129	139	3 62	90	-10 81	77	-4 57	67	9 69	67									
7 177	144	5 25*	51	12 47	47	-13 27*	33	-7 24*	43	4 251	280	-11 70	58	-5 54	50	10 31	32									
8 146	152	6 25*	43	13 22*	47	-14 33	32	-8 27*	39	5 86	94	-12 97	85	K=13, L=2	11 24	28										
9 64	65	7 23*	12	14 38	49	K=2, L=1	-9 -	85	89	6 100	130	K=3, L=2	-1 -27*	21	K=8, L=3	0 87	66									
10 172	140	8 23*	55	K=6, L=1	-1 881	786	-2 231	221	-1 69	82	8 30*	68	-1 151	153	-2 51	42	K=0, L=3	1 66	45							
11 129	102	9 62	48	0 165	152	-3 221	201	-2 69	70	8 30*	48	-2 86	95	K=0, L=3	0 156	173	2 55	50								
12 33*	22	K=11, L=0	1 138	182	-3 220	214	-4 345	347	-3 91	92	9 73	79	-3 345	300	1 106	106	3 69	60								
13 79	62	1 25*	51	2 183	198	-5 347	308	-4 69	67	10 43	45	-4 132	98	1 155	163	2 87	90	4 34	32							
K=3, L=0	1 24*	52	2 94	102	3 200	214	-4 100	99	-6 252	221	-5 69	63	-5 180	180	3 118	120	5 161	134								
2 312	313	4 25*	44	5 102	106	-7 224	224	-6 24*	35	1 402	375	-6 105	102	-4 27*	24	6 41	28									
3 220	210	5 24*	45	6 176	197	-8 141	176	-7 27*	17	0 46	69	-8 110	110	-5 57	72	4 27	22	6 41	28							
4 179	194	8 44	48	7 166	190	-9 117	187	-10 122	85	1 178	133	-6 105	102	-5 57	72	8 110	110	9 37	35							
5 139	143	8 48	44	8 165	100	-15 165	176	-16 69	53	1 178	133	-7 103	102	-5 57	72	8 109	109	9 37	37							
6 139	150	1 109	125	1 177	182	-16 69	53	-1 167	178	8 59	58	K=5, L=2	-5 73	68	3 254	269	4 93	58								
7 234	298	0 81	85	0 114	104	-1 300	323	-2 49	57	6 94	98	-1 305	279	K=1, L=3	0 73	53										
8 108	92	1 64	66	1 214	264	-2 196	209	-3 51	40	7 30*	28	-2 245	232	1 205	193	5 40	37									
9 160	153	2 46	38	2 258	285	-3 196	209	-4 89	32	4 219	224	-8 183	168	5 116	113	2 65	37									
10 110	120	K=0, L=1	1 137	137	-2 132	136	-4 174	174	-5 117	114	0 51	40	-9 67	65	5 145	129	2 24	22								
11 129	122	0 -	397	3 29	29	-4 174	174	-5 117	114	6 84	75	-3 394	375	2 178	162	5 149	145	8 21	17							
12 114	102	1 -	792	4 71	87	-4 174	174	-5 117	114	6 84	75	-3 394	375	2 178	162	5 149	145	8 21	17							
13 193	193	7 69	75	8 76	82	-4 174	174	-5 117	114	6 84	75	-3 394	375	2 178	162	5 149	145	8 21	17							
14 81	67	1 739	646	8 49	48	-3 289	279	8 65	50	6 54	66	-3 197	197	2 142	122	5 149	145	8 21	17							
15 25*	8	2 692	661	9 36	47	-4 89	84	9 57	54	6 105	86	-3 105	115	2 142	122	5 149	145	8 21	17							
16 13*	10	3 309	326	K=9, L=1	-5 129	162	10 73	93	3 108	113	-1 121	148	-2 325	295	1 107	111	2 165	166	7 23	22						
17 58	50	4 249	265	0 136	134	-6 180	162	11 86	120	4 170	187	-3 105	115	-4 121	128	3 210	214	8 12*	22							
18 100	106	10 46	63	K=5, L=1	-1 154	122	5 86	110	4 30*	39	-7 122	122	6 32	33	1 38	30	2 78	59								
19 92	93	0 294	278	-2 118	122	6 24*	33	5 76	89	-10 22	97	7 132	129	2 44	49	3 44	35	4 54	57							
20 145	145	4 19*	27	-3 214	212	7 62	64	6 32*	19	-10 22	97	7 132	129	2 44	49	3 44	35	4 54	57							
21 305	309	2 24*	27	-4 287	285	8 113	144	7 76	79	-10 59	54	8 30*	17	-7 66</												

Table 2 (cont.)

H	P _o	P _c	H	P _o	P _c	H	P _o	P _c	H	P _o	P _c	H	P _o	P _c	H	P _o	P _c	H	P _o	P _c						
-13	17*	18	-8	95	113	-6	115	99	-6	24	15	-3	21	26	K=5, L=4	K=0, L=4	-7	47	46	-10	26*	22				
-14	29	20	-9	17*	14	-7	66	66	-7	34	28	-4	26	20	0 24*	21	-8	60	54	-11	44	44				
-15	18*	6	-10	63	67	-8	17*	20	-8	46	30	-5	20	25	1 86	98	-2	-	64	-9	26*	25				
-16	14*	6	-11	58	59	-9	67	45	-9	31	20	K=0, L=4	2 94	92	-3 133	118	-10	52	50	-1	26*	47				
K=1, L=3	82	-13	45	34	-11	40	36	-11	31	27	1 26	10	4 26*	12	-5	50	63	-12	34	28	-3	68	60			
-1	66	-13	49	34	-11	40	36	-11	31	27	2 21*	16	5 26*	8	-6	21*	39	K=4, L=4	-4	26*	7					
-2	90	107	-14	28	31	-12	31	27	-12	11*	12	3 123	157	6 60	80	-7	94	116	-1	52	47					
-3	130	151	-15	12*	2	-13	28	20	-13	12	26	K=10, L=3	4 47	74	K=6, L=4	-8	99	104	-2	81	67					
-4	41	29	-16	14	18	-14	11*	9	K=10,	L=3	5 60	61	0 50	35	-9	26*	50	-3	94	95						
-5	96	97	K=4,	L=3	-15	12	14	-1	64	49	5 60	61	1 34	22	-10	26*	20	-4	31	40						
-6	77	92	-1	83	72	K=7,	L=3	-2	93	76	K=1, L=4	3 24	20	0 89	62	2 50	38	-11	26*	7	-5	63	64			
-7	84	107	-2	77	74	-1	198	166	-3	24	20	K=7,	1 26	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	26*	16			
-8	77	95	-3	196	193	-2	150	137	-4	24	13	1 92	72	3 37	33	-12	60	53	-6	24*	32	-10	44	52		
-9	78	96	-4	100	84	-3	51	31	-5	34	23	2 120	105	4 52	58	K=1,	L=4	-7	50	43	K=8,	L=4				
-10	51	40	-5	96	107	-4	52	45	-6	23	30	3 44	55	5 37	44	-1	112	104	-8	37	38	-1	26*	25		
-11	41	45	-6	73	79	-5	17*	26	-7	31	18	4 78	90	6 26	33	-2	29	23	-9	37	22	-2	26*	30		
-12	24	11	-7	72	82	-6	136	113	-8	37	32	5 84	99	7 31	44	-3	107	95	-10	37	26	-3	86	83		
-13	40	34	-8	32	27	-7	69	66	-9	38	26	6 50	58	K=7,	L=4	-4	102	116	-11	26*	16	-4	50	47		
-14	21	19	-9	86	93	-6	64	59	-10	12*	15	K=2,	1, L=4	0 37	17	-5	65	94	-12	31	23	-5	26*	17		
-15	12*	8	-10	34	35	-9	63	61	-11	11*	1	0 128	112	1 37	19	-6	29	22	-13	29	15	-6	52	64		
-16	18	21	-11	18*	16	-10	34	27	-12	11*	1	1 21*	21	2 52	52	-7	84	75	K=5,	L=4	-7	34	43			
K=2,	L=3	-12	52	48	-11	38	36	K=11,	L=3	2 81	86	3 52	54	7 74	74	-1	58	37	-8	24*	5	K=9,	L=4			
-1	220	249	-13	47	41	-12	14*	7	-1	64	60	3 118	135	4 61	61	-9	37	27	-2	99	86	-1	31	40		
-2	133	150	-14	32	19	-13	12*	7	-2	55	47	4 101	101	5 50	67	-10	26*	11	-1	52	52	-1	26*	22		
-3	122	134	-15	21	18	-14	18	19	-3	17*	9	5 92	121	K=8,	1, L=4	0 86	85	-12	34	23	-5	86	84	-2	31	22
-4	93	95	K=9,	L=3	K=8,	L=3	-4	23	19	-5	22	25	K=3,	1, L=4	1 52	57	K=7,	2, L=4	-6	26*	34	-3	26*	8		
-5	122	142	-13	131	131	-1	92	83	-6	22	55	3 37	51	2 52	48	-2	105	87	-7	60	68	-4	50	35		
-6	172	170	-2	176	182	-2	83	58	-6	29	25	K=9,	1, L=4	3 26	2	-2	99	102	-8	26*	9	-5	26*	23		
-7	211	152	-3	78	73	-3	83	62	-7	35	39	0 109	180	3 47	53	-3	50	59	-9	26*	43	-6	24*	20		
-8	75	91	-4	210	236	-4	46	30	-8	34	32	1 60	38	4 60	76	-4	105	84	-10	37	41	-7	24*	16		
-9	63	57	-5	64	51	-5	87	65	-9	12*	8	2 115	129	K=9,	1, L=4	-1	131	149	-10	37	41	-8	29	20		
-10	51	59	-6	141	153	-6	44	38	-10	12	14	3 102	109	0 50	54	-5	78	84	-11	24*	11	K=10,	L=4			
-11	17*	28	-7	112	105	-7	18*	11	K=12,	L=3	4 81	91	1 50	54	-6	110	118	-12	21*	20	-1	47	55			
-12	43	40	-8	66	72	-8	18*	11	-1	35	35	5 86	97	2 24*	12	-7	44	56	-13	26	22	-2	24*	27		
-13	32	26	-9	43	33	-9	41	37	-2	28	29	6 89	122	3 47	53	-8	34	16	K=6,	L=4	-3	31	44			
-14	15*	11	-10	41	32	-10	38	28	-3	20	14	7 50	87	4 24*	27	-9	26*	18	-1	105	84	-4	24*	24		
-15	35	31	-11	44	37	-11	15*	15	-4	46	46	K=4,	1, L=4	5 50	69	-10	26*	34	-2	107	104	-5	24*	12		
K=3,	L=3	-12	32	29	-12	12*	9	-5	43	42	0 63	30	K=10,	1, L=4	-11	52	47	-3	50	46	-6	29	41			
-1	24	29	-13	35	26	-13	20	12	-6	38	33	1 112	106	0 24*	17	K=3,	L=4	-4	60	51	K=11,	L=4				
-2	122	115	K=6,	L=3	-7	11*	12	2	31	41	1 44	47	-1	220	207	-4	66	61	-1	21*	41	-2	29	46		
-3	63	55	-1	118	118	-1	64	57	-8	9*	2	3 118	118	2 42	36	-2	86	69	-5	60	61	-1	21*	41		
-4	100	125	-2	132	118	-2	49	25	-9	12	20	4 84	85	3 21*	30	-3	21*	11	-6	102	114	-2	29	46		
-5	87	90	-3	175	179	-3	87	67	K=13,	L=3	5 50	69	4 37	54	-4	21*	16	-7	26*	33	-3	21*	14			
-6	90	75	-4	107	94	-4	24	16	-1	38	39	6 26*	54	5 99	89	-8	26*	34	-4	18*	24	-5	26	35		
-7	121	148	-5	135	128	-5	24	25	-2	12*	15	7 50	52	0 39	49	-6	55	66	-9	37	47	-5	26	35		

Table 3. Intercomparison of mean bond lengths

Type of bond	Present analysis	Literature value
S-S	2.02 (1) Å	2.04 (1)
S-C	1.78 (3)	1.81 (1)
C-C	1.53 (5)	1.54 (3)
C-N	1.45 (3)	1.47 (1)

The bond lengths and their e.s.d.'s and the atomic nomenclature are given in Fig. 3(a). Bond angles and their e.s.d.'s are given in Fig. 3(b) together with the distances between the atoms and the plane chosen to pass through the centres of the S-S bonds in such a way that the sum of these distances is zero. Averaged equivalent bond lengths are also given in Table 3.

Relatively large (0.05 Å) root-mean-square deviations from the mean have been found for equivalent C-C bonds in the present work. The results for two other pyrrolizidine alkaloids, designated thelepongine methiodide (TM) (Fridrichsons & Mathieson, 1963) and jacobine bromhydrin (JB) (Fridrichsons, Mathieson & Sutor, 1963) which were analysed at -150 °C also contain unexpectedly large deviations. These are 0.03 Å for TM and 0.025 and 0.04 Å for the two independent molecules of JB. Intercomparison of bond-lengths and angles in the pyrrolizidine units of CP, TM and JB is, however, not warranted as those in the latter two have one C=C bond each and TM has a quaternary nitrogen atom. By contrast, the pyrrolizidine units in CP are saturated and have ternary nitrogen atoms.

The molecule possesses a non-crystallographic two-fold axis which runs through the centres of the two S-S bonds. This follows from the equality of corresponding out-of-plane displacements (to 0.06 Å) and bond angles (to 4°), as shown in Fig. 3(b), and bond lengths (to 0.09 Å) as shown in Fig. 3(a). These differences from exact twofold symmetry are clearly mainly a result of experimental inaccuracies rather than packing forces and are not statistically significant. The four sulphur and four carbon atoms in the central part of the molecule form a 1,2,4,6-tetraethylcyclo-octane ring system. This is the first determination of the structure of such a ring system.

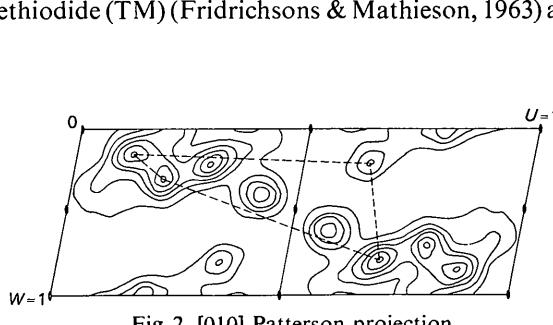


Fig. 2. [010] Patterson projection.

The geometry of the pyrrolizidine units is best described as two pyrrolidine rings which come into coincidence when one is rotated about its common C–N bond by $123 \pm 1^\circ$. Each pyrrolidine ring consists of four essentially planar atoms, e.g. N(1), C(6), C(7), and C(2) with the fifth displaced by $0.59 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$ from the plane. The mean out-of-plane displacement of the sets of four nearly planar atoms is $0.03 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$. The senses of these displacements are as follows: C(1) and C(11) below and C(4) and C(14) above the planes of the pyrrolidine rings.

The stereochemistry of one possible enantiomorph of CP is given in Fig. 4. Its absolute configuration has not been determined experimentally, but by comparison with models made of the corresponding pyrrolidine rings in the pyrrolizidine units in TM and JB whose absolute configurations have been determined, it can be deduced that the naturally occurring enantiomorph is very probably the mirror image of that given here.

Analysis of the rigid-body thermal motion has not been undertaken as the low accuracy of the data seemed not to warrant further processing.

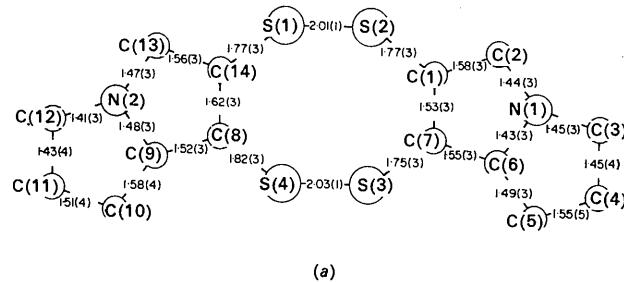
Molecular packing

The molecules are arranged as shown in Fig. 5 with each stack having its axis parallel to c and surrounded by six other stacks. Contact between molecules is exclusively by van der Waals interactions as evidenced by the distances listed in Table 4.

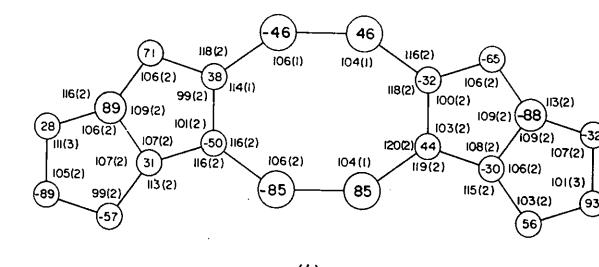
Table 4. Intermolecular distances $< 4 \text{ \AA}$ with their e.s.d.'s. (bracketed) in 0.01 \AA

The Roman numerals represent the symmetry operators relevant to the atoms listed second.

Atom in parent molecule	Atom in symmetry related molecule	Symmetry operator	Interatomic distance (\AA)
S(1)	C(11)	III	3.73 (3)
S(1)	C(12)	III	3.95 (3)
S(1)	C(12)	IV	3.96 (4)
S(1)	C(13)	II	3.88 (3)
S(2)	C(2)	I	3.99 (3)
S(2)	C(12)	IV	3.84 (4)
S(2)	C(13)	IV	3.91 (3)
S(3)	C(4)	VI	3.83 (3)
S(3)	C(6)	I	3.85 (2)
S(3)	N(1)	I	3.85 (2)
S(4)	C(4)	V	3.91 (4)
S(4)	C(5)	V	3.79 (3)
S(4)	C(9)	II	3.85 (3)
S(4)	N(2)	II	3.91 (2)
C(3)	C(4)	II	3.91 (5)
C(4)	C(10)	VII	3.75 (5)
C(7)	N(1)	I	3.56 (3)
C(8)	N(2)	II	3.50 (3)
C(9)	C(5)	VI	3.89 (4)
C(10)	C(5)	VI	3.99 (4)
Index		Symmetry operator	
I	($x, y, 1+z$	
II	($x, y, -1+z$	



(a)



(b)

Fig. 3. (a) Atomic nomenclature and bond lengths, in \AA , with their e.s.d.'s (bracketed) in 0.01 \AA . (b) Bond angles and their e.s.d.'s (bracketed), in degrees, together with normal distances from the mean plane in 0.01 \AA .

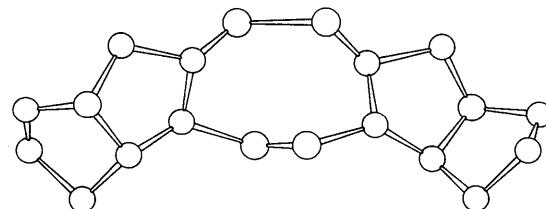


Fig. 4. Perspective view of cassipourine.

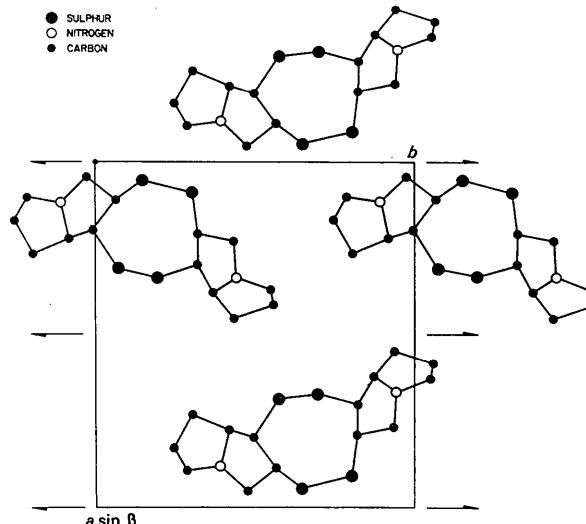


Fig. 5. Packing of molecules in [001] projection.

Table 4 (cont.)

Index	Symmetry operator
III	($-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, -z$)
IV	($-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$)
V	($1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, -z$)
VI	($1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$)
VII	($x, 1+y, z$)

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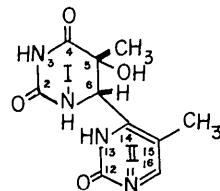
Crystal Structure of a Thymine–Thymine Adduct from Irradiated Thymine

BY ISABELLA L. KARLE

Laboratory for the Structure of Matter, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 20390, U.S.A.

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Thymine irradiated in a frozen aqueous solution with ultraviolet light produces not only dimers which are cyclobutane derivatives but also a racemic thymine–thymine adduct,



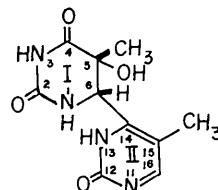
5 α -hydroxy-6 α -[5'-methylpyrimidin-2'-one]-dihydrothymine (one of the antipodes). The material crystallizes with one molecule of H₂O in the triclinic space group *P*1, with *Z* = 2 and $a = 9.44 \pm 0.02$, $b = 8.29 \pm 0.02$, $c = 7.57 \pm 0.02$ Å; $\alpha = 99.0 \pm 0.25^\circ$, $\beta = 91.5 \pm 0.25^\circ$ and $\gamma = 89.8 \pm 0.25^\circ$. The structure was solved by obtaining phases directly from the structure factor magnitudes with the use of the symbolic addition procedure. Ring I has the half-chair conformation while ring II is planar. The CH₃ group on C(5) and ring II on C(6) are both axial to ring I while the OH group on C(5) and the H atom on C(6) are equatorial. The dihedral angle between the planes of rings I and II is $\sim 96^\circ$. An extensive system of hydrogen bonding between the three C=O groups, the OH, two of the NH groups and the H₂O molecule binds the molecules together in the crystal.

Introduction

Ultraviolet irradiation of frozen aqueous solutions of thymine and of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) has yielded cyclobutane-type dimers of thymine (Wang, 1960, 1961; Beukers, IJlstra & Berends, 1960). Of the four possible cyclobutane-type dimers (Wulff & Fraenkel, 1961; Weinblum & Johns, 1966), detailed crystal structure analyses have been performed for the *syn* 5,5:6,6 type (Camerman & Camerman, 1968; Wei & Einstein, 1968; Adman, Gordon & Jensen, 1968), for the *syn* 5,6:5,6 type (Cameron, Weinblum & Nyburg, 1968) and the anti 5,6:5,6 type (Cameron, Nyburg & Weinblum, 1967; Einstein, Hosszu, Longworth, Rahn & Wei, 1967).

A different kind of thymine–thymine product has been isolated from an ultraviolet-irradiated frozen so-

lution of thymine (Varghese & Wang, 1968). Spectroscopic evidence supported the adduct structure:



The X-ray diffraction analysis confirmed the structural formula with the possibility that an H atom exists on N(13) rather than N(11), and established the stereoconfiguration of the molecule. This type of photoreaction may be of considerable significance in the photo-biology of nucleic acids. A preliminary account of the