

through the crystal, and could also help to explain the yellow colour of pyridazino[4,5-*d*]pyridazine.

Table 9. *Shortest intermolecular distances*

Values less than 3.5 Å for contacts involving C and N atoms, and less than 3.0 Å for contacts involving C or N and H atoms.

(I)	x ;	y ;	z
(II)	$1+x$;	y ;	z
(III)	$-x$;	$\frac{1}{2}+y$;	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
(IV)	x ;	y ;	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
(V)	$1-x$;	$-y$;	$-z$
(VI)	$1-x$;	$\frac{1}{2}+y$;	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
(VII)	$1-x$;	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$;	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
(VIII)	$-x$;	$1-y$;	$-z$
N(1) (I)-C(1) (II)			3.457 Å
-C(1) (VIII)			3.477
-C(2) (III)			3.425
N(2) (I)-C(1) (IV)			3.451
-C(2) (VI)			3.349
C(2) (I)-C(3) (V)			3.473
N(1) (I)-H(1) (VIII)			2.63
-H(2) (VII)			2.79
-H(2) (III)			2.94
N(2) (I)-H(2) (VI)			2.52

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Guanosine-5'-phosphate Trihydrate

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The crystal structure of guanosine-5'-phosphate trihydrate has been determined by a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function and a Fourier synthesis, and was refined by the block-diagonal matrix least-squares method to a final *R* index of 0.086 for non-zero intensity reflexions. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$, and the unit-cell dimensions are $a=10.64$, $b=6.18$ and $c=25.58$ Å with four molecules per unit cell. Of a total of 20 hydrogen atoms in an asymmetric unit, 15 atoms are located by difference Fourier synthesis. The conformation of the guanosine-5'-phosphate molecule in the crystal is similar to that of adenosine-5'-phosphate, and differs significantly from that of the disodium salt of inosine-5'-phosphate. The conformation of purine nucleotides in the solid state is discussed in connexion with that in an aqueous solution.

Introduction

Guanosine-5'-phosphate (9- β -5'-phospho-D-ribofuranosylguanine, 5'-GMP) is one of the important ribonucleic acid constituents. To date only the hydrogen-bonded helical structure of dried GMP gel has been reported (Gellert, Lipsett & Davies, 1962). While it is of fundamental importance to determine accurate molecular dimensions for this biochemically important material, the conformation of the molecule in the solid state is also of interest.

The conformation of the ribose or deoxyribose moiety in nucleotides and nucleosides in aqueous solution has been investigated by nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (Jardetzky, 1962, 1960; Lemieux, 1961) but the

results do not always coincide with those for the solid state obtained by X-ray diffraction methods. As Jardetzky points out, the conformations of the ribose or deoxyribose moiety should be affected by the crystal field.

The molecular structure of 5'-GMP established by this investigation is compared with those of analogous purine nucleotides, *i.e.* adenosine-5'-phosphate (5'-AMP; Kraut & Jensen, 1963) and the disodium salt of inosine-5'-phosphate (disodium 5'-IMP; Nagashima & Iitaka, 1968), in which the intramolecular interactions between various substituents of the ribose ring are expected to be similar. Comparison of the molecular structures of these compounds may give some information on the factors determining the stable conformation of

purine nucleotides in the solid state and in an aqueous solution.

The conventional formula of 5'-GMP and the numbering system used is illustrated in Fig. 1.

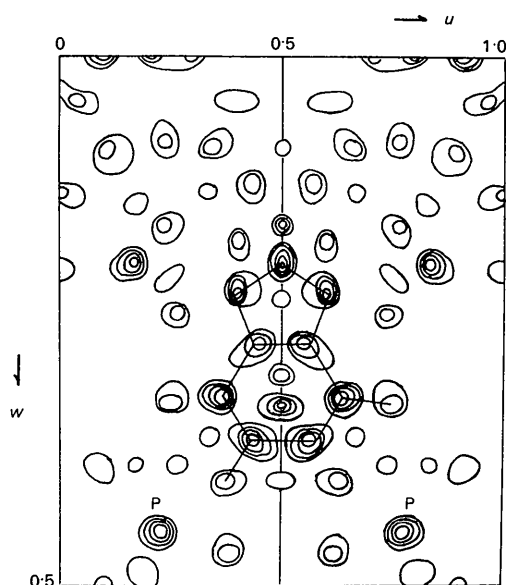


Fig. 1. Patterson map at $v = \frac{1}{2}$, the peak denoted by P corresponds to the vector between two equivalent phosphorus atoms.

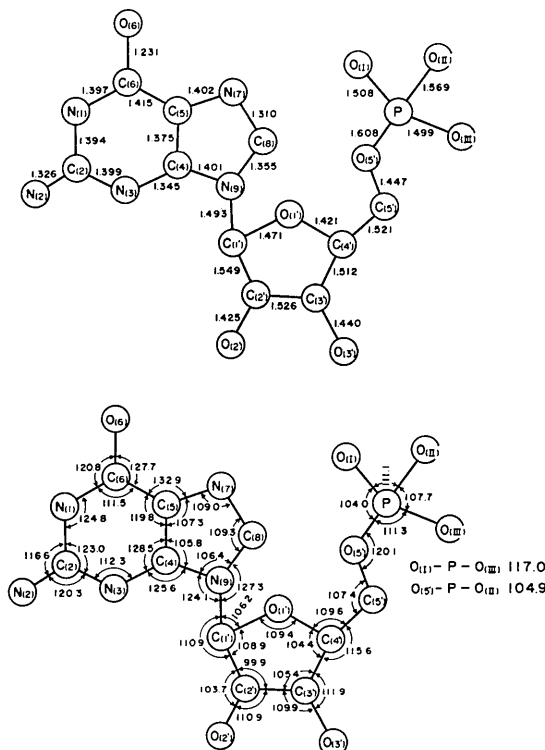


Fig. 2. The bond lengths (Å) and angles (σ) of the 5'-GMP molecule.

Experimental

An aqueous solution of the sodium salt of 5'-GMP was treated with a cation exchange resin (DOWEX-50W), concentrated at 50°C and slowly cooled to room temperature. Fine needle-shaped crystals were separated from the solution.

The lattice constants and the space group were determined by Weissenberg and precession photographs rotated around the b axis. The crystal belonged to the orthorhombic system, and the systematic absences were h, k and l odd for $h00$, $0k0$ and $00l$ reflexions. The space group was determined as $P2_12_12_1$. Unit-cell parameters were: $a = 10.64$, $b = 6.18$, $c = 25.58$ Å, $V_c = 1680$ Å³. The observed density of the crystals measured by the flotation method was 1.644 g.cm⁻³, and the calculated value with four molecules per unit cell was 1.650 g.cm⁻³.

The intensity data were recorded by the multi-film Weissenberg method from the zero to fifth layers around the b axis, and measured visually.

Of the possible 2100 reflexions within the limiting sphere of Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, 1876 reflexions were recorded on the films, 220 of which were too weak to be measured. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied and the approximate scale and temperature factors for each layer were estimated by Wilson's method. No absorption corrections were applied.

Determination of the structure

A three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function with $F_0^2 \exp [5.0(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2]$ as Fourier coefficient was calculated. From packing considerations it was anticipated that the 5'-GMP molecule might be elongated along the c axis with its guanine base plane parallel to (010), since the conformation of the 5'-GMP molecule was expected to be similar to those of 5'-AMP and 5'-IMP.

On the $(u, \frac{1}{2}, w)$ Patterson section the form of the guanine base appeared clearly (Fig. 2). The Patterson peaks were assigned to the vectors from a phosphorus atom to each atom of the guanine base. The map indicates that the y coordinate of the guanine-base plane differs by one half of the b axis period from that of a phosphorus atom, and that the difference between the x coordinates of a phosphorus atom and the C(8) atom of the guanine base is one half of the a axis period.

The positional parameters of the phosphorus atom were determined as (0.117, 0.200, 0.029) from $(\frac{1}{2}, v, w)$, $(u, \frac{1}{2}, w)$ and $(u, v, \frac{1}{2})$ Harker sections. From Fig. 2 the fractional coordinates of each of the atoms belonging to the guanine base could be determined relative to the phosphorus atom. Two sets of positional parameters were possible for the guanine base next to the phosphorus atom, but only one of them could lead to a reasonable result.

Structure factors were calculated by the use of the positional parameters of the phosphorus atom and the

atoms belonging to the guanine base (one oxygen, five nitrogen and five carbon atoms) which were determined as described above; the R value at this stage was 0.53.

A Fourier synthesis with the weighting system of Sim (1961) revealed the positions of the atoms in the ribose ring. All the remaining atomic coordinates were subsequently obtained. The R value for the complete trial structure with isotropic temperature factors was 0.277.

Refinement of the structure

After three cycles of block-diagonal matrix least-squares refinement with isotropic temperature factors, the R value was decreased to 0.137. Two cycles of isotropic, and then three cycles of anisotropic, block-diagonal matrix least-squares refinements were carried

out, and the R value was reduced to 0.095. The weighting scheme at this stage was $W=30/F_o$ for $F_o > 30$, $W=1.0$ for $30 \geq F_o > 10$ and $W=0.5$ for $F_o \geq 10$.

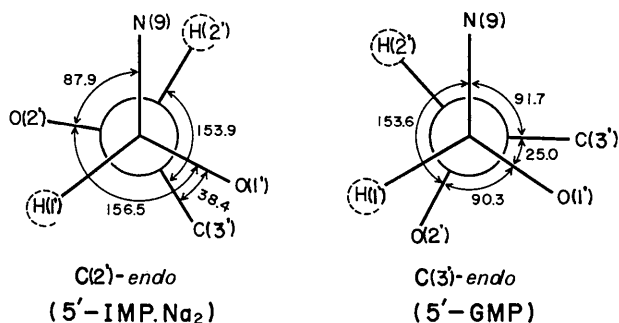


Fig. 3. Internal rotation around the C(1')-C(2') bond.

Table 1. Positional parameters in fractional coordinates and their estimated standard deviations in Å

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$S(x)$	$S(y)$	$S(z)$
P	-0.11468	0.70290	0.47390	0.0026	0.0030	0.0022
N(1)	-0.05452	0.31851	0.16132	0.0081	0.0101	0.0076
C(2)	-0.18500	0.31774	0.16167	0.0098	0.0113	0.0085
N(2)	-0.24202	0.30849	0.11549	0.0085	0.0110	0.0076
N(3)	-0.25347	0.31762	0.20572	0.0078	0.0102	0.0075
C(4)	-0.18109	0.32620	0.24877	0.0092	0.0121	0.0088
C(5)	-0.05212	0.32773	0.25214	0.0090	0.0118	0.0092
C(6)	0.02113	0.32290	0.20597	0.0089	0.0115	0.0083
O(6)	0.13647	0.32700	0.20229	0.0068	0.0086	0.0070
N(7)	-0.02097	0.32783	0.30536	0.0076	0.0093	0.0069
C(8)	-0.12448	0.33299	0.33306	0.0091	0.0106	0.0086
N(9)	-0.22493	0.33146	0.30046	0.0076	0.0095	0.0072
C(1')	-0.36056	0.34063	0.31521	0.0088	0.0116	0.0084
O(1')	-0.36566	0.30476	0.37003	0.0072	0.0086	0.0061
C(2')	-0.41698	0.56615	0.30306	0.0086	0.0114	0.0086
O(2')	-0.54860	0.52274	0.29515	0.0067	0.0087	0.0071
C(3')	-0.39472	0.67807	0.35543	0.0095	0.0129	0.0096
O(3')	-0.38155	0.85054	0.36326	0.0075	0.0089	0.0075
C(4')	-0.40887	0.50299	0.39630	0.0099	0.0133	0.0096
C(5')	-0.33437	0.53678	0.44637	0.0108	0.0146	0.0104
O(5')	-0.20871	0.60111	0.43128	0.0071	0.0086	0.0065
O(I)	-0.01391	0.81049	0.44160	0.0076	0.0094	0.0069
O(II)	-0.06075	0.50326	0.50447	0.0086	0.0099	0.0075
O(III)	-0.18384	0.84208	0.51232	0.0081	0.0086	0.0073
O(IV)	0.22353	0.30855	0.33350	0.0071	0.0092	0.0074
O(V)	0.29167	0.29713	0.43776	0.0080	0.0096	0.0075
O(VI)	0.03282	0.23140	0.43793	0.0079	0.0088	0.0078

Table 2. Positional parameters of hydrogen atoms in fractional coordinates and their estimated standard deviations in Å

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$S(x)$	$S(y)$	$S(z)$
H(N1)	-0.010	0.322	0.128	0.13	0.16	0.12
H(N2)	-0.189	0.288	0.092	0.13	0.16	0.12
H'(N2)	-0.330	0.337	0.114	0.13	0.16	0.12
H(C8)	-0.142	0.323	0.372	0.13	0.15	0.12
H(C1')	-0.407	0.227	0.291	0.12	0.15	0.12
H(C2')	-0.381	0.642	0.271	0.13	0.14	0.12
H(C4')	-0.494	0.453	0.408	0.14	0.15	0.12
H(O2')	-0.567	0.480	0.271	0.13	0.15	0.13
H(C5')	-0.322	0.347	0.467	0.12	0.15	0.12
H'(C5')	-0.395	0.650	0.462	0.12	0.15	0.12
H(O IV)	0.242	0.317	0.371	0.13	0.16	0.12
H(O V)	0.326	0.175	0.447	0.12	0.16	0.12
H'(O V)	0.323	0.390	0.463	0.13	0.15	0.12
H(O VI)	0.100	0.185	0.434	0.12	0.15	0.12
H'(O VI)	0.043	0.347	0.471	0.13	0.15	0.12

A difference Fourier synthesis was then calculated. Of a total of 20 hydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit, 15 were actually located at stereochemically reasonable positions. The peak heights ranged from 0.35 to 0.66 e.Å⁻³. The positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms were then adjusted by block-diagonal matrix least-squares with their isotropic temperature factors fixed at 3.0 (a slightly higher value than the isotropic temperature factors of non-hydrogen atoms). The *R* value after this final refinement was 0.086 for 1656 observed reflexions.

Atomic scattering factors used for phosphorus, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and hydrogen atoms were those of

International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962).

The final parameter shifts of the non-hydrogen atoms, in terms of their standard deviations, were on average 0.30σ and the maximum shift was 0.66σ.

The refined atomic parameters are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 4.

Results and discussion

The bond lengths and angles of the 5'-GMP molecule are shown in Fig. 1. The e.s.d.'s of the bond lengths are: P-O, 0.008; C-O, 0.012; C-N, 0.012 and C-C, 0.015 Å,

Table 3. Thermal parameters of non-hydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations (in parentheses), × 10⁵

*B*_{ij} is defined by

$$T = \exp(-B_{11}h^2 - B_{22}k^2 - B_{33}l^2 - 2B_{12}hk - 2B_{13}hl - 2B_{23}kl).$$

	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
P	431 (18)	1055 (76)	39 (3)	-84 (39)	16 (7)	-34 (13)
N(1)	468 (70)	848 (276)	69 (11)	44 (130)	33 (24)	-70 (50)
C(2)	601 (86)	343 (304)	55 (12)	40 (145)	8 (27)	4 (54)
N(2)	562 (76)	1315 (293)	55 (11)	-44 (147)	-14 (24)	5 (52)
N(3)	409 (66)	1208 (281)	53 (10)	-91 (130)	14 (23)	48 (51)
C(4)	423 (80)	810 (341)	64 (13)	-28 (146)	20 (27)	1 (56)
C(5)	286 (70)	710 (334)	85 (13)	94 (139)	-27 (26)	-52 (56)
C(6)	379 (72)	926 (314)	45 (11)	115 (141)	13 (25)	-15 (54)
O(6)	400 (59)	1531 (254)	99 (11)	46 (114)	35 (22)	7 (47)
N(7)	368 (62)	822 (267)	44 (10)	-42 (117)	9 (21)	-9 (45)
C(8)	275 (70)	741 (315)	70 (12)	144 (139)	-4 (26)	-10 (51)
N(9)	352 (63)	949 (277)	50 (10)	72 (67)	-40 (22)	13 (46)
C(1')	297 (73)	1226 (350)	53 (12)	-90 (133)	3 (24)	22 (51)
O(1')	588 (65)	1227 (234)	53 (9)	-56 (122)	13 (20)	46 (41)
C(2')	246 (72)	1486 (358)	42 (11)	-12 (124)	49 (24)	18 (52)
O(2')	255 (56)	1966 (268)	89 (11)	-18 (104)	-17 (22)	-71 (46)
C(3')	340 (76)	1426 (359)	90 (14)	-38 (162)	-41 (29)	15 (61)
O(3')	491 (64)	1343 (282)	112 (12)	149 (114)	6 (24)	-112 (47)
C(4')	379 (86)	1885 (392)	62 (13)	44 (147)	45 (28)	-36 (60)
C(5')	440 (89)	2879 (469)	77 (15)	-309 (171)	97 (32)	-18 (69)
O(5')	413 (59)	2080 (263)	48 (9)	-87 (108)	30 (20)	-87 (41)
O(I)	648 (70)	1489 (267)	80 (10)	-274 (131)	2 (23)	68 (50)
O(II)	768 (79)	2211 (296)	74 (11)	-138 (134)	24 (26)	110 (49)
O(III)	830 (79)	918 (272)	102 (12)	-124 (123)	81 (25)	-77 (45)
O(IV)	435 (63)	1599 (264)	116 (12)	-20 (123)	-34 (23)	51 (53)
O(V)	686 (72)	1429 (259)	104 (12)	-144 (130)	-56 (25)	-44 (51)
O(VI)	644 (75)	1435 (289)	126 (12)	205 (119)	43 (27)	-4 (48)

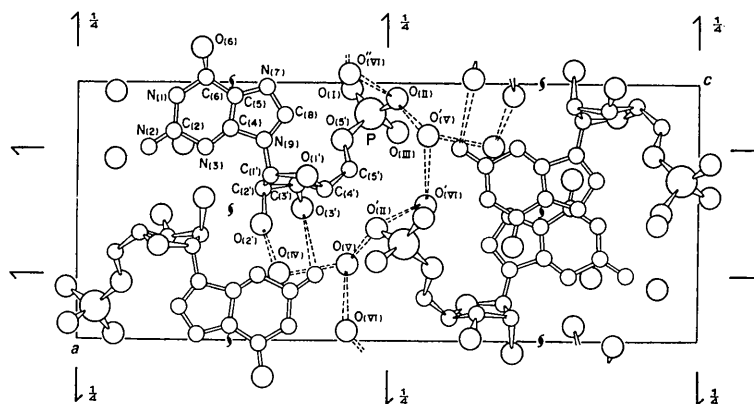


Fig. 4. The crystal structure projected along the *b* axis.

Table 4 (cont.)

L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	
3	171	176	H ₂ K= 8 4	2	119	104	20	237	239	11	142	155	3*	51	52	H ₂ K= 6 5	1*	34	63					
4	305	306	0*	80	99	3*	83	76	25*	72	68	12	215	196	4	232	285	0	172	185	2*	68	72	
5*	70	87	1*	57	83	4	176	154	25*	0	33	13	298	331	5*	57	62	1	178	193	3*	0	28	
6	342	401	2*	98	108	5*	36	37	23*	0	24	14*	36	41	6*	67	75	2	182	202	4*	0	22	
7	127	136	3	127	123	6	212	200	24*	0	10	15	115	103	7	131	131	3	115	116	5	122	104	
8	171	167	4*	80	95	7*	76	103	25*	55	57	16	129	113	8	189	183	4*	100	78	6*	0	27	
9	185	193	5	180	203	8	158	135	H ₂ K= 1 5	17*	-	0	22	9	107	96	5	152	165	7	155	130		
10	233	223	6	188	188	9	118	118	0	259	340	18*	01	43	10	273	287	6*	93	92	8	282	293	
11	109	94	7*	0	37	10	171	170	1	213	238	19*	0	14	11*	51	59	7	163	180	9	123	117	
12	115	115	8*	96	100	11	173	165	2*	48	48	20*	96	81	12*	86	76	8	110	110	10*	53	56	
13*	62	70	9	203	265	12*	61	62	3	263	320	21*	0	49	13*	0	7	9	131	137	11	200	194	
14	234	248	10	150	108	13*	59	78	4*	0	10	22	112	96	14*	93	92	10*	0	26	12	78	94	
15*	0	10	11	228	190	14	169	195	5	246	246	23	184	206	15*	0	18	11	116	96	13	102	81	
16	212	213	12	188	187	15*	89	98	6	278	278	24	153	156	16*	75	77	12*	55	65	14	214	219	
17*	53	65	13	276	233	H ₂ K= 11 4	0*	0	28	7	231	241	25	103	114	17	103	111	13	195	183	15	127	118
18	134	136	14	106	84	0*	0	28	8	205	333	H ₂ K= 3 5	18*	78	86	14*	75	94	14*	75	94	H ₂ K= 9 5		
19	129	126	15*	77	94	1*	63	61	9	163	145	0	304	374	19*	0	19	15	178	159	0*	85	95	
20	103	95	16*	73	64	2	116	129	10	121	112	1*	0	23	20*	41	68	16	165	146	1*	85	81	
21*	73	83	17*	0	38	3	182	204	11	151	137	2	289	362	21	107	78	17*	78	53	2	174	154	
22*	0	41	18*	68	86	4*	0	17	12	123	114	3	135	121	22	115	101	18	151	124	3*	0	36	
23	135	128	19*	61	65	5*	0	24	13	126	141	4	110	114	23	121	106	19	129	113	4	117	109	
24*	81	77	20*	96	101	6*	0	39	14	239	227	5	131	121	H ₂ K= 5 5	20	110	97	5	204	215			
H ₂ K= 7 4			H ₂ K= 9 4			7	117	111	15	227	210	6	176	187	0*	42	48	21	102	114	6*	74	57	
0	150	144	0*	54	48	8*	71	69	16	124	115	7*	64	49	1	275	311	H ₂ K= 7 5	7*	0	80	90		
1	301	331	1*	77	95	9*	28	27	17	123	119	8	148	128	2*	95	81	0	191	208	8*	70	75	
2	186	174	2	211	194	10*	87	98	18	149	148	9*	68	62	3	288	334	1*	0	45	9*	75	63	
3	248	244	3	216	184	H ₂ K= 0 5	19	234	239	10	244	262	4*	99	114	2	182	181	2	182	181	10*	0	35
4	127	131	4	215	202	2*	67	90	20	152	133	11	187	188	5	132	112	3*	72	75	11*	37	48	
5	127	125	5*	0	41	3*	93	98	21	159	120	12	232	233	6*	50	57	4*	0	41	12*	83	72	
6	147	139	6*	0	23	4*	55	39	22	116	106	13	187	165	7	117	114	5	140	140	5	140	104	
7*	0	21	7*	0	40	5	147	139	23*	27	47	14	151	139	8*	93	84	6	114	103	H ₂ K= 10 5			
8	228	233	8	241	234	0*	31	38	24*	66	62	15	197	199	9	165	171	7*	0	21	7*	0	21	
9	109	107	9	206	188	7	160	168	25*	69	51	16*	99	84	10	169	165	8*	83	81	1*	94	79	
10	194	187	10	155	119	8	284	295	H ₂ K= 2 5	17	133	128	11*	63	74	9	133	136	9	133	136	2	105	69
11	134	135	11*	43	64	9*	83	63	0*	49	47	18*	48	37	12	138	146	10	142	140	3	113	88	
12	138	125	12*	92	101	10	252	279	1*	84	89	19*	47	47	13*	76	71	11	200	171	4*	23	44	
13	136	144	13*	34	28	11	172	172	2*	87	104	20	254	262	14	115	110	12	280	253	5*	123	96	
14	119	124	14	173	154	12	257	263	3*	84	79	21	169	139	15*	0	34	13	131	109	6*	75	65	
15*	23	41	15*	63	88	13	243	244	4	118	115	22*	33	29	16	156	166	14*	83	81	7*	94	80	
16*	97	91	16	100	86	14	171	159	5	258	280	23*	38	38	17*	0	19	15	156	135	8*	85	72	
17	136	141	17*	41	40	15*	81	77	6	110	105	24	136	140	18*	85	89	16	166	133				
18*	0	41	18	131	148	16	115	83	7	259	278	H ₂ K= 4 5	19	138	116	17*	68	49						
19	115	105	H ₂ K= 10 4			17*	45	21	8	190	178	0	166	211	20	173	166	18	135	120				
20	141	141	0*	0	35	18*	67	71	9	253	261	1	145	167	21	237	234	H ₂ K= 8 5						
21*	63	80	19	110	153	19	110	108	10	239	267	2	246	285	22	103	103	0*	0	36				

Table 5. Bond lengths and angles involving hydrogen atoms

Bond lengths		Bond lengths	
N(1)-H(N1)	0.97 Å	C(5')-H(C5')	1.30 Å
C(8)-H(C8)	1.01	C(5')-H'(C5')	1.03
N(2)-H(N2)	0.83	O(IV)-H(O IV)	0.99
N(2)-H'(N2)	0.95	O(V)-H(O V)	0.87
C(1')-H(C1')	1.06	O(V)-H'(O V)	0.92
C(2')-H(C2')	1.03	O(VI)-H(O VI)	0.78
C(4')-H(C4')	1.01	O(VI)-H'(O VI)	1.10
		O(2')-H(O2')	0.70
Bond angles		Bond angles	
H(N1)-N(1)-C(6)	116°	H(C2')-C(2')-C(3')	116°
H(N1)-N(1)-C(2)	119	H(C4')-C(4')-C(3')	121
H(C8)-C(8)-N(7)	133	H(C4')-C(4')-O(1')	102
H(C8)-C(8)-N(9)	128	H(C4')-C(4')-C(5')	105
H'(N2)-N(2)-H(N2)	131	H(C5')-C(5')-H'(C5')	121
H'(N2)-N(2)-C(2)	119	H(C5')-C(5')-C(4')	106
H(N2)-N(2)-C(2)	110	H(C5')-C(5')-O(5')	106
H(C1')-C(1')-N(9)	106	H'(C5')-C(5')-C(4')	95
H(C1')-C(1')-C(2')	107	H'(C5')-C(5')-O(5')	120
H(C1')-C(1')-O(1')	113	H(O V)-O(V)-H'(O V)	101
H(C2')-C(2')-C(1')	115	H(O VI)-O(VI)-H'(O VI)	105
H(C2')-C(2')-O(2')	111	H(O2')-O(2')-C(2')	118

Hydrogen bonding at the phosphate group will be discussed later.

(b) The guanine ring

The bond lengths and angles in the guanine group of 5'-GMP are very close to the corresponding values

of guanine bases and their derivatives determined so far by X-ray crystal structure analysis.

The C(6)-O(6) bond length of 1.231 Å corresponds to a C-O double bond. It shows that the guanine base is in a lactam form. The C(2)-N(2) bond (1.326 Å) has a considerable amount of double bond character. Simi-

Table 6. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) in some organic phosphates

		P=O	P-O ⁻	P-OH	P-OR		
2-Aminoethyl phosphate	(1)	1.493	1.503	1.557	1.591		
L-Serine phosphate	(2)	1.497	1.517	1.560	1.608		
3'-CMP(monoclinic form)	(3)	1.480	1.498	1.588	1.610		
3'-CMP(orthorhombic form)	(4)	1.483	1.504	1.551	1.611		
3'-AMP	(5)	1.477	1.486	1.579	1.612		
5'-AMP	(6)	1.495	1.514	1.566	1.610		
5'-GMP	(7)	1.499	1.508	1.569	1.608		
		O=P-O ⁻	O=P-OH	O=P-OR	HO-P-O ⁻	RO-P-O ⁻	RO-P-OH
2-Aminoethyl phosphate		117.4	109.8	103.9	109.3	109.6	106.2
3'-CMP(monoclinic form)		117.5	112.5	105.5	105.5	110.9	104.3
3'-CMP(orthorhombic form)		116.0	113.6	110.1	106.1	108.5	101.5
3'-AMP		117.2	107.1	110.7	112.3	103.4	105.5
5'-AMP		118.2	106.4	105.7	110.2	108.7	106.5
5'-GMP		117.0	107.7	111.3	111.1	104.0	104.9

- (1) Kraut (1961) (2) McCallum, Robertson & Sim (1959)
 (3) Bugg & Marsh (1967) (4) Sundaralingam & Jensen (1965)
 (5) Sundaralingam (1966) (6) Kraut & Jensen (1963)
 (7) This investigation.

lar values have been reported for the length of the C-N bond between an amino group and a purine or pyrimidine base, *i.e.* 1.331 Å in deoxyguanosine (Haschemeyer & Sobell, 1965), 1.312 Å in 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963), 1.332 Å in cytosine (Jeffrey & Kincshita, 1963) and 1.331 Å in cytidine-3'-phosphate (3'-CMP; Bugg & Marsh, 1967).

The deviation of the glycosidic bond N(9)-C(1') from the guanine-base plane is 0.067 Å at the C(1') atom position (see Table 7). A similar small deviation from the plane has also been encountered in calcium thymidylate (0.050 Å; Horn & Luzatti, 1961). In contrast, this deviation is large in 5'-AMP (0.211 Å; Kraut & Jensen, 1963).

Table 7. Deviations from the least-squares plane of the guanine ring

The equation of the least-squares plane, with coefficients equal to the direction cosines with respect to the crystallographic axes is:

$$-0.0034X + 0.9998Y - 0.0213Z = 1.880 \text{ Å}.$$

	Deviation		Deviation
N(1)	0.003 Å	N(7)	0.020 Å
C(2)	0.002	C(8)	0.001
N(3)	0.020	N(9)	0.013
C(4)	0.007	O(6)*	0.026
C(5)	0.010	N(2)*	0.028
C(6)	0.003	C(1')*	0.067

* Atoms excluded from the calculation of the least-squares plane.

(c) Conformation of the molecule

The ribose ring puckering in 5'-GMP is described as C(3')-endo, in which the C(3') atom is displaced by 0.515 Å from the plane formed by the remaining four ring atoms (see Table 8). This deviation from the plane is rather small compared with the values of 0.66 Å in 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963) and 0.62 Å in disodium 5'-IMP (Nagashima & Iitaka, 1968).

Table 8. Deviations from the least-squares plane of the ribose ring of 5'-GMP

The equation of the least-squares plane, with coefficients equal to the direction cosines with respect to the crystallographic axes is:

$$0.9279X + 0.3703Y + 0.0443Z = -2.457 \text{ Å}.$$

	Deviation		Deviation
C(1')	0.035 Å	N(9)*	1.336 Å
C(2')	-0.020	O(2')*	-1.428
C(3')*	0.515	O(3')*	0.062
C(4')	0.021	C(5')*	0.891
O(1')	-0.036		

* Atoms excluded from the calculation of the least-squares plane.

Conformational aspects of the 5'-GMP molecule in the solid state are summarized in Table 9 together with those of the other two purine nucleotides, disodium 5'-IMP and 5'-AMP. As is seen in the Table, the whole molecular structure of 5'-GMP resembles 5'-AMP and differs significantly from 5'-IMP.

Internal rotation of the ribose ring around the C(1')-C(2') bond is illustrated in Fig. 3. In the C(2')-endo conformation (disodium 5'-IMP) H(1') and H(2) are *trans*, and in the C(3')-endo conformation they are *gauche* with respect to their central bond, C(1')-C(2').

Proton spin-spin coupling constants between H(1') and H(2') of 5'-GMP and 5'-IMP in aqueous solution (pH 7) have been obtained in our laboratory, and the corresponding value in 5'-AMP was reported by Jardeztzky (1962). These values are listed in Table 10. The dihedral angle H(1')-C(1')-C(2')-H(2') was estimated as shown in the Table. These results suggest that both these purine nucleotides have the same ribose conformation as each other, *i.e.* C(2')-endo, in aqueous solution. In the C(3')-endo conformation the dihedral angle H(1')-C(1')-C(2')-H(2') is expected to be about 90° as is seen in Fig. 3. If this were also the case in aqueous solution the spin-spin coupling constant between them would be much smaller.

Table 9. Conformation of crystalline purine 5'-nucleotides

	Ribose conformation	φ_{CN}^*	φ_{OO}^\dagger	φ_{OC}^\ddagger
5'-GMP	C(3')-endo	-12.4	71.9	45.9
5'-AMP	C(3')-endo	-18	78	40
5'-IMP. Na ₂	C(2')-endo	-43	60.5	56

* The dihedral angle O(1')-C(1')-N(9)-C(8); the sign of the angle is as defined by Donohue & Trueblood (1960), Sundaralingam & Jensen (1965).

† The dihedral angle O(5')-C(5')-C(4')-O(1').

‡ The dihedral angle O(5')-C(5')-C(4')-C(3'). The notations φ_{OO} , φ_{OC} are those of Shefter & Trueblood (1965).

Table 10. H(1')-H(2') proton spin-spin coupling constants in an aqueous solution and the estimated dihedral angle between them

	pH	$J_{H(1')-H(2')}$	Dihedral angle	Ribose conformation
5'-GMP	7	5.1 c.p.s.	140	C(2')-endo
5'-IMP	7	5.1	140	C(2')-endo
5'-AMP	1~2	4.6	135	C(2')-endo
	7~8	5.0	140	C(2')-endo

The C(3')-endo ribose conformation in 5'-GMP is probably the result of packing and hydrogen bonding requirements. In fact, the OH group attached to the C(3') atom is hydrogen-bonded to the amino nitrogen atom of the guanine base, and the C(3')-endo conformation may be favourable for the formation of the hydrogen bond. On the other hand, in crystalline disodium 5'-IMP the ribose conformation is C(2')-endo, which is the same as would be expected in aqueous solution. The alkali-metal salt crystals of the nucleotides contain a comparatively large number of water molecules of crystallization, and it might be supposed that in these crystals the environments around the nucleotide molecules are somewhat similar to those in aqueous solution.

In purine nucleotides or nucleosides which have the C(3')-endo ribose conformation, only the *anti* region is allowed with respect to the internal rotation around the glycosidic bond ($-150^\circ < \varphi_{CN} < +20^\circ$; Haschemeyer & Rich, 1967). In fact the φ_{CN} values are small when the ribose puckering is C(3')-endo; for instance -20° in 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963), -4° in 3'-AMP (Sundaralingam, 1966) and -11° in adenosine (Haschemeyer & Sobell, 1965). The C(3')-H(3') bond is approximately in the axial position with respect to the ribose ring when the ribose conformation is C(3')-endo. The non-bonded repulsion between an axial hydrogen atom H(3') of the ribose ring and the H(8) atom of the purine base will cause a rotation around the glycosidic bond to reduce the φ_{CN} value.

(d) Description of the structure and the hydrogen bonding

The crystal structure viewed along the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 4. The guanine bases are stacked with their planes parallel to (010). The perpendicular distance between two parallel guanine bases is 3.09 Å corresponding half of the *b* axis period. The closest intermolecular distance is 3.18 Å, which is found between N(7) of one guanine base and C(6) of another guanine

base, separated by one half of the *b* axis period by the twofold screw axis symmetry operation along this direction.

Three oxygen atoms of water molecules are linked with each other by hydrogen bonds. The O(V) atom of one water molecule makes a hydrogen bond with O(II) of one phosphate group, and the O(VI) atom of the same water molecule is hydrogen bonded to O(II) of the other phosphate group; thus an infinite hydrogen bond chain is formed along the *a* axis (Fig. 4). O(VI) is also hydrogen bonded along the *b* axis to O(I) of the phosphate group in the adjacent unit cell, and two phosphate groups are linked with each other along the *b* axis by the bonding sequence P-O(I)-O(VI)-O(II)-P (not shown in Fig. 4).

The O(2') atom of the ribose OH group is hydrogen bonded to O(IV) of the water molecule. The distance between O(3') of the ribose OH group, which is attached to the out-of-plane carbon atom in the ribose ring, and N(2) of the guanine amino group of the adjacent molecule is 3.00 Å, indicating a hydrogen bond between these two atoms. Hydrogen bonds between the ribose OH group and nitrogen atoms of the purine bases have been reported also in 3'-AMP (Sundaralingam, 1966) and 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963).

Hydrogen bond lengths and angles are given in Table 11.

Table 11. Hydrogen bond lengths and angles

The suffices i and ii denote atoms which belong to the adjacent unit cell along the *b* axis.

Bond length			
O(2')-O(IV)	2.931 Å	O'(II)-O'(VI)	2.591 Å
O(IV)-O(V)	2.766	O'(VI) ⁱ -O(I) ⁱⁱ	2.649
O(V)-O(VI)	2.784	O(3')-N(2)	3.002
O(V)-O'(II)	2.845		
Bond angles			
C(2')-O(2')-O(IV)			148.9°
O(2')-O(IV)-O(V)			96.8

Table 11 (*cont.*)

Bond angles	
O(IV)—O(V) —O(VI)	75·3
O(IV)—O(V) —O'(II)	131·5
O(VI)—O(V) —O'(II)	116·8
O(V) —O'(II)—O'(VI)	97·5
O'(II)—O'(VI) —O'(V)	106·6
O(II) ⁱ —O'(VI)—O(I) ⁱⁱ	122·8
P——O(II)—O'(V)	124·8
P——O(II)—O''(VI)	108·8
P ⁱ ——O(I) ——O''(VI) ⁱⁱ	125·9
C(3') —O(3') —N'(2)	125·8
O(3') —N'(2) —C'(2)	106·3

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Five-Coordinate Adducts of Cupric β -Diketone Complexes: the Structure of 4-Methylpyridine bis-(*o*-hydroxyacetophenonato)copper (II)

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4-Methylpyridine bis-(*o*-hydroxyacetophenonato)copper(II) is the first 'stable' 1:1 adduct of a cupric β -diketone to have its structure determined by X-rays. The copper atom is five-coordinated and has a tetragonal pyramidal environment. Four oxygen atoms form an approximate square-planar arrangement about the copper atom, which is raised slightly out of this plane towards the apical nitrogen atom. The discrete molecule has a twofold axis of symmetry. Copper-oxygen and carbon-oxygen bond distances indicate that the π -electron system of the coordinated β -diketone framework has been largely destroyed by the presence of a benzene ring in the *o*-hydroxyacetophenone residue. The crystals, which decompose during irradiation, crystallize in the orthorhombic system, space group *Pbcn*, with lattice constants $a = 9.23 \pm 0.05$, $b = 13.99 \pm 0.07$, $c = 15.59 \pm 0.08$ Å. The intensities of three-dimensional equi-inclination Weissenberg data were estimated visually and the structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier techniques. Refinement of atomic parameters was carried out by the method of least-squares.

Introduction

Cupric complexes with β -diketones have been extensively investigated in recent years, and X-ray crystallographic studies have shown that their structures are essentially square-planar, although in some cases there

is evidence of weak axial interactions (Boyko, 1963; Barclay & Cooper, 1965; Hall, McKinnon & Waters, 1965). Graddon (1959) observed changes in the visible spectra of these compounds in chloroform, produced by increasing the concentrations of various heterocyclic bases, and he proposed the formation of