

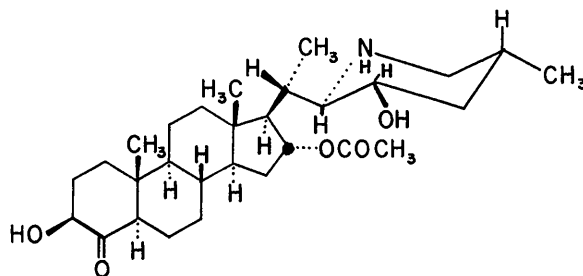
The Crystal Structure of Solaphyllidine, $C_{29}H_{47}NO_5$, a New Steroidal Alkaloid

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(Received 20 October 1969)

The structural formula of solaphyllidine, a new steroidal alkaloid, isolated from the leaves and green berries of *Solanum hypomalacophyllum* Bitter, a tree native to the Venezuelan Andes, has been established to be



The molecule is completely extended with ring junctions *A/B*, *B/C* and *C/D* all *trans*. The average planes of the *O*-acetyl group and the 3-hydroxy-5-methylpiperidyl group are nearly perpendicular to the average plane of the steroid nucleus. Rings *A*, *B*, *C* and *E* have the chair conformation while ring *D* has the β -envelope conformation with atom C(13) 0.68 Å out of the plane of the other four atoms in the ring. Asymmetric centers in the piperidyl group are 22*R*, 23*S*(*eq*) and 25*R*(*eq*). The steroidal alkaloid crystallizes with CH_3OH in a 1:1 ratio. A layered structure is formed by four independent hydrogen bonds between steroid molecules and the CH_3OH group. The material crystallizes in space group $P2_12_12_1$ with $a=15.24 \pm 0.03$, $b=10.32 \pm 0.02$ and $c=17.50 \pm 0.03$ Å and $Z=4$. The structure was solved by the application of the symbolic addition procedure for phase determination in noncentrosymmetric space groups.

Introduction

Steroidal alkaloids have been isolated from both animal and plant sources. Complete crystal structure analyses, which determined the structural formulae as well as the stereochemistry, have been performed on batrachotoxinin A, a very lethal venom from the Colombian poison arrow frog (Karle & Karle, 1969*a*; see also Tokuyama, Daly & Witkop, 1969), samandarine, the venom from the European fire salamander (Wölfel, Schöpf, Weitz & Habermehl, 1961) and veratrobazine, from the European hellebore, a perennial plant (Reeke, Vincent & Lipscomb, 1968). Structural studies by X-ray diffraction have also been made on tomatidine.HBr (Kenard, Riva di Sanseverino & Rollett, 1967) and the isomorphous tomatidine.HI (Höhne, Ripperger & Schreiber, 1967), a steroidal alkaloid from the *Solanum* group. A new steroidal alkaloid has been isolated from the leaves and green berries of *Solanum hypomalacophyllum* Bitter, a tree native to the Venezuelan Andes. The present X-ray analysis has confirmed and supplemented chemical observations in establishing the structural formula of solaphyllidine. A preliminary note describing the chemistry and structure of solaphyllidine has been published (Usubillaga, Seelkopf, Karle, Daly & Witkop, 1969).

Structure analysis

Colorless, opaque, diamond-shaped tabular crystals of solaphyllidine grown from methanol were made available through the cooperative efforts of Drs B. Witkop and J. Daly of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, and Drs A. Usubillaga and A. Seelkopf of the Universidad de los Andes, Merida, Venezuela. The non-transparent nature of the crystals made it difficult to observe optical extinctions under crossed Nicol prisms. The *a* and *b* axes of the orthorhombic unit-cell corresponded to the diagonals of the diamond face. Cell parameters and space group were obtained from precession photographs. These values are listed in Table 1. Intensity data were collected by the multiple-film, equi-inclination Weissenberg technique and read by visual comparison with a calibrated film strip. Layers 0–11 along the *a* axis and 0–1 along the *b* axis were recorded. Lorentz, polarization and spot-size corrections were made, the data from the two axes were cross-correlated and put on the same scale, and normalized structure factors $|E|$ as well as structure factors $|F|$ were derived.

The atoms in this steroid of partially unknown structural formula and containing no heavy atoms were located by means of an *E* map computed with phase

angles derived directly from the structure factor magnitudes using the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1964; 1966) for noncentrosymmetric crystals. The phase determination was initiated by applying the relationship

$$\varphi_h \simeq \langle \varphi_k + \varphi_{h-k} \rangle_{kr} \quad (1)$$

This relationship is contained in the first nontrivial inequality (34) relating structure factor magnitudes in the complete set of inequalities based on the non-negativity principle (Karle & Hauptman, 1950). To implement equation (1), the origin was specified (Hauptman & Karle, 1956) by assigning the phase values $+\pi/2$, $+\pi/2$ and 0 to the reflections 3,0,13, 052 and 506 respectively, and, in addition, the reflections 022, 020, 819 and 919 were assigned the symbols a , b , p , and q to represent the phase angles. In the course of applying equation (1), it became apparent that $b=\pi$, a probably was equal to zero, and p and q were near $\pm\pi/2$. To specify an enantiomorph in space group $P2_12_12_1$, the symbol p was chosen to have the value $+\pi/2$.* Accordingly, two possibilities remained since q could be either $+\pi/2$ or $-\pi/2$. In addition to the assigned phases, phases for 43 additional reflections had been derived with equation

(1). These 50 phases, now assigned numerical values, were used as input into the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956):

$$\tan \phi_h = \frac{\sum_k E_k E_{h-k} \sin(\phi_k + \phi_{h-k})}{\sum_k E_k E_{h-k} \cos(\phi_k + \phi_{h-k})} \quad (2)$$

The input phases were refined by one iteration, and then phases for additional reflections were obtained by the use of (2). A total of 425 reflections with $|E| > 1.0$ were used to compute E maps. The twelve strongest peaks of the E map based on $q = -\pi/2$ could be identified with atoms in the four rings of a steroid nucleus. Phases based on these twelve atom positions for reflections with $|E| > 1.5$ and $|F_{\text{calc}}| > 0.3|F_{\text{obs}}|$ were used as input in equation (2), in order to compute phases for additional reflections with $|E| > 1.0$ (Karle, 1968). The resulting E map showed the location of 30 atoms in the molecule. The remaining five atoms in the steroid and a CH₃OH molecule cocrystallized with the steroid were found in a difference map.

A full-matrix least-squares refinement on the coordinates and thermal parameters was performed utilizing the computer program of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962). Several cycles of refinement with anisotropic thermal factors, based on the minimization of the function $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ where $w=0.5$ for $F_o=0$, $w=1$ for

* The values appearing in Table 2 correspond to $p = -\pi/2$. After the structure determination was completed, the enantiomorph was changed to agree with the absolute configuration of cholesterol.

Table 1. Physical data for solaphyllidine

Molecular formula	C ₂₉ H ₄₇ NO ₅ .CH ₃ OH
Molecular weight	489.7 + 32.0
Melting point	165–170°C
Habit	Opaque diamond tablets (001)
Crystal size	~1.0 × 1.0 × 0.3 mm
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
a	15.24 ± 0.03 Å
b	10.32 ± 0.02 Å
c	17.50 ± 0.03 Å
V	2889 Å ³
Z	4 molecules per unit cell
Density (calc)	1.199 g.cm ⁻³
Density (obs. by flotation)	1.178 g.cm ⁻³
Radiation	Cu K α , 1.5418 Å
Number of independent reflections	2603
$\langle E \rangle$	0.837
$\langle E ^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.788
$\langle E \rangle$	0.797
$\langle E ^2 - 1 \rangle$	1.023
	for hkl
	for $hk0, okl, h0l$

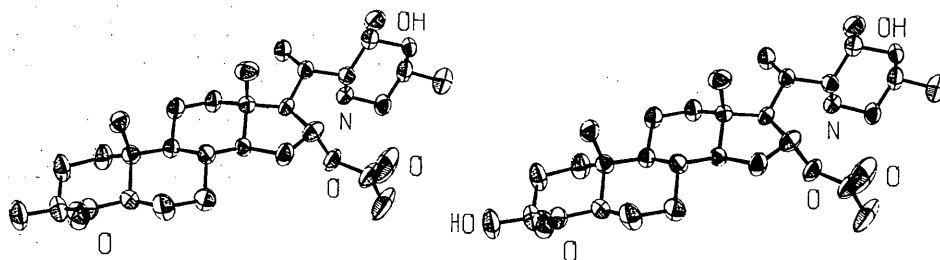


Fig. 1. Stereodrawing of the solaphyllidine molecule, drawn by computer from a program prepared by Johnson (1965).

[F0] < 30 and w = 30/|F0| for |F0| > 30 and using the scattering factors listed in International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962), reduced the R index to 13.2%.

A difference map revealed the location of 32 hydrogen atoms (out of 51). Inclusion of the 32 hydrogen atoms as constant parameters and further refinement on the

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors for solaphyllidine. The columns are the index I, 10|F0|, 10|Fc|, and the phase in cycles (x 100).

Table with 4 columns: Index I, 10|F0|, 10|Fc|, and phase in cycles (x 100). The table contains a dense grid of numerical data points for various indices.

gen bonding in each unit-cell forms infinite sheets of molecules.

There is no hydrogen bonding between layers. The nearest approaches between atoms in different layers are O(5)···C(27) at 3.26 and C(12)···C(29) at 3.48 Å where O(5) and C(29) are part of the acetyl group. Within the same layer, the nearest intermolecular approach, O(5)···C(M) at 3.07 Å also involves the keto oxygen atom of the acetyl group. Except for O(M)···C(3) at 3.31 Å and O(3)···C(26) at 3.36 Å, both of which are adjacent to hydrogen bonds, all other intermolecular separations are greater than 3.4 Å for C···O approaches and greater than 3.6 Å for C···C approaches.

In the natural steroidal alkaloid, it is interesting to note that the substituents at C(3), C(16), C(17), C(23) and C(25) are all in the equatorial positions.

The author wishes to thank Dr Bernhard Witkop of the National Institutes of Health for suggesting the problem and providing the crystals and for informative discussions.

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Table 4. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters for C₂₉H₄₇NO₅.CH₃OH

Thermal parameters are of the form

$$T = \exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl) (\times 10^{-4})].$$

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	B*
O(1)	-0.3788	0.2398	0.0935	38	164	54	23	-13	1	5.8
O(2)	-0.3046	0.3603	0.2097	41	131	44	24	1	-3	4.8
O(3)	0.4866	0.4024	0.3066	66	91	27	-14	-3	2	4.2
O(4)	0.2528	0.1327	0.4016	69	108	17	-10	-8	2	3.9
O(5)	0.2797	0.2513	0.5016	170	132	25	-4	-20	-19	6.7
C(1)	-0.1335	0.1650	0.0854	52	126	30	10	-5	-16	4.5
C(2)	-0.2275	0.1942	0.0560	33	164	38	21	-6	-19	5.1
C(3)	-0.2974	0.1934	0.1212	38	99	45	3	-12	-1	4.5
C(4)	-0.2644	0.2732	0.1859	39	79	37	14	3	11	4.1
C(5)	-0.1757	0.2369	0.2151	30	89	30	-1	1	3	3.5
C(6)	-0.1497	0.3043	0.2892	34	166	33	12	7	-23	4.8
C(7)	-0.0618	0.2565	0.3186	30	174	30	17	10	0	4.2
C(8)	0.0112	0.2760	0.2570	32	92	21	-4	2	-9	3.0
C(9)	-0.0158	0.2102	0.1808	32	75	22	7	0	-3	3.0
C(10)	-0.1039	0.2523	0.1496	32	77	24	0	2	-4	2.9
C(11)	0.0611	0.2216	0.1230	36	138	20	17	4	-3	3.6
C(12)	0.1507	0.1850	0.1530	36	129	18	12	3	-12	3.5
C(13)	0.1750	0.2552	0.2266	31	54	23	0	1	-1	2.7
C(14)	0.0983	0.2285	0.2830	29	76	19	-4	0	-7	2.7
C(15)	0.1351	0.2723	0.3600	39	139	18	9	0	-6	3.7
C(16)	0.2345	0.2416	0.3567	57	75	20	7	5	-3	3.4
C(17)	0.2553	0.2021	0.2716	39	68	15	2	-2	-2	2.6
C(18)	0.1867	0.3910	0.2121	45	80	48	6	4	23	4.3
C(19)	-0.1022	0.3849	0.1235	36	127	34	18	3	18	4.1
C(20)	0.3481	0.2397	0.2472	34	88	20	-3	-1	-3	3.0
C(12)	0.3727	0.1918	0.1662	34	148	24	7	2	-9	4.2
C(22)	0.4205	0.2029	0.3054	25	100	24	0	2	1	3.2
C(23)	0.5044	0.2752	0.2960	39	95	27	4	-4	-2	3.5
C(24)	0.5727	0.2316	0.3550	32	127	25	-17	-8	2	3.3
C(25)	0.5827	0.0930	0.3559	36	145	25	10	-7	-6	3.9
C(26)	0.4954	0.0331	0.3672	37	109	33	9	-10	7	3.8
N	0.4352	0.0700	0.3036	43	85	23	0	-2	4	3.4
C(27)	0.6458	0.0514	0.4201	73	143	38	12	-15	-3	5.7
C(28)	0.2761	0.1519	0.4778	94	114	18	-6	-6	0	5.4
C(29)	0.2886	0.0319	0.5165	170	144	28	-11	-30	21	7.1
C(M)	0.4272	0.4447	0.4944	163	189	47	-38	16	-12	8.2
O(M)	0.4634	0.5266	0.4432	136	161	38	23	3	2	7.4
Standard deviations										
O(1-5)	0.0004	0.0007	0.0004	4	8	3	6	2	4	0.3
C(1-29)	0.0006	0.0009	0.0005	5	8	3	6	3	4	0.3
O(M)	0.0007	0.0008	0.0004	8	10	3	8	4	5	0.5
C(M)	0.0012	0.0014	0.0007	14	18	5	15	7	8	0.5

* Values of the thermal parameters from the isotropic refinement.

Table 5. *Torsional angles in the rings**

Ring A		Ring B		Ring C		Ring D		Ring E	
Bond	φ_{A-B}	Bond	φ_{A-B}	Bond	φ_{A-B}	Bond	φ_{A-B}	Bond	φ_{A-B}
1—2	55.6°	5—6	58.1°	8—9	51.8°	13—14	46.3°	N—22	60.3°
2—3	50.1	6—7	58.8	9—11	49.8	14—15	34.7	22—23	53.1
3—4	55.2	7—8	57.0	11—12	54.3	15—16	9.9	23—24	49.8
4—5	62.8	8—9	56.4	12—13	55.7	16—17	18.5	24—25	54.0
5—10	60.6	9—10	54.0	13—14	62.7	17—13	39.2	25—26	59.6
10—1	57.7	10—5	54.6	14—8	62.7			26—N	63.0

* φ_{A-B} is the torsional angle about the $A-B$ bond, in which the other two atoms required to define the bond are those attached to either end of the bond and are in the ring in question.

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The Crystal Structure of Hexabarium 17-Titanate

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(Received 20 October 1969)

The crystal structure and the chemical composition of $\text{Ba}_6\text{Ti}_{17}\text{O}_{40}$, a new compound in the system BaO-TiO_2 , have been established by single-crystal methods. Hexabarium 17-titanate crystallizes in space group $C2/c$ with $a=9.883$, $b=17.08$, $c=18.92$ Å, $\beta=98^\circ 42'$, $Z=4$. The 2094 observed F_{hkl} were used in a combination of Patterson and Fourier methods to determine the crystal structure and to refine it to $R=0.06$. The structure can be described as a three-dimensional framework of TiO_6 coordination octahedra. The most prominent features of this framework are ribbons of octahedra of composition Ti_3O_{10} which extend in the $[\bar{1}10]$ direction at height $z=0$, and in the $[110]$ direction at $z=\frac{1}{2}$. The ribbons are joined by clusters of octahedra of composition $\text{Ti}_{11}\text{O}_{40}$. The voids in this framework are filled by the Ba atoms. An alternate way of looking at the crystal structure is to regard it as a hexagonally close-packed array of oxygen and barium atoms with the titanium atoms filling the energetically most favorable octahedral voids. The direction of packing is $[103]$ and the stacking sequence is $ABCACABCBCABABCACABCBCAB$. $\text{Ba}_6\text{Ti}_{17}\text{O}_{40}$ is another example in the short list of titanates which can be described as close-packed arrays, while most belong to the Wadsley-Anderson type phases with one cell edge of about 4 Å. The details of the atomic arrangement show appreciable distortions of the bond lengths and angles. The individual bond distances Ti-O vary from 1.77 to 2.43 Å. The mean of all Ti-O bond lengths formed by one oxygen atom can be predicted by using the expression $d_{\text{Ti-O}}=(1.552+0.200\zeta)$ Å, where ζ is the sum of the electrostatic valences received by this oxygen atom. This is in accord with the extended electrostatic valence rule.

Introduction

Compounds in the system BaO-TiO_2 have been extensively studied in recent years. So far the crystal structures of Ba_2TiO_4 (Bland, 1961), cubic BaTiO_3 (Megaw, 1947), hexagonal BaTiO_3 (Burbank & Evans, 1948), BaTi_2O_5 (Harrison, 1956), BaTi_4O_9 (Lukasiewicz, 1957)

and $\text{BaTi}_5\text{O}_{11}$ (Tillmanns, 1969) have been described. Rase & Roy (1955) report another compound in this system of composition BaTi_3O_7 , and two more are mentioned by Kwestroo (1960): $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ and $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ti}_9\text{O}_{20}$. The X-ray powder patterns for these three compounds are not indexed and single-crystal work has not been undertaken.