

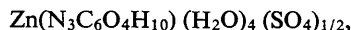
The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Diaquo Zinc Glycylglycylglycinato Hemisulfate Dihydrate*

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The crystal structure of diaquo zinc glycylglycylglycinato hemisulfate dihydrate,



has been determined and refined by three-dimensional least-squares techniques, using 2095 counter data. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group *Pbcn*, with $a = 25.86$, $b = 8.011$ and $c = 13.59$ Å. The final R value for 2095 reflections is 0.065. The standard deviations are about 0.005 Å for the light atom positions. The zinc surrounding is better described as a trigonal bipyramid than as a square pyramid. The peptide molecules form infinite chains held together by zinc ions.

Introduction

The investigation of the structure of the zinc complex of glycylglycylglycine prepared at neutral pH was undertaken as a part of a project designed to elucidate the factors which determine the bonding geometry of metal ions in biological systems. The compound was interesting to us because it offered the chance to compare the zinc surrounding with that of a similar copper compound, glycylglycylglycinato copper(II) chloride sesquihydrate (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964). Similar comparisons of the bonding geometry of copper(II) and zinc in complexes with biological ligands had either yielded closely similar structures in the case of glutamic acid (Gramaccioli, 1966; Gramaccioli & Marsh, 1966) or, with L-serine, structures with small but distinct differences (Van der Helm & Franks, 1969; Van der Helm, Nicholas & Fisher, 1970). In addition metal replacement studies show that copper(II) often inactivates zinc enzymes (Vallee, Riordan & Colman, 1964; Linskog & Nyman, 1964; Plocke & Vallee, 1962).

Experimental

A solution of the zinc complex with glycylglycylglycine can be prepared by dissolving equimolar quantities of the peptide and zinc sulfate in distilled water. The excess sulfate is precipitated by the addition of a half molar quantity of barium hydroxide. Crystals of diaquozinc glycylglycylglycinato hemisulfate dihydrate ap-

pear within 24 hours when a layer of ethanol is placed on top of a 0.1 *M* solution of the peptide chelate. The crystals are long boat-shaped plates. The plate face is perpendicular to the a axis and the direction of elongation coincides with the b axis. The reciprocal space symmetry shows the space group to be orthorhombic; the systematic absence of reflections $0kl$, for $k = 2n + 1$, $h0l$, for $l = 2n + 1$, and $hk0$ for $h + k = 2n + 1$ uniquely determines the space group *Pbcn*.

The cell dimensions were fitted by least-squares to the 2θ values, observed at room temperature, of 34 reflections sampled from four octants of reciprocal space. The cell dimensions with standard deviations are $a = 25.86 \pm 0.03$, $b = 8.011 \pm 0.006$ and $c = 13.59 \pm 0.01$ Å. The formula weight for $\text{Zn}(\text{N}_3\text{C}_6\text{O}_4\text{H}_{10}) (\text{H}_2\text{O})_4 (\text{SO}_4)_{1/2}$ is 373.65, yielding $\rho_c = 1.762$ g.cm⁻³, with $Z = 8$, while $\rho_o = 1.763$ g.cm⁻³, measured by the flotation method. The integrated intensities were taken a General Electric XRD-5 diffraction unit using the θ - 2θ scan technique and Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The diffraction unit was equipped with an SPG Single Crystal Orienter, a scintillation counter and pulse-height analyzer. The crystal dimensions were $0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.01$ mm. All reflections with a 2θ value below 120° were measured. Of the 2095 independent reflections within this limit, no peak could be distinguished from the background for 317 and these were therefore considered to be unobserved. The intensity recorded for each unobserved reflection was one-tenth of the total background intensity measured at its location. Lorentz, polarization, and absorption ($\mu = 37.1$ cm⁻¹, using the actual shape of the data crystal) corrections were applied to the data.

Solution and refinement of the structure

A three-dimensional sharpened Patterson synthesis was calculated. Because the y coordinate of the zinc atom is close to $\frac{1}{2}$, two possible positions for this atom

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were found. This ambiguity could have been resolved with the use of Zn-S vectors but the presence of the sulfate ion in the structure was initially not known. Using three-dimensional Fourier maps and the heavy-atom technique two trial structures were pursued until it became possible to choose one as the correct structure. At the same time the presence of the sulfate ion was recognized and a check of the Zn-S vectors in the Patterson synthesis showed unambiguously that the chosen trial structure was correct. In addition four molecules of water were located. A structure factor calculation of the trial structure in which all non-hydrogen atoms were included yielded an $R(=\sum|kF_o| - |F_c|/\sum|kF_o|)$ of 0.23.

The structure was refined by block-diagonal least-squares computations initially using individual isotropic temperature factors and later anisotropic parameters. When all shifts were smaller than the standard deviations a difference Fourier map was calculated using only those structure factors with $\sin^2 \theta < 0.45$. It was possible to locate 14 of the 18 hydrogen atoms from this map. These hydrogens were included in subsequent structure factor computations and were assigned isotropic temperature factors which were 0.5 \AA^2 larger than the atoms to which they are bonded. The parameters of the hydrogen atoms were not changed in the further refinement. A second difference map revealed the approximate locations of the remaining 4 hydrogen atoms. At the same time the observed amplitudes were corrected for anomalous dispersion (Patterson, 1963). The least-squares refinement was continued until the coordinate shifts were less than 0.1σ and the temperature parameter shifts were smaller than 0.3σ .

The R value for all 2095 amplitudes is 0.065. In a final Fourier map the Zn atom has a peak height of 60 e.\AA^{-3} while the maximum electron densities at the hydrogen atom locations vary between 0.7 and 1.4 e.\AA^{-3} . A final difference map, calculated from a structure factor computation without hydrogen atom contributions, shows no spurious peaks.

The final weights were $\sqrt{w} = |kF_o|/P$ if $|kF_o| \leq P$, and $\sqrt{w} = P/|kF_o|$ if $P < |kF_o|$, with $P = 29$ electrons. The scale factor k is a parameter in the least-squares refinement and brings the observed amplitudes on the absolute scale as determined by the calculated amplitudes. The quantity minimized in the least-squares calculations was $\sum w(|kF_o| - |F_c|)^2$. As with other structures determined in this laboratory, a logical routine was used to decide which structure amplitudes should be used in difference Fourier or least-squares computations. An amplitude was excluded from either of these calculations when one of the following conditions prevailed:

$$|\Delta F|/|kF_o| < 2, \text{ for } |kF_o| < F_{\min};$$

$$1.5 |F_c| < |kF_o| \text{ for } F_{\min} < |kF_o| < 2F_{\min};$$

$$1.8 |F_c| < |kF_o| \text{ for } 2F_{\min} < |kF_o| < 3F_{\min};$$

$$2.0 |F_c| < |kF_o| \text{ for } 3F_{\min} < |kF_o| < 4F_{\min};$$

$$2.5 |F_c| < |kF_o| \text{ for } 4F_{\min} < |kF_o|; \text{ and}$$

$$|F_c| - |kF_o| > 12.5 \text{ while } \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2 < 0.012.$$

The value of 5.0 was used for F_{\min} , which is close to the amplitude value of those observed reflections with the lowest intensities. The first condition results in the fact that the unobserved reflections are included only when $|F_c|$ is more than twice as large as the assigned $|kF_o|$ value, while the last condition is an attempt to exclude reflections which are affected by extinction. This condition did not have to be used for the present data set. The other conditions were all used to exclude reflections from a least-squares computation during the initial stages of the refinement. In the least-squares computation 344 reflections were excluded: 310 of the 317 unobserved reflections as a result of the first condition and another 34 due to the second condition.

The final parameters are given in Tables 1 and 2. The atomic scattering factors used were from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962), for Zn^{2+} , O, N, C, O^- [for O(4)] and $(\text{O} + \text{O}^-)/2$ [for O(5) and O(6)]. The scattering factors used for the hydrogen atoms were those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). A list of the observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 3.

Table 1. Atomic positions

Standard deviations for last digit are given in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	
Zn	0.37186 (2)	0.49433 (9)	0.06174 (4)	
N(1)	0.42408 (16)	0.3213 (5)	0.0155 (3)	
C(1)	0.40092 (21)	0.1534 (7)	0.0028 (4)	
C(2)	0.35280 (17)	0.1378 (6)	0.0645 (3)	
O(1)	0.33002 (12)	0.2639 (4)	0.0950 (2)	
N(2)	0.33577 (15)	-0.0158 (5)	0.0775 (3)	
C(3)	0.28629 (19)	-0.0512 (6)	0.1229 (4)	
C(4)	0.28811 (17)	-0.0767 (6)	0.2329 (3)	
O(2)	0.32249 (14)	-0.0229 (5)	0.2851 (3)	
N(3)	0.24725 (17)	-0.1589 (5)	0.2684 (3)	
C(5)	0.23857 (18)	-0.1875 (7)	0.3727 (4)	
C(6)	0.19473 (18)	-0.0911 (6)	0.4184 (5)	
O(3)	0.16721 (16)	0.0015 (6)	0.3711 (3)	
O(4)	0.18912 (12)	-0.1116 (4)	0.5103 (2)	
W(1)	0.37096 (15)	0.5742 (7)	0.1996 (3)	
W(2)	0.41891 (13)	0.7054 (5)	0.0302 (3)	
W(3)	0.47527 (13)	0.3182 (6)	0.3672 (3)	
W(4)	0.42189 (18)	0.1154 (5)	0.2426 (4)	
S	0.50000	0.7412 (3)	0.2500	
O(5)	0.46026 (17)	0.6379 (6)	0.2953 (3)	
O(6)	0.47674 (17)	0.8443 (6)	0.1738 (3)	
H(1)N(1)	0.433	0.343	-0.044	3.85 \AA^2
H(2)N(1)	0.444	0.310	0.059	3.85
H(1)C(1)	0.429	0.065	0.039	4.37
H(2)C(1)	0.387	0.160	-0.067	4.37
H N(2)	0.355	-0.106	0.052	3.37
H(1)C(3)	0.264	0.040	0.113	3.47
H(2)C(3)	0.274	-0.140	0.092	3.47
H N(3)	0.225	-0.190	0.225	3.64
H(1)C(5)	0.267	-0.160	0.408	3.70
H(2)C(5)	0.226	-0.300	0.385	3.70
H(1)W(1)	0.395	0.620	0.220	4.51
H(2)W(1)	0.353	0.550	0.255	4.51

Table 1 (cont.)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(1) <i>W</i> (2)	0.435	0.690	-0.030	4.07
H(2) <i>W</i> (2)	0.443	0.740	0.063	4.07
H(1) <i>W</i> (3)	0.444	0.275	0.334	5.04
H(2) <i>W</i> (3)	0.485	0.485	0.337	5.04
H(1) <i>W</i> (4)	0.416	0.097	0.319	7.10
H(2) <i>W</i> (4)	0.445	0.005	0.225	7.10

Description and discussion of the structure

Zinc surrounding

The six atoms coordinated to the zinc ion are the oxygens of two water molecules *W*(1) and *W*(2), the amine nitrogen and carbonyl oxygen of the NH₂-terminal glycylic residue, N(1) and O(1), forming a 5-membered chelate ring, and the oxygen atoms of the carboxylate group from a symmetry related peptide chain, O(3*a*) and O(4*a*) (Figs. 1 and 2).

This coordination can be compared with the one observed in bis(glycylglycinato)zinc(II) (unpublished results quoted by Freeman, 1967). A more instructive comparison is possible with the results of the structure of glycylglycylglycinatocopper(II) chloride sesquihydrate (gggCuCl) (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964) in which the atoms coordinated to the copper are very similar to the ones found in the present structure. The difference is that a chloride ion has replaced one of the water molecules. The distances from the zinc ion to the six atoms fall into three groups (Fig. 2). The distances to N(1), *W*(1) and O(4*a*) are approximately 2.0 Å. These three atoms and the zinc ion are nearly coplanar (Table 4, Plane 1). The atoms O(1) and *W*(2) are at approximately 2.15 Å from the zinc. The bonds from the zinc ion to these atoms are almost perpendicular to the plane of the first group of atoms

[Table 5(*a*)]. The Zn-O(3*a*) distance is the longest (2.782 Å).

The bonding geometry of the nearest five atoms is intermediate between that of a trigonal bipyramid and a square pyramid (Table 4, Plane 2). A comparison of bond angles for the 'ideal' trigonal bipyramid and square pyramid and the metal surroundings in gggCuCl and the present structure is given in Table 5(*a*). From the average and individual deviations it is concluded that the present structure is closer to a trigonal bipyramid and probably should be considered a distortion from that geometry, while the geometry in gggCuCl on the other hand is a square pyramid. The sixth atom completes a badly distorted octahedron in both cases.

Other angles occurring in the metal coordination are given in Table 5(*b*). There have been several structures reported in which a metal ion was located similarly with respect to the two oxygens of a carboxylate group (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964; Gramaccioli, 1966; Gramaccioli & Marsh, 1966). Freeman (1967) assigns a fractional bond order to this type of metal-ligand distance (2.8 Å). It is interesting to note that the four atoms Zn, O(4*a*), O(3*a*), and C(6*a*) are approximately planar. The sum of the four bond angles which are involved (Table 5(*b*) and Fig. 4) is 359.9°.

The bonding of the five nearest ligands is similar to that of the pentacoordination found in the zinc complexes of L-serine (Van der Helm, Nicholas & Fisher, 1970) and glutamic acid (Gramaccioli, 1966). However, the bonding in these two compounds is closer to that of a square pyramid than the trigonal bipyramid. Indeed when the bonding of the zinc complexes is compared with that of the copper(II) complexes of L-serine (Van der Helm & Franks, 1969), glutamic acid (Gramaccioli & Marsh, 1966), and glycylglycylglycine

Table 2. Anisotropic temperature parameters

Standard deviation for last digit is given in parentheses.

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

	<i>b</i> ₁₁	<i>b</i> ₂₂	<i>b</i> ₃₃	<i>b</i> ₂₃	<i>b</i> ₁₃	<i>b</i> ₁₂
Zn	0.00120 (1)	0.01206 (9)	0.00351 (3)	0.00070 (9)	-0.00015 (3)	0.00021 (6)
N(1)	0.00129 (7)	0.0156 (8)	0.0041 (2)	0.0017 (7)	0.0003 (2)	0.0001 (4)
C(1)	0.00176 (10)	0.0134 (9)	0.0056 (3)	-0.0001 (9)	0.0013 (3)	-0.0008 (5)
C(2)	0.00106 (7)	0.0118 (8)	0.0041 (3)	0.0012 (8)	0.0000 (2)	0.0002 (4)
O(1)	0.00115 (5)	0.0102 (5)	0.0052 (2)	-0.0003 (6)	0.0008 (2)	0.0010 (3)
N(2)	0.00128 (7)	0.0101 (7)	0.0044 (2)	-0.0014 (6)	0.0013 (2)	0.0008 (4)
C(3)	0.00132 (9)	0.0110 (9)	0.0045 (3)	-0.0021 (9)	-0.0002 (3)	-0.0014 (4)
C(4)	0.00114 (8)	0.0107 (8)	0.0038 (3)	-0.0015 (8)	-0.0002 (2)	0.0003 (4)
O(2)	0.00149 (6)	0.0192 (7)	0.0049 (2)	-0.0016 (7)	-0.0010 (2)	-0.0022 (4)
N(3)	0.00133 (6)	0.0171 (8)	0.0034 (2)	-0.0013 (7)	0.0004 (2)	-0.0010 (4)
C(5)	0.00137 (9)	0.0153 (9)	0.0036 (3)	0.0003 (8)	0.0010 (2)	0.0005 (4)
C(6)	0.00118 (8)	0.0115 (8)	0.0036 (3)	0.0006 (8)	-0.0005 (2)	-0.0010 (4)
O(3)	0.00222 (8)	0.0335 (10)	0.0041 (2)	0.0032 (8)	-0.0001 (2)	0.0085 (5)
O(4)	0.00145 (6)	0.0138 (6)	0.0036 (2)	-0.0004 (7)	0.0003 (2)	0.0006 (3)
<i>W</i> (1)	0.00212 (8)	0.0301 (9)	0.0033 (2)	-0.0027 (7)	0.0004 (2)	-0.0079 (5)
<i>W</i> (2)	0.00163 (6)	0.0168 (7)	0.0047 (2)	-0.0014 (6)	0.0007 (2)	-0.0029 (4)
<i>W</i> (3)	0.00189 (7)	0.0264 (9)	0.0045 (2)	-0.0001 (8)	0.0004 (2)	-0.0006 (4)
<i>W</i> (4)	0.00235 (9)	0.0227 (10)	0.0105 (4)	-0.0058 (10)	-0.0013 (3)	0.0006 (5)
S	0.00131 (3)	0.0181 (3)	0.0048 (1)	0	0.0004 (1)	0
O(5)	0.00211 (8)	0.0272 (10)	0.0066 (3)	0.0026 (9)	0.0005 (2)	-0.0030 (5)
O(6)	0.00266 (9)	0.0191 (8)	0.0060 (3)	0.0015 (8)	-0.0024 (3)	0.0011 (4)

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

The listing shows for each reflection the index k, |10F_o| and 10F_c. The reflections for which the intensity could not be distinguished from the background are indicated by an asterisk.

Table with columns for reflection indices (h, k, l) and corresponding structure factor values (10F_o, 10F_c). The table is organized in a grid-like format with multiple columns of data. Asterisks indicate reflections not distinguished from the background.

(gggCuCl), one is struck by the greater variation in the bonding geometry which one finds in the zinc complex.

The elongation of the axial bonds in the present structure is noteworthy. The elongation of the Zn-O(1) bond could be attributed to the strain imposed by

Table 3 (cont.)

Table with 18 columns representing fractional coordinates (x, y, z) for different atoms and their standard deviations in parentheses. The data is organized into a grid where each cell contains a list of coordinates and their associated values.

Table 4. Least-squares planes

Equations are expressed in the form $Ax + By + Cz = D$, where D is expressed in Å, and x , y and z are fractional coordinates. The method of Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman (1959) was used to calculate the least-squares planes.

Plane	A	B	C	D	
1	W(1), N(1), O(4a)	-15.565	-6.002	3.751	-8.471
2	N(1), O(1), O(4a), W(2)	2.619	1.360	13.321	2.121
3	O(1), N(2), C(1), C(2)	14.132	-0.420	11.361	5.639
4	O(2), N(3), C(3), C(4)	12.806	-6.890	-1.664	3.818
5	O(3), O(4), C(5), C(6)	16.102	6.103	2.423	3.598

Plane	$\Delta(1)$	$\Delta(2)$	$\Delta(3)$	$\Delta(4)$	$\Delta(5)$
Zn	-0.052 Å	Zn	0.348 Å	O(1)	-0.008 Å
N(1)	0.000	N(1)	-0.367	N(2)	-0.007
O(4a)	0.000	O(1)	0.367	N(3)	-0.004
W(1)	0.000	O(4a)	-0.338	C(3)	-0.003
O(1)	2.107	W(2)	0.337	C(4)	0.012
W(2)	-2.168	W(1)	2.290	Zn	0.110
O(3a)	-0.184			N(1)	0.395

chelation. However, no such simple calculation is available in the case of the Zn-W(2) bond. The elongations are approximately 7 and 9 per cent. Molecular

orbital calculations by Craig, Maccoll, Nyholm, Orgel & Sutton (1954) predict an elongation of this magnitude for d^0 and d^{10} trigonal bipyramids.

The chelate ring Zn, N(1), C(1), C(2), O(1) is non-planar and has the envelope conformation (Table 4, plane 3).

Bond distances and bond angles

The bond distances and bond angles in the peptide are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. These can be compared

Table 5. Bond angles in metal environment

(a) Comparison of metal coordinations in $\text{Zn}(\text{ggg})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{SO}_4)_{1/2}$ and $\text{Cu}(\text{ggg})\text{Cl}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1 1/2}$ (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964) with values for the 'ideal trigonal bipyramid and square pyramid (Gillespie, 1963).

Trigonal bipyramid	Observed		Square pyramid		
	$\text{Zn}(\text{ggg})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{SO}_4)_{1/2}$	$\text{Cu}(\text{ggg})\text{Cl}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1 1/2}$			
120°	W(1) Zn N(1)	121.3°	W(5) Cu N(1)	90.9°	100°
90	W(1) Zn O(1)	94.1	W(5) Cu O(1)	93.6	100
90	W(1) Zn W(2)	86.6	W(5) Cu Cl	104.5	100
120	W(1) Zn O(4a)	100.0	W(5) Cu O(3)'	90.8	100
90	N(1) Zn O(1)	79.5	N(1) Cu O(1)	84.2	88.4
90	N(1) Zn W(2)	95.7	N(1) Cu Cl	91.8	88.4
90	W(2) Zn O(4a)	90.4	Cl Cu O(3)'	92.9	88.4
90	O(1) Zn O(4a)	94.6	O(1) Cu O(3)'	90.4	88.4
120	N(1) Zn O(4a)	138.4	N(1) Cu O(3)'	174.5	160
180	O(1) Zn W(2)	174.1	O(1) Cu Cl	161.5	160

Average deviation from trigonal bipyramid is 7.4° for $\text{Zn}(\text{ggg})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{SO}_4)_{1/2}$ and 16.0° for $\text{Cu}(\text{ggg})\text{Cl}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1 1/2}$.
Average deviation from square pyramid is 10.1° for $\text{Zn}(\text{ggg})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{SO}_4)_{1/2}$ and 5.9° for $\text{Cu}(\text{ggg})\text{Cl}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1 1/2}$.

(b) Other angles of the metal coordination.

Standard deviations are 0.3°.

Zn N(1) C(1)	112.6°	O(3a) Zn W(2)	90.6°
Zn O(1) C(2)	112.5	O(3a) Zn N(1)	87.8
Zn O(4a) C(6a)	112.4	O(3a) Zn O(1)	91.3
Zn O(3a) C(6a)	74.1	O(3a) Zn O(4a)	51.0
		O(3a) Zn W(1)	150.7

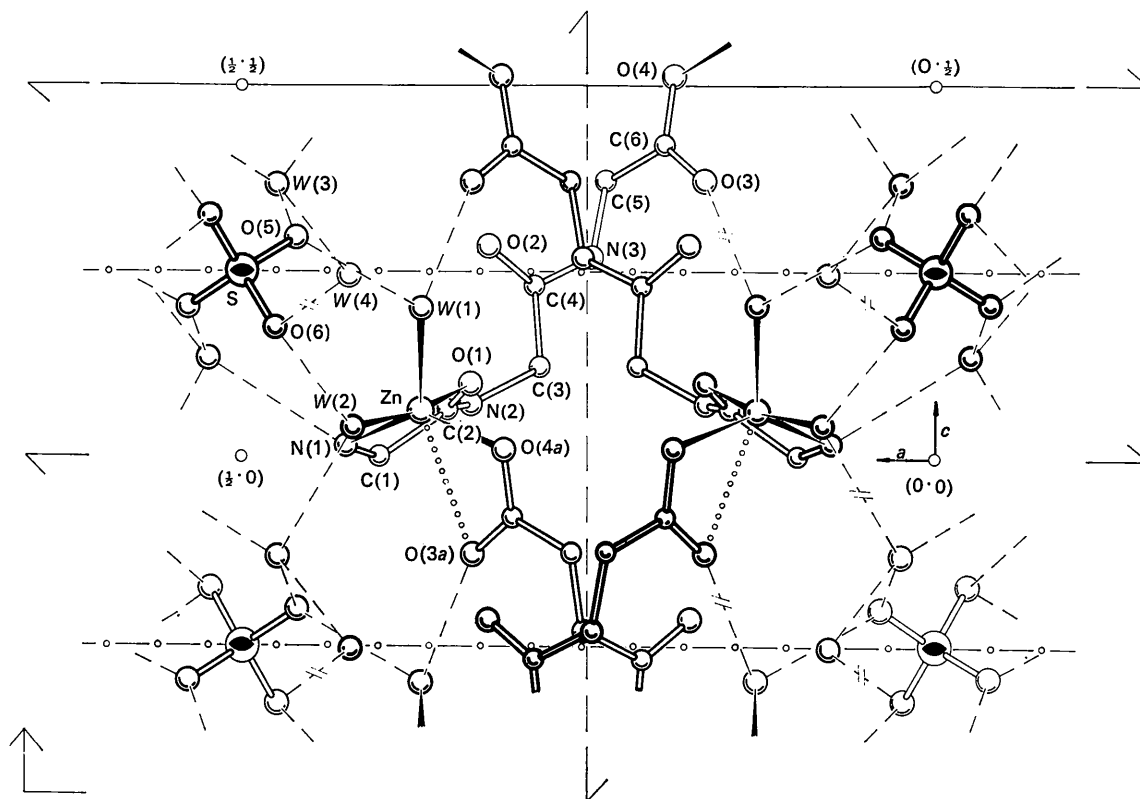


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure down the *b* axis.

with the average values for free peptides compiled from previous structure determinations (Marsh & Donohue, 1967). The $N-C^{\alpha}-C'$ angles in the second and third glycyll residue, *i.e.* the $N(2)-C(3)-C(4)$ (114.8°) and the $N(3)-C(5)-C(6)$ (115.9°) angles are larger than the normal value (111°). Only two other bond angles deviate by more than 3σ from the average values, $C(3)-C(4)-N(3)$ (113.6°) and $O(2)-C(4)-C(3)$ (123.6°) in comparison with 116° and 120.5° , respectively. It is probable that these last two deviations are related to the unusually short $C(4)-O(2)$ distance (1.216 \AA),

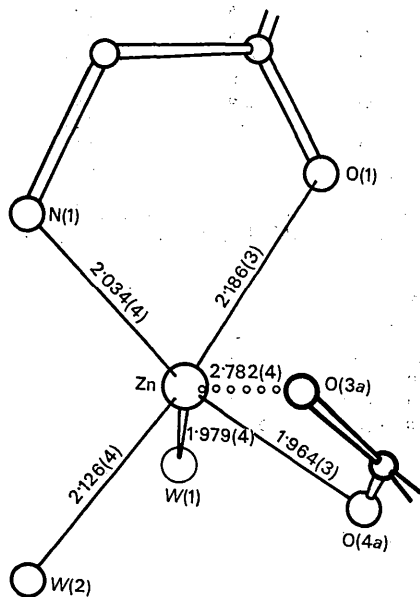


Fig. 2. Zinc surrounding. Standard deviation for the last digit is given in parentheses.

which is the only bond distance which differs by more than 3σ from the average values. Marsh & Donohue (1967) list 1.24 \AA for the $C'-O$ distance in a peptide group. The same distance in the $gggCuCl$ structure (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964) is also short; 1.19 \AA . It is interesting to note that in both structures the $O(2)$ atom is neither hydrogen bonded nor complexed to a metal ion.

Both peptide groups are slightly non-planar, which can be seen in the deviations of $C(3)$ and $C(5)$ from the least-squares planes 3 and 4, respectively (Table 4). The carboxylate group is planar. A better description of the peptide backbone is possible by calculating the conformational angle for each bond (Table 6). The conventions suggested by Edsall, Flory, Liquori, Nemethy, Ramachandran & Scheraga (1966) have been used to calculate these angles. The values of φ and ψ for each residue lie in the allowed regions of the conformational maps calculated for glycyll residues (Ramachandran, 1968).

Table 6. Conformational angles

Residue	φ	ψ	ω	$N-C^{\alpha}-C'$
1	—	341°	355°	110.1°
2	272	338	358	114.8
3	71	358	—	115.9

The sulfate ion is quite regular. The bond distances are $1.455 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ for both $S-O$ distances. The bond angles are 109.4° for $O(5)-S-O(6)$, 110.8° for $O(5)-S-O(5b)$ and 108.2° for $O(6)-S-O(6b)$. The covalent bond distances involving the hydrogen atoms are not tabulated because the hydrogen atom locations were not refined. In addition the hydrogens attached to $W(3)$ and $W(4)$ had to be located from peaks which

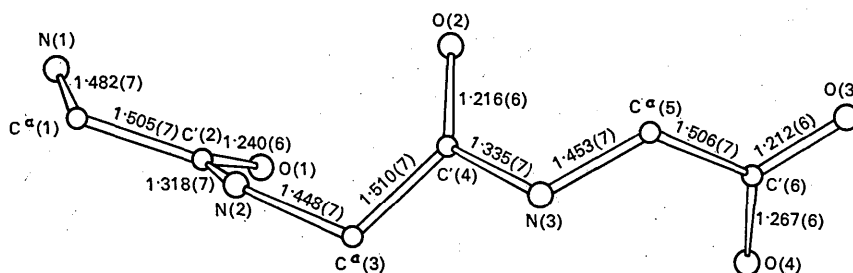


Fig. 3. Atom numbering and bond distances. Standard deviation for the last digit is given in parentheses.

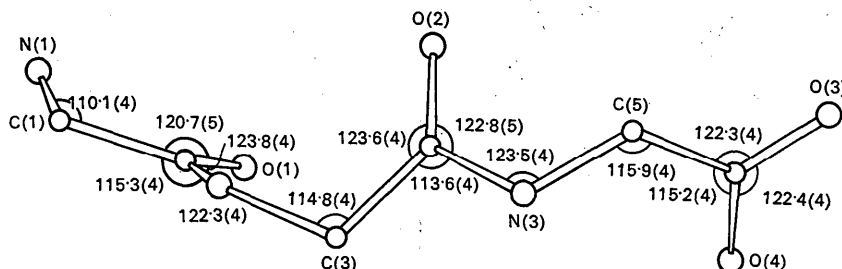


Fig. 4. Bond angles. Standard deviation for the digit is given in parentheses.

were not well defined. Consequently some of the distances involving those particular four hydrogens deviate from literature values. The worst values are a covalent bond distance of 1.4 Å for $W(3)-H(2)$ and a van der Waals contact of 1.6 Å between the $H(1)$ atoms of $W(3)$ and $W(4)$.

Packing and hydrogen bonding

The peptides form infinite chains through the complex bonds with the zinc ions (Fig. 1). Two separate infinite chains form an extended, two-stranded coil around the twofold screw axis parallel to the c axis. The coils pack along the b glide plane thus forming an infinite sheet of protein-like material parallel to the bc plane. The sulfate ion is located on the twofold axis parallel to the b axis. This ion and two water molecules, not bonded to the zinc ion, form an infinite column. This aqueous column does not penetrate the proteinlike sheet.

The crystallographically independent half sulfate ion and the water molecules, $W(3)$ and $W(4)$, form an infinite spiral of hydrogen bonds and covalent bonds (Fig. 5): $O(5)-W(3)$, $W(3)-W(4)$, $W(4)-O(6)$, $O(6)-S$ and $S-O(5)$. This spiral is connected to the rest of the crystal structure through the hydrogen bonds:

$W(4)-O(2)$, $O(6)-W(2)$, $W(3)-W(2)$, $O(5)-W(1)$, $W(3)-N(1)$. The zinc ligand $W(1)$ is the donor in another hydrogen bond to $O(3)$. Associated with the atoms in this bond are the two largest degrees of vibrational anisotropy found in this structure. The major and minor axes of the vibration ellipsoids of $W(1)$ and $O(3)$ respectively 10.2 and 2.3, and 11.1 and 2.8 Å², while all other atoms show little anisotropy in their temperature movement (Nicholas, 1968). The main axis of both ellipsoids is roughly perpendicular to the hydrogen bond. These bonds are all shown in Fig. 1 and the distances and angles involved are given in Table 7. As expected $W(1)$ and $W(2)$ each donate two hydrogen bonds, while $W(3)$ accepts two and donates two bonds.

Table 7. Intermolecular distances and angles

Hydrogen bond distances and angles			
Donor (X)	Acceptor (Y)	Distance (X...Y)	Angle (X-H...Y)
$W(3)$	$W(4)$	2.723 Å	142°
$W(3)$	$O(5)$	2.768	143
$W(4)$	$O(6c)$	2.757	167
$W(1)$	$O(5)$	2.700	154
$W(1)$	$O(3d)$	2.598	167

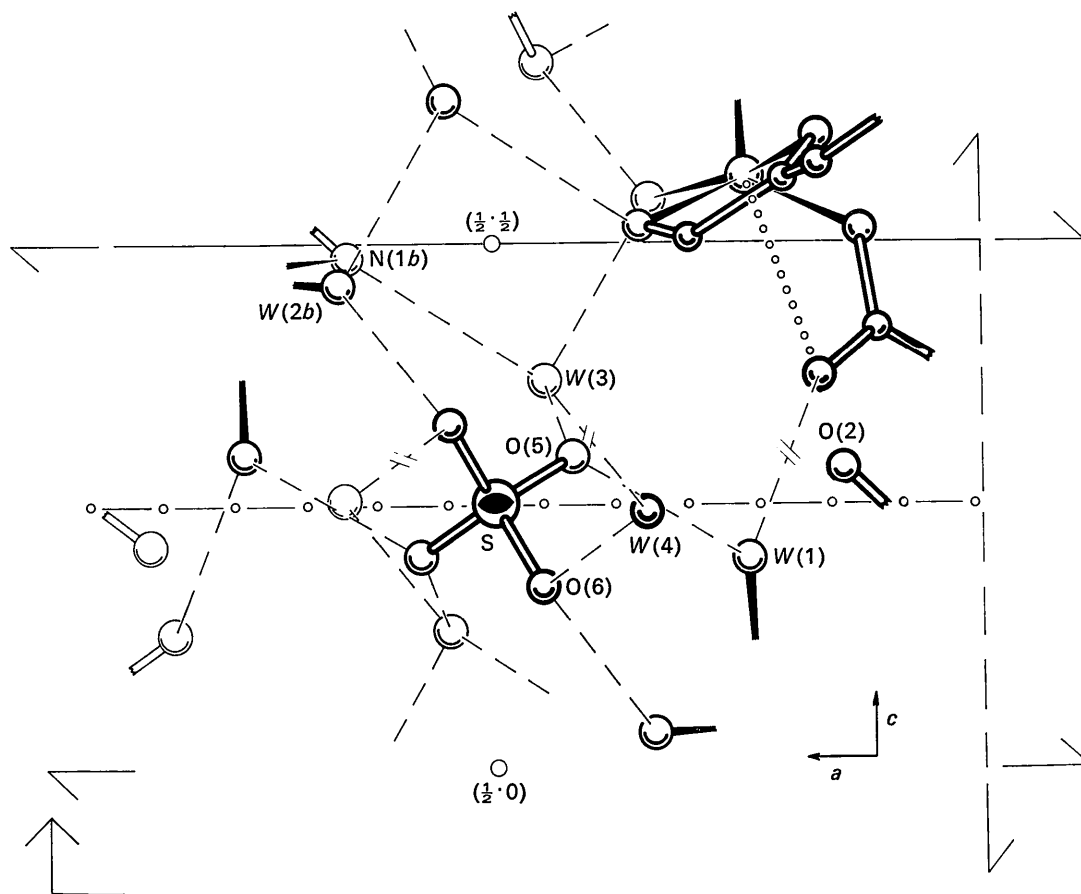


Fig. 5. The surrounding of the sulfate ion.

Table 7 (cont.)

Donor (X)	Acceptor (Y)	Distance (X...Y)	Angle (X-H...Y)
W(2)	O(6)	2.698	156
W(2)	W(3e)	2.659	168
N(1)	W(3b)	3.053	155
W(4)	O(2)	2.858*	90
N(1)	O(5e)	3.153†	171
N(2)	W(2c)	3.166†	161
N(3)	O(1f)	3.152†	170

* Possibly not a hydrogen bond but a van der Waals contact.

† Weak hydrogen bond.

Bond angles between hydrogen bonds or covalent bond and hydrogen bond

C(1) N(1) W(3b)	113°	O(5) W(1) O(3d)	86°
C(1) N(1) O(5e)	96	O(6) W(2) W(3e)	109
C(3) N(2) W(2c)	114	W(4) W(3) O(5)	105
C(5) N(3) O(1f)	127	O(2) W(4) O(6c)	103

Van der Waals contacts less than 3.50 Å

O(2) N(3d)	3.44 Å	C(3) O(4h)	3.22 Å
O(2) C(5d)	3.34	C(5) O(3f)	3.48
N(2) O(4g)	3.19	W(3) W(3b)	3.43
C(3) O(4g)	3.17	W(3) W(4b)	3.46
C(3) O(1f)	3.37		

The letters in parentheses indicate that one of the following operations has to be applied to the coordinates given in Table 1.

(a)	$-x + \frac{1}{2}$	$-y + \frac{1}{2}$	$z - \frac{1}{2}$
(b)	$-x + 1$	y	$-z + \frac{1}{2}$
(c)	x	$y - 1$	z
(d)	$-x + \frac{1}{2}$	$y + \frac{1}{2}$	z
(e)	x	$-y + 1$	$z - \frac{1}{2}$
(f)	$-x + \frac{1}{2}$	$y - \frac{1}{2}$	z
(g)	$-x + \frac{1}{2}$	$-y - \frac{1}{2}$	$z - \frac{1}{2}$
(h)	x	$-y$	$z - \frac{1}{2}$

There is one incongruous feature. This is the apparent lack of hydrogen bonding of W(4). The atoms W(4) and O(2) are 2.86 Å from each other and the vector between the atoms is directed such that hydrogen bond formation could occur without disrupting the other bonds formed by W(4); however, the difference map shows no peak between W(4) and O(2). The peak identified as H(1) W(4) does not allow for hydrogen bond formation with O(2) (the angle W(4)-H(1)-O(2) is 90°), and the vector W(4)-H(1) is not directed to another potential hydrogen bond acceptor. It was previously stated that the hydrogens attached to W(3) and W(4) could not be located with certainty and it is therefore not possible to dismiss the

existence of an hydrogen bond between W(4) and O(2). N(1), N(2) and N(3) each form a weak hydrogen bond (3.15–3.17 Å). In the latter three cases the hydrogen atoms are directed toward the acceptor atoms. These bonds are not indicated in Fig. 1. The hydrogen bonding is summarized in Table 7. All other intermolecular contacts less than 3.50 Å are also given in Table 7.

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