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The Crystal Structure of the 1,3-Diglyceride of 11-Bromoundecanoic Acid

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The symmetric diglyceride of 11-bromoundecanoic acid, $C_{25}H_{46}Br_2O_5$ (DBU), was crystallized from chloroform showing a tabular monoclinic aspect and having space group $C2/c$, with unit-cell dimensions $a=9.36$, $b=5.58$, $c=54.53 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta=90.40^\circ$ and with $Z=4$. The structure was determined by a three-dimensional X-ray diffraction analysis. Data were collected with a General Electric XRD-6 manual diffractometer and nickel-filtered $Cu K\alpha$ radiation. The structure was solved by the heavy atom method. Block-diagonal least-squares refinement led to an R of 0.09. A pseudo twofold axis of molecular symmetry is utilized as a statistical axis of symmetry by the space group. The two hydrocarbon chain tails in the molecule point in opposite directions and are packed in layers with the chain axis parallel. The direction of the chain tilt, however, alternates in successive layers.

Introduction

Several rather detailed models (O'Brien, 1965; Vandeneuve, 1963) for the unit membrane (Robertson, 1959; Korn, 1966) have been postulated. Most of these models incorporate the Finean (1967) conformations for the phospholipids in which the two fatty acid chains are folded in a parallel orientation. Because very few relevant single-crystal structure results have been reported for diacyl compounds, we have undertaken a series of crystallographic studies with the purpose of

establishing experimentally the stable crystal conformation of these molecules.

We chose to begin our studies using the simple synthetic diacyl derivatives of 11-bromoundecanoic acid in order to have a heavy atom present in the structure. From the similarities in long spacing and polymorphism (Finean, 1967) between the diglycerides and the phospholipids it is clear that the hydrocarbon chain packing has a dominating influence. We may expect conformational similarities in the chain structure between the diglycerides and the diacyl phospholipids.

It is very difficult to grow single crystals of diacyl phospholipids suitable for X-ray work; we have therefore performed a structure determination of the hydrophobic moiety. The purpose of these studies is, first, to elucidate the molecular conformations and, second, to provide accurate dimensional information for the glycerol region of the molecule.

Experimental

We had intended to prepare the 1,2-diglyceride following the procedures of Howe & Malkin (1951). The X-ray analysis, however, showed that the diglyceride obtained from our synthesis was the symmetric one. Tabular crystals for X-ray work were grown from chloroform by very slow evaporation over a period of about two weeks. The {001} form is well developed. The crystals are elongated along **b**. The melting point of single crystals observed on a hot stage ranges between 47.5 and 49°C.

Crystals of the 1,3-diglyceride of 11-bromoundecanoic acid (DBU) are monoclinic with $a=9.36(2)$, $b=5.58(1)$, $c=54.53(5)$ Å, $\beta=90.40(8)^\circ$ and $t=27(4)^\circ$. The confidence limits cited are subjective estimates. The space group is $C2/c$ with four molecules per unit cell. A pseudo twofold axis of molecular symmetry is utilized as a statistical axis of symmetry by the space group. The observed density is 1.366 g.cm^{-3} (by flotation in aqueous potassium iodide solution); the calculated density is 1.368 g.cm^{-3} .

Intensity data were collected using a manually operated General Electric XRD-6 single crystal orienter system. Nickel filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=1.5418$) scattered by the crystal with the **b** axis mounted coincident with the φ axis was detected by a scintillation counter with a pulse height analyzer system. The stationary-crystal stationary-counter technique was used with a take-off angle of 5° . Peak counts were observed for forty seconds; background counts were observed for twenty seconds at a point -1.67° in 2θ .

The diffractometer angles for the 0,6,0, 10,0,0 and 0,0,56 reflections, obtained at a 1° take-off angle, were input to a modified version of the SCO-6 program (D. E. Williams, private communication) to compute the transformation matrix, the unit-cell parameters and the setting angles for the other reflections. Periodic checks showed that the reflections were well centered in the diffracted beam collimator.

Owing to a deterioration of the crystal in the X-ray beam, four crystals were needed to collect a full set of three-dimensional intensity data. Intensity data were gathered in zones of constant k . A set of 69 standard reflections was collected before beginning each zone. This set of standard reflections contained a representative sampling from the three-dimensional data set. The set was used for providing correlation factors between the different crystals and also for the intensity decline correction. A set of four standard reflections was used to further monitor the intensity decay of each

crystal. The 222 reflection was measured after each group of 25 data reflections, the 040 and the 600 were observed after groups of 50 data reflections and the 0,0,56 was observed after groups of 75 data reflections.

3675 serially recorded observations including redundancies due to the standard and scaling reflections were corrected for approximately linear intensity decline using the expression:

$$I(j) = I'(j)\{K(n)/[1.0 + S(n)(j - J_0(n))]\}$$

where

$I(j)$ = the intensity value corrected for 'linear' decay;

$I'(j)$ = the uncorrected intensity for observation j ;

$K(n)$ = the scaling ratio between crystal n and crystal 1;

$S(n)$ = the fractional intensity decline per observation;

$J_0(n)$ = the value of j for the first observation on crystal n .

The following values were used:

n	$K(n)$	$S(n)$	$J_0(n)$
1	1.000	0.000445	1
2	0.746	0.000542	610
3	0.680	0.000244	1086
4	0.649	0.000277	2442

The deterioration did not show a detectable 2θ dependence. The multiple values for the 69 scaling and 4 standard reflections were averaged to remove redundancies.

The total counts were corrected for counting losses assuming a time constant of 5×10^{-6} . They were then corrected for background and linear decline. A conversion from peak intensity to integrated intensity was made according to the procedures of Alexander & Smith (1962). Lorentz and polarization corrections were made. No corrections were made for absorption or extinction. The standard deviation of the intensity was computed according to the formula:

$$\sigma(I) = \{C_t + C_b + [0.05(C_t - C_b)]^2 + (0.05C_b)^2\}^{1/2},$$

where C_t = total counts and C_b = background counts. A reflection was designated as unobserved if its intensity was less than or equal to two times $\sigma(I)$. 2100 reflections of the 2722 unique reflections measured were designated as observed, and 622 were designated as unobserved. 56 of the observed reflections were omitted in the final least-squares cycle owing to either absorption, extinction or probable SCO angle setting errors.

The lipid nature of the crystals precludes grinding spherical shapes. When intensity deterioration requires the use of multiple crystals, the usefulness of semi-empirical methods for absorption correction is limited since precious time is needed to make accurate measurement of the transmission surface for a series of axial reflections. Although the crystals are plate-like, they are usually irregular; nevertheless, the best method for making absorption corrections appears to be the com-

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with standard deviations in parentheses

	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}
The anisotropic coefficients have the form: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.								
Br	-0.1886 (1)	-0.0312 (2)	0.01973 (1)	0.0216 (1)	0.0564 (4)	0.00047 (0)	-0.0229 (4)	-0.00399 (6)
C(1)	-0.0645 (7)	0.2107 (17)	0.03441 (13)	0.0128 (8)	0.0597 (40)	0.00050 (3)	-0.0114 (31)	-0.00517 (59)
C(10)	-0.1355 (7)	0.3415 (14)	0.05485 (11)	0.0140 (8)	0.0411 (26)	0.00033 (2)	-0.0066 (27)	-0.00176 (43)
C(9)	-0.0314 (7)	0.5093 (13)	0.06743 (11)	0.0134 (8)	0.0433 (31)	0.00039 (2)	-0.0042 (26)	-0.00251 (20)
C(8)	-0.1037 (7)	0.6595 (14)	0.08755 (11)	0.0125 (7)	0.0396 (27)	0.00037 (2)	-0.0038 (25)	-0.00237 (20)
C(7)	-0.0005 (6)	0.8207 (13)	0.10146 (11)	0.0119 (7)	0.0391 (28)	0.00037 (2)	-0.0047 (24)	-0.00160 (42)
C(6)	-0.0714 (6)	0.9738 (13)	0.12082 (11)	0.0114 (7)	0.0394 (27)	0.00035 (2)	-0.0021 (24)	-0.00213 (42)
C(5)	-0.0316 (6)	1.1284 (15)	0.13545 (10)	0.0111 (7)	0.0483 (29)	0.00032 (2)	-0.0050 (26)	-0.00188 (44)
C(4)	-0.0412 (6)	1.2943 (13)	0.15360 (10)	0.0113 (7)	0.0418 (27)	0.00031 (2)	-0.0038 (23)	-0.00165 (40)
C(3)	-0.0621 (6)	1.4363 (13)	0.16925 (10)	0.0115 (7)	0.0396 (26)	0.00031 (2)	-0.0026 (24)	-0.00005 (18)
C(2)	-0.0133 (6)	1.6092 (14)	0.18641 (10)	0.0101 (7)	0.0462 (29)	0.00033 (2)	-0.0031 (24)	-0.00126 (43)
C(1)	-0.0867 (6)	1.7322 (12)	0.20365 (9)	0.0111 (7)	0.0372 (24)	0.00026 (2)	-0.0005 (23)	-0.00089 (37)
O ⁻	0.2124 (4)	1.6965 (12)	0.20574 (8)	0.0087 (5)	0.0726 (31)	0.00052 (2)	0.0032 (21)	-0.00091 (43)
GC(1)	0.0187 (4)	1.8932 (10)	0.21755 (7)	0.0109 (5)	0.0471 (21)	0.00039 (1)	-0.0059 (18)	-0.00042 (13)
GC(2)	0.0230 (13)	2.0230 (13)	0.23506 (10)	0.0115 (7)	0.0434 (28)	0.00031 (2)	-0.0006 (24)	-0.00031 (18)
GO(2)	0.0000 (0)	2.1743 (18)	0.25000 (10)	0.0139 (11)	0.0361 (35)	0.00024 (2)	-0.0000 (0)	-0.00069 (25)
	0.0586 (8)	2.3467 (18)	0.26259 (13)	0.0126 (10)	0.0385 (33)	0.00028 (2)	-0.00035 (34)	-0.000044 (24)

putation of the absorption correction factors, A^* , utilizing the crystal shapes. Unfortunately we did not make sufficiently accurate measurements in the case of DBU. Furthermore it would seem to be necessary to establish that the transmission surfaces of the crystal do not change appreciably as a function of time owing to the crystal deterioration.

The calculated value of the mass absorption coefficient ($\mu_{Cu K\alpha}$) is 39.7 cm^{-1} leading to A^* values of the order from 1.3 to 1.8. The neglect of absorption corrections may have introduced some systematic error into the refinement especially into the β_{ij} values.

Structure determination

Structure analysis was started in the space group Cc because the unit cell contained only four molecules and we believed the molecule to be the asymmetric diglyceride. The heavy atom technique was used to solve the structure in the (010) projection and refined to an $R(\sum |F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}|)/\sum |F_{\text{obs}}|$ of 0.14. The peak positions were incorrectly rationalized as reasonable for the asymmetric diglyceride. At this point we proceeded to the three-dimensional analysis.

The bromine coordinates and the chain tilt were found from the Patterson synthesis. Two iterations of the structure factor Fourier calculations were required to reveal the arrangement of atoms in the vicinity of the glycerol group. The electron density map showed that the molecule was the symmetric rather than the asymmetric diglyceride and that the hydroxyl oxygen atom attached to the middle carbon atom of the glycerol group appeared ambiguously as two peaks related by a pseudo-symmetry axis. All attempts to remove the ambiguity failed. We finally concluded that the molecules were disordered and two half oxygen atoms were needed.

Block-diagonal least-squares refinement in the space group Cc slowly converged to an $R=0.20$, where improvement seemed to cease. The indicated shifts in positional and thermal parameters remained as large as their estimated standard deviations. The anisotropic thermal parameters for the bromine atoms persistently went nonpositive definite. On comparison with the previous cycles of least-squares, there seemed to be a correlation between the symmetrically related atoms of the diglyceride.

Examination of the structure at this time showed: (1) a very evident twofold axis of molecular symmetry; (2) the disorder does not perturb the packing lattice energy; (3) the free energy of the crystal is probably lower in the disordered form by a residual entropy contribution of $k \ln 2^N = R \ln 2 = 1.38 \text{ cal/mole degree}$; (4) by placing the twofold axis of pseudo molecular symmetry coincident to a twofold axis in the space group $C2/c$, only half as many independent parameters are needed to describe the structure. The further use of space group Cc seemed indefensible. Upon subsequent refinement using space group $C2/c$ all of the diffi-

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culties mentioned in the preceding paragraph disappeared.

The final cycle of least squares, including the hydrogen atoms at precalculated positions, gave an *R* value of 0.09. The C-H bond distance of 1.0 Å and the C-C-H bond angle of 109° were assumed.

The calculations were performed on a Univac 1108 computer. The data work up and least-squares programs were written by A. H. The Fourier program is an adaptation from the Stewart *X-ray 67 System*. The quantity being refined by the least-squares program is $\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |kF_c|^2)^2$. The final value for the quantity *S* =

Table 2. Comparison of observed and calculated structure factors

Each column contains the value of *I*, 10 $|F_o|$ and F_c . * denotes an unobserved reflection; *R* denotes a reflection omitted from least-squares; *Z* denotes $F(0,0,0)$.

$\theta, \text{Å}$	-6	1187	1846	28	135	158	21	2288	337	24	1687	1192	33	188	185	-39	28	-94	20	1732	26	572	644	36	543	543	-43	33*	-19	21	67	-93											
0	0	12151	-2	339	-287	32	197	208	23	131	-136	25	89	32	34	389	-352	69	-63	22	831	-778	28	414	451	38	278	265	-41	91*	-76	22	21	11*	-63								
1	578	853	0	643	622	34	117	-117	-119	27	136	165	36	417	434	-143	-133	23	114	29	366	400	9*	-38	40	45*	-34	24	156	-167													
2	1519	303	2	104	102	17	153	155	155	26	188	203	37	293	285	-193	-195	26	181	-1268	31	408	393	23	183	183	-55	25	25	103	103												
3	6229	848	4	485	-126	38	189	-184	26	526	-578	29	1818	273	38	-7	-10	29	1818	-1268	31	408	393	23	183	183	-55	25	25	103	103												
4	561	656	6	603	-642	48	117	105	27	242	308	3048	635	9	127	127	62*	62*	127	127	-1268	31	408	393	23	183	183	-55	25	25	103	103											
5	149	149	8	141	127	47	147	147	147	30	188	188	38	188	188	188	188	188	188	-1268	31	408	393	23	183	183	-55	25	25	103	103												
6	1768	-155	10	1239	-751	44	144	144	144	29	428	443	32	862	862	48	125	125	125	-138	27	297	32	32	267	182	43	277	256	-36	56*	-28	1,3,L	1,3,L									
7	162	-154	12	1325	-1428	46	94	-118	31	281	31	86	31	86	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213	
8	1898	-1238	16	1813	-1169	32	181	181	181	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
9	1189	-1188	18	975	-971	10	181	181	181	32	34	348	356	43	188	188	-29	161	-161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213					
10	1893	-1893	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
11	1898	-1238	16	1813	-1169	32	181	181	181	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
12	1189	-1188	18	975	-971	10	181	181	181	32	34	348	356	43	188	188	-29	161	-161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213					
13	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
14	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
15	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
16	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
17	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
18	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
19	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
20	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
21	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
22	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
23	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
24	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
25	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
26	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
27	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
28	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
29	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
30	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
31	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
32	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36	153	-297	45	8*	-27	57	53*	53*	-27	57	57*	5	-7	228	-213
33	1693	-1693	28	813	813	32	813	813	813	32	862	862	31	862	862	31	34	348	356	43	188	-188	-29	161	30	867	-839	36</															

Table 2 (*cont.*)

$(\sum w(|F_0|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2/(n-p))^{1/2}$ is 2.55. Reflections having a value greater than $3S$ were omitted from the least squares and are identified by an R after the F_{obs} value in the structure factor list in Table 2. Stereo drawings were made using the Johnson (1965) *ORTEP* computer program. The X-ray scattering curves used were for neutral atoms (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962, pp. 202-207), with the bromine curve corrected for the anomalous dispersion term $\Delta f' = -0.9e$ (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962, p. 215). The term $\Delta f'' = 1.4e$ was neglected. This neglect appeared to be justified in that a trial calculation including it led to no improvement in R and no significant changes in all parameters. The Aikens method with 4 differences was used for making interpolation between the tabulated values.

Results and discussion

The atom numbering is in accordance with the usual convention used by lipid chemists. The fatty acid is

numbered from C(1) at the carboxyl group through C(11) and Br at the terminal end. The glycerol group atoms are prefixed by the letter *G*, *GC*(2) being the central glycerol carbon atom. The final positional coordinates and thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table 1. The list of final structure factors is given in Table 2. The bond distances and angles in the molecule are given in Table 3. The standard deviations estimated from least-squares treatment are 0.001 Å for the bromine atom, 0.007 Å for the carbon atom, 0.005 Å for the oxygen atoms, and 0.008 Å for the disordered oxygen atom.

(i) *Bond distances and angles*

Fig. 1 shows a view of the molecule along the pseudo twofold axis. The bond distance and angle values are normal. The average values uncorrected for thermal motion are: C-C 1.51 (1) Å; C=O 1.20 Å; C-O 1.36 Å; C-Br 1.95 Å; C-C-C 112.9 (1)°. The spread amongst the 8 C-C bond distances between the equivalent fatty acid CH_2 units (C(1) and C(11) being excluded on the

Table 3. *Intramolecular bond distances and angles*

	Distance		Angle			
	Uncorrected	Corrected	Uncorrected	Corrected	Uncorrected	Corrected
Br—C(11)	1.95 Å	1.99 Å	Br	C(11)	C(10)	112.2°
C(11)—C(10)	1.49	1.53	C(11)	C(10)	C(9)	106.6
C(10)—C(9)	1.51	1.55	C(10)	C(9)	C(8)	107.9
C(9)—C(8)	1.54	1.58	C(9)	C(8)	C(7)	109.2
C(8)—C(7)	1.51	1.56	C(8)	C(7)	C(6)	109.5
C(7)—C(6)	1.51	1.55	C(7)	C(6)	C(5)	109.9
C(6)—C(5)	1.52	1.55	C(6)	C(5)	C(4)	109.6
C(5)—C(4)	1.52	1.56	C(5)	C(4)	C(3)	109.5
C(4)—C(3)	1.51	1.55	C(4)	C(3)	C(2)	108.5
C(3)—C(2)	1.52	1.56	C(3)	C(2)	C(1)	108.9
C(2)—C(1)	1.49	1.52	C(2)	C(1)	=O	126.6
C(1)=O	1.20	1.20	C(2)	C(1)	—O—	111.5
C(1)—O—	1.34	1.38	—O—	C(1)	=O	121.9
—O—GC(1)	1.43	1.38	C(1)	—O—	GC(1)	116.8
GC(1)—GC(2)	1.53		—O—	GC(1)	GC(2)	106.4
GC(2)—GO(2)	1.30		GC(1)	GC(2)	GC(1) (5553)	112.8
			GO(2)	GC(2)	GC(1) (5553)	113.3

basis of nuclear magnetic resonance chemical shifts) has a mean of 1.52 Å and a standard deviation of 0.008 Å. After correction for rotational oscillations (Cruickshank, 1961), the average becomes 1.56 (1) while the average for the 7 equivalent C-C-C angles becomes 109.2 (1)°.

(ii) Hydrogen bonding and crystal packing

Fig. 2 is a stereographic drawing illustrating the hydrogen bonding present in the crystal. The hydrogen bonds link the molecules together along the diagonal directions in the *ab* plane. Table 4 is a list of symmetry operations.

Table 4. *Symmetry operations*

The four-digit code used in Table 5 and 7, and in the text denotes how the atomic parameters can be derived from the corresponding atom in the crystal asymmetric unit. The first three digits code a lattice translation, e.g. 564 means a translation of (5-5)a + (6-5)b + (4-5)c or (b-c). The fourth digit refers to one of the following symmetry operations:

Code digit	Symmetry operation		
1	<i>x</i> ,	<i>y</i> ,	<i>z</i>
2	- <i>x</i> ,	- <i>y</i> ,	- <i>z</i>
3	- <i>x</i> ,	<i>y</i> ,	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
4	<i>x</i> ,	- <i>y</i> ,	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
5	$\frac{1}{2}+x$,	$\frac{1}{2}+y$,	<i>z</i>
6	$\frac{1}{2}-x$,	$\frac{1}{2}-y$,	- <i>z</i>
7	$\frac{1}{2}-x$,	$\frac{1}{2}+y$,	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
8	$\frac{1}{2}+x$,	$\frac{1}{2}-y$,	$\frac{1}{2}+z$

Table 5 lists the intermolecular distances less than 3.8 Å that involve the disordered oxygen atom. The hydrogen bond distance is 2.87 Å and the angle COH...O is 114.34°. Owing to the crystal symmetry it can be seen that the disordered oxygen can occupy either of the two positions [GO(2) (5551) or GO(2) (5553)] without affecting any of the short range packing distances. Without the disorder, the hydrogen bonds would link molecules together in lathlike strings. The disorder cross links these strings into sheets to produce a layer network of hydrogen bonded molecules.

Table 5. *Intermolecular distances involving the disordered hydroxyl group*

Symmetry operation (5553) is the pseudo twofold molecular axis.

from GO(2) (5551) to	Distance	from GO(2) (5553) to
=O(5557)	2.868 Å	=O(4555)
C(1) (5653)	3.146	C(1) (5651)
C(2) (5653)	3.173	C(2) (5651)
GC(1) (5557)	3.312	GC(1) (4555)
-O-(5653)	3.318	-O-(5651)
=O(5653)	3.645	=O(5651)

Fig. 3 shows the molecular packing within the crystal. The hydrocarbon chain tails are parallel in double layers and tilted at the same angle toward the end group planes, but the direction of chain-tilt alternates in successive double layers of the chain. This arrangement is similar to that found in the 1,3-diglyceride of 3-thiadodecanoic acid (Larsson, 1963). The angle made between the terminal bromine atoms and the glycerol central carbon is 91.6°. It has been pointed out by Abrahamsson & Westerdahl (1963) that bent long-chain molecules are rather common in structures where the hydrocarbon chain packing is disturbed by the presence of groups other than the ethylene groups in the chain.

The chain packing is of the common triclinic type (*T*||), and the dimensions of the methylene subcell are:

$$a_s = 4.14 \text{ (5)}, b_s = 5.39 \text{ (5)}, c_s = 2.54 \text{ (5)} \text{ Å},$$

$$\alpha_s = 78 \text{ (1)}, \beta_s = 107 \text{ (1)}, \text{ and } \gamma_s = 120 \text{ (1)}^\circ.$$

The volume per CH₂ group is 23.4 Å.

(iii) A helical twist in the fatty acid chain

There is a helical pitch in the hydrocarbon chain. Examination of the *A*₁ and *A*₂ coordinates from the best least-squares plane calculation given in Table 6 shows a uniform twist along the chain. This helical twist probably arises from the optimization of both the hydrogen bond packing in the vicinity of the glycerol group and the bromine to bromine end group packing.

The helix has a 0.84 Å diameter and approximately a 148 Å pitch. The angle between the projection of the C(1) to C(2) bond and the projection of the C(11) to Br bond as viewed along the chain axis is 34°40'. The planes of the zigzag chains in 2-monolaurin (Larsson, 1964) also appear to be twisted.

Table 6. Least-squares plane

The equation of the least-squares plane is in the form

$$Ax + By + Cz = D$$

where D is expressed in Å and x , y and z are fractional coordinates. The equation of the plane is:

$$-1.355x + 4.042y - 36.68z = 0.4271$$

Δ_1 are the out-of-plane distances; Δ_2 and Δ_3 are the in-plane coordinates.

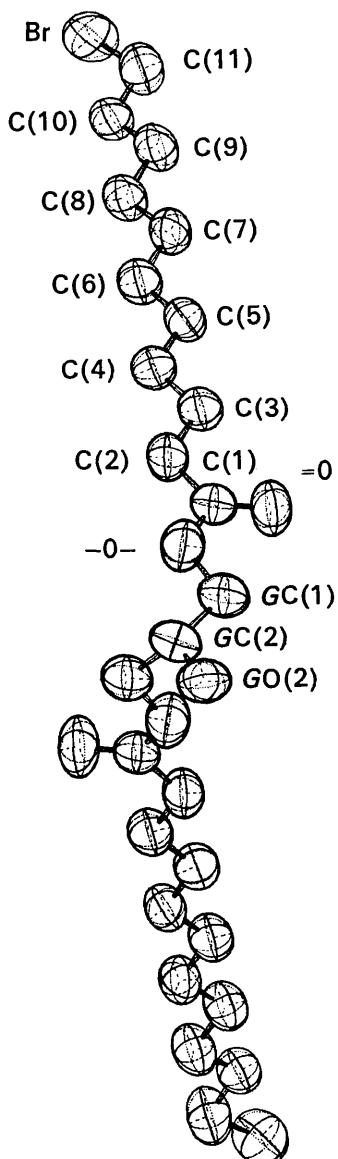


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the symmetric 1,3-diglyceride of 11-bromoundecanoic acid.

Table 6 (cont.)

	Least-squares weighting	Δ_1	Δ_2	Δ_3
Br	1.0	-0.17 Å	-0.47 Å	-7.27 Å
C(11)	1.0	0.10	0.54	-5.63
C(10)	1.0	-0.02	-0.32	-4.41
C(9)	1.0	0.06	0.51	-3.16
C(8)	1.0	0.02	-0.36	-1.88
C(7)	1.0	0.02	0.45	-0.60
C(6)	1.0	0.03	-0.39	0.65
C(5)	1.0	-0.02	0.41	1.94
C(4)	1.0	0.08	-0.44	3.20
C(3)	1.0	-0.06	0.35	4.47
C(2)	1.0	0.11	-0.51	5.71
C(1)	1.0	-0.16	0.23	6.98
=O	0.0	-0.55	1.36	7.07
-O-	0.0	0.75	-0.53	8.05
GC(1)	0.0	-0.16	0.07	9.33
GC(2)	0.0	0.05	-1.03	10.37
GO(2)	0.0	0.20	-0.61	11.59

Table 7. Closest intermolecular distances

A. Across end group planes ($D_{MAX} = 4.5$ Å)

Br	Br(4456)	3.45 Å
C(11)	Br(5552)	3.93
	Br(4556)	3.97
	C(11) (4556)	4.14
	Br(5552)	4.16
C(11)	Br(5552)	3.93
	Br(4556)	4.14

B. Between chains within a layer ($D_{MAX} = 4.2$ Å)

Br	C(11) (4455)	3.89 Å
	C(9) (5451)	3.93
	C(10) (5451)	4.02
	C(9) (4455)	4.15
	C(8) (5451)	4.15
C(11)	Br(5555)	3.89
C(10)	Br(5651)	4.02
	C(7) (5451)	4.06
	C(6) (5451)	4.18
C(9)	Br(5651)	3.93
	Br(5555)	4.15
	C(6) (5451)	4.19
C(8)	C(5) (5451)	4.14
	Br(5651)	4.15
	C(4) (5451)	4.17
C(7)	C(2) (5651)	4.06
	C(4) (5451)	4.11
C(6)	C(2) (5451)	4.15
	C(10) (5651)	4.18
	C(3) (5451)	4.18
	C(9) (5651)	4.19
C(5)	C(2) (5451)	4.04
	C(8) (5651)	4.14
C(4)	=O(4455)	3.71
	C(7) (5651)	4.11
	C(8) (5651)	4.17
	-O-(5451)	4.18
C(3)	GO(2) (5453)	3.92
	-O-(5451)	4.04
	=O(4455)	4.07
	C(6) (5651)	4.18

1,3-DIGLYCERIDE OF 11-BROMOUNDECANOIC ACID

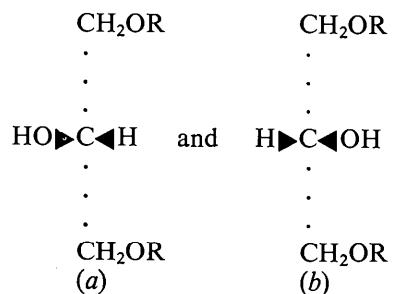
Table 7 (cont.)

C(2)	GO(2) (5453)	3.17
	=O(4455)	3.61
	C(5) (5651)	4.04
	C(6) (5651)	4.15
C(1)	GO(2) (5453)	3.15
	GO(2) (5457)	3.84
	GO(2) (5451)	3.88
	GC(2) (5451)	4.09
=O	GO(2) (5457)	2.87
	-O-(5455)	3.39
	GC(2) (5455)	3.60
	C(2) (5555)	3.61
	GO(2) (5453)	3.65
	C(4) (5555)	3.71
	GC(1) (5457)	3.77
	GO(2) (5451)	3.94
	C(3) (5555)	4.07
	GC(1) (5455)	4.10
-O-	GO(2) (5453)	3.32
	=O(4555)	3.39
	GO(2) (5451)	3.93
	C(3) (5651)	4.04
	GO(2) (5457)	4.10
	C(4) (5651)	4.18
GC(1)	GO(2) (5457)	3.31
	=O(5557)	3.77
	GO(2) (5453)	4.07
	GO(2) (5451)	4.08
GC(2)	=O(4555)	3.60
	=O(5557)	3.60
	C(1) (5651)	4.09
	C(1) (5653)	4.09

(iv) Disorder as entropy twinning

Though glycerol possesses reflective symmetry in that it can be superimposed on its mirror image, glycerol

does not possess rotation symmetry. This rotational asymmetry does not give rise to optical antipodes, but does allow a distinction to be made between the two primary hydroxyl groups (Ansell & Hawthorne, 1964) as shown below:



The disorder results from the competitive occupancy for each site by rotational isomers (a) and (b).

The disorder may be described as a form of entropy twinning. By analogy to twinning by merohedry, the space group of an untwinned crystal would be *Cc*; any of the additional symmetry elements of the space group *C2/c* can be used randomly as twin elements to relate a pair of molecules.

(v) Thermal motion

It appears that the motion of all the nonhydrogen atoms is significantly anisotropic in that at least one of their β_{ij} terms (Table 1) differs by more than three e.s.d.'s from the value it would have assuming isotropic motion with *B* equal to the mean principal axis *B_i*. The ellipsoids (Fig. 1) do not exhibit the excessive distortion which is sometimes characteristic of a meaningless refinement.

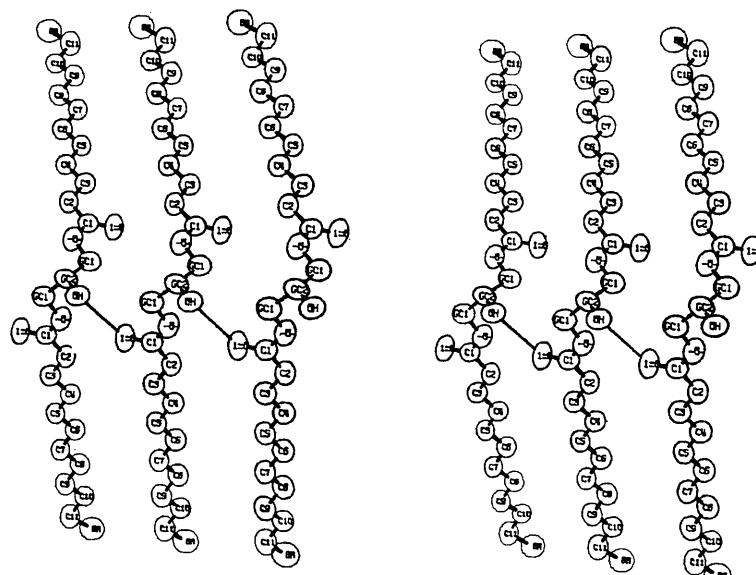


Fig. 2. A stereo view of the hydrogen bonding in the symmetric 1,3-diglyceride of 11-bromoundecanoic acid. The disorder is not illustrated.

Table 8. *The translational and rotational vibration tensors*

The direction cosines of the τ and ω vibrational tensors are relative to the least-squares plane A_1 , A_2 and A_3 orthonormal coordinate system. The root mean square values are in Å and degrees.

	$\tau(10^{-2} \text{ Å}^2)$	r.m.s.	$DC\Delta_1$	$DC\Delta_2$	$DC\Delta_3$
(3.80	-0.53 0.61 4.90 -0.07 4.38)	0.18 0.21 0.23	-0.848 0.271 0.456	-0.258 0.540 -0.801	0.463 0.797 0.387
	$\omega(\text{deg}^2)$	r.m.s.	$DC\Delta_1$	$DC\Delta_2$	$DC\Delta_3$
(0.76	-0.11 -7.11 0.88 -5.61 698.57)	0.76 0.97 26.43	-0.839 0.543 0.010	-0.543 -0.839 0.008	-0.013 -0.001 -1.000

An analysis (Cruickshank, 1956) of the individual atom vibrational tensors in terms of the anisotropic rigid-body translational and rotational vibration tensors for the same portion of the fatty acid group as used in the least-squares plane calculation was made. The τ and ω tensors are given in Table 8. The most striking feature is the very large rotational vibration (r.m.s. 26.4°) about the chain axis. Although there is no reason to believe that the fatty acid chain is rigid, it seems that the overall out-of-plane twisting can be approximated by a rigid rotational vibration. By applying rotational oscillation corrections to the positional coordinates, the average C-C bond distance is lengthened by 0.05 Å and the average C-C-C angle is reduced by 3.7°. These represent changes that are 5σ for lengths and 40σ for angles.

The independent packing behavior at the end group planes and the glycerol region would suggest the possible existence of two symmetric fulcrum points within the molecule at which the three molecular parts interact in a coupled fashion. The C(8)-C(9) bond (1.58 Å corr.,

1.54 Å uncorr.) is longer than the average (1.56 Å corr.) by almost 3σ . If the thermal motion of atoms C(8) and C(9) is coupled in such a way that the bond direction always remains nearly parallel, then the rigid-body rotational correction would cause an incorrect lengthening. The C(8)-C(9) bond may be the location of the fulcrum.

(vi) *The extrapolation to membranes*

The implication of these results suggests that the stable crystalline forms of long chain diacyl molecules are extended or partially extended structures. The similarities in long spacing and polymorphism between the diglycerides and the phospholipids are an indication that the hydrocarbon chain packing may be similar. We propose that the unit membrane model may incorporate regions of extended chain phospholipids with bimolecular intercalation of cholesterol. This idea is in agreement with the fact that the major type of lipid-protein interaction in membranes appears to be a hydrophobic bonding (Green & Fleischer, 1963).

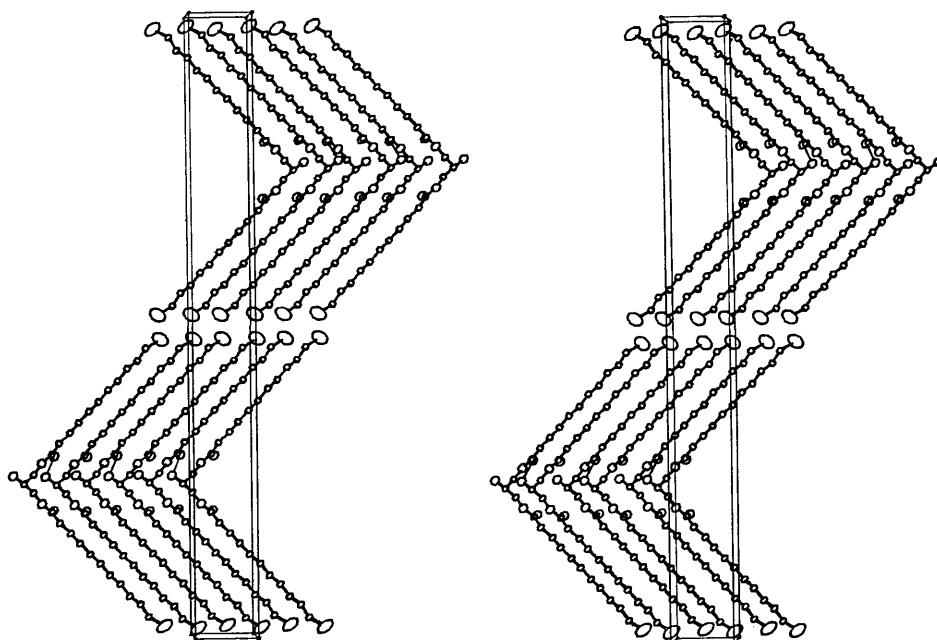


Fig. 3. A stereo view of the molecular packing of the symmetric 1,3-diglyceride of 11-bromoundecanoic acid. The disorder is not illustrated.

Larsson, Lundquist, Stålhberg-Stenhagen & Stenhagen (1969) have made some recent studies of the structural arrangements of lipids in surface layers and interphases. In their studies it was shown that a monolayer phase can be compressed to a duplex film and successively to a multilayer containing up to 8 layers. Triglycerides in monolayers have the *E* form while in the solid state they are in the tuning-fork conformation. Compression of triglyceride monolayer beyond the monolayer collapse point produces a duplex layer with molecules of different conformation in the lower and upper parts. They suggest that the upper part is in the tuning-fork arrangement, while the lower part is in the *E* form.

The interface between the upper and lower parts is hydrophobic. This would suggest that in the case of biological membrane in those regions where the protein interface is hydrophobic the lipid arrangement could be an extended monolayer, while in those regions where the interface is aqueous or ionic the arrangement is the usual bilayer form.

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Crystal and Molecular Structure of 3-*p*-Bromophenyl-1-nitroso-2-pyrazoline*

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The bromoderivative of the product $C_9H_9N_3O$, obtained when diazomethane is reacted with benzonitrile oxide in ether, has been examined by X-ray single-crystal techniques and shown to have the structure of 3-*p*-bromophenyl-1-nitroso-2-pyrazoline. The crystals are monoclinic with space group $P2_1/c$ and $a = 5.636 \pm 0.012$, $b = 9.775 \pm 0.021$, $c = 17.516 \pm 0.031$ Å, $\beta = 97.4 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The final *R* index with all the non-hydrogen atoms anisotropically refined is 0.094 for 1075 visually estimated intensities. The molecule is slightly but significantly non-planar. The structure is stabilized mainly by van der Waals interactions; however, a short Br···O contact of length 3.298 Å, which is slightly less than the expected van der Waals separation, suggests that weak charge transfer interaction may be present. The C-Br···O angle is 176.1°.

Introduction

The reaction between diazomethane and benzonitrile oxide in ether gives a light-yellow crystalline product

with chemical formula $C_9H_9N_3OH_9$. From nuclear magnetic resonance (n.m.r.) and ultraviolet spectra of this compound, three possible structures, shown in Fig. 1, were proposed although structure III was considered to be less likely than the other two (Nagarajan, 1965; Nagarajan & Rajagopalan, 1967). It seemed worthwhile to carry out an X-ray analysis to establish the

* Contribution No. 306 from the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Madras, Madras-25, India.