

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Delnudine Hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3 \cdot HCl^*$

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The structure of delnudine hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3 \cdot HCl$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected at room temperature on a four-circle diffractometer using the $\theta/2\theta$ scan technique. It was refined by the least-squares method to $R=3.8\%$ for 1834 observed reflexions. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1$ with two molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a=9.528(2)$, $b=10.332(1)$, $c=9.505(2)$ Å; $\beta=108.50(2)^\circ$. The ring system of this alkaloid is a novel one but it is related to that of hetisine. The carbinolamine group has the following bond lengths: N^+-C 1.528 (4), $C-O$ 1.385 (4) Å.

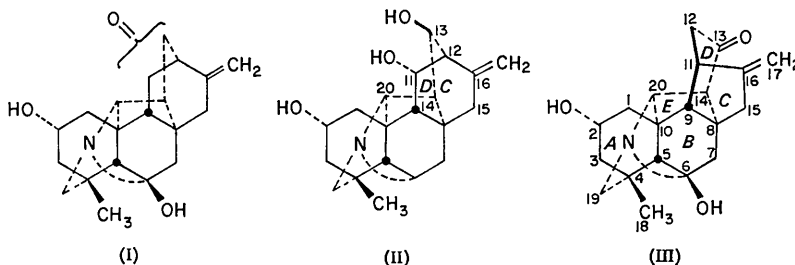
Introduction

The alkaloid delnudine was isolated from the seeds of *Delphinium denudatum* by Götz & Wiesner (1969). From chemical and spectroscopic data they suspected that the structure was (I), *i.e.* a simple derivative of hetisine (II). The crystal structure of the latter alkaloid was determined in this laboratory by Przybylska (1963). Since the structure of delnudine was not fully known, it was decided to carry out this X-ray analysis. Its result, which showed the structure to be (III), was reported in a preliminary communication (Birnbaum, 1969). On the basis of this structure, Götz & Wiesner (1969) proposed a scheme for a biogenetic conversion of hetisine into delnudine.

$c=9.505(2)$ Å; $\beta=108.50(2)^\circ$. $V=887.3$ Å³ [Mo $K\alpha_1$ ($\lambda=0.70926$ Å) and Mo $K\alpha_2$ ($\lambda=0.71354$ Å) radiations were used]. $D_m=1.361$ g.cm⁻³ (by flotation in a mixture of dichloromethane and bromobenzene), $D_x=1.362$ g.cm⁻³, $Z=2$. $F(000)=388$. Systematic absences: $0k0$ absent when k is odd. Space group $P2_1$. Linear absorption coefficient $\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha)=2.4$ cm⁻¹.

Experimental

A sample of delnudine (free base) was obtained from Professor Wiesner and many attempts were made to crystallize it. Finally, very small, irregularly shaped plates were grown by slow evaporation from an acetone-ethyl acetate solution. The space group was



Crystal data

Delnudine hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3 \cdot HCl$, F.W. 363.89. Monoclinic, $a=9.528(2)$, $b=10.332(1)$,

$P2_12_12_1$ with the approximate cell dimensions $a=15.31$, $b=22.65$, $c=10.62$ Å (from precession photographs with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) and two molecules in the asymmetric unit. However, these crystals were judged to be unsuitable for data collection and the hydrochloride derivative was therefore synthesized. Well developed,

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Table 1. Summary of the structure determination

Cycle	Basis	Initial number of phases	$ E _{\min}$	x^*	Number of phases developed by tangent formula	$ E _{\min}$	$R(\%)$
1	Cl^- from Patterson						46.7
2	$Cl^- + 6C$ from Fourier	190	1.5	0.3	376	1.3	43.2
3	$Cl^- + 20C$ from E -map	207	1.5	0.6	383	1.3	28.3
4	$Cl^- + 22C$ from E -map						26.6
5	$Cl^- + 24C$						25.0

* x is from the expression $|F_c| \geq x|F_o|$.

colourless, prismatic needles were obtained by crystallization from a mixture of 50% ethanol and n-pentane. A crystal of dimensions 0.29 × 0.39 × 0.54 mm was mounted along the *b* (needle) axis. The cell dimensions and the intensities were measured with an automated, four-circle diffractometer (Picker) equipped with a scintillation counter and a pulse-height analyser. Nb-

filtered Mo K α radiation was employed. The intensity data were collected by the moving-crystal moving-counter ($\theta/2\theta$) scan technique. A 2.0° scan was used for reflexions with $2\theta \leq 35^\circ$ and a 2.4° scan was used for those with $35^\circ < 2\theta \leq 55^\circ$. The background was measured for 20 sec on each side of the scan. When the count rate exceeded 20,000 c.p.s. the current was low-

Table 2. Final fractional coordinates and thermal parameters (\AA^2)

(a) Non-hydrogen atoms

All values were multiplied by 10⁴. The thermal-vibration expression used was

$$\exp[-2\pi^2(U^{11}h^2a^*2 + U^{22}k^2b^*2 + U^{33}l^2c^*2 + 2U^{23}klb^*c^* + 2U^{13}hla^*c^* + 2U^{12}hka^*b^*)]$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ¹¹	<i>U</i> ²²	<i>U</i> ³³	2 <i>U</i> ²³	2 <i>U</i> ¹³	2 <i>U</i> ¹²
Cl-	2313 (1)	2500 (0)	4852 (1)	338 (3)	306 (3)	760 (6)	76 (9)	557 (7)	-6 (8)
C(1)	6358 (3)	886 (3)	6104 (4)	343 (15)	339 (16)	377 (16)	20 (26)	380 (26)	-196 (26)
C(2)	7487 (4)	518 (4)	7580 (4)	566 (21)	402 (20)	344 (17)	145 (29)	409 (31)	-200 (33)
C(3)	8071 (4)	1715 (4)	8480 (4)	585 (21)	486 (21)	287 (15)	-36 (31)	350 (29)	-66 (36)
C(4)	8559 (4)	2835 (3)	7694 (3)	381 (15)	340 (17)	304 (15)	-160 (25)	227 (25)	-52 (24)
C(5)	7394 (3)	3181 (3)	6186 (3)	264 (12)	241 (14)	377 (16)	-152 (25)	295 (23)	8 (23)
C(6)	8302 (3)	3844 (3)	5303 (3)	259 (12)	197 (12)	380 (16)	-43 (24)	174 (23)	-45 (22)
C(7)	7486 (3)	4107 (3)	3666 (4)	300 (14)	227 (14)	429 (17)	166 (25)	203 (24)	-4 (22)
C(8)	6671 (3)	2920 (3)	2896 (3)	266 (13)	243 (14)	331 (14)	96 (23)	129 (23)	75 (21)
C(9)	5729 (3)	2334 (3)	3778 (3)	185 (11)	230 (14)	400 (15)	29 (25)	146 (21)	37 (21)
C(10)	6874 (3)	1934 (3)	5242 (3)	215 (12)	209 (12)	321 (14)	19 (23)	257 (21)	23 (20)
C(11)	4814 (3)	1329 (3)	2667 (4)	270 (14)	301 (15)	426 (17)	8 (28)	53 (25)	-17 (25)
C(12)	5764 (4)	162 (3)	2506 (4)	460 (18)	232 (14)	337 (16)	-31 (26)	72 (26)	-22 (26)
C(13)	7144 (4)	631 (3)	2221 (3)	389 (16)	286 (15)	278 (14)	17 (26)	98 (26)	175 (25)
C(14)	7835 (3)	1827 (3)	3094 (3)	248 (12)	311 (15)	290 (14)	58 (25)	240 (22)	119 (24)
C(15)	5603 (4)	3084 (3)	1325 (4)	390 (16)	356 (17)	331 (16)	165 (29)	54 (26)	122 (29)
C(16)	4413 (4)	2096 (4)	1228 (5)	458 (19)	381 (18)	538 (21)	202 (33)	-241 (33)	15 (30)
C(17)	3216 (8)	1930 (7)	91 (9)	1140 (47)	1086 (51)	1284 (54)	1516 (93)	-1727 (88)	-1235 (86)
C(18)	8909 (5)	3974 (4)	8798 (4)	655 (24)	471 (21)	383 (19)	-356 (34)	261 (34)	-45 (38)
C(19)	9909 (3)	2505 (4)	7177 (3)	281 (12)	335 (14)	308 (14)	-27 (30)	50 (21)	-20 (30)
C(20)	8287 (3)	1614 (3)	4777 (3)	213 (11)	197 (12)	279 (13)	7 (21)	203 (20)	108 (19)
N(1)	9339 (2)	2680 (3)	5517 (3)	193 (9)	276 (12)	313 (12)	55 (20)	170 (17)	3 (19)
O(1)	8718 (3)	-185 (3)	7402 (3)	570 (15)	365 (12)	422 (13)	121 (22)	111 (22)	65 (23)
O(2)	9192 (3)	4877 (2)	5968 (3)	382 (12)	265 (10)	582 (15)	1 (21)	117 (21)	-200 (19)
O(3)	7649 (3)	135 (3)	1348 (3)	711 (17)	570 (17)	383 (13)	-244 (26)	437 (24)	307 (29)

(b) Hydrogen atoms

All values were multiplied by 10³.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(11)	550 (4)	121 (4)	634 (4)	42 (10)
H(12)	611 (4)	13 (4)	554 (4)	33 (9)
H(21)	695 (4)	-1 (4)	810 (4)	48 (11)
H(31)	883 (5)	149 (5)	936 (5)	55 (12)
H(32)	731 (5)	216 (5)	879 (5)	61 (13)
H(51)	667 (3)	364 (3)	622 (4)	25 (8)
H(71)	816 (4)	445 (3)	323 (4)	25 (8)
H(72)	685 (4)	487 (3)	361 (3)	26 (8)
H(91)	505 (4)	305 (4)	392 (4)	39 (10)
H(111)	391 (4)	100 (4)	293 (4)	32 (9)
H(121)	516 (4)	-40 (4)	172 (4)	35 (9)
H(122)	601 (4)	-32 (3)	339 (3)	23 (8)
H(141)	863 (4)	217 (4)	280 (4)	31 (9)
H(151)	595 (5)	292 (5)	56 (5)	64 (13)
H(152)	521 (4)	392 (4)	122 (4)	29 (8)
H(171)	311 (6)	232 (7)	-82 (6)	107 (20)
H(172)	285 (7)	125 (7)	-4 (6)	95 (20)
H(181)	900 (4)	473 (4)	836 (4)	43 (10)
H(182)	798 (5)	418 (5)	912 (5)	64 (14)
H(183)	967 (5)	369 (4)	960 (5)	50 (12)
H(191)	1066 (4)	319 (4)	749 (4)	32 (9)
H(192)	1023 (4)	159 (4)	737 (4)	37 (9)
H(201)	874 (3)	78 (3)	513 (3)	14 (7)
H(N11)	997 (5)	289 (4)	513 (5)	47 (11)
H(O11)	843 (6)	-84 (5)	701 (5)	73 (15)
H(O21)	881 (5)	547 (4)	585 (5)	52 (12)

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

All F values were multiplied by 10. Unobserved reflexions are marked with an asterisk. The 001 reflexion was excluded from least-squares calculations.

Table with multiple columns for h, k, l, |F|, and phase. It lists observed and calculated structure factors for various reflections, including unobserved ones marked with an asterisk.

in heights from 0.22 to 0.46 e.Å⁻³. H(N11) was placed in a calculated position.

The following weighting scheme, chosen so as to reflect the trends in $|\Delta F|$'s, was introduced at this stage: $1/w = 1/w_1 \cdot 1/w_2$ where $1/w_1 = (|F_o|/p_1)p_2$ when $|F_o| \leq p_1$, $1/w_1 = (p_1/|F_o|)^{1/2}$ when $|F_o| > p_1$, $1/w_2 = (\sin^2 \theta/p_3)^{1/2}$ when $\sin^2 \theta \leq p_3$, $1/w_2 = 1$ when $\sin^2 \theta > p_3$. The parameters were adjusted during the refinement in order to make $w(\Delta F)^2$ as linear as possible with respect to $|F_o|$ and to $\sin^2 \theta$. The final values were $p_1 = 10.0$, $p_2 = 0.12$ and $p_3 = 0.022$.

The refinement converged to an R value of 3.76% ($R' = 4.40\%$) for 1834 observed reflexions. The strongest reflexion, 001, was affected by extinction and therefore excluded from the refinement. After the last cycle of refinement the average shift in the parameters was 0.06σ and no shift was greater than 0.3σ .

A difference Fourier synthesis was calculated based on the final parameters but excluding the contribution of the hydrogen atoms to F_c . The refined positions of the hydrogen atoms are all on well-defined peaks except H(171) and H(172). This can be attributed to the pronounced anisotropic thermal vibration of these two atoms. A final difference Fourier synthesis was also computed. It showed no significant features although there was an indication of bonding electrons at several bonds.

The scattering factors of Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964) were used throughout the analysis for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen atoms. The values for Cl⁻ were obtained from Cromer & Waber (1965) and Cromer (1965), and those for bonded hydrogen atoms were taken from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965).

The final coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Table 2. The listed estimated standard devia-

tion values were obtained from the inverse of the least-squares matrix. Table 3 shows the observed and calculated structure factors. The unobserved reflexions are marked with an asterisk. They were given the threshold value but were excluded from the least-squares refinement. A summary of the agreement between $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ can be seen in Table 4.

Thermal vibration

The thermal vibration of the cation was analysed in terms of a rigid body (Cruickshank, 1956). The strongly vibrating C(17) and all the hydrogen atoms were excluded. The calculation showed that the molecule vibrates only approximately as a rigid body since $\sigma(U_{\text{calc}})$ ($\approx 0.005 \text{ \AA}^2$) was larger than the e.s.d.'s of the observed U^{ij} ($0.001\text{--}0.002 \text{ \AA}^2$). The maximum libration occurred about an axis which was perpendicular to the C(10)–C(20) bond and in the (010) plane. It was small (3.7°) and consequently the corrections to the positional parameters (Cruickshank, 1961) were also small. The corrections in bond lengths ($0.001\text{--}0.005 \text{ \AA}$) were considered insignificant and they were therefore ignored.

Description and discussion of the structure

The molecular structure and conformation can be seen in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and angles for non-hydrogen atoms are shown in Fig. 2. The range of e.s.d.'s for these bond lengths is $0.004\text{--}0.005 \text{ \AA}$ (except for C(16)–C(17) which has an e.s.d. of 0.009 \AA). For the valency angles the e.s.d.'s vary between 0.2 and 0.3° . The two angles associated with C(17) have e.s.d.'s of 0.5° . These e.s.d.'s were derived from the block-diagonal approximation of the least squares and correlations between

Table 4. Agreement summary

1834 observed reflexions in the range $1.58 \leq F_o \leq 86.07$		
Category	Limits	Number
1	$ \Delta F / F_o \leq 2R(0.075)$, or $ \Delta F \leq F_{\text{th}} $	1822
2	$2R < \Delta F / F_o \leq 3R(0.113)$, or $ F_{\text{th}} < \Delta F \leq 2 F_{\text{th}} $	10
3	$3R < \Delta F / F_o \leq 4R(0.150)$, or $2 F_{\text{th}} < \Delta F \leq 3 F_{\text{th}} $	2
316 unobserved reflexions		
Category	Limits	Number
1	$ F_c \leq F_{\text{th}} $	291
2	$ F_{\text{th}} < F_c \leq 1.5 F_{\text{th}} $	25

$|F_{\text{th}}|$ is the threshold amplitude as defined in the text. Its range is $1.54 \leq |F_{\text{th}}| \leq 3.08$

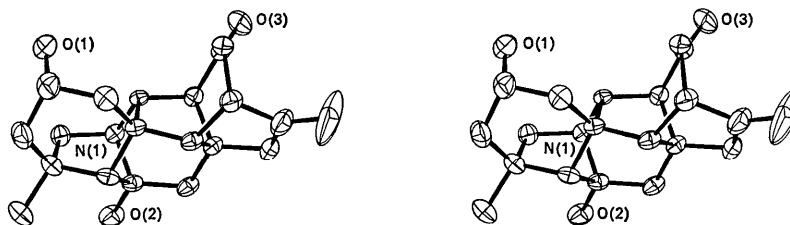


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic view of delnudine. The thermal ellipsoids enclose 50% probability.

the *x* and *z* coordinates and between atoms were not taken into account. They may therefore be somewhat underestimated. Table 5 shows bond lengths involving hydrogen atoms. The bond angles involving hydrogen atoms do not differ from usually observed values and they are not listed.

Table 5. Bond lengths involving hydrogen atoms

Their e.s.d.'s are: Csp³-H 0.03-0.05 Å; Csp²-H 0.06-0.07 Å; N-H and O-H 0.05 Å.

C(1)-H(11)	0.97 Å	C(18)-H(181)	0.91 Å
C(1)-H(12)	0.94	C(18)-H(182)	1.05
C(2)-H(21)	0.98	C(18)-H(183)	0.92
C(3)-H(31)	0.95	C(19)-H(191)	0.99
C(3)-H(32)	0.98	C(19)-H(192)	1.00
C(5)-H(51)	0.85	C(20)-H(201)	0.98
C(7)-H(71)	0.94		
C(7)-H(72)	0.99	C(17)-H(171)	0.94
C(9)-H(91)	1.02	C(17)-H(172)	0.77
C(11)-H(111)	1.03		
C(12)-H(121)	0.98	N(1)-H(N11)	0.83
C(12)-H(122)	0.94		
C(14)-H(141)	0.96	O(1)-H(O11)	0.78
C(15)-H(151)	0.91	O(2)-H(O21)	0.70
C(15)-H(152)	0.93		

Conformation

The ring system of delnudine has not been observed previously. It is related to that of hetisine (II) (Przybylska, 1963), only two of the rings (*C* and *D*) being different in the two alkaloids. The following ring junctions are present: *A/B* and *B/C trans*, *B/D*, *C/E* and *D/F cis*.

All six-membered rings occur in the chair form, except the one in the azabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane system which is necessarily boat-shaped. All five-membered rings are envelope-shaped. The ring system is very rigid and only the conformation of ring *A* is not determined by fusion with other rings. There are several bicyclic

systems fused to each other and this imposes considerable strain on the molecule. Many of the rings are therefore distorted from ideal conformations. This can be seen from the torsional angles (Table 6) and the mean planes (Table 7). For the purpose of comparisons it may be noted that the torsional angles in the energetically most favorable cyclohexane chair are ±55.8° (Bucourt & Hainaut, 1965).

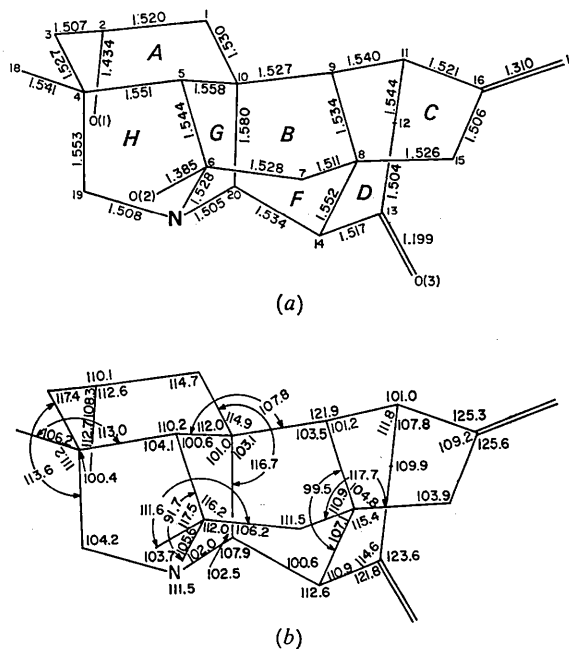


Fig. 2. (a) Bond lengths. The range of their e.s.d.'s is 0.004-0.005 Å, except for C(16)-C(17) which has an e.s.d. of 0.009 Å. (b) Valency angles. Their e.s.d.'s vary between 0.2 and 0.3°, except for the two angles associated with C(17) which have e.s.d.'s of 0.5°.

Table 6. Torsional angles

For definition see Klyne & Prelog (1960). The e.s.d.'s are 0.3° (Huber, 1961).

Ring A		Ring D		Ring G	
C(10)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	+50.3°	C(14)-C(8)-C(19)-C(11)	-77.4°	C(5)-C(6)-N(1)-C(20)	+60.5°
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-47.6	C(8)-C(9)-C(11)-C(12)	+72.1	C(6)-N(1)-C(20)-C(10)	-38.8
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	+48.7	C(9)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-50.3	N(1)-C(20)-C(10)-C(5)	+0.6
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(10)	-48.9	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	+39.0	C(20)-C(10)-C(5)-C(6)	+37.1
C(4)-C(5)-C(10)-C(1)	+52.5	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(8)	-51.9	C(10)-C(5)-C(6)-N(1)	-59.1
C(5)-C(10)-C(1)-C(2)	-55.0	C(13)-C(14)-C(8)-C(9)	+70.4		
Ring B		Ring E		Ring H	
C(10)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	+56.5	C(14)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	+49.6	C(5)-C(6)-N(1)-C(19)	-55.4
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	-48.9	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(20)	-29.8	C(6)-N(1)-C(19)-C(4)	+36.8
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	+49.8	C(9)-C(10)-C(20)-C(14)	-1.1	N(1)-C(19)-C(4)-C(5)	-0.9
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-63.0	C(10)-C(20)-C(14)-C(8)	+30.9	C(19)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	-35.0
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(5)	+76.4	C(20)-C(14)-C(8)-C(9)	-48.9	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-N(1)	+55.1
C(9)-C(10)-C(5)-C(6)	-70.6				
Ring C		Ring F			
C(8)-C(9)-C(11)-C(16)	-42.4	N(1)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	+54.6	C(19)-C(4)-C(5)-C(10)	+72.2
C(9)-C(11)-C(16)-C(15)	+28.6	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(14)	-57.8	C(20)-N(1)-C(19)-C(4)	-72.1
C(11)-C(16)-C(15)-C(8)	-2.9	C(7)-C(8)-C(14)-C(20)	+66.5	C(4)-C(5)-C(10)-C(20)	-72.4
C(16)-C(15)-C(8)-C(9)	-24.5	C(8)-C(14)-C(20)-N(1)	-78.4	C(10)-C(20)-N(1)-C(19)	+71.3
C(15)-C(8)-C(9)-C(11)	+42.2	C(14)-C(20)-N(1)-C(6)	+73.1		
		C(20)-N(1)-C(6)-C(7)	-58.7		

There is non-bonded interaction between the axial hydroxyl group in ring *A* and two axially oriented carbon atoms [C(19) and C(20)]. As a result, the C(2)–O(1) bond is bent away from the other two axial bonds and ring *A* is flattened. This can be seen from torsional and valency angles [C(2)–C(1)–C(10) and C(2)–C(3)–C(4) are considerably larger than tetrahedral]. Another demonstration of this bending can be obtained by comparing the non-bonded distances C(2)···C(4) and C(2)···C(10) [2.592 (5) and 2.568 (5) Å] with the considerably longer ones O(1)···C(19) and O(1)···C(20) [3.035 (5) and 3.033 (4) Å]. The two equatorial bonds C(4)–C(18) and C(6)–O(2) are similarly disposed, the non-bonded distances being 2.441 (4) Å for C(4)···C(6) and 2.939 (5) Å for C(18)···O(2). The mean planes of rings *A* and *B* are not parallel but form an angle of 20.4° with each other, a consequence of the fusion of these two rings with the azabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane system.

Ring *D* is considerably flattened at C(12). Although this is not indicated by the valency angle, it does result in an abnormally small torsional angle at C(12)–C(13), *viz.* 39.0° as compared with 51.4° calculated for a cyclohexanone chair (Bucourt & Hainaut, 1967). This flattening may be caused by a repulsion between two methylene groups, C(1) and C(12). The distance between H(12) and H(122) is only 2.06 (5) Å. The distortion at C(12) is the most likely reason for the lack of planarity in the carbonyl group (*cf.* plane 1).

Neither ring *C* nor ring *E* have ideal envelope conformations. In the former C(8) is significantly displaced from plane 2, and in the latter the four atoms C(9), C(10), C(20), C(14) are not coplanar ($\chi^2=17.1$). The

displacements of the atoms C(9) (0.729 Å from plane 2) and C(8) (0.763 Å from plane 3) are somewhat larger than the calculated values 0.61 and 0.70 Å (Sim, 1965) based on the mean angles of the two rings (104.0° in ring *C* and 102.6° in ring *E*).

There is a very small *contra* twist (Altona & Sundaralingam, 1970) of the azabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane system. The dihedral angle of 114.7° between planes 4 and 5 agrees with the value 113.2° found in 5-norbornene-2,3-*endo*-dicarboxylic anhydride (Destro, Filippini, Gramaccioli & Simonetta, 1969). Since C(6) is also part of rings *B* and *F* it is displaced further away from plane 4 than from plane 5. This can also be seen from the larger absolute values of the torsional angles in ring *G* than in ring *H*. (See Altona & Sundaralingam, 1970, for a discussion of torsional angles in bicyclo[2,2,1]heptane systems.) The valency angles in this part of the molecule are fairly close to the ones in other bicyclo[2,2,1]heptane systems (Sim, 1965) and to calculated values (Gleicher & Schleyer, 1967; Allinger, Hirsch, Miller, Tyminski & Van-Catledge, 1968).

The agreement between the valency angles which are common in delnudine and hetisine is very good. More than half of them differ by 1° or less (the e.s.d. in the angles of hetisine hydrobromide was given as close to 1°). Only two angles may differ significantly, *viz.* C(4)–C(5)–C(10) and C(1)–C(10)–C(5).

Bond lengths

Most bond lengths agree with usually observed values. However, several of them require some comments. The single bonds C(5)–C(10) (1.558 Å) and C(10)–C(20) (1.580 Å) are significantly longer than 1.537 ± 0.005 Å

Table 7. *Least-squares planes*

Plane 1 (Carbonyl group)		Plane 2 (ring C)		Plane 3 (ring E)		Plane 4 (ring G)		Plane 5 (ring H)	
	Δ		Δ		Δ		Δ		Δ
C(12)	0.004 Å	C(11)	–0.001 Å	C(9)	–0.005 Å	C(5)	0.003 Å	C(4)	0.006 Å
C(13)	–0.011	C(15)	–0.001	C(10)	0.007	C(10)	–0.004	C(5)	–0.004
C(14)	0.003	C(16)	0.003	C(20)	–0.007	C(20)	0.003	N(1)	0.002
O(3)	0.004	C(17)	–0.004	C(14)	0.005	N(1)	–0.002	C(19)	–0.006
		C(8)*	–0.081	C(8)*	–0.763	C(6)*	0.927	C(6)*	–0.875
		C(9)*	–0.729						
		H(171)*	0.15						
		H(172)*	0.31						
R.m.s.d. = 0.006		r.m.s.d. = 0.002		r.m.s.d. = 0.006		r.m.s.d. = 0.003		r.m.s.d. = 0.005	
$\chi^2 = 15.8$		$\chi^2 = 0.7$		$\chi^2 = 17.1$		$\chi^2 = 4.8$		$\chi^2 = 8.5$	

* Atoms excluded from the calculation of the plane.

Equations of the planes are of the type $hx + ky + lz = m$ where x, y, z are fractional monoclinic coordinates.

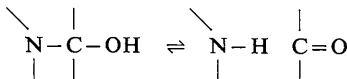
	$h(\text{Å})$	$k(\text{Å})$	$l(\text{Å})$	$m(\text{Å})$
1:	–3.316	6.075	–5.540	–3.202
2:	6.117	–6.871	–5.382	0.596
3:	–2.525	–9.826	–0.634	–3.973
4:	–0.962	5.817	–7.087	–3.249
5:	–2.582	–9.877	–0.210	–5.174

Some dihedral angles between planes

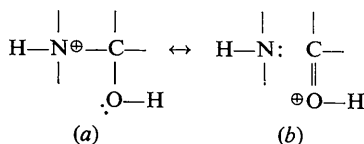
$\angle 2,3$	$\angle 3,4$	$\angle 4,5$
58.5°	112.3°	114.7°

(Sutton, 1965). (Note that the uncertainty indicated by Sutton is 2σ .) However, both bonds are between two highly substituted carbon atoms and such long bonds have been observed in the past (Birnbbaum & Ferguson, 1969). The two parallel bonds C(2)–C(3) (1.507 Å) and C(7)–C(8) (1.511 Å) are shorter than usual. There is no obvious explanation for this deviation.

Two of the N⁺–C bonds, N(1)–C(19) (1.508 Å) and N(1)–C(20) (1.505 Å) are equal while the third, N(1)–C(6) (1.528 Å) is 4.4σ longer than the mean of the other two. It is also significantly longer than the weighted mean value 1.499 (2) Å calculated from 30 bonds in various structures where the nitrogen atom is trisubstituted (Birnbbaum, 1967), while only 2.8σ longer than the average of three such bonds (1.511 (5) Å) in lappaconine hydrobromide (Birnbbaum, 1970). (Note that in calculating the average value of 1.479 Å for the N⁺–C bond Sutton (1965) ignored the substitution of the nitrogen atom.) The increased length of the N(1)–C(6) bond, together with the observation that the C(6)–O(2) bond (1.385 Å) is 0.041 Å (8.9σ) shorter than the value (1.426 ± 0.005 Å) given by Sutton (1965) can be explained by the fact that the free delnudine base is a carbinolamine. As is frequently the case with such substances, there is an equilibrium between the two tautomeric forms of delnudine (Götz & Wiesner, 1969):



A small amount of the salt of the keto tautomer in the crystal could explain the abnormal bond lengths. In this case a hydrogen atom would have to be inserted between N(1) and C(6). This could only be accomplished by pushing these atoms away from each other. Their thermal parameters indicate that this does not occur. A better explanation of the observed bond lengths may be offered by postulating that only the hydroxy tautomer is present in the crystal and that it exists as a resonance hybrid with a small contribution from the canonical form (b) to the structure.



Hydrogen bonding and packing

The relevant bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 3. All hydrogen atoms which are capable of forming hydrogen bonds [H(O11), H(O21) and H(N11)] are donated to the chloride ion. The three H...Cl⁻ distances are about 0.6 Å shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii (H 1.2, Cl⁻ 1.8 Å). In general hydrogen bonds are not linear and the bend may be as high as 30° (Donohue, 1968). The H–O...Cl⁻ and H–N...Cl⁻ angles lie within this range. The three Cl⁻...H bonds are approximately perpendicular to each other and the symmetry around the Cl⁻ ion is thus close to C_{3v}.

The hydrogen bonds can also be seen in Fig. 4, which shows the molecular arrangement parallel to (010). O(1) and O(2) are not hydrogen bonded to the same Cl⁻ ion, as it may appear from the Figure, but to two different ones separated by *b*. The molecules are thus linked together *via* hydrogen bonds to the Cl⁻ ion and form spirals around one of the twofold screw axes (at $x=0, z=\frac{1}{2}$) in each unit cell. This packing arrangement explains the fact that delnudine hydrochloride crystallizes in the form of needles elongated in the [010] direction.

In addition to hydrogen bonds there are three intermolecular contacts shorter than 3.5 Å, *viz.* O(2)...O(3) 3.281 (4) Å, C(20)...O(2) 3.251 (4) Å and C(13)...O(2) 3.456 (4) Å.

Absolute configuration

The refinement had converged to $R=3.85\%$ and $R'=4.57\%$. When the $\Delta f''$ correction (0.19 e) to the Cl⁻ scattering curve was introduced into the least-squares refinement the value of R decreased to 3.76% and that of R' to 4.40%. During this refinement the *y* coordinates of all the non-heavy atoms moved in one direction by an average distance of 0.005 Å. After final convergence the R and R' for the opposite absolute configuration were calculated and their values were found to be 3.93% and 4.59%. The ratio of the weighted R factors for the two absolute configurations is 1.043 and by interpolation of the table for testing this ratio at 0.5% significance level (Hamilton, 1965) it was found that $\mathcal{R}_{1,1834,0.005} = 1.002$. This shows clearly that the absolute configuration of delnudine chosen originally is the correct one. It is the same as that of related alkaloids, *e.g.* hetsine (Przybylska, 1963), *Garrya* and *Aconitum* alkaloids (ApSimon & Edwards, 1962; Vorbrueggen & Djerassi, 1962). All drawings and diagrams are presented with respect to a right-handed

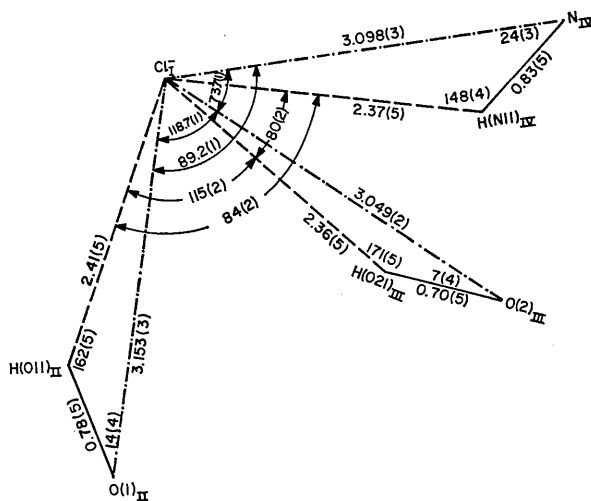


Fig. 3. Bond lengths and angles for the hydrogen bonds. The Roman numbers refer to the following positions: I (x, y, z); II ($1-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1-z$); III ($1-x, y+\frac{1}{2}, 1-z$); IV ($1+x, y, z$).

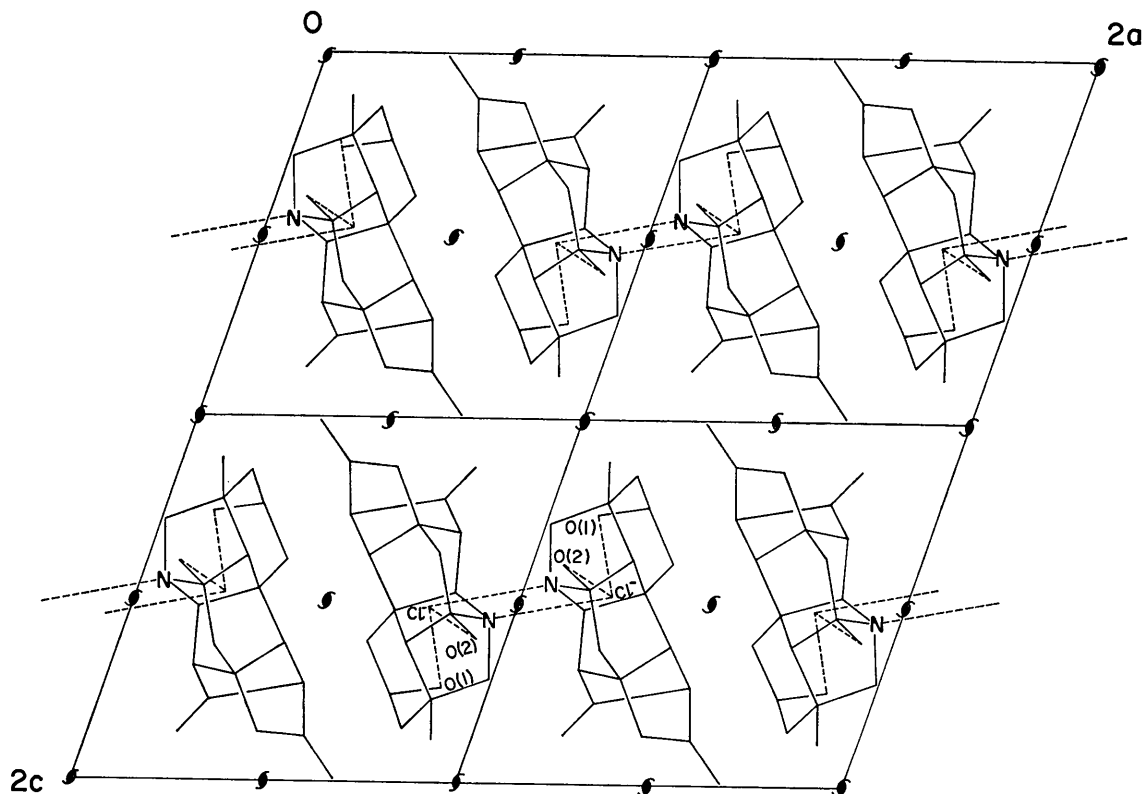


Fig. 4. Packing diagram viewed along the b axis. Hydrogen bonds are marked with broken lines.

set of crystal axes and show the correct absolute configuration.

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