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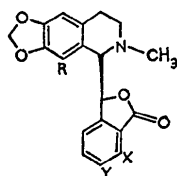
Bicuculline and narcotine: preliminary structure data. By E. G. STEWARD and R. B. PLAYER, *Department of Physics, The City University, London E. C. 1, England*

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The alkaloids bicuculline and narcotine form crystals with space group $P2_12_12_1$. The cell dimensions are, respectively, $a = 10.916$, $b = 14.478$, $c = 10.447$ Å, and $a = 15.398$, $b = 32.686$, $c = 8.022$ Å. Other preliminary data are listed.

Bicuculline, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_6$, a phthalideisoquinoline alkaloid, is of current interest due to its possible activity as a specific antagonist of the inhibitory function of γ -aminobutyric acid in the mammalian central nervous system (Curtis, Duggan, Felix & Johnston, 1970; Steward, Player, Quilliam, Brown & Pringle, 1971). Preliminary structural data have been collected for this alkaloid and for a related phthalideisoquinoline alkaloid narcotine, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. Less accurate data for narcotine have previously been reported by Lovell (1953).

Small prismatic crystals of bicuculline were obtained from ethanol/chloroform solution and larger needle crystals of narcotine from methanol.



Bicuculline
R = H
X, Y = $-\text{OCH}_2\text{O}-$
Narcotine
R = X = Y = OCH_3

Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu $K\alpha$ (1.5418 Å) radiation revealed the same systematic absences for both compounds:

$$\begin{aligned} h00, h &= 2n+1 \\ 0k0, k &= 2n+1 \\ 00l, l &= 2n+1, \end{aligned}$$

defining unambiguously the space group $P2_12_12_1$. Cell dimensions were obtained from 2θ values of 44 reflexions

from bicuculline and 32 reflexions from narcotine, using two axes in each case, measured with a counter diffractometer.

	Bicuculline	Narcotine
M.W.	367.34	413.41
m.p.(°C)	201	178
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	Orthorhombic
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$	$P2_12_12_1$
Cell	10.916 (6)	15.398 (12)
Dimensions } a	14.478 (12)	32.686 (36)
(Å) } b	10.447 (5)	8.022 (8)
$V(\text{Å}^3)$	1651 (3)	4037 (11)
Z	4	8
$\rho_{\text{calc}}(\text{g.cm}^{-3})$	1.478	1.360
$\rho_{\text{exp}}(\text{g.cm}^{-3})$	1.49	1.38

Further crystallographic studies of these two alkaloids are not contemplated.

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References

- CURTIS, D. R., DUGGAN, A. W., FELIX, D. & JOHNSTON, G. A. K. (1970). *Nature, Lond.* **226**, 1222.
LOVELL, F. M. (1953). *Acta Cryst.* **6**, 869.
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The refinement of the structure of hexabromoethane. By GRETCHEN MANDEL and JERRY DONOHUE, *Department of Chemistry and Laboratory for Research on the Structure of Matter, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.*

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The structure of hexabromoethane (C_2Br_6) reported earlier has been confirmed and refined with a new set of three-dimensional data collected at 22° on an automated diffractometer with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation by the 2θ scan technique. The lattice parameters $a = 12.043 \pm 0.002$, $b = 10.674 \pm 0.002$, and $c = 6.705 \pm 0.001$ Å were within one standard deviation of those previously reported. The measured density is 3.823 g.cm^{-3} , and, with $Z = 4$, the calculated density is 3.88 g.cm^{-3} . The final R value is 6.4%. The average carbon-bromine distance is 1.944 with a bond scatter of 0.005 Å. Intramolecular distances are 3.15 Å for the two bromine atoms bonded to the same carbon atom and 3.42 Å for bromine atoms bonded to different carbon atoms. The shortest intermolecular distance is a 3.76 Å bromine-bromine contact. The average bond angle at a carbon atom is $109.6 \pm 0.9^\circ$.

Introduction

The crystal structure of hexabromoethane was first reported by Snaauw & Wiebenga (1942); the space group and

lattice constants had previously been reported by Yardley (1928). Since this structure contains the crystallographically unusual feature of a molecular center of symmetry which is non-coincident with a crystallographic center of sym-