

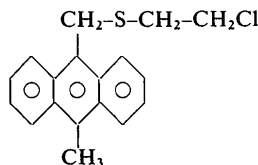
# The Crystal Structure of 10-Methyl-9-[[2-chloroethyl]thio]methyl]anthracene (ICR-358)

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The crystal structure of 10-methyl-9-[[2-chloroethyl]thio]methyl]anthracene (ICR-358), an anthracene sulfur mustard having mild antitumor activity, has been studied. The crystals are triclinic, space group  $P\bar{1}$ , with  $Z=2$  for  $C_{18}H_{17}ClS$  (M.W. 300.83), cell dimensions  $a=9.411$  (2),  $b=11.984$  (3)  $c=7.835$  (2) Å,  $\alpha=107.62$  (3),  $\beta=109.48$  (3),  $\gamma=101.54^\circ$  (3),  $V=748.0$  Å<sup>3</sup>. The calculated and measured densities are 1.337 and 1.327 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> respectively. The structural formula is:



Three-dimensional diffractometer data were collected with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. Of the 2790 reflections scanned, 2296 were above the threshold of measurement. The structure was solved by multiple-vector superpositions in the Patterson function and refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure to the final residual  $R=0.046$ . There is an angle of  $8.7^\circ$  between the planes of the outer benzene rings, each of which is planar within experimental error. In the packing in the unit cell two of the ring systems of one molecule partially overlap two from another molecule.

## Introduction

The compound, 10-methyl-9-[[2-chloroethyl]thio]methyl]anthracene (ICR-358) (Peck, O'Connell & Creech, 1967) was prepared by Dr Richard Peck of this Institute and was found to be a mild antitumor agent against the ascites form of Sarcoma 37. It is a monofunctional sulfur mustard derived from anthracene and was prepared and tested because of its analogy to the monofunctional nitrogen mustards. This study was undertaken to determine accurate molecular parameters for such an anthracene derivative.

## Experimental

The compound was crystallized from a benzene-hexane mixture as large, deep yellow rectangular prisms. The crystals appeared to decompose on prolonged contact with the mother liquor in a closed container. The crystal data are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. *Crystal data for 10-methyl-9-[[2-chloroethyl]thio]methyl]anthracene*

Formula: $C_{18}H_{17}ClS$	F.W. 300.85
Crystal system and space group:	Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (no absent spectra)
$a=9.411$ (2) Å	$\alpha=107.62$ (3) $^\circ$
$b=11.984$ (3)	$\beta=109.48$ (3)
$c=7.835$ (2)	$\gamma=101.54$ (3)
$V=748.0$ Å <sup>3</sup>	$F(000)=316$
$D_x=1.337$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup>	$Z=2$
$D_m=1.327$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup> (in aqueous KI)	$\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha)=33.8$ cm <sup>-1</sup>
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha)=1.5418$ Å	

A roughly spherical crystal, 0.2 mm diameter, was used to collect three-dimensional data on a Syntex automated diffractometer with monochromatic Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation using the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique. Intensities were measured for 2790 reflections (those in the range  $\sin \theta/\lambda=0$  to  $0.606$  Å<sup>-1</sup>). These comprised 81.4% of the 3426 theoretically accessible in the copper sphere. The raw data were corrected for intensity loss from X-irradiation by means of a curve derived from the loss in intensity of the measured standard reflections as a function of time (23% over 95 hours). Values for  $\sigma(I)$  were derived from counting statistics and measured instrumental uncertainties. There were 494 reflections for which the measured intensity,  $I_{\text{obs}}$ , was less than  $3\sigma(I)$  and these were considered to be unobserved. For these 'unobserved reflections', when  $I \geq \sigma(I)$ , the measured value of  $I$  was used in computing  $F$  and when  $I < \sigma(I)$ ,  $F$  was computed using the value  $0.77 \sigma(I)$ . The intensity data were converted to structure amplitudes by application of Lorentz and polarization factors and a spherical absorption correction (Johnson, 1963), and placed on an absolute scale with a Wilson plot.

## Structure determination and refinement

Starting with the highest peak in the Patterson map, four vector superpositions on other persisting large peaks gave the trial structure with an initial residual of 0.43. Five cycles of isotropic block-diagonal least-squares refinement reduced this value to 0.22 and a subsequent cycle of full-matrix least-squares aniso-

Table 2. Final atomic parameters

Positional parameters are given as fractions of cell edges  $\times 10^4$ .

Anisotropic temperature factors are expressed as:

$$\exp \left[ -\frac{1}{4}(h^2 a^{*2} B_{11} + k^2 b^{*2} B_{22} + l^2 c^{*2} B_{33} + 2hka^* b^* B_{12} + 2hla^* c^* B_{13} + 2klb^* c^* B_{23}) \right]$$

and isotropic temperature factor as:

$$\exp(-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2) \text{ with } B \text{ values given in } \text{\AA}^2.$$

The standard deviations for each parameter, determined from the inverted full matrix, are given in parentheses and apply to the last specified digits.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>22</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>33</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>12</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>13</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>23</sub>	<i>B</i>
S	1646.1 (11)	2691.3 (7)	-2465.6 (12)	4.65 (2)	3.45 (2)	3.61 (2)	1.26 (3)	2.43 (3)	1.73 (4)	3.90
Cl	2776.4 (12)	5576.0 (7)	-4595.3 (13)	10.11 (5)	5.23 (3)	5.88 (3)	0.48 (6)	3.97 (6)	3.19 (7)	7.08
C(1)	1718 (3)	4532 (2)	-3860 (4)	5.21 (10)	4.61 (10)	4.75 (10)	1.55 (18)	2.46 (14)	2.60 (24)	4.86
C(2)	2750 (3)	3865 (2)	-2981 (4)	3.75 (8)	5.02 (10)	3.86 (8)	1.19 (16)	2.19 (12)	2.30 (21)	4.21
C(3)	1765 (3)	3588 (2)	-0058 (4)	3.70 (8)	3.06 (8)	3.48 (8)	0.57 (14)	1.91 (11)	1.40 (18)	3.41
C(4)	0767 (2)	2745 (2)	0517 (3)	3.27 (7)	2.61 (8)	2.62 (7)	0.55 (13)	1.56 (9)	0.97 (15)	2.83
C(5)	1433 (2)	2074 (2)	1559 (3)	3.07 (7)	2.94 (8)	2.39 (7)	0.69 (13)	1.31 (9)	0.86 (16)	2.80
C(6)	3054 (3)	2100 (2)	2050 (4)	3.34 (7)	4.76 (11)	3.47 (8)	1.12 (13)	1.88 (11)	1.78 (21)	3.86
C(7)	3671 (3)	1425 (3)	3006 (4)	3.74 (7)	6.02 (12)	3.85 (9)	2.37 (14)	1.88 (12)	2.08 (24)	4.54
C(8)	2731 (3)	0664 (2)	3572 (4)	5.09 (10)	4.84 (10)	3.63 (9)	2.44 (20)	1.95 (12)	2.17 (22)	4.52
C(9)	1204 (3)	0618 (2)	3174 (4)	4.57 (8)	3.62 (9)	3.19 (8)	1.40 (16)	1.90 (11)	1.71 (19)	3.79
C(10)	0486 (3)	1319 (2)	2179 (3)	3.41 (8)	2.85 (8)	2.32 (7)	0.74 (13)	1.27 (9)	1.02 (15)	2.86
C(11)	-1106 (3)	1283 (2)	1786 (3)	3.35 (8)	2.97 (8)	2.63 (7)	0.46 (14)	1.43 (10)	1.07 (16)	2.98
C(12)	-2050 (3)	0588 (2)	2590 (4)	4.10 (8)	4.99 (9)	4.75 (9)	0.76 (16)	2.25 (12)	2.91 (22)	4.61
C(13)	-1794 (3)	1899 (2)	0638 (3)	2.97 (7)	2.93 (8)	2.78 (7)	0.62 (13)	1.39 (10)	1.09 (16)	2.89
C(14)	-3442 (3)	1806 (2)	0047 (4)	3.17 (7)	4.74 (10)	4.02 (8)	1.01 (15)	1.81 (14)	2.00 (20)	3.98
C(15)	-4133 (3)	2328 (2)	-1163 (4)	3.16 (8)	5.26 (10)	5.06 (10)	1.60 (16)	1.52 (11)	2.42 (23)	4.49
C(16)	-3235 (3)	2992 (2)	-1889 (4)	4.27 (10)	4.40 (10)	4.43 (9)	1.81 (18)	1.59 (12)	2.35 (23)	4.37
C(17)	-1662 (3)	3141 (2)	-1335 (4)	4.30 (9)	3.64 (9)	3.76 (8)	1.48 (16)	2.06 (12)	2.08 (20)	3.90
C(18)	-0865 (3)	2608 (2)	-0051 (3)	3.38 (7)	2.64 (8)	2.77 (7)	0.84 (13)	1.51 (10)	1.08 (16)	2.93

Table 2 (cont.)

Positional parameters are given as fractions of cell edges  $\times 10^3$ .

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(11)	141 (3)	503 (3)	-293 (5)	5.8 (8)
H(12)	075 (3)	388 (3)	-517 (5)	6.0 (8)
H(21)	372 (3)	451 (3)	-175 (5)	6.3 (8)
H(22)	309 (3)	343 (2)	-405 (4)	4.8 (7)
H(31)	146 (2)	431 (2)	-007 (3)	4.6 (6)
H(32)	285 (3)	397 (2)	093 (4)	4.7 (6)
H(6)	368 (3)	257 (2)	171 (4)	5.4 (6)
H(7)	474 (3)	149 (2)	332 (4)	5.2 (6)
H(8)	326 (3)	021 (3)	419 (5)	5.6 (8)
H(9)	062 (3)	012 (2)	358 (4)	4.7 (6)
H(121)	-295 (5)	005 (4)	180 (7)	13.3 (15)
H(122)	-171 (5)	001 (4)	281 (6)	11.4 (14)
H(123)	-226 (6)	111 (4)	344 (8)	15.8 (19)
H(14)	-406 (3)	140 (2)	050 (4)	5.7 (8)
H(15)	-511 (3)	226 (3)	-153 (5)	5.5 (8)
H(16)	-368 (3)	335 (2)	-269 (4)	5.8 (7)
H(17)	-115 (3)	351 (2)	-193 (3)	4.4 (6)

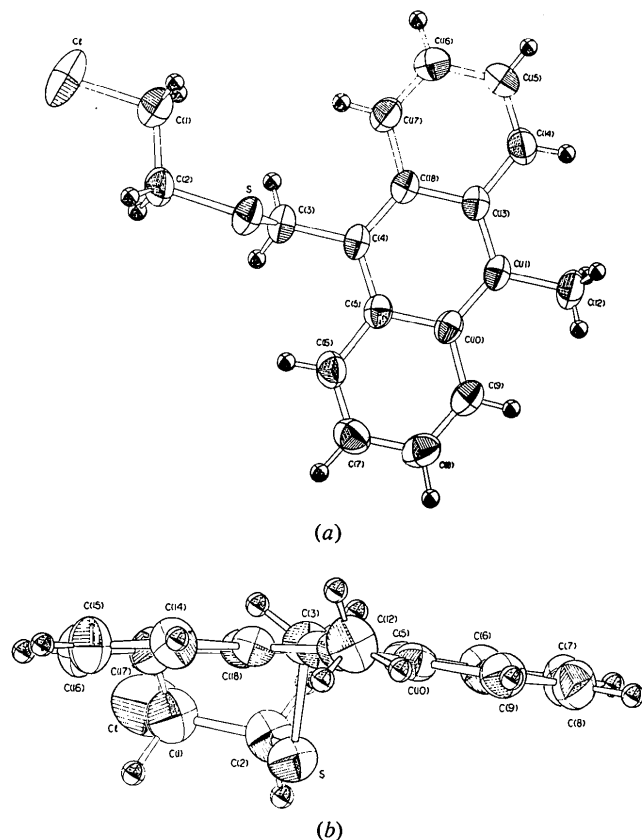


Fig. 1. Views of the molecule showing the thermal ellipsoids. (a) Perpendicular to the least-squares plane through central ring system. (b) View in (a) rotated 90°.

tropic refinement gave  $R=0.19$ . The positions of twelve of the seventeen hydrogen atoms were derived from a difference Fourier synthesis. These were included but not refined in two further least-squares anisotropic cycles which resulted in  $R=0.069$ . The remaining five hydrogen atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and refinement of all atoms proceeded for two more cycles with the hydrogen atoms treated isotropically. The weights used in the refinement were  $1/(\sigma^2(F_o))$ . The unobserved reflections were assigned zero weight throughout the refinements. The quantity minimized was  $\sum w\{|F_o| - |F_c|\}^2$ . The

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

Each entry lists, in order l, 10|F<sub>o</sub>|, 10F<sub>c</sub>, Unobserved reflections are denoted by \* and those apparently affected by extinction by +. Values of 10|F<sub>o</sub>| have been corrected for absorption. Δf'' was not used in computing values of F<sub>c</sub> but the R value was unaffected by its exclusion. Therefore, values of F<sub>c</sub> have phase angles of 0 or 180° only in this listing.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors, including observed (10|F<sub>o</sub>|) and calculated (10F<sub>c</sub>) values, and reflection indices (h, k, l). The table is organized into groups of reflections, with some groups marked with asterisks or plus signs. The data is presented in a grid-like format with varying column widths.

Table 3 (cont.)

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and labels such as h, k, l, and various reflection indices. The table is organized into several sections, likely representing different symmetry-equivalent reflections.

final refinement resulted in a residual, R, of 0.046 and a weighted R value of 0.052.

The atomic scattering factors used for chlorine, sulfur and carbon atoms were those in International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962) and for hydrogen atoms those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). The real component of anomalous dispersion correction for Cl and S, 0.348 and 0.319 respectively, are those listed by Cromer & Liberman (1970). Computer programs used were the X-ray 70 System (Stewart, Kundell & Baldwin, 1970), UCLAS4 (Full-Matrix Least-Squares) (Gantzel, Sparks, Long & Trueblood, 1969), modified by H. L. Carrell and 'A Distance and Angle Program' (Shiono, 1971).

The final atomic parameters are in Table 2 and the corresponding structure factors in Table 3. Two views

of the molecule with thermal ellipsoids are illustrated in Fig. 1 (Johnson, 1965).

Discussion of the structure

The interatomic distances and interbond angles in this molecule are shown in Fig. 2. A comparison of the distances found with those given for anthracene (Cruikshank, 1956), 9,10-bis(chloromethyl)anthracene (Gabe & Glusker, 1971) and 10-chloromethyl-2,3,9-trimethylanthracene (Chomyn, Glusker, Berman & Carrell, 1972) is shown in Table 4. The C-Cl distance 1.792 Å is intermediate between values of 1.768 and 1.779 Å listed by Karle & Estlin (1969) for β-chloroethyl triptycene and values of 1.810 and 1.806 Å for 9,10-bis(chloromethyl)anthracene and 10-chlorome-

thyl-2,3,9-trimethylanthracene respectively. The two C-S bonds are 1.806 and 1.819 Å, the one nearer the ring being the longer by four estimated standard deviations of each bond length.

The deviations of atoms from various planes through the molecule are shown in Table 5. The total ring system is not planar, as seen in Figs. 1(b) and 3, but buckled by 8.7° so that one 'end' of the anthracene molecule is 0.5 Å from the plane of the ring at the other 'end' (see planes 2 and 3) although each of the two outer benzene rings is nearly planar. The value of 8.7° may be compared with values of 1.2° for 10-chloromethyl-2,3,9-trimethylanthracene (Chomyn *et al.*, 1972), possibly a typical value for an anthracene derivative, and 14.1° for 1:2,5:6-dibenzanthraquinone (Entwistle, Iball, Motherwell & Thompson, 1969). The non-planarity of the ring system seems to be

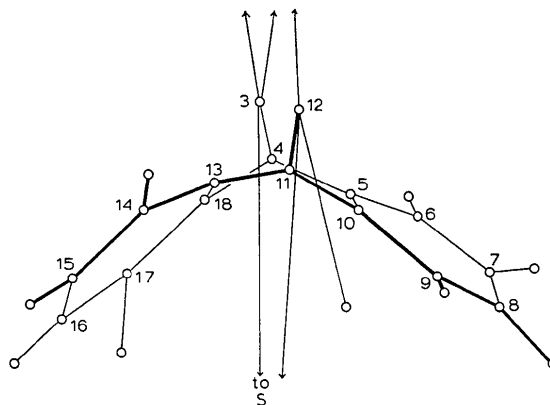


Fig. 3. Schematic diagrams of the buckling of the ring system. The vertical scale is exaggerated ten times.

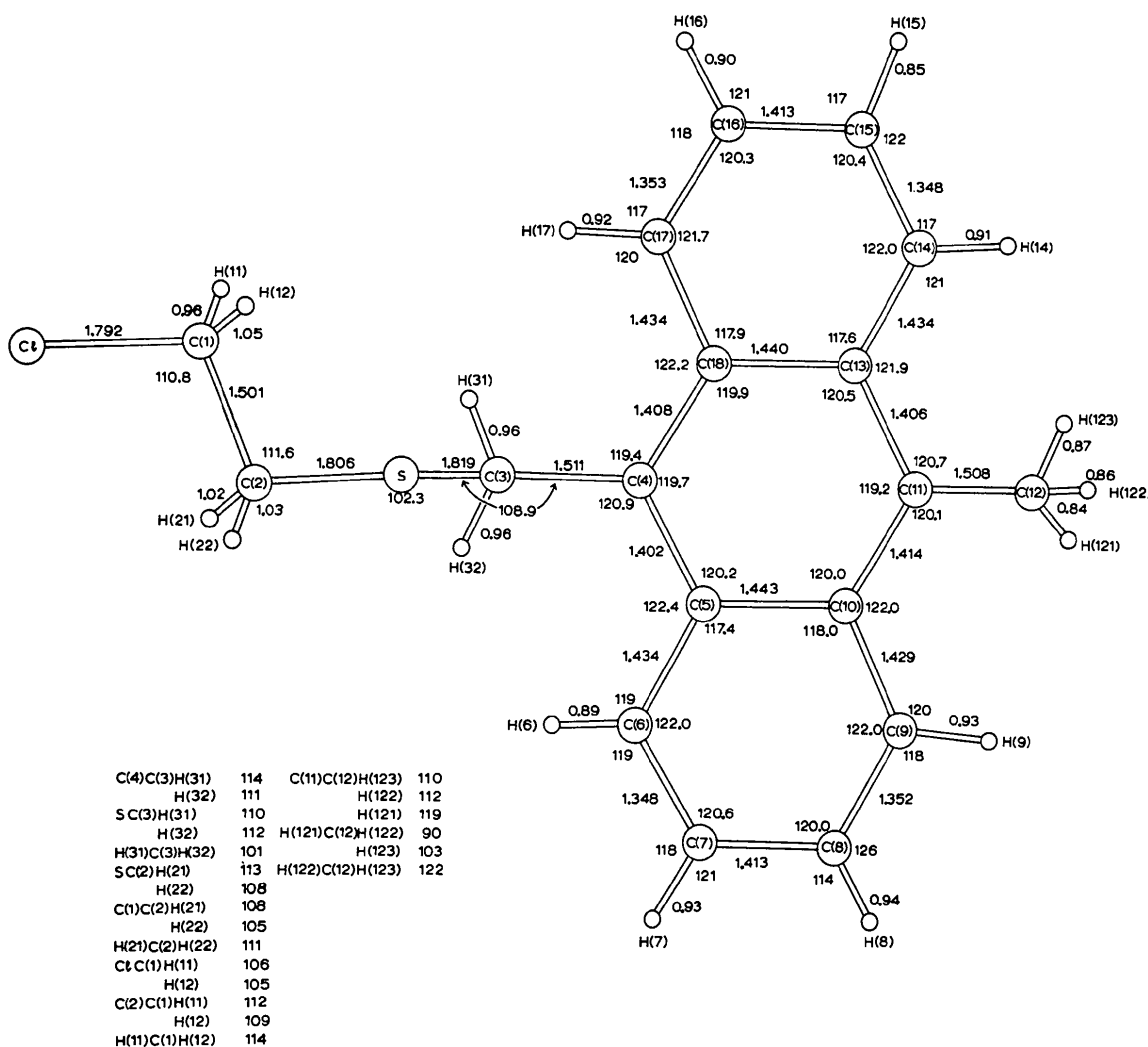
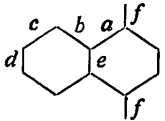


Fig. 2. Interatomic distances and interbond angles. E.s.d. values are 0.003 Å for C-S and C-Cl, 0.004 Å for C-C, 0.03 Å for C-H, 0.1° for the C-S-C angle, 0.3° for C-C-C angles and 5° for H-C-H angles.

Table 4. *A comparison of the bond lengths in anthracene and in ICR-358*


	Anthracene†	ICR-450‡	ICR-489§	ICR-358 (This work)
e.s.d. (Å)	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.003
(a)	1.397 1.396	1.412 1.407	1.414 1.399 1.410 1.411	1.402 1.408 1.406 1.414
(b)	1.435 1.427	1.432 1.440	1.428 1.436 1.429 1.429	1.434 1.429 1.434 1.434
(c)	1.360 1.368	1.355 1.351	1.348 1.353 1.350 1.340	1.353 1.348 1.348 1.352
(d)	1.417	1.397	1.395	1.413 1.413
(e)	1.434	1.428	1.434 1.442	1.443 1.440
(f)		1.485*	1.493* 1.507	1.511 1.508

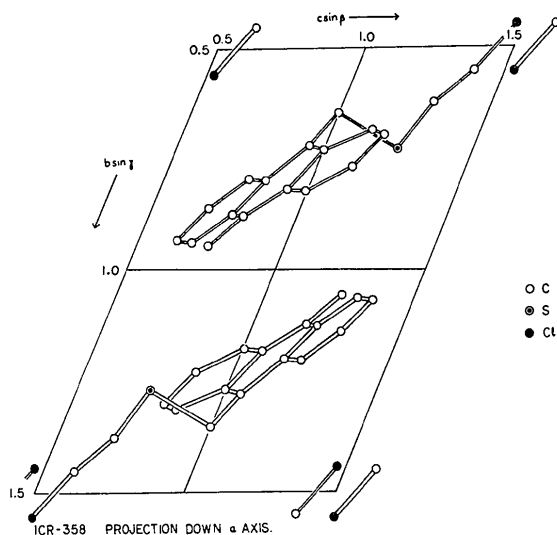
\* C-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl

† Cruickshank, 1956.

‡ Gabe &amp; Glusker, 1971.

§ Chomyn, Glusker, Berman &amp; Carrell, 1972.

caused by factors affecting the central ring rather than the outer rings. From a comparison with bond angles and bond lengths in 9,10-bis(chloromethyl)anthracene and 10-chloromethyl-2,3,9-trimethylanthracene it appears that the tendency for each carbon atom in the central ring system to have a planar configuration of atoms around it overrides the tendency for the central ring system to be planar.

Fig. 4. Packing of molecules in the unit cell viewed down *a*.Table 5. *Some least squares planes through parts of the molecule*

An asterisk denotes atoms used to calculate the planes. All deviations from the planes are in Å.

	Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	Plane 4	Plane 5
Cl	-0.808	-0.556	-1.291	*-0.044	-0.925
C(1)	-0.947	-0.773	-1.361	* 0.043	-1.058
C(2)	-1.144	-1.089	-1.458	* 0.045	-1.241
S	-1.461	-1.483	-1.705	*-0.044	-1.551
C(3)	0.219	0.165	-0.005	1.698	0.131
C(4)	* 0.123	0.012	-0.049	1.782	* 0.040
C(5)	* 0.064	-0.163	*-0.012	1.932	*-0.007
C(6)	* 0.027	-0.268	* 0.005	1.950	-0.035
C(7)	*-0.066	-0.472	* 0.004	2.059	-0.117
C(8)	*-0.124	-0.582	*-0.006	2.167	-0.170
C(9)	*-0.072	-0.469	*-0.001	2.176	-0.126
C(10)	* 0.037	-0.243	* 0.010	2.075	*-0.030
C(11)	* 0.108	-0.109	0.032	2.101	* 0.033
C(12)	* 0.205	-0.069	0.179	2.373	0.135
C(13)	* 0.086	*-0.015	-0.086	1.870	*-0.001
C(14)	* 0.040	* 0.008	-0.185	1.770	-0.056
C(15)	*-0.073	* 0.006	-0.390	1.459	-0.180
C(16)	*-0.144	*-0.013	-0.509	1.223	-0.256
C(17)	*-0.065	* 0.006	-0.383	1.342	-0.169
C(18)	* 0.056	* 0.008	-0.165	1.671	*-0.036

Deviations of hydrogen atoms from Plane 1.

H(11)	-0.14	H(32)	+0.74	H(9)	-0.10	H(14)	+0.10
H(12)	-1.81	H(6)	+0.06	H(121)	-0.35	H(15)	-0.12
H(21)	-0.32	H(7)	-0.06	H(122)	-0.12	H(16)	-0.22
H(22)	-1.98	H(8)	-0.22	H(123)	+0.97	H(17)	-0.20
H(31)	+0.73						

Equations of the planes

Plane	Equation
1	$-0.18607X + 0.80176Y + 0.56794Z = 1.74295$
2	$-0.21949X + 0.83705Y + 0.50117Z = 2.02159$
3	$-0.16016X + 0.76719Y + 0.62111Z = 1.76265$
4	$-0.17508X + 0.70275Y + 0.68956Z = -0.31926$
5	$-0.18141X + 0.79808Y + 0.57460Z = 1.80916$

Where *X*, *Y*, and *Z* are coordinates in orthogonal Ångstrom space with *X* measured parallel to *a*, *Y* perpendicular to *a* in the plane of *a* and *c*, and *Z* perpendicular to the plane of *a* and *c*.

The packing of the molecules in the unit cell is illustrated in Fig. 4 and the surroundings of the sulfur and chlorine atoms are shown in Fig. 5. The sulfur atom is near C(9<sup>III</sup>) at 3.39 Å and H(9<sup>III</sup>) at 3.08 Å. The chlorine atom packs with C(4<sup>III</sup>), C(6<sup>VIII</sup>), C(14<sup>IV</sup>) and C(16<sup>VI</sup>) of different space group-related molecules around it.

In Fig. 6 the extent of overlap of some molecules is illustrated. It can be seen that two of the three rings (of molecules I and II) directly overlap each other (distance 3.6 Å apart) so that the methyl group also is overlapped by an adjacent molecule. The side chains then stack above (from molecule IV) and below these pairs of molecules.

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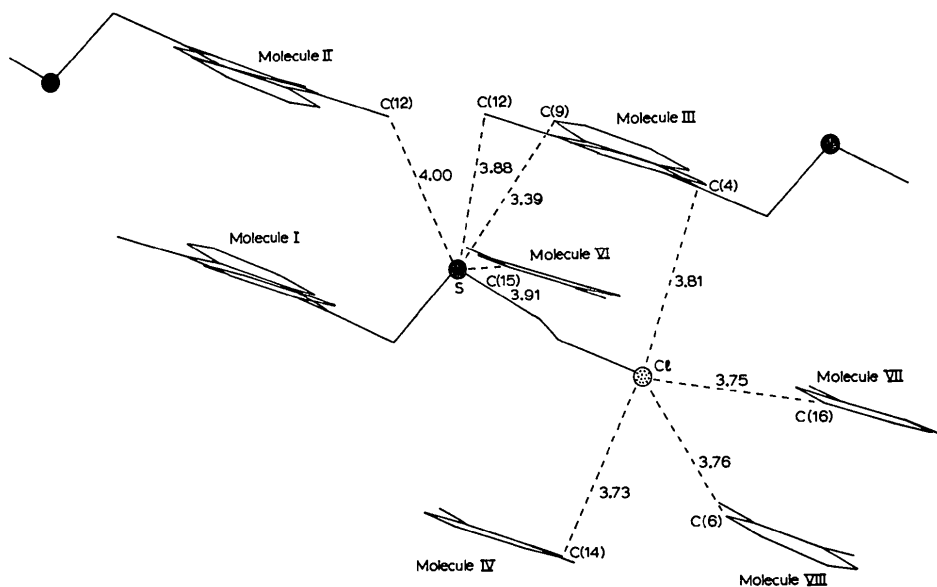


Fig. 5. Atomic surroundings of chlorine and sulfur atoms.

Code:	I	x	y	z
	II	-x	-y	-z
	III	x	y	z-1
	IV	-x	1-y	-z
	V	x	y	z+1
	VI	x+1	y	z
	VII	-x	1-y	-z-1
	VIII	1-x	1-y	-z

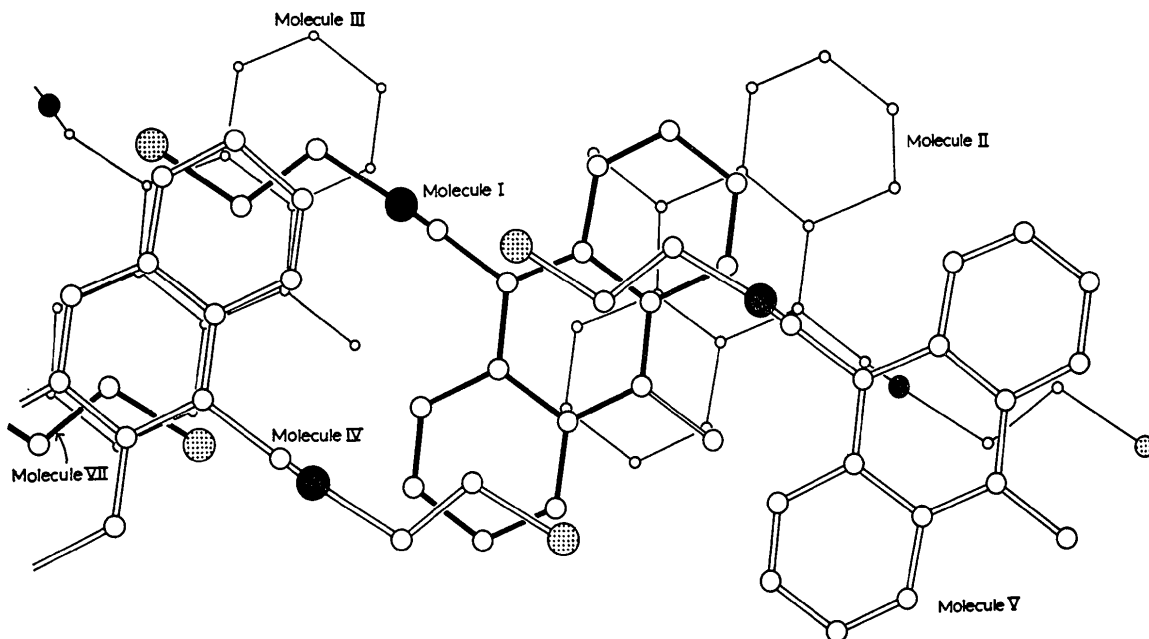


Fig. 6. View of molecular packing perpendicular to the least-squares plane through the central ring system of molecule I. Molecules IV and V lie above this plane and molecules II and III lie below it.

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*Acta Cryst.* (1972). B28, 3525

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Potassium Pentachloronitrosylruthenate(II), $K_2[Ru(NO)Cl_5]$

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The structure of potassium pentachloronitrosylruthenate(II),  $K_2Ru(NO)Cl_5$ , has been refined by least-squares techniques on three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The material crystallizes in the space group  $P2_12_12_1$  ( $D_2^7$ ) of the orthorhombic system with four molecules in a cell of dimensions  $a = 10.363(4)$ ,  $b = 13.292(10)$ , and  $c = 6.880(4)$  Å. The observed and calculated densities are 2.70 (2) and 2.729 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> respectively. Least-squares refinement of the structure has yielded a final value for the conventional  $R$  value (on  $F$ ) of 0.040 for 1347 independent reflections having  $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$ . The  $[Ru(NO)Cl_5]^{2-}$  anion is a slightly distorted octahedron with the Ru–Cl bond length of 2.359(2) Å *trans* to the nitrosyl group shorter than the average *cis* Ru–Cl bond length of 2.372 (8) Å. The Ru–N–O group is approximately linear, with an Ru–N–O bond angle of 176.8 (9)° and Ru–N and N–O bond distances of 1.747 (6) and 1.112 (7) Å, respectively. These values suggest that the nitrosyl group is bonded as NO<sup>+</sup>. The coordination around the Ru atom is similar to that found in the isomorphous ammonium salt of this anion.

### Introduction

The structure of potassium pentachloronitrosylruthenate(II),  $K_2Ru(NO)Cl_5$ , has been previously investigated (Khodashova & Bokii, 1960). On the basis of their photographic data, these workers assigned the complex to the space group  $Pnma$  and reported an unusually long N–O bond length of 1.25 Å. Recently completed structural work on the ammonium salt of this anion (Veal & Hodgson, 1972) gives different values for the bond parameters of the anion, demonstrating a significant shortening of the Ru–Cl bond *trans* to the nitrosyl and a more reasonable N–O bond length of 1.131 (3) Å. Preliminary work in our laboratory suggested that the potassium salt was isomor-

phous with the ammonium salt and that the correct space group for both was  $P2_12_12_1$  rather than  $Pnma$ .

A detailed infrared study of this complex (Durig, McAllister, Willis & Mercer, 1966) has been reported. These workers conclude from vibrational spectroscopy that in ions of the type  $[Ru(NO)X_5]^{2-}$  the Ru–X bond (X = halide) *trans* to the nitrosyl is weaker than the bonds *cis* to the nitrosyl. Recently reported molecular orbital calculations for the complexes  $Mn(CO)_5X$  (X = Cl, Br, I), however, have shown (Fenske & DeKock, 1970) that the M–X bond is entirely  $\sigma$  in nature, and that the halogen successfully competes with the carbonyl for  $\sigma$  electron density. Since CO and NO<sup>+</sup> are isoelectronic and Cl<sup>-</sup> is a better  $\sigma$  bondor than NO<sup>+</sup>, arguments of this type would predict that the Ru–Cl bond *trans* to the NO<sup>+</sup> should be strengthened rather than weakened. The structure of the ammonium salt (Veal & Hodgson, 1972),  $(NH_4)_2Ru(NO)Cl_5$ , is con-

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