

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of $O^2,2'$ -Cyclouridine. Influence of $O(2)$ - $C(2')$ Cyclization on the Sugar Conformation of Pyrimidine Nucleosides

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The molecular and crystal structure of $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine, a useful intermediate in the inversion or replacement of the $O(2')$ hydroxyl group of uridine, has been investigated by X-ray analysis. The structure of the crystals, space group $P2_12_12_1$, with cell dimensions $a=13.681$ (3), $b=7.441$ (2), $c=18.242$ (3) Å and two molecules in the asymmetric unit, was solved by direct methods and refined to a discrepancy index $R=4.5\%$ for 1762 independent reflexions. The cyclization between atoms $O(2)$ and $C(2')$ results in a considerable alteration of the geometry of the base compared with normal uridine derivatives. Strongly affected are the bond angles at $C(2)$, $N(1)$ and $C(1')$, which are directly involved in the formation of the additional five-membered ring. The unusual $C(4')$ -endo and $C(4')$ -endo- $C(3')$ -exo sugar conformations of the two crystallographically independent molecules reflect the rigidity imposed on the ring system by the $O(2)$ - $C(2')$ cyclization. The orientation of the $C(5')$ - $O(5')$ bond is *gauche-trans* in both molecules. Within the crystal, hydrogen-bonded dimers of $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine form stacks along the b axis with alternating interplanar spacings of 3.3 and 3.8 Å respectively.

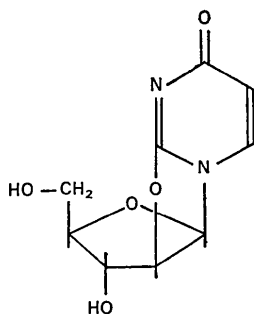
Introduction

Pyrimidine $O^2,2'$ -cyclonucleosides have successfully been used as intermediates for the specific inversion or replacement of the ribose $O(2')$ -hydroxyl group. Thus spongouridine (3- β -D-arabinofuranosyluracil) could be obtained by hydrolysis of $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine with dilute acid (Brown, Todd & Varadarajan, 1956) and a similar ring opening by treatment with anhydrous hydrogen halide gave the various 2'-halogeno-2'-deoxyuridines (Codington, Doerr, Praag, Bendich & Fox, 1961). From the reactivity of these cyclonucleosides one would expect the molecules to be strained to some extent. In order to establish the influence of the $O(2)$ - $C(2')$ -cyclization on bond angles and distances and on the sugar conformation in $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine,

form of stout colourless prisms in the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$ with two molecules per asymmetric unit. The crystallographic data presented in Table 1 were obtained from Weissenberg and precession photographs and measurements by means of an automatic Stoe four-circle diffractometer using graphite-monochromatized $Cu K\alpha$ radiation. The intensities of 1831 reflexions up to $\theta=65^\circ$ were measured using the θ - 2θ scan technique and corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, but not for absorption because of the small linear absorption coefficient (Table 1). From these data normalized structure factors E (Karle & Hauptman, 1956) were calculated.

Table 1. Crystallographic data

Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
a	13.681 (3) Å
b	7.441 (2)
c	18.242 (3)
Molecules per cell	$Z=8$ (two molecules per asymmetric unit)
Cu $K\alpha$ radiation	$\lambda=1.54182$ Å
Density observed	$\rho_{obs}=1.623$ g cm $^{-3}$ (floatation in a toluene/ CH $_3$ I mixture).
Density calculated	$\rho_{calc}=1.618$ g cm $^{-3}$
Chemical formula	$C_9H_{10}N_2O_5$
M. W.	226.19
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu=11.7$ cm $^{-1}$



we have investigated its molecular structure by X-ray structural analysis.

Materials and methods

We are grateful to Dr W. Guschlbauer for a sample of $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine. The material crystallized in the

The structure was solved by direct methods using the program *MULTAN* (Main, Germain & Woolfson, 1970) which combines the cyclic application of the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956) with multi-solution techniques (Germain & Woolfson, 1968). The starting set was automatically chosen by the program and consisted of 9 reflexions with large E values, including three origin reflexions and one enantiomorph defining reflexion. For all the 16 possible

phase angle combinations within this starting set we obtained phase angles for the 231 E 's > 1.45 . From a Fourier synthesis (E map), calculated with the phase information of the most consistent solution, we found the positions of all the nonhydrogen atoms of the two cyclouridine molecules.

The initial R index ($R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$) of 23% for the 1762 significant reflexions dropped to 10% after three cycles of isotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962). We applied a weighting scheme based on counting statistics

with 2% allowance for machine error (Stout & Jensen, 1968) and data with $F_o < 3/\sqrt{w_{F_o}}$ were treated as unobserved and not included in the refinement process. All hydrogen atoms could be located in a subsequent difference Fourier synthesis and were assigned the isotropic temperature factors of the 'heavy' atoms to which they were covalently bound. After four cycles of anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement of the positional and thermal parameters of the heavy atoms and three cycles of refinement of the hydrogen positions the average parameter shifts were less than

Table 2. Atomic coordinates in fractions of the crystallographic axes and thermal parameters

Thermal parameters are in the form $T = \exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl) \times 10^4]$. Isotropic temperature factors are given for the hydrogen atoms. Estimated standard deviations for the last decimal place are given in parentheses. Coordinates for nonhydrogen atoms are $\times 10^4$ and for hydrogen atoms, $\times 10^3$.

(1) Molecule A

	x	y	z	β_{11} or B	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	
N(1)	863 (2)	2669 (5)	3494 (2)	28 (2)	138 (7)	17 (1)	3 (3)	1 (1)	-2 (2)	
C(2)	1032 (2)	2663 (5)	4215 (2)	24 (2)	112 (7)	19 (1)	9 (3)	0 (1)	5 (2)	
O(2)	221 (2)	2285 (4)	4599 (1)	25 (1)	165 (6)	18 (1)	-0 (2)	0 (1)	6 (2)	
N(3)	1851 (2)	3003 (5)	4545 (2)	27 (2)	148 (7)	22 (1)	3 (3)	-5 (1)	8 (2)	
C(4)	2640 (3)	3406 (6)	4088 (2)	24 (2)	142 (8)	31 (8)	8 (3)	-2 (1)	13 (3)	
O(4)	3441 (2)	3740 (5)	4376 (2)	30 (1)	258 (8)	35 (1)	-15 (3)	-6 (1)	17 (3)	
C(5)	2497 (3)	3413 (7)	3304 (2)	32 (2)	195 (9)	25 (1)	1 (4)	5 (1)	5 (3)	
C(6)	1612 (3)	3052 (6)	3021 (2)	32 (2)	162 (9)	20 (1)	10 (4)	4 (1)	0 (3)	
C(1')	-176 (3)	2373 (6)	3320 (2)	27 (2)	139 (8)	20 (1)	4 (3)	-2 (1)	-10 (3)	
C(2')	-587 (3)	1993 (5)	4089 (2)	24 (2)	122 (7)	22 (1)	-2 (3)	-2 (1)	0 (2)	
C(3')	-1375 (2)	3437 (5)	4203 (2)	23 (2)	111 (7)	19 (1)	-10 (3)	-2 (1)	-5 (2)	
O(3')	-2321 (2)	2696 (4)	4044 (1)	20 (1)	146 (5)	23 (1)	-13 (2)	1 (1)	-4 (2)	
C(4')	-1110 (2)	4884 (5)	3644 (2)	24 (2)	126 (7)	17 (1)	3 (3)	1 (1)	-2 (2)	
C(5')	-491 (3)	6355 (5)	3975 (2)	39 (2)	125 (7)	21 (1)	-14 (4)	-2 (1)	5 (2)	
O(5')	-187 (2)	7589 (4)	3431 (2)	47 (2)	179 (7)	26 (1)	-25 (3)	-4 (1)	24 (2)	
O(1')	-620 (2)	3933 (4)	3052 (1)	31 (1)	156 (5)	15 (1)	15 (2)	-1 (1)	-1 (2)	
H(5)	305 (3)	356 (7)	302 (2)	3.2689						
H(6)	146 (3)	288 (6)	250 (2)	2.7867						
H(1')	-25 (3)	142 (7)	296 (2)	2.5616						
H(2')	-89 (3)	67 (6)	415 (2)	2.5741						
H(3')	-134 (3)	385 (6)	472 (2)	2.2407						
						x	y	z	B	
						H(O3')	-261 (3)	249 (6)	440 (2)	2.4553
						H(4')	-172 (3)	535 (6)	344 (2)	2.2829
						H(5')	6 (3)	587 (6)	424 (2)	2.5754
						H(5')	-83 (3)	685 (6)	433 (2)	2.5754
						H(O5')	27 (3)	651 (7)	346 (2)	3.5319

(2) Molecule B

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	
N(1)	840 (2)	1088 (4)	-1801 (1)	29 (1)	131 (6)	18 (1)	1 (2)	1 (1)	-1 (2)	
C(2)	1026 (2)	813 (5)	-1088 (2)	32 (2)	95 (6)	20 (1)	6 (3)	2 (1)	4 (2)	
O(2)	211 (2)	331 (4)	-724 (1)	26 (1)	150 (5)	21 (1)	-2 (2)	-1 (1)	17 (2)	
N(3)	1857 (2)	927 (4)	-757 (2)	31 (1)	159 (6)	21 (1)	-3 (3)	-2 (1)	14 (2)	
C(4)	2651 (3)	1426 (6)	-1188 (2)	32 (2)	155 (7)	26 (1)	-5 (3)	1 (1)	2 (3)	
O(4)	3469 (2)	1502 (5)	-909 (2)	30 (1)	309 (8)	34 (1)	-19 (3)	-4 (1)	17 (3)	
C(5)	2486 (3)	1786 (6)	-1961 (2)	35 (2)	162 (8)	24 (1)	-4 (3)	8 (1)	6 (3)	
C(6)	1597 (3)	1622 (5)	-2248 (2)	40 (2)	137 (7)	18 (1)	3 (3)	4 (1)	4 (2)	
C(1')	-204 (2)	969 (5)	-1966 (2)	28 (2)	104 (6)	21 (1)	7 (3)	-3 (1)	-3 (2)	
C(2')	-593 (2)	184 (5)	-1248 (2)	32 (2)	92 (6)	22 (1)	-2 (3)	-4 (1)	2 (2)	
C(3')	-1441 (2)	1409 (5)	-1050 (2)	23 (2)	120 (7)	24 (1)	-6 (3)	-1 (1)	7 (2)	
O(3')	-2287 (2)	826 (4)	-1431 (2)	30 (1)	156 (6)	40 (1)	-21 (2)	-9 (1)	14 (2)	
C(4')	-1142 (2)	3191 (5)	-1391 (2)	26 (2)	108 (6)	21 (1)	-2 (3)	1 (1)	4 (2)	
C(5')	-544 (3)	4369 (5)	-892 (2)	44 (2)	100 (6)	22 (1)	-7 (3)	2 (1)	0 (2)	
O(5')	-210 (2)	5904 (3)	-1279 (1)	46 (1)	101 (5)	28 (1)	-21 (2)	-5 (1)	6 (2)	
O(1')	-626 (2)	2696 (3)	-2055 (1)	36 (1)	100 (4)	17 (1)	3 (2)	0 (1)	1 (1)	
H(5)	303 (3)	214 (7)	-223 (2)	3.1029						
H(6)	144 (3)	160 (6)	-279 (2)	2.7625						
H(1')	-33 (3)	31 (6)	-248 (2)	2.2732						
H(2')	-81 (3)	-96 (6)	-130 (2)	2.5557						
H(3')	-154 (3)	145 (6)	-53 (2)	2.4911						
						x	y	z	B	
						H(O3')	-246 (3)	-35 (7)	-128 (3)	3.5007
						H(4')	-173 (3)	386 (6)	-155 (2)	2.4168
						H(5')	-106 (3)	456 (6)	-50 (2)	2.6741
						H(5')	4 (3)	366 (6)	-69 (2)	2.6741
						H(O5')	32 (3)	606 (6)	-109 (2)	3.1834

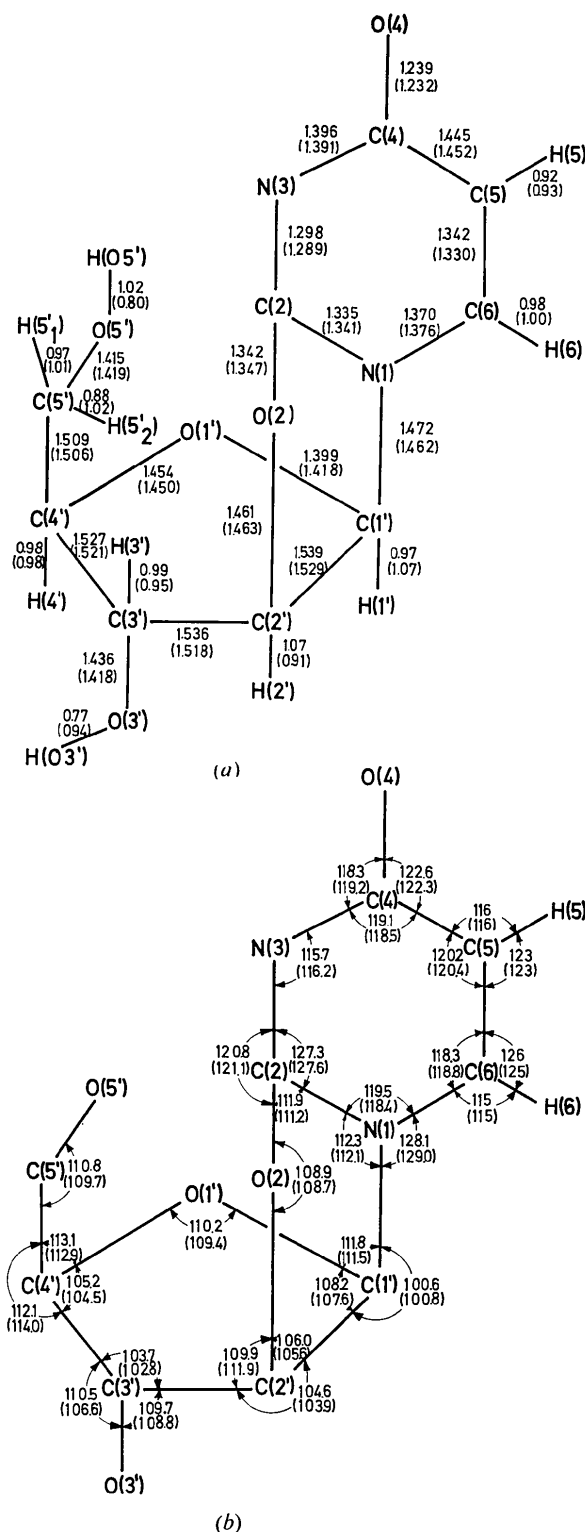


Fig. 1. Bond angles (a) and distances (b) in $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine. Data for molecule *B* are given in parentheses. The average estimated standard deviations (e.s.d.) are 0.005 \AA and 0.3° for bonds and angles not involving hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen-containing bond angles within the sugar residues, not shown in the figure, are in the normal range, around 110° .

$\frac{1}{3}$ the estimated standard deviations. The final *R* index for the 1762 significant reflexions is 4.5%, and for all the 1831 data, 5.5%.

Results and discussion

In Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 are listed the final atomic parameters, the deviations of some atoms from the least-

Table 3. Deviations (\AA) from least-squares planes through several parts of molecules *A* and *B*

The plane-defining atoms are marked by *.

(a) Base

	Ia	Ib	IIa	IIb
N(1)	0.002*	0.013*	-0.028*	0.054*
C(2)	-0.004*	0.009*	0.009*	-0.008*
O(2)	0.014	0.011	0.015*	-0.043*
N(3)	0.001*	-0.001*	0.062	-0.006
C(4)	0.003*	0.007*	0.071	0.040
O(4)	0.006	0.059	0.120	0.087
C(5)	0.004*	-0.003*	0.020	0.073
C(6)	0.001*	-0.007*	-0.024	0.073
C(1')	0.112	-0.109	0.033*	-0.073*
C(2')	0.028	0.084	-0.029*	0.069*

(b) Sugar

	IIIa	IIIb	IVa	IVb	Va	Vb
C(1')	-0.024*	0.077*	0.075*	-0.046*	0.000*	0.000*
C(2')	0.023*	-0.073*	-0.043*	0.027*	0.000*	0.000*
C(3')	-0.014*	0.046*	-0.389	0.505	-0.109	0.339
O(3')	-1.355	1.420	-1.805	1.919	-1.474	1.748
C(4')	0.423	-0.476	0.046*	-0.029*	0.338	-0.208
C(5')	1.903	-1.963	1.439	-1.415	1.804	-1.644
O(5')	2.298	-2.380	1.857	-1.885	2.214	-2.110
O(1')	0.016*	-0.051*	-0.078*	0.048*	0.000*	0.000*

Coefficients of plane equations in the form $lX + mY + nZ + p = 0$ where *X*, *Y* and *Z* are along *a*, *b*, and *c* respectively

	l	m	n	p
Ia	-0.2368	0.9707	0.0403	-1.902
Ib	0.1878	-0.9605	-0.2052	-0.099
IIa	-0.2095	0.9754	0.0683	-2.153
IIb	0.1974	-0.9515	-0.2361	-0.178
IIIa	0.6938	0.5788	0.4286	-3.475
IIIb	-0.6561	-0.4692	-0.5911	-1.887
IVa	0.8293	0.4447	0.3384	-2.560
IVb	-0.8265	-0.3534	-0.4382	-1.593
Va	0.7292	0.5523	0.4041	-3.247
Vb	-0.7674	-0.4078	-0.4948	-1.694

Table 4. Dihedral angles defining the conformation of the sugar residues in $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine

	Molecule <i>A</i>	Molecule <i>B</i>
C(6)-N(1)-C(1')-C(2')	179.3	176.6°
C(1')-C(2')-C(3')-C(4')	-19.7	-28.7
C(2')-C(3')-C(4')-O(1')	+28.3	+34.4
C(3')-C(4')-O(1')-C(1')	-27.2	-27.3
C(4')-O(1')-C(1')-C(2')	+14.4	+8.7
O(1')-C(1')-C(2')-C(3')	+4.2	+13.3
O(5')-C(5')-C(4')-O(1')	+56.1	+54.6
O(5')-C(5')-C(4')-C(3')	+174.9	+173.7
O(2)-C(2')-C(3')-O(3')	-148.3	-162.5
C(1')-C(2')-C(3')-O(3')	+98.3	+84.1
O(3')-C(3')-C(4')-C(5')	+147.6	+156.3
O(3')-C(3')-C(4')-O(1')	-89.1	+80.0

Table 5 (cont.)

H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	H	K	L	F0B5	FCAL	
10	0	0	11	24	4	1	10	810	816	9	2	17	90	99	2	4	12	142	166	1	7	14	236	241	9	3	15	53	53	7	3	17	69	47	
11	7	0	24	781	3	1	10	157	148	0	2	12	92	92	3	4	12	135	135	4	8	18	157	163	4	3	15	57	11	4	17	60	60		
12	0	0	51	50	4	1	10	A3	61	10	2	11	90	104	4	0	12	147	166	4	0	14	12	10	10	3	15	51	50	5	1	17	53	33	
13	0	0	106	101	0	1	10	91	97	11	2	11	62	54	4	4	12	131	110	6	4	14	79	80	4	4	15	75	76	4	3	17	57	40	
14	0	0	140	58	10	1	10	212	240	12	2	11	84	84	6	4	12	142	148	7	0	14	84	84	1	4	15	74	64	5	1	17	61	30	
15	0	1	553	452	11	1	10	161	160	17	2	11	87	54	7	4	12	218	212	4	0	14	0	13	2	4	15	146	146	8	1	17	62	48	
16	0	0	160	170	12	1	10	97	97	0	1	11	70	70	4	4	12	111	110	0	0	14	0	15	0	4	15	60	60	1	1	17	57	30	
17	0	0	94	90	1	1	10	41	21	1	1	11	146	161	0	1	12	172	167	10	1	14	72	72	0	4	15	60	60	1	1	17	63	30	
18	1	0	144	146	18	1	10	PH	87	7	1	11	144	145	10	4	12	119	92	45	11	1	14	PH	PH	4	4	15	52	57	7	3	17	61	0
19	1	0	209	196	0	2	10	41	21	1	1	11	71	71	10	4	12	111	110	0	0	14	0	15	0	4	15	60	60	1	1	17	63	30	
20	1	0	274	215	3	2	10	114	114	4	1	11	44	44	0	4	12	10	10	5	12	14	PH	PH	4	4	15	52	57	7	3	17	61	0	
21	0	0	167	180	2	2	10	412	411	4	1	11	122	151	4	1	12	140	140	5	1	14	PH	PH	4	4	15	50	50	4	3	17	72	71	
22	1	0	89	91	2	2	10	170	95	4	1	11	21	29	2	4	12	111	122	3	2	14	0	15	0	4	15	110	108	4	4	17	64	59	
23	0	0	172	170	4	2	10	1P	1P	2	7	1	11	10	10	2	5	12	71	74	3	1	14	PH	PH	4	5	15	84	86	4	5	17	75	31
24	0	0	190	86	4	2	10	184	141	6	1	11	122	124	4	1	12	122	124	24	4	1	14	122	122	4	5	15	84	86	4	5	17	75	31
25	0	0	211	215	4	2	10	242	251	0	1	11	124	124	0	5	12	124	124	131	4	1	14	124	124	4	5	15	140	140	4	5	17	24	20
26	1	0	40	40	7	2	10	247	247	10	7	11	84	93	6	5	12	143	132	6	1	14	140	154	6	1	14	140	150	5	1	17	64	57	
27	1	0	61	67	7	2	10	40	34	11	3	11	115	114	7	5	12	140	147	7	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	30	34	0	14	122	124	0	
28	1	0	22	19	0	2	10	1P	188	12	1	11	12	12	12	8	5	12	147	147	6	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	168	168	1	5	17	64	57
29	1	0	21	29	10	2	10	218	221	2	4	11	82	86	0	5	12	10	10	0	0	1	14	139	139	6	5	15	92	24	7	1	17	70	77
30	0	0	473	499	11	2	10	144	140	24	4	11	248	248	11	4	12	144	144	19	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
31	2	0	74	49	12	2	10	1C	84	4	4	11	206	114	1	6	12	144	144	71	1	1	14	PH	PH	4	6	15	41	46	4	0	17	23	35
32	2	0	200	190	1	2	10	1C	146	1	4	11	80	84	2	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
33	4	2	244	265	1	1	10	102	113	4	4	11	133	134	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
34	4	2	180	184	4	1	10	210	222	7	4	11	122	124	6	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
35	2	0	117	130	4	1	10	77	68	4	4	11	174	174	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
36	2	0	113	114	13	1	10	10	202	6	1	11	123	127	2	2	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
37	0	0	9	4	10	1	10	155	155	10	4	11	11	11	11	7	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
38	0	0	78	77	7	1	10	20	20	11	4	11	71	74	7	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
39	0	0	281	35	1	1	10	247	248	11	4	11	115	114	7	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
40	2	0	32	42	0	3	10	1C	41	7	1	11	173	177	1	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
41	2	0	102	109	10	3	10	85	78	2	1	11	16	16	1	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
42	1	0	148	145	6	3	10	24	255	4	5	11	70	81	1	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
43	0	0	107	105	12	1	10	15	14	4	5	11	51	40	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
44	1	0	44	48	4	1	10	10	10	1	1	11	119	114	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
45	0	0	814	421	0	8	10	1C	157	157	4	6	11	41	41	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60
46	1	0	0	43	1	6	10	1P	77	7	1	11	95	97	7	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
47	1	0	103	94	7	4	10	114	124	4	4	11	248	248	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
48	0	0	149	145	4	4	10	124	122	0	5	11	179	177	0	10	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
49	0	0	68	61	4	4	10	15	150	150	4	4	11	174	174	4	4	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60
50	0	0	230	229	4	4	10	44	70	0	4	11	24	24	11	6	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
51	0	0	127	174	4	5	10	130	130	1	4	11	144	144	12	1	12	144	144	12	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
52	0	0	211	19	11	1	10	1C	113	1	1	11	145	156	1	1	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
53	1	0	161	174	0	4	10	44	70	4	5	11	67	66	2	1	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
54	1	0	20	24	1	4	10	114	124	4	4	11	74	74	2	0	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
55	1	0	96	91	11	4	10	44	71	4	6	11	74	32	4	4	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
56	0	0	251	204	11	4	10	44	71	4	6	11	12	12	6	1	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
57	0	0	247	233	0	5	10	47	43	4	6	11	12	12	1	1	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4	1	17	61	60	
58	0	0	249	237	1	5	10	42	42	0	7	11	94	90	7	1	11	271	210	10	1	14	140	154	6	5	15	140	140	4</					

cyclophosphates (Saenger & Eckstein, 1970; Coulter & Greaves, 1970); the $O(1')$ -*endo* conformation found in one of the two molecules of sodium cytidine-2',3'-cyclophosphate (Coulter & Greaves, 1970) corresponds to the $C(4')$ -*endo* conformation of molecule *A* of $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine.

The orientation of the $C(5')$ - $O(5')$ bond with respect to bonds $C(4')$ - $O(1')$ and $C(4')$ - $C(3')$ is *gauche-trans* in molecules *A* and *B*; the corresponding dihedral angles are near 60° and 180° respectively (Table 4). The most common conformation around the $C(4')$ - $C(5')$ bond in nucleosides is *gauche-gauche* (Sundaralingam, 1965; Shefter & Trueblood, 1965). It cannot be decided from this analysis if the *gauche-trans* conformation found in $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine is due to hydrogen bonding requirements or if it is due to unfavourable short contacts between $O(5')$ and the heterocyclic ring system in case of a *gauche-gauche* conformation.

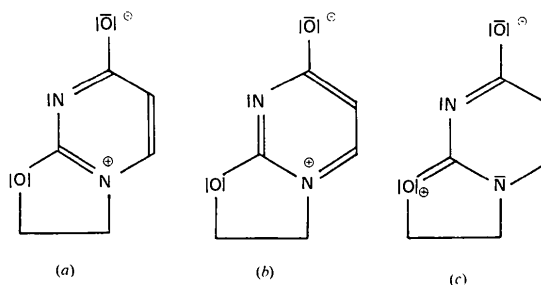
(b) Bond angles and distances

Comparable bond distances and angles within molecules *A* and *B*, with only a few exceptions, show no significant differences (Fig. 1). The maximum difference found for the $O(3')$ - $C(3')$ - $C(4')$ bond angle (3.9°) could be attributed to the different sugar puckering.

The cyclization between atoms $O(2)$ and $C(2')$ results in a considerable alteration of the geometry of the base compared to normal uracil or uridine derivatives. The most prominent difference within the uracil

moiety is the formation of the double bond in $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine between atoms $C(2)$ and $N(3)$ of length* 1.293 \AA and the relatively short $C(2)$ - $N(1)$ distance, 1.338 \AA , while in normal uracil derivatives these bonds were found to be $1.381 (22) \text{ \AA}$ and $1.374 (19) \text{ \AA}$ respectively (Voet & Rich, 1970).

The remaining bonds within the uracil moiety however are not changed significantly. This is somewhat unexpected because from the possible resonance forms of $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine one would expect the bonds $N(1)$ - $C(2)$ and $N(3)$ - $C(4)$ to have about equal amounts of double-bond character and the $C(4)$ - $O(4)$ bond to show partial single-bond character. Although the resonance forms (*a*) and (*b*) result in an aromatic system, their contributions are apparently small.



* Throughout the following discussion averaged data for both $O^2,2'$ -cyclouridine molecules are used.

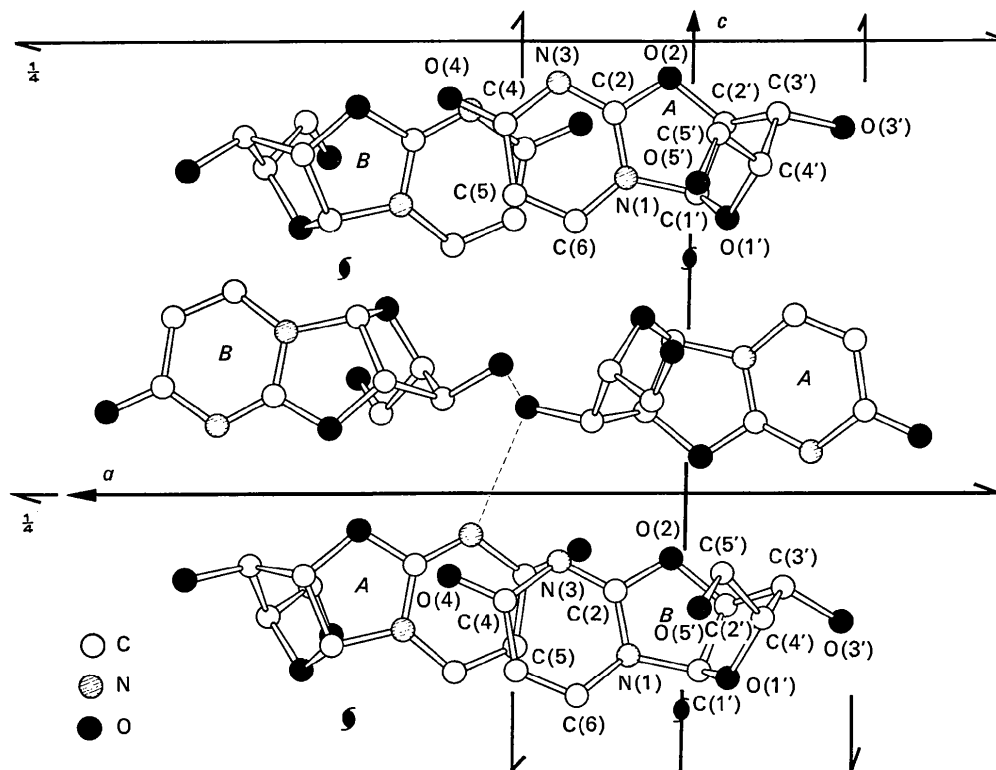


Fig. 2. Projection of the crystal structure along the *b* axis.

The C(2)–O(2) bond (1.344 Å) is significantly shorter than a C–O single bond [1.426 (5) Å; Sutton, 1965] and resembles the average C–O bond length in aromatic phenols or ethers [1.36 (1) Å; Sutton, 1965], whereas the O(2)–C(2') bond (1.462 Å) is even longer than the average C–O single bond. Kartha, Ahmed & Barnes (1962) reported similar aromatic and aliphatic C–O bond distances of 1.37 (2) Å and 1.47 (2) Å for the five-membered cyclic ether within codeine hydrobromide dihydrate.

As one would expect, the bond angles at N(1), C(2) and C(1') are significantly different from those observed in uridine. The angles N(1)–C(2)–N(3), C(6)–N(1)–C(1') and N(3)–C(4)–C(5) are increased by 12.0, 7.6 and 4.7° respectively, whereas the angles N(1)–C(2)–O(2), C(1')–N(1)–C(2), N(1)–C(1')–C(2') are decreased by 11.4, 5.0 and 12.9° respectively, compared with the average values for uridine derivatives (Voet & Rich, 1970). The decrease of the latter bond angles enables bond formation between atoms O(2) and C(2'). The decrease of the C(2)–N(3)–C(4) bond angle of 10.5° is consistent with the observation, that the endocyclic angle at a nitrogen atom within a planar six-membered ring is about 10° smaller if there is no exocyclic bond attached to it (Singh, 1965; Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965).

The bond distances within the sugar moieties are in general not affected by the formation of the additional 5-membered ring and agree well with data found for other ribose (Saenger & Eckstein, 1970) or arabinose (Saenger, 1972) residues. Much more affected are the bond angles, especially at C(1') (discussed above) and C(2') but also at C(3') and C(4'). While the differences

between the angles at C(1') and C(2') in *O*²,2'-cyclo-uridine and in normal ribose and arabinose residues should be considered to be a direct consequence of cyclization, differences between the corresponding exocyclic angles at C(3') and C(4') could be attributed to the unusual sugar puckering in *O*²,2'-cyclo-uridine.

(c) Packing arrangement

The packing of the *O*²,2'-cyclo-uridine molecules within the crystal is depicted in Figs. 2 and 3 which represent projections of the crystal structure along the *b* and *c* axes respectively. The base planes of molecules *A* and *B* form an angle of about 30° and are situated roughly parallel to the *a*, *c* plane. The bases are stacked along *b* at alternating distances of about 3.3 and 3.8 Å (Fig. 3). The C(4)–O(4) bond of one molecule overlaps with the ring system of the neighbouring molecules (Fig. 2). This type of base stacking involving overlap of polar groups with an aromatic ring system is quite common in nucleoside and nucleotide structures (Bugg, Thomas, Sundaralingam & Rao, 1971). The molecules form stacked dimers which are linked by two hydrogen bonds between atoms O(4) *A* and O(5') *B* (2.712 Å) and atoms O(4) *B* and O(5') *A* (2.727 Å), Fig. 3. Two further hydrogen bonds between atoms O(3') *A* and O(3') *B* and atoms N(3) *A* and O(3') *A* of 2.812 Å and 2.860 Å respectively link molecules in different stacks (Fig. 2).

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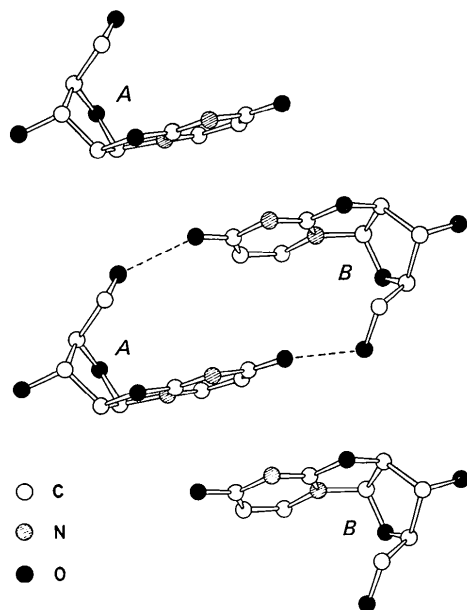


Fig. 3. Stacking of molecules along *b*; projection approximately along the *c* axis.

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The Crystal Structure of $CsMnCl_3$ and a Summary of the Structures of RMX_3 Compounds*

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Cesium trichloromanganate, $CsMnCl_3$, has been found by single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies to possess rhombohedral symmetry and to crystallize in the space group $R\bar{3}m$. At 23°C, the hexagonal unit-cell lattice constants are $a = 7.290$ (5) and $c = 27.317$ (4) Å with $V = 1257.2$ Å³, M.W.(calc) 293.63, $Z = 9$, $D_M = 3.35$ (4), $D_X = 3.49$ g cm⁻³. Full-matrix least-squares refinement of 481 observed three-dimensional diffractometer data (Mo $K\alpha$) led to a final weighted residual of 0.094 on F . The compound consists of facial-bridged $[MnCl_6]^{4-}$ octahedral trimers with each trimer linked to other trimers by sharing corners in such a way that the trimers spiral around the trigonal axis. The crystallographic site symmetries of the manganese atoms are D_{3d} for the central manganese atoms of a trimer and C_{3v} for the two terminal manganese atoms of a trimer. There are three crystallographically unique manganese-chlorine distances, 2.514 (3), 2.545 (9), and 2.557 (14) Å. The latter two facial-bridged distances compare favorably with the Mn–Cl distance 2.560 Å in $(CH_3)_4NMnCl_3$. The synthesis, lattice parameters, and space groups of the previously unreported compounds $CsVI_3$, $CsCrI_3$, $CsNiI_3$ and $CsMgI_3$ are described. Using the available structural data, the crystallographic properties of RMX_3 (R = univalent cation, M = divalent transition metal cation, X = halogen anion) compounds can be correlated with the properties of the individual ions, R, M, and X. The relation of these properties to the structural types of RMX_3 is briefly discussed.

Introduction

Compounds with the general formula $CsMX_3$ form a class of structurally related compounds whose crystal geometry can be described as a stacking of ordered, close-packed CsX_3 layers, with the M cations filling octahedral sites between these layers. There are two possible types of stacking of CsX_3 layers, cubic and hexagonal, both of which are observed (Longo & Kafales, 1969). It is also possible to have various combinations of cubic and hexagonal packing within the same crystal lattice. Complete or partial structural data published for $CsMgCl_3$ (McPherson, Kistenmacher & Stucky, 1970), $CsVCl_3$ (Seifert & Ehrlich, 1959), $CsCrCl_3$ (McPherson & Stucky, 1972), $CsFeCl_3$ (Seifert & Klatyk, 1966), $CsCoCl_3$ (Soling, 1968), $CsNiCl_3$ (Tishchenko, 1955), and $CsCuCl_3$ (Schlueter, Jacobson & Rundle, 1966) show that all the complexes have the

same hexagonal close-packed structure except those of Cr(II) and Cu(II). The latter two compounds are subject to the Jahn–Teller effect and the Cu(II) complex in particular shows differences of 0.2 to 0.4 Å in metal–halogen bond distances.

In this paper, we report the results of a complete single-crystal structural investigation of $CsMnCl_3$. Initial preliminary results obtained from powder X-ray studies by Kestigian, Croft & Leipzig (1967) demonstrated that $CsMnCl_3$ has hexagonal symmetry with $a = b = 7.288$, $c = 27.44$ Å, and $Z = 9$. This is an unusual number of molecules per unit cell for a $CsMX_3$ system and a detailed study of the structure of this compound seemed important in order to understand the structural and magnetic properties of RMX_3 complexes. It is also the purpose of this paper to show that through the correlation of the available data for known RMX_3 structures, it is possible to make some generalizations concerning the factors which determine the type of structure that is obtained. Interesting magnetic and spectroscopic properties of these one-dimensional

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