

hydrogen bonding interaction. Table 5 shows that the phenylalanyl ring has large thermal parameters while the tyrosine ring does not. The tyrosine is not fixed by hydrogen bonding, so the reason for the difference must be the packing of the groups around the rings. The motion of the phenylalanine ring is relatively unrestricted in the direction of the thermal ellipsoids. On the other hand, the tyrosine ring is held in place by its own symmetry-related partner, the phenylalanine ring and the carboxyl group.

In most of the molecules containing peptide-type linkages that have been studied in the solid state by X-ray crystallography, the atoms surrounding the peptide bonds have been found to be coplanar. The nonplanar peptides which have been found to this date have been in small cyclic compounds or in peptides containing proline (Winkler & Dunitz, 1971; Ramachandran, 1968). Although the peptide group in this molecule is in a *trans* configuration, the dihedral angle about the peptide bond is  $17.7^\circ$  [ $\omega = 162.3(4)^\circ$ ]. Table 7 shows the results of fitting a least-squares plane to the atoms comprising the peptide group. In this molecule, the twist in the peptide plane must be caused by the crystal-packing forces. The molecule is not forced into its configuration by internal bonding as in cyclic compounds. It seems likely that if such forces can produce a nonplanar peptide in a small polypeptide, the various interactions in a protein structure could also produce nonplanar peptides.

Table 7. Deviations from the least-squares plane through C(3), C(4), O(2), N(2), C(5)

C(3)	0.090 Å
C(4)	-0.062
O(2)	-0.007
N(2)	-0.129
C(5)	0.108

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *cis*-1,3-Diethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2,4-dithiocyclodiphosphazane

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Crystals of the title compound,  $[\text{NEtP(S)Ph}]_2$ , are monoclinic,  $a = 7.17$ ,  $b = 16.27$ ,  $c = 16.59$  Å,  $\beta = 96.0^\circ$ , space group  $C2/c$ ,  $Z = 4$ . The atomic positions have been determined by least-squares refinement from X-ray diffractometer intensities, the final  $R$  being 0.075 for 1574 reflexions. The molecules possess exact symmetry  $C_2$ . The phosphazane ring is non-planar with the bond angles N-P-N  $84.5^\circ$  and P-N-P  $95.0^\circ$ , the departure from planarity being attributed to steric overcrowding in the molecule. The bond lengths: P-N 1.695, P-S 1.922, P-C 1.797, and N-C 1.46 Å, are not significantly different from the corresponding lengths in the *trans* isomer.

### Introduction

The possibility of *cis-trans* isomerism in the cyclodiphosphazanes (I) was first suggested by Trippett

As in all crystallographic studies that are undertaken to study the chemistry of the molecules, questions must be raised concerning the structures of the molecules when not in the crystal. Because of the crystal-packing forces, it is possible that the structure of the molecule in the crystal is not the same as that in biological systems or in solution. This could obviate any chances of explaining the kinetics of the pepsin catalyzed hydrolysis on the basis of the solid-state results. Nevertheless, the structure found is useful for comparative purposes and as a point of departure for other methods. Other techniques such as n.m.r. spectroscopy or energy minimization programs would be useful in determining the structure of the molecule in solution.

We wish to thank the members of the local X-ray crystallographic community for many helpful discussions.

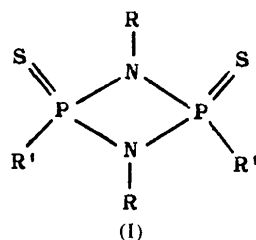
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(1962) but until recently pairs of isomers had not been separated. Flint, Ibrahim, Shaw, Smith & Thakur (1971) were able to isolate two isomers of 1,3-diethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2,4-dithiocyclodiphosphazane (I: R = Et.

R' = Ph) and to assign *cis* and *trans* configurations to them on the basis of spectral data. We have studied the crystal structures of both these isomers. The structure of the *trans* isomer (melting point 144°C) was described in an earlier paper (Bullen, Rutherford & Tucker, 1973) and we now present the results on the *cis* isomer (m.p. 137°C) for comparison. A crystallographic analysis of 1,3-dimethyl-2,4-dichloro-2,4-dithiocyclophosphazane (I: R = Me, R' = Cl) failed to establish whether its configuration was *cis* or *trans*, because the chlorine and sulphur atoms could not be distinguished (Weiss & Hartmann, 1966). With this possible exception, no information has been available on the detailed molecular geometry of *cis*-cyclophosphazanes.



### Experimental

Crystals of *cis*-[NETP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> are monoclinic six-sided plates on {001} bounded by the forms {110} and {010}. Their unit-cell dimensions were measured from precession photographs and are given in Table 1 with other data.

Table 1. *Crystal data*

<i>cis</i> -[NETP(S)Ph] <sub>2</sub> , m.p. 137°C*	$V = 1925 \text{ \AA}^3$
Monoclinic	$Z = 4$
$a = 7.17 (\pm 0.02) \text{ \AA}$	$D_m = 1.26 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$b = 16.27 (\pm 0.03)$	(by flotation)
$c = 16.59 (\pm 0.03)$	$D_c = 1.26 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$\beta = 96.0 (\pm 0.02)^\circ$	$F(000) = 768$
Space group $C2/c$ (No. 15)	$\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$
	$\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 4.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Systematic absences:  $hkl$  when  $h+k$  is odd, and  $h0l$  when  $l$  is odd.

\* Our measurement. Flint *et al.* (1971) report 134°C.

X-ray intensities comprising the 11 layers of reflexions 0–10,  $k$ ,  $l$  were measured at 22–25°C on a Philips PAILRED diffractometer with monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation. 1589 reflexions with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  were obtained by measuring all reflexions with  $\sin \theta/\lambda$  less than  $0.7 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  and some in the range  $0.7\text{--}0.8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . The crystal used was approximately  $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$  in size. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects but not for absorption.

The least-squares refinement was carried out initially at the Atlas Computer Laboratory, Chilton, with the X-RAY 63 program package, and in the final stages on the University of Essex PDP-10 computer with a program written by G. M. Sheldrick. The atomic

scattering factors were calculated by the analytic function  $f = C + \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i \exp(-B_i \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2)$ , the parameters  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  being taken from Cromer & Waber (1965) for sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen, and carbon, and from Forsyth & Wells (1959) for hydrogen.

### Structure determination

The systematic absences indicate space group  $Cc$  or  $C2/c$ . The positions of the phosphorus and sulphur atoms were deduced from the Patterson function, in which the distribution of peaks corresponded to the centrosymmetric space group  $C2/c$ . This choice of space group was confirmed by the subsequent analysis and refinement.

The carbon and nitrogen atoms were located from Fourier syntheses phased on the heavier atoms. Five cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement with isotropic temperature factors reduced  $R$  to 0.16. Hydrogen atoms were then inserted, the positions of those in the phenyl and methylene groups being calculated from the molecular geometry with a C–H bond length of 1.05 Å. Those in the methyl group were located from a difference synthesis and their positions adjusted to make the C–H distances equal to 1.05 Å.

Least-squares refinement was continued with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms except hydrogen. In the later cycles the weighting scheme  $w = (9.5 - 0.4|F_o| + 0.0065|F_o|^2)^{-1}$  was used to make the average  $w\Delta^2$  (where  $\Delta = |F_o| - |F_c|$ ) similar in size over

Table 2. *Fractional atomic coordinates with estimated standard deviations*

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
S	0.17825 (23)	0.31134 (9)	0.13677 (9)
P	0.09576 (17)	0.21641 (8)	0.19159 (7)
N	0.1333 (5)	0.2094 (3)	0.2935 (2)
C(1)	0.1704 (7)	0.1215 (3)	0.1508 (3)
C(2)	0.1854 (8)	0.1148 (3)	0.0674 (3)
C(3)	0.2411 (10)	0.0415 (4)	0.0360 (4)
C(4)	0.2915 (11)	−0.0242 (4)	0.0855 (4)
C(5)	0.2768 (13)	−0.0181 (4)	0.1677 (4)
C(6)	0.2163 (11)	0.0546 (4)	0.1995 (3)
C(7)	0.2980 (9)	0.2334 (5)	0.3470 (3)
C(8)	0.3381 (11)	0.1790 (6)	0.4158 (5)

Table 3. *Components of thermal vibration tensors ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ,  $\times 10^3$ ) and their estimated standard deviations*

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
S	68.5 (10)	49.2 (8)	47.8 (8)	13.3 (6)	23.1 (7)	3.2 (7)
P	41.3 (6)	41.3 (7)	26.1 (5)	3.2 (5)	9.2 (4)	5.4 (6)
N	40 (2)	57 (3)	29 (2)	4 (2)	5 (1)	−1 (2)
C(1)	51 (3)	45 (3)	34 (2)	3 (2)	13 (2)	8 (2)
C(2)	67 (4)	56 (3)	37 (3)	2 (2)	21 (2)	9 (3)
C(3)	91 (5)	68 (4)	51 (3)	−10 (3)	22 (3)	6 (4)
C(4)	103 (6)	61 (4)	67 (4)	−12 (3)	20 (4)	21 (4)
C(5)	128 (7)	62 (4)	57 (4)	6 (3)	6 (4)	30 (4)
C(6)	111 (6)	55 (4)	43 (3)	2 (3)	15 (3)	18 (4)
C(7)	54 (3)	99 (5)	41 (3)	6 (3)	−6 (2)	−14 (3)
C(8)	73 (5)	149 (8)	69 (5)	30 (5)	−25 (4)	−4 (5)

Table 4. Fractional coordinates and mean-square amplitudes of thermal vibration assigned to hydrogen atoms (numbered according to the carbon atom to which they are attached)

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$\bar{u}^2$ ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )
H(2)	0.154	0.165	0.029	0.08
H(3)	0.246	0.036	-0.027	0.08
H(4)	0.340	-0.079	0.061	0.08
H(5)	0.312	-0.068	0.206	0.08
H(6)	0.206	0.059	0.262	0.08
H(7a)	0.414	0.237	0.314	0.08
H(7b)	0.279	0.294	0.368	0.08
H(8a)	0.448	0.196	0.457	0.10
H(8b)	0.359	0.120	0.395	0.10
H(8c)	0.217	0.172	0.446	0.10

ment. Neither the positions nor the temperature factors of hydrogen atoms were refined. The final  $R$  is 0.075 for 1574 reflexions and  $R' [= (\sum w\Delta^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2)^{1/2}]$  is 0.085. For the total set of 1589 reflexions  $R=0.078$ . In the last cycle all parameter changes were less than 0.12 $\sigma$ . An attempt to refine the structure in the space group  $Cc$  gave no improvement.

The final atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations are listed in Tables 2-4. The molecular shape and the numbering of the atoms are shown in Fig. 1. Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 5. Bond lengths and bond angles are listed in Table 6. The orientation and magnitudes of the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids are given in Table 7. The anisotropic thermal parameters were analysed in terms of a rigid-body motion for the central part of the mol-

the whole range of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta/\lambda$ . 15 weak reflexions for which  $4|F_c| < |F_o|$  were excluded from the refine-

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors ( $\times 10$ )

$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$				
0, 22, L	9	624	-621	15	100	-85	17	163	-130	5	291	264	2, 12, L	3	365	389	21	117	-104	1	454	473	9	89	78	8	440	-358		
6	123	41	7	483	567	2	139	-83	8	227	246	10	144	-174	10	100	-85	17	163	-130	5	291	264	2, 12, L	3	365	389	21	117	-104
12	118	-56	2	297	-322	4	139	93	8	227	246	10	144	-174	10	100	-85	17	163	-130	5	291	264	2, 12, L	3	365	389	21	117	-104
5	126	-111	3	297	-293	1, 10, L	6	193	-211	28	138	133	1, 5, L	-1, 1, L	3	106	-412	13	334	356	4	187	-144	4	187	-144	4	187	-144	
12	118	-56	2	297	-293	1, 10, L	6	193	-211	28	138	133	1, 5, L	-1, 1, L	3	106	-412	13	334	356	4	187	-144	4	187	-144	4	187	-144	
5	126	-111	3	297	-293	1, 10, L	6	193	-211	28	138	133	1, 5, L	-1, 1, L	3	106	-412	13	334	356	4	187	-144	4	187	-144	4	187	-144	
2	143	-101	10	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
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0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
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0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
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0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
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0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10	113	132	2	829	796	5	107	-217	2	1245	-1744	3	65	533	4	150	179	
0	195	-83	0	60	-633	0	160	147	5	197	225	10																		

Table 5 (cont.)

$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$L$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	
1	494	478				9	620	-591	6	146	144	6	146	144	12	100	-100				
2	455	482				10	120	-191	5	113	-130	11	153	-137	14	100	156	8	14	0	
3	423	752				15	220	-243				15	153	-172	18	144	-91	7	7	0	
						16	181	-73	4	161	-157	18	144	151	16	124	113	2	0	50	
-3	1					17	155	-147	6	370	505	18	201	-218	15	132	-74	8	17	0	
						18	101	-73	8	242	-225	18	201	-218	10	119	177	5	17	0	
1	906	956				19	103	-224	10	751	-731	8	239	260	11	140	-482	9	192	-132	
2	258	-252				20	113	142	10	751	-731	8	239	260	10	141	155	10	163	100	
3	428	-412				21	141	175	12	807	-941	7	229	-229	11	148	110	4	109	-112	
4	559	-520				22	111	142	14	180	-164	6	221	-248	1	80	-50	18	215	210	
6	304	-291				23	141	175	2	354	363	6	180	-226	6	100	53	3	167	-165	
8	249	246							1	30	-72	2	454	-510				7	144	128	
11	864	790							8	254	-276	6	337	428				6	75	129	
13	767	-796							5	170	170	11	112	91				5	122	-113	
14	88	-82							1	162	51	9	464	-478				3	152	-137	
15	163	172							2	195	195	11	166	-25				4	95	-92	
17	369	376							3	119	125	12	221	-231				7	214	180	
19	248	-276							4	192	-292	14	176	173				8	145	139	
21	162	177							5	111	93	18	218	-266				9	156	-278	
24	127	162							6	244	244	11	99	65				11	99	65	
									9	333	320	12	118	-124				1	166	127	
-4	22	L							10	108	-204	13	276	233				2	261	-393	
									11	240	-229	14	154	184				4	115	-124	
1	114	-61							12	212	203	17	167	111				5	154	-116	
									13	142	119	18	133	-156				6	266	243	
4	20	L							14	186	-194	19	108	-108				8	425	-418	
									15	169	162	20	115	-98				10	174	212	
7	145	118							16	169	162	21	156	-106				11	181	20	
1	142	125							17	169	162	22	156	-106				12	181	20	
									18	115	-98	23	156	-106				13	181	20	
-4	18	L							19	115	-98	24	156	-106				14	181	20	
									20	115	-98	25	156	-106				15	181	20	
2	137	135							21	137	135	26	156	-106				16	181	20	
3	127	108							22	137	135	27	156	-106				17	181	20	
4	153	-97							23	137	135	28	156	-106				18	181	20	
8	153	129							24	137	135	29	156	-106				19	181	20	
9	109	186							25	137	135	30	156	-106				20	181	20	
11	133	-152							26	137	135	31	156	-106				21	181	20	
									27	137	135	32	156	-106				22	181	20	
4	10	L							28	137	135	33	156	-106				23	181	20	
									29	137	135	34	156	-106				24	181	20	
10	130	118							30	137	135	35	156	-106				25	181	20	
2	132	120							31	137	135	36	156	-106				26	181	20	
6	129	95							32	137	135	37	156	-106				27	181	20	
									33	137	135	38	156	-106				28	181	20	
-4	10	L							34	137	135	39	156	-106				29	181	20	
									35	137	135	40	156	-106				30	181	20	
2	397	-398							36	137	135	41	156	-106				31	181	20	
3	131	-98							37	137	135	42	156	-106				32	181	20	
4	207	231							38	137	135	43	156	-106				33	181	20	
5	191	-20							39	137	135	44	156	-106				34	181	20	
6	180	183							40	137	135	45	156	-106				35	181	20	
8	268	-268							41	137	135	46	156	-106				36	181	20	
10	130	149							42	137	135	47	156	-106				37	181	20	
									43	137	135	48	156	-106				38	181	20	
4	14	L							44	137	135	49	156	-106				39	181	20	
									45	137	135	50	156	-106				40	181	20	
16	131	-188							46	137	135	51	156	-106				41	181	20	
14	166	167							47	137	135	52	156	-106				42	181	20	
7	149	133							48	137	135	53	156	-106				43	181	20	
6	145	-148							49	137	135	54	156	-106				44	181	20	
5	95	194							50	137	135	55	156	-106				45	181	20	
4	127	117							51	137	135	56	156	-106				46	181	20	
3	87	-86							52	137	135	57	156	-106				47	181	20	
2	166	-187							53	137	135	58	156	-106				48	181	20	
1	153	148							54	137	135	59	156	-106				49	181	20	
6	221	-214							55	137	135	60	156	-106				50	181	20	
									56	137	135	61	156	-106				51	181	20	
-4	14	L							57	137	135	62	156	-106				52	181	20	
									58	137	135	63	156	-106				53	181	20	
2	422	398							59	137	135	64	156	-106				54	181	20	
3	183	194							60	137	135	65	156	-106				55	181	20	
4	248	-234							61	137	135	66	156	-106				56	181	20	
8	263	236							62	137	135	67	156	-106				57	181	20	
10	195	-196							63	137	135	68	156	-106				58	181	20	
11	127	136							64	137	135	69	156	-106				59	181	20	
18	119	92							65	137	135	70	156	-106				60	181	20	
									66	137	135	71	156	-106				61	181	20	
4	12	L							67	137	135	72	156	-106				62	181	20	
									68	137	135	73	156	-106				63	181	20	
8	153	-173							69	137	135	74	156	-106				64	181	20	
7	284	-282							70	137	135	75	156	-106				65	181	20	
6	224	232							71	137	135	76	156	-106				66	181	20	
5	111	122							72	137	135	77	156	-106				67	181	20	
4	116	-144							73	137	135	78	156	-106				68	181	20	
3	160	175							74	137	135	79	156	-106				69	181	20	
2	213	-228							75	137	135	80	156	-106				70	181	20	
9	187	292																			

(Table 8) the principal axes of  $\omega$  are parallel to the inertial axes of the group of 10 atoms. This is not the case for the translational tensor. Bond lengths corrected for the effect of the molecular oscillations

Table 6. Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) with estimated standard deviations

(a) Bond lengths from the least-squares refinement			
P-N	1.688 (4)	P-C(1)	1.791 (5)
P-N'	1.690 (4)	C(1)-C(2)	1.403 (6)
P-S	1.917 (2)	C(2)-C(3)	1.378 (8)
N-C(7)	1.454 (7)	C(3)-C(4)	1.373 (9)
C(7)-C(8)	1.450 (10)	C(4)-C(5)	1.382 (9)
		C(5)-C(6)	1.383 (8)
		C(6)-C(1)	1.375 (8)
		Mean	1.382 (11)
(b) Corrected for molecular oscillations			
P-N	1.693 (4)	P-C(1)	1.797 (5)
P-N'	1.696 (4)	N-C(7)	1.457 (7)
Mean	1.695 (5)*		
P-S	1.922 (4)*		
(c) Bond angles			
N-P-N'	84.5 (3)	P-N-C(7)	128.8 (3)
P-N-P'	95.0 (3)	P'-N-C(7)	129.2 (3)
S-P-C(1)	113.4 (2)	P-C(1)-C(2)	119.7 (4)
N-P-S	120.3 (2)	P-C(1)-C(6)	121.6 (4)
N'-P-S	118.5 (2)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	119.7 (5)
N-P-C(1)	107.3 (2)	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	121.1 (5)
N'-P-C(1)	109.3 (2)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.4 (6)
N-C(7)-C(8)	113.4 (6)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	119.9 (6)
		C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	121.1 (5)
		C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	118.7 (5)

\* These standard deviations have been enlarged to allow for possible error in the unit-cell parameters.

Table 7. Root-mean-square amplitudes of thermal vibration (Å) along the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids

The direction of each principal axis is specified by the angles it makes with the orthogonal axes  $a'$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ .

	$a'$	$b$	$c$		$a'$	$b$	$c$		
S	0.281	35°	73°	61°	C(4)	0.334	22	69	85
	0.229	119	36	71		0.275	82	124	36
	0.174	107	120	36		0.203	110	42	55
P	0.219	45	48	77	C(5)	0.374	21	69	94
	0.190	49	138	83		0.247	96	62	28
	0.153	104	94	15		0.217	110	36	118
N	0.239	92	8	82	C(6)	0.341	17	73	87
	0.201	4	88	87		0.223	106	17	96
	0.169	93	98	9		0.203	95	85	7
C(1)	0.242	36	58	75	C(7)	0.324	108	21	80
	0.199	118	32	105		0.236	40	69	122
	0.173	111	85	21		0.190	56	89	34
C(2)	0.277	30	66	72	C(8)	0.403	100	25	68
	0.229	111	24	101		0.311	137	112	55
	0.167	111	86	21		0.196	48	100	43
C(3)	0.307	16	83	76					
	0.270	91	24	114					
	0.199	106	67	28					

(Cruickshank, 1956, 1961) are given in Table 6(b). The correction is particularly important for the P-S bond but comparable to the standard deviation for the P-N and P-C bonds. For the bond angles the correction is negligible.

## Discussion

### Molecular geometry

The isomer of 1,3-diethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2,4-dithiocyclophosphazane with melting point 137°C has the *cis* configuration as proposed by Flint *et al.* (1971). The molecules possess exact  $C_2$  symmetry but the phosphazane ring is significantly non-planar [see Table 9, plane (i)]. There is a dihedral angle of 11.5° between the two halves of the ring which meet in the P...P line and of 10.5° between the halves which meet in the N...N line (the difference arises from the inequality of the bond angles at the phosphorus and nitrogen atoms). The torsion angles of the ring bonds are all 7.8°, the symmetry of the ring being  $C_{2v}(mm2)$ . In contrast the phosphazane ring in the *trans* isomer is planar (Bullen, Rutherford & Tucker, 1973), as are the rings in *trans*-[NMeP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> (Ibrahim *et al.*, 1971) and *trans*-[NPhP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> (Peterson & Wagner, 1973). The (B-N)<sub>2</sub> ring in [Cl<sub>2</sub>BNMe<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> is also planar (Hess, 1963) but non-planar four-membered rings are known for (C-C)<sub>2</sub> in cyclobutane (Dunitz & Schomaker, 1952) and its derivatives (Owen & Hoard, 1951; Le-

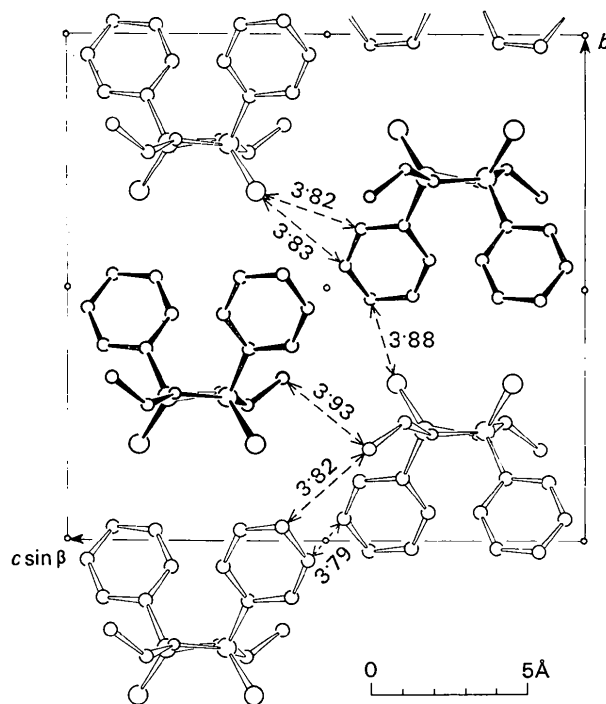


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure down a showing intermolecular S...C and C...C distances (Å). The lightly shaded molecules are at a height  $x=0$  and the heavily shaded molecules at  $x=\frac{1}{2}$ .

Table 8. *Translational* ( $\mathbf{T}$ , Å<sup>2</sup>) and *librational* ( $\omega$ , deg<sup>2</sup>) tensors for the central part of the molecule

See text for definition of the axial system; the origin of  $\omega$  is at (0, 0.196, 0.250).

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.031 (3) & -0.006 (3) & 0 \\ & 0.033 (3) & 0 \\ & & 0.043 (4) \end{pmatrix} \quad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 27 (3) & 0 (3) & 0 \\ & 4 (3) & 0 \\ & & 10 (3) \end{pmatrix}$$

Table 9. *Equations of mean planes through sets of atoms and distances* (Å) *of atoms from the plane* (in square brackets)

Coordinates in Å are referred to orthogonal axes  $a'$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ .

Plane (i):	P, N, P', N'	$Y = 3.464$
	[P, P' 0.057; N, N' -0.057]	
Plane (ii):	P, N, P', C(7)	$-0.082X + 0.995Y - 0.053Z = 3.234$
	[P, P' 0.049; N -0.175, C(7) 0.077]	
Plane (iii):	C(1)-C(6)	$0.947X + 0.320Y + 0.040Z = 1.878$
	[C(1) 0.001, C(2) 0.011, C(3) -0.018, C(4) 0.012, C(5) 0.000, C(6) -0.006, P 0.020]	

maire & Livingston, 1952) and for (P-B)<sub>2</sub> in [(Ph<sub>2</sub>P)BI<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (Bullen & Mallinson, 1972). It is presumed that these rings are bent in order to allow greater clearance between the exocyclic atoms or groups, and this is probably also the reason for the bending in *cis*-[NEtP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub>, since with a planar ring the two phenyl rings would come closer together. (Close contact between the phenyl rings is also relieved by a twist about the P-C bond, see below.) In the *trans*-cyclo-diphosphazanes the phenyl groups lie on opposite sides of the ring, so allowing it to be planar.

The molecular dimensions of *cis*- and *trans*-[NEtP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub>, compared in Table 10, are for the most part very similar. The comments on the P-N, P-S, and P-C bond lengths and on the coordination of the nitrogen and phosphorus atoms made in discussion of *trans*-[NEtP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> (Bullen, Rutherford & Tucker, 1973) apply also to the *cis* isomer. The C-C bond in the ethyl group of the *cis* isomer is surprisingly short and we have no explanation for this. The S-P-C-C torsion angle is not the same for the *cis* and *trans* isomers. The small angle in the *trans* isomer signifies that the phenyl group is almost eclipsed with the P=S bond, a conformation which produces a close intra-

molecular non-bonded S...C contact. As the eclipsed conformation occurs also in *trans*-[NMeP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> and *trans*-[NPhP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> it seems unlikely to have been caused by intermolecular forces (Bullen, Rutherford & Tucker, 1973). The larger twist of the phenyl group in the *cis* isomer is almost certainly caused by repulsion between the two phenyl groups within the molecule: C(6) and C(6') are only 3.68 Å apart. The conformation of the ethyl group (P-N-C-C torsion angle 144°) is remarkably similar to the conformation in one of the molecules in the *trans* isomer structure.

#### Intermolecular distances

The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell is shown in Fig. 2. The molecular packing is controlled mainly by close S...C and C...C contacts. In addition to those marked in Fig. 2, there are close contacts between molecules separated by the  $a$  translation: S...C(7') (1+x, y, z) 3.95, C(8)...C(2') (1+x, y, z) 3.56, and C(8)...C(3') (1+x, y, z) 3.77 Å. Four of the five C...C contacts quoted involve the methyl carbon atom C(8). The shortest S...C contact is the same length (3.82 Å) in the *cis* and *trans* isomers and the distances between ethyl groups are also very similar in the two structures. There is a short S...S distance in *trans*-[NEtP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub> but this type of contact does not occur in the *cis* isomer.

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Table 10. *Molecular dimensions in the two isomers of* [NEtP(S)Ph]<sub>2</sub>

Bond lengths	<i>cis</i>	<i>trans</i>
P-N	1.695 (5) Å	1.688 (5) Å
P-S	1.922 (4)	1.928 (4)
P-C	1.797 (5)	1.807 (5)
N-C	1.457 (7)	1.468 (6)
C-C	1.450 (10)	1.503 (9)
Bond angles		
N-P-N'	84.5 (3)°	83.3 (2)°
P-N-P'	95.0 (3)	96.8 (2)
P-N-C	129.0 (2)	129.0 (3)
S-P-C	113.4 (2)	113.5 (2)
Torsion angles		
S-P-C-C	35°	12°
P-N-C-C	144	80, 145

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## The Crystal Structure of Histamine Sulphate Monohydrate

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Histamine sulphate crystallizes in the space group  $P2_1$  with four formula units,  $(C_5H_{11}N_3^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-} \cdot H_2O)$ , in the unit cell of dimensions  $a=13.124$ ,  $b=7.037$ ,  $c=10.983$  Å and  $\beta=104.16^\circ$ . The structure was determined by the heavy-atom method and refined by least-squares calculations to  $R=0.089$ . The imidazole ring is protonated and the bond angle  $C^2-N^6-C^5$  in the protonated ring is larger than that for an unprotonated one. The skeleton of the histamine molecule is roughly planar, although in histamine phosphate the imidazole ring and the aliphatic chain are nearly perpendicular to each other. There is a partial disorder associated with one of the water molecules. The hydrogen-bond scheme is complicated, there being three bifurcated hydrogen bonds and two  $C-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds.

### Introduction

The tertiary structures of many enzymes have been determined by X-ray diffraction, and it has become clear that histidine often plays a key role in the catalytic activity of enzymes. In particular, the imidazole group, the functional side chain of histidine, participates in the activity of many enzymes.

Accurate structure determinations of histidine have been done by Donohue & Caron (1964), Bennett, Davidson, Harding & Morelle (1970) and Madden, McGandy & Seeman (1972). On the other hand, only a few analyses have been reported for the structure of histamine which is obtained from histidine by decarboxylation. The substance has also an important physiological activity. The structure analyses of its phosphate and sulphate were therefore both performed in our laboratory. In this paper only the structure of histamine sulphate will be described, because the structure of the phosphate has already been reported by Veidis, Palenik, Schaffrin & Trotter (1969).

### Experimental

The colourless and transparent crystals elongated along the monoclinic  $b$  axis were obtained by dissolving commercial histamine in  $2N$  sulphuric acid. They are hygroscopic and deteriorate quickly on exposure to air: hence all the X-ray data were taken with the crystal coated in a collodion film.

The crystal data are summarized in Table 1. The systematic absence of  $0k0$  reflexions with  $k$  odd shows that the space group is either  $P2_1$  or  $P2_1/m$ . The  $N(z)$  test suggested the space group to be  $P2_1$ . The  $h0l$  reflexions are weak when  $h+l$  is odd, so there exists a pseudo- $n$ -glide symmetry.

Table 1. *Crystal data*

$C_5H_{11}N_3^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-} \cdot H_2O$   
 $a=13.124$ ,  $b=7.037$ ,  $c=10.983$  Å,  $\beta=104.16^\circ$   
 $V=983.5$  Å<sup>3</sup>, F.W. 227.24  
 $D_x=1.535$  g cm<sup>-3</sup> for  $Z=4$   
 $D_m$  (floatation)=1.52 g cm<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\mu=3.31$  cm<sup>-1</sup> (Mo  $K\alpha$ )  
 Systematic absence:  $0k0$ ,  $k=2n+1$   
 Space group:  $P2_1$

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