

## The Crystal Structure of 2,7-Dimethylthiachromine-8-ethanol Dihydrate

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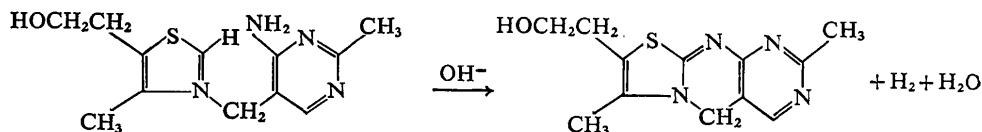
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The molecular dimensions of 2,7-dimethylthiachromine-8-ethanol (thiochrome) are compared with those of its precursor, thiamine. Next to the overall conformation, the greatest changes which are introduced by oxidative ring closure occur in the bond lengths and angles of the five-membered thiazole ring. However, it still manifests to a smaller degree characteristics of the thiazolium ring. Most of the parameters of the pyrimidine ring are essentially unchanged by ring closure. The  $\beta$ -hydroxy oxygen of the ethanol side chain participates in an intramolecular interaction with the ring sulfur atom which has not been observed previously in other thiamine structures although the  $S \cdots O$  interaction with the 2-( $\alpha$ -hydroxyethyl) side chain in thiamine derivatives is a characteristic feature. Thiochrome dihydrate ( $C_{12}H_{14}N_4OS \cdot 2H_2O$ ) grew as triclinic crystals in space group  $P\bar{1}$  with  $Z=2$  and unit-cell dimensions  $a=7.314$  (5),  $b=8.971$  (5),  $c=11.499$  (8) Å,  $\alpha=86.90$  (5)°,  $\beta=108.51$  (5)° and  $\gamma=98.50$  (5)°. The intensities were measured by the  $\theta:2\theta$  scan technique on a 4-circle automated diffractometer using graphite monochromated Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. The structure was refined by full-matrix anisotropic least-squares techniques to an agreement index,  $R$ , of 0.036 for 2323 observed reflections.

### Introduction

Heating an aqueous alkaline solution of thiamine converts it spontaneously into thiochrome:



This reaction is used in the quantitative determination for thiamine since neutral or alkaline solutions of thiochrome exhibit a blue fluorescence which is enhanced in isobutyl alcohol. We have determined the crystal structures of thiamine base (Pletcher, Sax, Sen Gupta, Chu & Yoo, 1972) and of thiochrome in order to observe the changes that occur in the molecular parameters after oxidative ring closure.

### Experimental

Thiochrome (Nutritional Biochemicals Corporation) was crystallized from hot water as the dihydrate in the form of yellow acicular crystals elongated in the direction of the  $a$  axis. The lack of symmetry and systematically absent reflections in oscillation and Weissenberg photographs indicated that the crystals were triclinic with space group either  $P1$  or  $P\bar{1}$ . Since the  $E$ -value statistics from the intensity data correspond to a centrosymmetric system, the space group was assigned as  $P\bar{1}$ . This assignment was later confirmed by the successful refinement of the crystal structure. The

crystal data are summarized in Table 1. The intensity data were collected and the cell parameters were measured from a crystal having a cross section 0.19 mm by 0.22 mm along  $b$  and  $c$  respectively and cut to 0.15 mm

along  $a$  using a Picker FACS-1 4-angle diffractometer system equipped with a scintillation detector. The crystal was mounted with its  $a$  axis roughly parallel to the  $\varphi$  axis. The unit-cell parameters were obtained from a least-squares fit to the angular settings for 12 centered reflections with  $2\theta$  values between 39° and 52° (Picker, 1972) using graphite monochromated Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. The integrated intensities were measured using a  $\theta:2\theta$  scan over a 1.8° range in  $2\theta$  at a rate of 1° min<sup>-1</sup>. The background count was accumulated for 20 s at each end of the scan range. Three standard reflections, which were monitored after every 40 reflections, fluctuated within a 4% range during the data collection. The intensity data were corrected by means of the observed variations in the standards (Shiono, 1971*a*). A total of 2323 independent reflections within a complete hemisphere for  $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.5805$  were measured. (Of these independent reflections, 208 were measured twice; the  $0kl$  reflections and their symmetry equivalent reflections.) As it was measured each intensity was reduced to its structure amplitude using the appropriate Lorentz-polarization factor for graphite monochromated ( $2\theta_m=26.16^\circ$ ) radiation (Picker Corporation FACS-1 Disk Operating System, 1972). The equivalent reflections in the  $0kl$  zone were compared and found

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to agree within 0.9%. The average of individual pairs of equivalent reflections were used in the analysis. Of the independent reflections, 165 were considered unobserved when  $|F| \leq 6\sigma(F)$  where  $|F|$  is the structure amplitude and  $\sigma(F)$  is given by  $(1/2Lp|F|)\sigma(I)$ ;  $Lp$  is the Lorentz-polarization factor,  $\sigma(I) = [I_t + k^2B]^{1/2}$ ,  $I = I_t - B_t$ ,  $B_t = kB$ ,  $B = (b_1 + b_2)$ ,  $k = 2t_2/t_1$ ,  $I_t = (10S + 5)$ ,  $b_1 = (10C_1 + 5)$ ,  $b_2 = (10C_2 + 5)$ ,  $S$  = the number of decacounts accumulated during the scan requiring time  $t_1$ , and  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are the background decacounts accumulated in time  $t_2$  at either end of the scan range.

Table 1. *Crystal data*

2,7 Dimethylthiachromine-8-ethanol dihydrate	
$C_{12}H_{14}N_4OS \cdot 2H_2O$	M.W. 298.36
$a = 7.314(5) \text{ \AA}$	$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$
$b = 8.971(5)$	Data measured at ambient temperature,
$c = 11.499(8)$	$\approx 22^\circ\text{C}$
$\alpha = 86.90(5)^\circ$	
$\beta = 108.51(5)$	$V = 707.6(8) \text{ \AA}^3$
$\gamma = 98.50(5)$	$Z = 2$
Space group $P\bar{1}$	$F(000) = 316$
$\rho_o = 1.406$ by flotation in benzene-chloroform	
$\rho_c = 1.400$	
$\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 21.46 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	
m.p. 226–228°C (not corrected) – Thermolyne melting point apparatus. Loss of birefringence due to a loss of water of crystallization occurs from 95–115°C.	

The structure had been solved previously using data that were later found to contain errors as a result of an intermittent malfunction in the Picker four-angle programmer diffractometer system.\* With the initial

\* The preliminary structure was reported at the American Crystallographic Association meeting, March, 1970, New Orleans, Louisiana. Although refinement converged to an  $R$  of 5.1%, the data set contained a number of reflections which deviated significantly from their calculated values.

data set the X-RAY 67 system of programs (Stewart, 1967) was used conveniently for converting  $|F|$ 's to  $|E|$  values, for determining the signs of 246 reflections and for synthesizing an  $E$ -map (Karle, Hauptman, Karle & Wing, 1958). The  $E$ -map revealed the image of the molecule and provided coordinates for the 20 nonhydrogen atoms. The remaining 18 hydrogen atoms were located in a difference Fourier synthesis. The parameters of the 38 atoms were refined by the full-matrix least-squares program, *ORFLS*, in the X-RAY 67 system (Stewart, 1967) with anisotropic temperature factors for the nonhydrogen atoms and isotropic temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms. These parameters were used as the initial values for full-matrix least-squares refinement (Shiono, 1971*b*) utilizing the new data set. The quantity minimized was  $\sum w(|F_o| - k|F_c|)^2$  where  $k$  is a single scale factor and  $w$ , the weight, is that defined by Hughes (1941) with  $\sigma = F_o/3.6$  when  $F_o > 3.6$  and  $\sigma = 1$  when  $F_o \leq 3.6$ . For the unobserved reflections and four reflections affected by extinction,  $w$  was assigned as 0. The atomic scattering factors for C, N, O and S were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) while that for H is from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). The anomalous dispersion correction ( $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$ ) for S was taken from Cromer (1965). The refinement converged to  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o| = 0.036$  for the observed reflections only and 0.042 over all the reflections. Of the 165 unobserved reflections,  $F_c > F_o$  for 98. However, in no case did  $||F_o| - |F_c||$  exceed  $6\sigma(F)$  based on counting statistics. The maximum shift/error ratio in the final cycle of refinement for all the nonhydrogen parameters was 0.82 while the average ratio for all the parameters was 0.25. A difference Fourier synthesis at the end of the refinement was essentially featureless. The two largest peaks in the map at 0.35 and 0.23

Table 2. *Positional and thermal parameters*

Positions are designated in fractional coordinates of unit-cell axes; estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

(a) Nonhydrogen atoms. All values  $\times 10^4$ . Thermal vibration coefficients are for the expression

$$\exp \{-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + k^2b^{*2}U_{22} + l^2c^{*2}U_{33} + 2hka^*b^*U_{12} + 2hla^*c^*U_{13} + 2klb^*c^*U_{23}) \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2\}$$

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
S(1)	1457 (0.6)	1523 (0.4)	5838 (0.4)	467 (3)	251 (3)	355 (3)	-33 (2)	116 (2)	-53 (2)
C(2)	1934 (2)	3313 (2)	5275 (1)	281 (7)	268 (8)	344 (8)	1 (6)	81 (6)	-56 (6)
N(3)	2444 (2)	4326 (1)	6190 (1)	334 (7)	252 (7)	325 (7)	-10 (5)	98 (5)	-45 (5)
C(4)	2436 (2)	3721 (2)	7341 (2)	325 (8)	321 (9)	338 (8)	2 (7)	95 (6)	-52 (7)
C(5)	1949 (2)	2212 (2)	7313 (2)	411 (9)	305 (9)	336 (8)	-17 (7)	112 (7)	-40 (7)
C(6)	3034 (3)	5937 (2)	5994 (2)	378 (9)	241 (9)	403 (9)	-6 (7)	120 (8)	-60 (7)
C(7)	2936 (2)	6204 (2)	4680 (2)	268 (8)	294 (9)	367 (9)	37 (6)	87 (6)	-33 (6)
C(8)	2295 (2)	5032 (2)	3807 (2)	264 (7)	281 (8)	366 (9)	19 (6)	87 (6)	-45 (6)
N(9)	2180 (2)	5313 (2)	2633 (1)	365 (8)	361 (8)	343 (8)	41 (6)	101 (6)	-21 (6)
C(10)	2696 (2)	6734 (2)	2309 (2)	320 (8)	367 (9)	435 (10)	56 (7)	115 (7)	25 (7)
N(11)	3369 (2)	7903 (2)	3078 (1)	469 (8)	355 (8)	460 (9)	34 (6)	143 (7)	38 (6)
C(12)	3469 (3)	7603 (2)	4251 (2)	432 (9)	283 (9)	436 (10)	-11 (7)	133 (6)	-36 (7)
N(13)	1776 (2)	3558 (2)	4108 (1)	428 (8)	279 (7)	338 (7)	-15 (6)	103 (6)	-50 (6)
C(14)	2484 (3)	7031 (3)	988 (2)	578 (12)	519 (12)	424 (11)	66 (10)	145 (9)	85 (9)
C(15)	2896 (3)	4762 (2)	8400 (2)	521 (11)	376 (10)	343 (10)	-24 (9)	134 (8)	-76 (8)
C(16)	1885 (3)	1167 (2)	8376 (2)	677 (13)	354 (10)	394 (10)	-6 (9)	191 (9)	3 (8)
C(17)	409 (3)	-244 (2)	8042 (2)	524 (11)	402 (10)	578 (12)	13 (9)	237 (10)	44 (9)
O(18)	1048 (2)	-1189 (2)	7335 (1)	506 (8)	361 (7)	679 (9)	-51 (6)	206 (7)	-89 (6)
O(19)	4888 (3)	938 (2)	2585 (2)	575 (10)	355 (9)	1255 (17)	84 (8)	305 (11)	55 (9)
O(20)	2470 (3)	2952 (2)	1053 (1)	791 (11)	536 (9)	460 (8)	68 (8)	156 (8)	-56 (7)

Table 2 (cont.)

(b) Hydrogen atoms. All values  $\times 10^3$ . Thermal vibration coefficients are for the expression  $\exp[-(8\pi^2U)\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2]$

	x	y	z	U
H(61)	207 (3)	648 (3)	618 (2)	46 (5)
H(62)	435 (3)	625 (2)	650 (2)	36 (5)
H(121)	395 (3)	848 (3)	482 (2)	48 (6)
H(141)	117 (7)	689 (5)	47 (4)	131 (15)
H(142)	303 (5)	638 (5)	69 (3)	105 (13)
H(143)	320 (7)	801 (6)	93 (4)	133 (14)
H(151)	195 (4)	548 (3)	822 (2)	65 (7)
H(152)	283 (4)	429 (3)	906 (3)	64 (7)
H(153)	410 (3)	534 (3)	856 (3)	45 (8)
H(161)	154 (4)	178 (3)	896 (3)	63 (7)
H(162)	325 (4)	71 (3)	877 (2)	63 (7)
H(171)	-89 (3)	7 (3)	758 (2)	52 (5)
H(172)	39 (4)	-84 (3)	888 (2)	64 (7)
H(181)	-3 (5)	-196 (4)	699 (3)	77 (9)
H(191)	455 (4)	11 (4)	271 (2)	59 (7)
H(192)	579 (5)	97 (4)	244 (3)	85 (11)
H(201)	221 (5)	349 (4)	153 (3)	80 (10)
H(202)	317 (5)	234 (4)	154 (3)	76 (11)

$e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$  were located directly over the S atom at distances of 0.6 and 1.3  $\text{\AA}$  respectively. These may possibly result from the anomalous dispersion correction which was applied to the S atom. The third largest peak at 0.2  $e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$  is located at a distance of 1.0  $\text{\AA}$  from O(20) and may represent a disordered hydrogen although this position is not favorable for hydrogen-bond formation. The remaining peaks all have a density of 0.1  $e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$  or less.

The final positional and thermal parameters with their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 3. The structure of the molecule showing the thermal vibration ellipsoids is presented in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the interatomic bond distances and angles along with the atomic numbering scheme.

## Discussion

The tricyclic fused-ring system in thiochrome dihydrate deviates slightly but significantly from a strictly planar arrangement which is in sharp contrast to the conformation in thiamine where the planar thiazolium and pyrimidine ring systems are nearly at right angles (Pletcher, Sax, Sengupta, Chu & Yoo, 1972). The planarity in this structure is apparent from the data in Table 4 where are listed the displacements of atoms from various least-squares planes that have been fitted to the tricyclic system, to each of its three component rings and to the respective halves of the tricyclic system containing the thiazole and pyrimidine rings. The torsion angles (Table 5) within the rings and at the junctions between the rings deviate from  $0^\circ$  ( $180^\circ$ ) by  $3.5^\circ$  at most.

A comparison of the molecular parameters in thiochrome with those in thiamine base is given in Table 6. These data show that ring closure alters the dimensions of the five-membered ring much more drastically than those of the pyrimidine ring. Although these shifts in

bond lengths are consistent with the differences in their chemical formulae, the structural data do imply that the five-membered ring still exhibits some of the electronic characteristics of the thiazolium ring. Thus, the

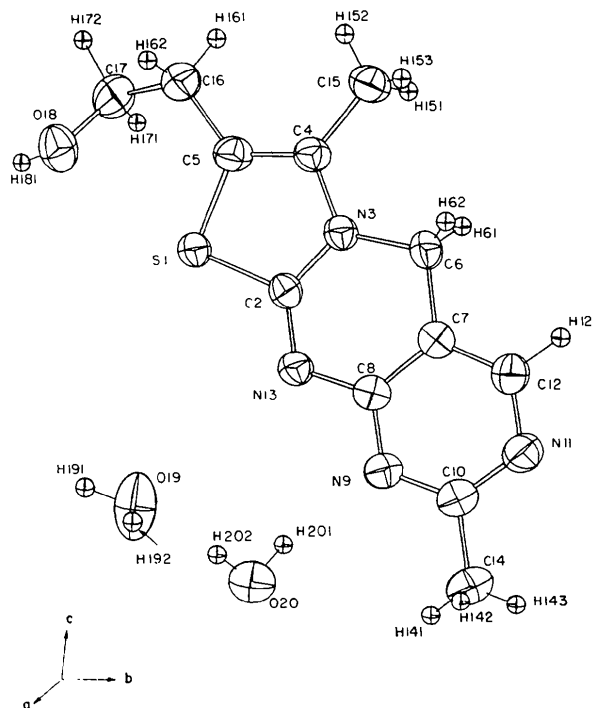


Fig. 1. A single molecule of thiochrome dihydrate as drawn by ORTEP program (Johnson, 1965) with the thermal ellipsoids of the nonhydrogen atoms at the 50% probability level. The hydrogen atoms are represented by spheres having a fixed arbitrary radius.

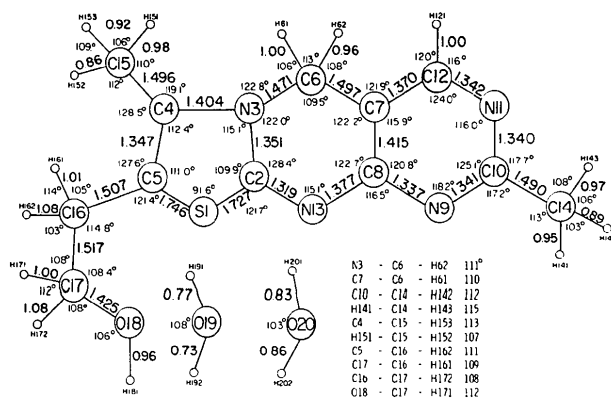


Fig. 2. A schematic representation of the molecule showing the atomic numbering scheme and the final bond distances and angles. The estimated standard deviations in bond lengths between nonhydrogen atoms range from 0.002 to 0.003  $\text{\AA}$  while those involving hydrogen atoms range from 0.02 to 0.05  $\text{\AA}$ . The estimated standard deviations in bond angles range from 0.1 to  $0.2^\circ$  for angles defined only by nonhydrogen atoms and from 1.0 to  $4.0^\circ$  for angles including hydrogen atoms.

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

Columns are I, |0F<sub>o</sub>| and |0F<sub>c</sub>|. The unobserved reflections are marked with \* and the 4 reflections affected by extinction which were assigned zero weight are marked with †.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure factors for various reflections. The table is organized into several groups of columns, each corresponding to a different reflection index. The data includes values for intensity (I), observed structure factor magnitude (|0F<sub>o</sub>|), and calculated structure factor magnitude (|0F<sub>c</sub>|). Some entries are marked with asterisks (\*) or daggers (†) to indicate unobserved or extinct reflections.

length of C(2)–N(3) is closer to that of the corresponding bond in a thiazolium ring than to a carbon–nitrogen single bond as depicted by its standard formula. In thiamine the C(6) methylene bridge effectively reduces electronic interaction between the aromatic pyrimidine and thiazolium rings. The ring closure which results from the bond formation between the thiazolium C(2) and the pyrimidine amino N(13) introduces the possibility of resonance between the two original rings. Indeed, the residual thiazolium character of the five-membered ring along with the observed bond lengths for C(2)–N(13) and N(13)–C(8), which are respectively

longer and shorter than the standard carbon–nitrogen double and single bond lengths, do suggest that some electronic charge is transferred to N(13) and the pyrimidine ring. Although many resonance forms are required to account for the observed bond lengths, the predominant forms contributing to the interaction between the two rings all contain components such as  $N^+(3)=C(2)-N^-(13)$  and  $N^+(3)=C(2)-N(13)-C(8)-N^-(9)$ . With the exception of N(13)–C(8) and C(8)–N(9) the bonds in the pyrimidine ring do not differ significantly between the two compounds.

Table 4. *Some least-squares planes through groups of atoms*

Coefficients  $\times 10^4$  in  $Ax + By + Cz - D = 0$ , referred to the crystallographic axes ( $x, y, z$  in Å). Displacement from the plane ( $\text{Å} \times 10^3$ ). Bold-face type indicates atoms included in the plane.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	Displacements
−9654	3021	1135	2149	<b>S(1)</b> −70, <b>C(2)</b> 6, <b>N(3)</b> 39, <b>C(4)</b> 31, <b>C(5)</b> −38, <b>C(6)</b> 34, <b>C(7)</b> 4, <b>C(8)</b> 25, <b>N(9)</b> 29, <b>C(10)</b> 7, <b>N(11)</b> −51, <b>C(12)</b> −50, <b>N(13)</b> 32, <b>C(14)</b> 65, <b>C(15)</b> 126, <b>C(16)</b> −138, <b>C(17)</b> 480, <b>O(18)</b> −420.
−9710	2588	1111	657	<b>S(1)</b> −1, <b>C(2)</b> 4, <b>N(3)</b> −6, <b>C(4)</b> 5, <b>C(5)</b> −2, <b>C(6)</b> −77, <b>N(13)</b> 24, <b>C(15)</b> 56, <b>C(16)</b> −65, <b>C(17)</b> 615, <b>O(18)</b> −149.
−9644	3033	1094	2217	<b>C(2)</b> −20, <b>N(3)</b> 10, <b>C(6)</b> 7, <b>C(7)</b> −16, <b>C(8)</b> 8, <b>N(13)</b> 11, <b>S(1)</b> −101, <b>C(4)</b> −5, <b>N(9)</b> 18, <b>C(12)</b> −65.
−9612	3327	1197	4196	<b>C(7)</b> 12, <b>C(8)</b> −7, <b>N(9)</b> −4, <b>C(10)</b> 12, <b>N(11)</b> −7, <b>C(12)</b> −5, <b>C(6)</b> 44, <b>N(13)</b> −41, <b>C(14)</b> 67.
−9702	2760	1176	1587	<b>S(1)</b> −26, <b>C(2)</b> 3, <b>N(3)</b> 15, <b>C(4)</b> 26, <b>C(5)</b> −5, <b>C(6)</b> −31, <b>N(13)</b> 18, <b>C(7)</b> −73, <b>C(8)</b> −26, <b>C(15)</b> 101, <b>C(16)</b> −76, <b>C(17)</b> 578, <b>O(18)</b> −205.
−9612	3238	1112	3344	<b>C(6)</b> 23, <b>C(7)</b> 2, <b>C(8)</b> 1, <b>N(9)</b> 13, <b>C(10)</b> 21, <b>N(11)</b> −14, <b>C(12)</b> −22, <b>N(13)</b> −24, <b>C(2)</b> −57, <b>N(3)</b> −5, <b>C(14)</b> 87.

Table 5. *Torsion angles in the rings and at the I/II and II/III junctions*

$\Phi$  in part A is the torsion angle about the specified bond. The other two atoms required to define the angle are attached to the ends of the bond and are in the ring in question. The sign convention for the torsion angle is that of Klyne & Prelog (1960). The torsion angles in the other enantiomorph are opposite in sign.

A. Intra-ring angles

Ring I		Ring II		Ring III	
	$\Phi$		$\Phi$		$\Phi$
S(1)–C(2)	0.5 (1)	C(2)–N(3)	−3.7 (3)	C(7)–C(8)	−1.8 (2)
C(2)–N(3)	−1.1 (2)	N(3)–C(6)	0.7 (2)	C(8)–N(9)	0.3 (2)
N(3)–C(4)	1.3 (2)	C(6)–C(7)	1.9 (2)	N(9)–C(10)	1.6 (3)
C(4)–C(5)	−0.8 (2)	C(7)–C(8)	−2.1 (3)	C(10)–N(11)	−1.8 (3)
S(1)–C(5)	0.2 (1)	C(8)–N(13)	−0.5 (2)	N(11)–C(12)	0.1 (3)
		N(13)–C(2)	3.5 (3)	C(12)–C(7)	1.6 (3)

B. Inter-ring junctions

I/II junction		II/III junction	
	$\Phi$		$\Phi$
C(5)–S(1)–C(2)–N(13)	−179.1 (2)	C(2)–N(13)–C(8)–N(9)	179.0 (1)
S(1)–C(2)–N(13)–C(8)	−176.9 (1)	N(13)–C(8)–N(9)–C(10)	−179.2 (2)
S(1)–C(2)–N(3)–C(6)	176.7 (1)	N(13)–C(8)–C(7)–C(12)	177.7 (2)
C(5)–C(4)–N(3)–C(6)	−176.5 (2)	N(3)–C(6)–C(7)–C(12)	−177.9 (2)
C(4)–N(3)–C(6)–C(7)	178.3 (1)	C(6)–C(7)–C(12)–N(11)	−178.6 (2)
C(4)–N(3)–C(2)–N(13)	178.5 (2)	C(6)–C(7)–C(8)–N(9)	178.4 (2)

C. Extranuclear angles

	$\Phi$		$\Phi$
C(2)–S(1)–C(5)–C(16)	−177.4 (2)	C(2)–N(3)–C(4)–C(15)	−177.3 (2)
S(1)–C(5)–C(4)–C(15)	177.6 (2)	C(4)–C(5)–C(16)–C(17)	150.5 (2)
S(1)–C(5)–C(16)–C(17)	−32.2 (2)	C(5)–C(16)–C(17)–O(18)	69.4 (2)
N(3)–C(4)–C(5)–C(16)	176.6 (2)	C(8)–N(9)–C(10)–C(14)	−177.7 (2)
C(6)–N(3)–C(4)–C(15)	4.9 (2)	C(12)–N(11)–C(10)–C(14)	177.5 (2)
C(15)–C(4)–C(5)–C(16)	−4.9 (3)		

Table 6. *A comparison of bond lengths between thiochrome and thiamine base*

Bond	Thiochrome	Thiamine* (Pletcher <i>et al.</i> , 1972)
S(1)—C(2)	1.727 (2)	1.667
C(2)—N(3)	1.351 (2)	1.311
N(3)—C(4)	1.404 (2)	1.392
C(4)—C(5)	1.347 (2)	1.353
C(5)—S(1)	1.746 (2)	1.731
N(3)—C(6)	1.471 (2)	1.496
C(6)—C(7)	1.497 (2)	1.490
C(7)—C(8)	1.415 (2)	1.412
C(8)—N(9)	1.337 (2)	1.349
N(9)—C(10)	1.341 (2)	1.337
C(10)—N(11)	1.340 (2)	1.330
N(11)—C(12)	1.342 (2)	1.343
C(12)—C(7)	1.370 (2)	1.371
C(8)—N(13)	1.377 (2)	1.338
C(10)—C(14)	1.490 (3)	1.496
C(4)—C(15)	1.496 (2)	1.490
C(5)—C(16)	1.507 (3)	1.493
C(16)—C(17)	1.517 (3)	1.507
C(17)—O(18)	1.425 (2)	1.416

\* The estimated standard deviations in bond lengths range from 0.002 to 0.004 Å.

The resonance in thiochrome which imparts thiazolium character to the five-membered ring results characteristically in placing approximately half of the residual positive charge in the ring on the sulfur (Sax, Pulsinelli & Pletcher, 1974). Indeed in many crystal structures negative ions or neighboring oxygen atoms are located closer to the thiazolium sulfur atom than would be predicted from the van der Waals separation. In thiochrome dihydrate a similar close contact occurs between S(1) and O(18) which is 0.3 Å shorter (Table 7) than the normal van der Waals distance. The angles,

C(17)—O(18)···S(1) at 85° and S(1)···O(18)···H(192) at 80°, indicate that the lone-pair electrons on O(18) are favorably disposed geometrically for coulombic interaction with sulfur and for hydrogen bonding with H(192). This S···O interaction involving O(18), the β-hydroxy oxygen, has not been observed in any of the other thiamine structures (Kraut & Reed, 1962; Karle & Britts, 1966; Carlisle & Cook, 1969; Pletcher & Sax, 1972; Pletcher, Sax, Sengupta, Chu & Yoo, 1972; Sax, Pulsinelli & Pletcher, 1974) although it is a characteristic feature of the α-hydroxy oxygen in the 2-(α-hydroxyethyl)thiamine derivatives (Sax, Pulsinelli & Pletcher, 1974). In thiamine compounds the torsion angle defined by S(1)—C(5)—C(16)—C(17) is characteristically observed near 90° which prevents any intramolecular interaction with the ring sulfur regardless of the torsion angle for C(5)—C(16)—C(17)—O(18). In this structure (Table 5) the C(16)—C(17) bond is nearly syn-periplanar with the S(1)—C(5) bond and the torsion angle about the C(16)—C(17) bond places O(18) within 0.15 Å of the plane of the thiazole ring (Table 4). The extent to which the conformation of the 5-(β-hydroxyethyl) side chain in thiochrome is constrained by the packing of the planar tricyclic ring system cannot be fully determined from the structural data available.

The molecular packing and hydrogen bonding for the structure are given in Table 7 and Figs. 3 and 4. In the crystal the molecules are held together in the **a** and **b** directions by an extensive network of hydrogen bonds all of which are mediated through the water molecules except for O(18)H···N(13). Both water molecules are tightly bonded into the structure which undoubtedly accounts for crystallization of the dihydrate structure even from solutions of anhydrous solvents which are evaporated at room temperature. The water

Table 7. *Hydrogen bonding and close contact distances and angles*

Symmetry code					
None	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>		
i	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i> +1	<i>z</i>	iv	$\bar{x}$
ii	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$	$\bar{z}$ +1	v	<i>x</i>
iii	$\bar{x}$ +1	$\bar{y}$	$\bar{z}$ +1	vi	$\bar{x}$ +1
					$\bar{y}$ +1
					<i>z</i> -1
					$\bar{z}$ +1
A. Hydrogen bonds					
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	Distance <i>a</i> - <i>b</i> (Å)	Distance <i>a</i> - <i>c</i> (Å)	∠ <i>abc</i> (°)
N(9)···H(201) — O(20)			2.13 (4)	2.935 (2)	163.5 (10)
N(11)···H(191 <sup>i</sup> ) — O(19 <sup>i</sup> )			2.12 (3)	2.880 (3)	174.4 (8)
N(13)···H(181 <sup>iii</sup> ) — O(18 <sup>iii</sup> )			1.98 (3)	2.904 (2)	160.8 (10)
O(18)···H(192 <sup>iii</sup> ) — O(19 <sup>iii</sup> )			2.22 (3)	2.918 (3)	160.4 (9)
O(19)···H(202) — O(20)			1.99 (4)	2.847 (3)	176.0 (11)
B. Close contacts					
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	Distance <i>a</i> - <i>b</i> (Å)	Distance <i>a</i> - <i>c</i> (Å)	∠ <i>abc</i> (°)
S(1)···O(18) — C(17)			2.937 (2)	—	85.22 (11)
S(1)···O(18) — H(181)			—	—	117.7 (9)
S(1)···O(18)···H(192 <sup>iii</sup> )			—	—	80.0 (9)
O(18)···S(1) — C(2)			—	—	167.03 (7)
O(18)···S(1) — C(5)			—	—	75.70 (7)
O(20) H(141 <sup>iv</sup> )			2.70 (5)		
O(20) H(152 <sup>v</sup> )			2.59 (3)		
O(20) H(153 <sup>vi</sup> )			2.66 (3)		
O(20) H(161 <sup>vii</sup> )			2.52 (3)		
O(20) H(172 <sup>viii</sup> )			2.62 (3)		

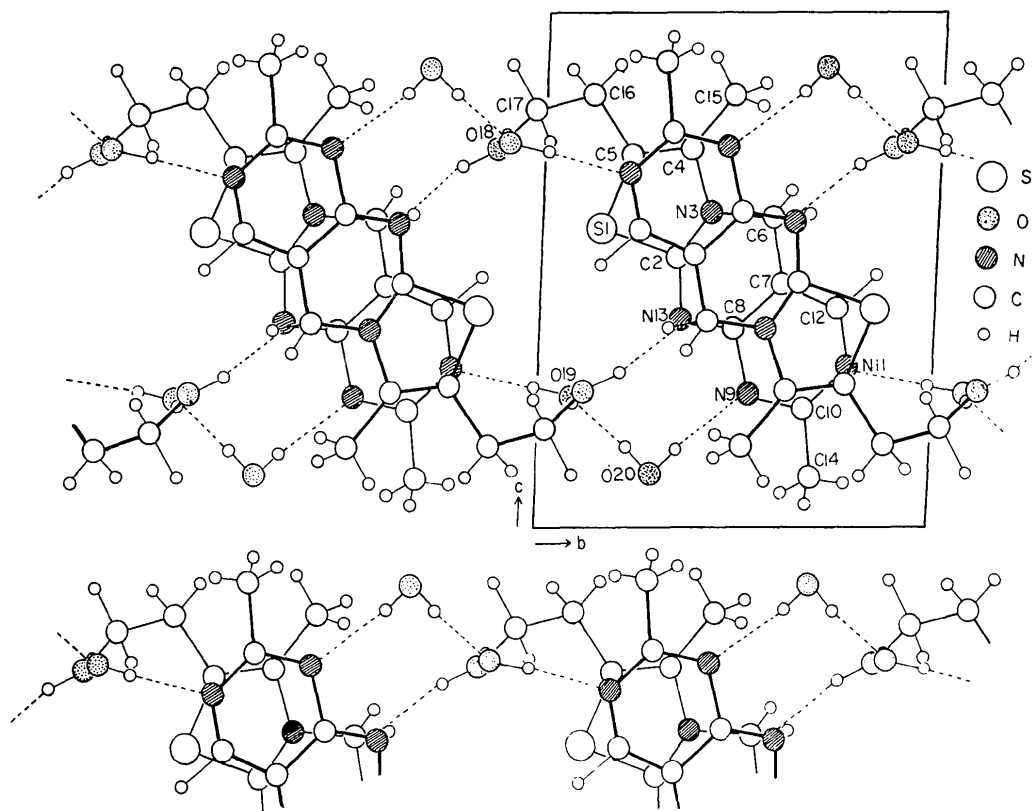


Fig. 3. A projection of the crystal structure down the  $a$  axis. Hydrogen bonding is depicted by dashed lines. The absence of hydrogen bonding in the direction of the  $c$  axis is apparent.

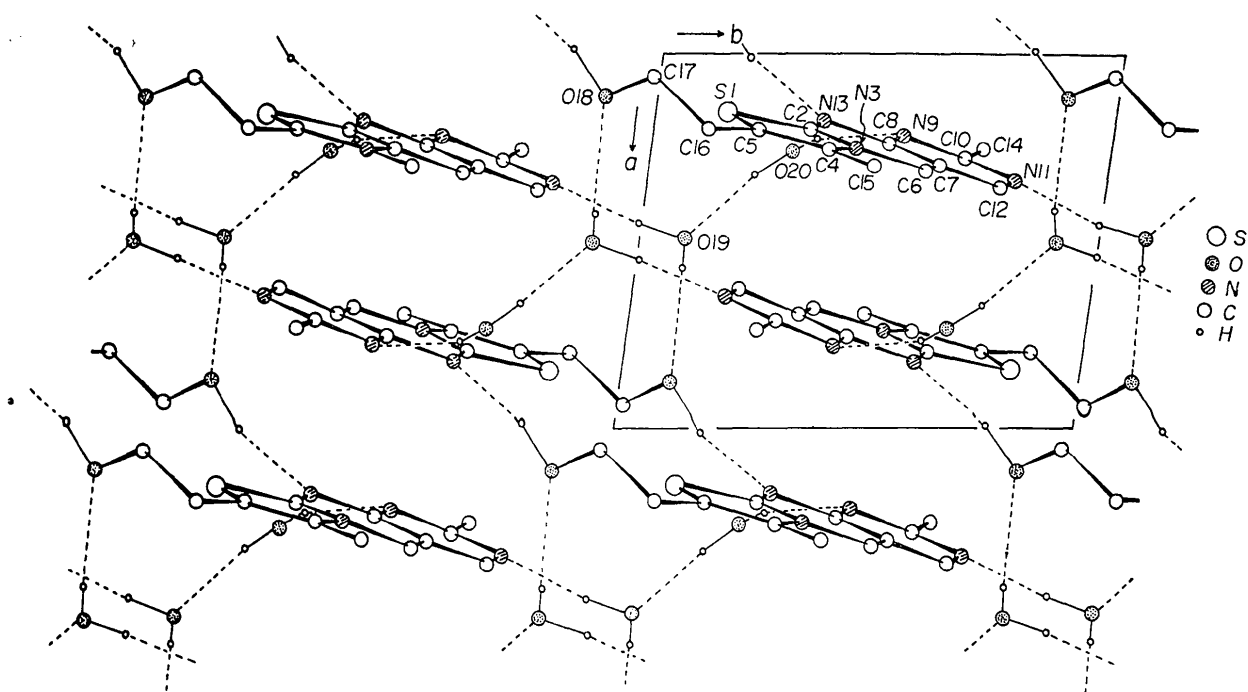


Fig. 4. Crystal structure projected down the  $c$  axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

Table 8. Comparison of bonds to the methylene bridging atom in thiamine compounds

Structure	C(2)-N(3)	N(3)-C(6)	N(3)-C(4)	C(6)-C(7)
<i>N</i> -Benzylthiazolium bromide <sup>a</sup>	1.308 (5)	1.481 (5)	1.398 (5)	1.499 (6)
Thiamine chloride <sup>b</sup>	1.311 (3)	1.496 (3)	1.392 (2)	1.490 (3)
Thiamine pyrophosphate . HCl <sup>c</sup>	1.324 (4)	1.498 (4)	1.391 (4)	1.500 (4)
2-( $\alpha$ -Hydroxyethyl)thiamine . Cl . HCl <sup>d</sup>	1.331 (3)	1.480 (4)	1.392 (3)	1.507 (3)
Thiamine chloride . HCl <sup>e</sup>	1.332 (7)	1.476 (7)	1.401 (7)	1.496 (8)
Thiochrome	1.351 (2)	1.471 (2)	1.404 (2)	1.497 (2)
Average	1.326	1.484	1.396	1.498

<sup>a</sup> (Power, Pletcher & Sax, 1970); <sup>b</sup> (Pletcher, Sax, Sengupta, Chu & Yoo, 1972); <sup>c</sup> (Pletcher & Sax, 1972); <sup>d</sup> (Sax, Pulsinelli & Pletcher, 1973); <sup>e</sup> (Kraut & Reed, 1962).

molecule containing O(19) is the donor in two hydrogen bonds and the acceptor in a third bond. The environment of the other water molecule, which contains O(20), is especially interesting, for while it is the donor in two strong hydrogen bonds, it accepts none. Instead five CH bonds are pointed in the general direction of its lone-pair electrons (Fig. 4) from distances that are close to the sum of their van der Waals radii (Table 7). Three of these, O(20) to H(141), H(152) and H(161), may constitute the predominant force to maintain the crystal structure in the *c* direction since they provide the closest intermolecular contacts. With the exception of N(3), all of the nitrogen atoms in the molecule are hydrogen-bond acceptors.

In the various thiamine structures which have been determined, there is a small but significant variation in the length of the bond between the nitrogen in the five-membered ring and the methylene bridging carbon. From the data assembled in Table 8 it is apparent that the N(3)-C(6) bond increases (even to values significantly greater than that for a C-N single bond) as the C(2)-N(3) bond shortens or assumes increased double-bond character. At the same time the C(6)-C(7) and the N(3)-C(4) bonds do not exhibit variations which are as significant nor do their variations show the systematic trend which is seen for C(6)-N(3). Whether this effect has any significant influence on the properties of thiamine compounds is not presently known, but it is of interest that it does occur even in thiamine-related compounds which are chemically different such as *N*-benzylthiazolium bromide (Power, Pletcher & Sax, 1970) and thiochrome.

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