

to other factors. The preparation described in the *Experimental* section has independently confirmed the existence of α -WCl₆.

We gratefully acknowledge the technical assistance of J. H. Levy.

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Precision Neutron Diffraction Structure Determination of Protein and Nucleic Acid Components.

XIV. Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Amino Acid L-Cystine Dihydrochloride*

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A neutron diffraction study of L-cystine dihydrochloride, C₆H₁₂S₂N₂O₄·2HCl, has been carried out. The structure is monoclinic, space group C2; $a = 18.595(6)$, $b = 5.243(2)$, $c = 7.231(3)$ Å, $\beta = 103.738(9)^\circ$; $Z = 2$. The structure has been refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques with a type II anisotropic extinction correction; the conventional R value is 0.034. All atoms have been located with a precision of better than 0.006 Å. The C–S–S–C torsion angle is $-81.7(2)^\circ$. Comparisons of the geometries of 15 molecules containing aliphatic C–S–S fragments show that the S–S and C–S bond lengths decrease as the magnitude of the C–S–S–C torsion angle increases from 0 to 90° . The L-cystine·2HCl structure is stabilized by a three-dimensional network of one O–H···Cl bond and three N–H···Cl hydrogen bonds. Normal probability plots and χ^2 tests have been employed to compare atomic coordinates and temperature parameters from this study with those obtained in an independent neutron diffraction investigation [Gupta, Sequeira & Chidambaram (1974). *Acta Cryst.* **B30**, 562–567]. These comparisons indicate that there are significant differences between the two studies. The errors are normally distributed and pooled standard deviations are underestimated by a factor of 1.4–1.6.

Introduction

A neutron diffraction study of L-cystine dihydrochloride has been carried out as part of a series of investi-

gations of amino acids, small peptides, nucleosides and nucleotides. The aim of this work is to provide precise information about hydrogen-atom stereochemistry and hydrogen bonding in such systems.

The structure of L-cystine dihydrochloride has previously been studied by X-ray diffraction techniques (Steinrauf & Jensen, 1956; Steinrauf, Peterson & Jensen, 1958). After completing the present work, we learned of a similar independent study by Gupta, Sequeira & Chidambaram (1974).

Crystal data

L-Cystine dihydrochloride,
C₆H₁₂S₂N₂O₄·2HCl; F.W. 313.23.

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Monoclinic; $a=18.595$ (6), $b=5.243$ (2), $c=7.231$ (3)
 \AA , $\beta=103.738$ (9) $^\circ$.
 Space group $C2$; $Z=2$.
 Density $\rho_{\text{calc}}=1.518$, $\rho_{\text{obs}}=1.520$ g cm $^{-3}$ (Steinrauf &
 Jensen, 1956).
 Absorption coefficient $\mu=1.75$ cm $^{-1}$.

Experimental

Large single crystals of L-cystine dihydrochloride were grown by evaporation of aqueous 1M hydrochloric acid saturated with L-cystine. The crystals are colorless prisms elongated in the b direction with major bounding planes $\{100\}$ and $\{001\}$. A sample 5.70 mm 3 in volume and with maximum and minimum linear dimensions 2.8 and 1.3 mm was selected for data col-

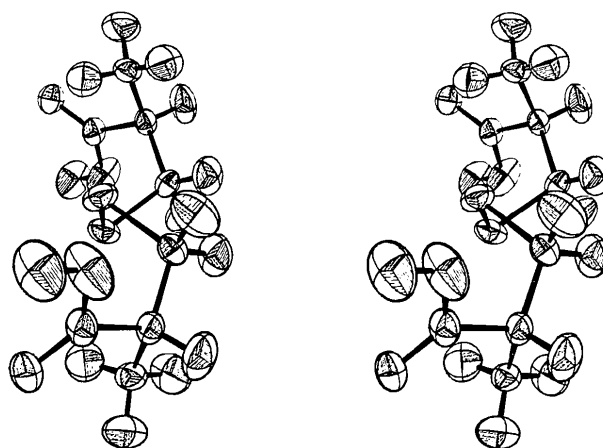


Fig. 2. Stereoview of the L-cystine molecule.

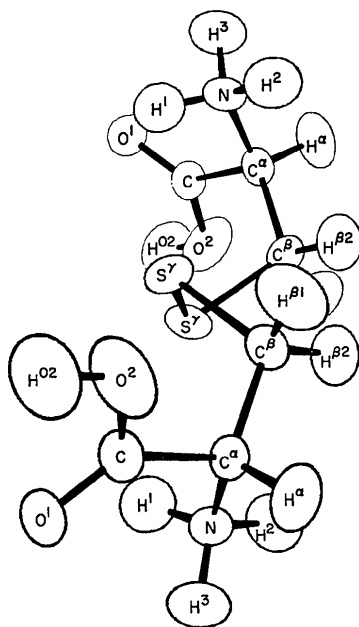


Fig. 1. L-Cystine dication with standard atomic nomenclature.

lection and mounted on a four-circle diffractometer at the Brookhaven High-Flux Beam Reactor. Unit-cell constants $a=18.62$ (1), $b=5.249$ (6), $c=7.239$ (5) \AA and $\beta=103.72$ (3) $^\circ$ were obtained by least-squares techniques from the observed diffractometer setting angles for 28 reflections well distributed in reciprocal space. The neutron wavelength was found to be $\lambda=1.0142$ (3) \AA , based on KBr ($a=6.600$ \AA) as a standard. Our cell parameters agree to within 0.2% with those obtained by Gupta *et al.* (1974). The two sets of cell constants were averaged and the weighted mean values (see *Crystal data*) are used in the following discussion.

Intensities of Bragg reflections were measured automatically under the Multi-Spectrometer Control System (Beaucage, Kelley, Ophir, Rankowitz, Spinrad & van Norton, 1966) with a $\theta-2\theta$ step-scanning technique. Intensities were measured for 2192 reflections with $d^* < 1.36$ \AA^{-1} and were corrected for background by a method described by Lehmann, Hamilton & Larsen (1972). An absorption correction computed by numerical integration over a Gaussian grid was applied to the observed intensities. The linear absorption coef-

Table 1. Fractional coordinates and temperature parameters ($\times 10^4$)

The Debye-Waller factor is given by $\exp \{-2\pi^2[u_{11}(ha^*)^2 + u_{22}(kb^*)^2 + u_{33}(lc^*)^2 + 2u_{12}(ha^*kb^*) + 2u_{13}(ha^*lc^*) + 2u_{23}(kb^*lc^*)]\}$.

	x	y	z	u_{11}	u_{22}	u_{33}	u_{12}	u_{13}	u_{23}
Cl	0.15332 (4)	0.08900 (27)	0.88532 (12)	401 (4)	436 (4)	481 (4)	85 (4)	173 (3)	206 (4)
O 1	0.19402 (7)	0.26764 (34)	0.42896 (21)	420 (7)	341 (7)	534 (8)	102 (6)	108 (6)	159 (7)
O 2	0.12009 (11)	0.48264 (47)	0.57551 (22)	906 (12)	623 (11)	389 (8)	337 (11)	276 (8)	199 (9)
N	0.17721 (4)	0.60165 (27)	0.14240 (27)	264 (3)	361 (5)	513 (5)	39 (4)	139 (3)	184 (5)
C	0.15602 (5)	0.44890 (28)	0.44246 (15)	326 (5)	291 (5)	311 (5)	23 (5)	-18 (4)	66 (5)
C $^\alpha$	0.14491 (5)	0.67206	0.30437 (15)	255 (4)	237 (5)	341 (5)	-14 (4)	-21 (4)	44 (4)
C $^\beta$	0.06419 (5)	0.75062 (29)	0.23899 (15)	294 (5)	297 (5)	318 (5)	60 (5)	47 (4)	29 (4)
S $^\gamma$	0.00024 (12)	0.50000 (60)	0.14107 (38)	216 (9)	434 (15)	452 (13)	-44 (11)	35 (10)	113 (13)
H 1	0.15703 (15)	0.43272 (65)	0.07636 (40)	585 (14)	538 (18)	541 (14)	0 (15)	239 (12)	1 (14)
H 2	0.16692 (15)	0.74598 (66)	0.03978 (42)	635 (15)	625 (18)	676 (17)	161 (14)	315 (13)	352 (15)
H 3	0.23350 (11)	0.57804 (69)	0.18176 (44)	326 (11)	677 (19)	991 (22)	48 (13)	161 (12)	176 (18)
H $^\alpha$	0.17717 (13)	0.83220 (56)	0.37921 (40)	514 (13)	359 (12)	711 (18)	-109 (11)	-130 (12)	-2 (12)
H $^{\beta 1}$	0.04571 (15)	0.82595 (68)	0.36211 (36)	688 (15)	728 (19)	502 (15)	189 (16)	175 (13)	-99 (14)
H $^{\beta 2}$	0.05839 (13)	0.90970 (51)	0.13581 (37)	535 (12)	412 (13)	574 (14)	58 (11)	0 (11)	175 (12)
H O2	0.12953 (17)	0.34000 (68)	0.66906 (41)	877 (19)	693 (19)	465 (14)	213 (17)	178 (13)	189 (15)

ficient was calculated with an incoherent scattering cross section for hydrogen of 40b, and transmission coefficients ranged from 0.71 to 0.81.

Squared observed structure factors were obtained as $F_o^2 = I \sin 2\theta$ and were averaged for symmetry-

related reflections. The agreement index is $R_c = \sum |F_o^2 - F_c^2| / \sum F_o^2 = 0.049$, where F_c^2 is the mean value for the symmetry-related reflections. Of 1043 unique reflections measured, 121 reflections with $F_o^2 < 3\sigma_{count}(F_o^2)$ were discarded from subsequent refinements.

Table 2. Observed and calculated squared structure factors.

The columns are h, l, 100F_o^2, 100(F_c^2), 100|F_c|^2. The extinction correction has been applied to F_o^2.

Table with 15 columns: h, l, 100F_o^2, 100(F_c^2), 100|F_c|^2, and 15 pairs of columns for h, l, 100F_o^2, 100(F_c^2), 100|F_c|^2. The table contains a dense grid of numerical data points.

Structure refinement

The starting parameters for the full-matrix least-squares refinement were the coordinates from the X-ray study (Steinrauf *et al.*, 1958). Neutron scattering lengths were taken to be $b_S=0.2847$, $b_{Cl}=0.9584$, $b_O=0.575$, $b_N=0.920$, $b_C=0.6626$ and $b_H=-0.3723$ (all $\times 10^{-12}$ cm). These are the values given by Shull (private communication) except for the nitrogen scattering length, which is the mean value from several recent neutron diffraction studies in which b_N was allowed to vary during the refinement process (Kvick, Koetzle, Thomas & Takusagawa, 1974). The function minimized in our refinements was $\sum w|F_o^2 - |F_c|^2|^2$; weights

were chosen as $w=1/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$ with $\sigma^2(F_o^2)=\sigma_{\text{count}}^2(F_o^2)+(0.02 F_o^2)^2$. Anisotropic thermal parameters were used for all atoms, and an extinction correction was introduced following Zachariasen's (1967) model.

The crystal exhibited severe extinction effects and a type II anisotropic extinction correction (Coppens & Hamilton, 1970) was introduced in the final refinement cycles, which were based on the full, unaveraged data set of 1834 reflections with $F_o^2 > 3\sigma_{\text{count}}(F_o^2)$. A total of 173 parameters were varied in these final cycles. The extinction correction factor E , which multiplies the calculated structure factor, is

$$E = \left[1 + \frac{2\bar{T}|F_c|^2 g \lambda^3}{V^2 \sin 2\theta} (10^4) \right]^{-1/4}$$

where \bar{T} is the absorption-weighted average beam path length through the crystal, V is the unit-cell volume and F_c is the calculated structure factor on absolute scale. For type II anisotropic extinction, $g=(N'W'N)^{-1/2}$ where W' is a symmetric tensor describing the anisotropy of domain size and N is a unit vector in the diffraction plane and perpendicular to the incident beam. The refined atomic parameters are given in Table 1 and final values for the squared structure factors are shown in Table 2 for those reflections included in the refinement. The anisotropic extinction tensor, defined above, is $W'_{11}=0.093$ (6), $W'_{22}=3.5$ (2), $W'_{33}=0.13$ (1), $W'_{12}=-0.09$ (3), $W'_{13}=-0.004$ (5), $W'_{23}=0.23$ (4). These values correspond to an average particle size described by an ellipsoid with principle axes as follows (direction cosines refer to the crystal axis system $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}^*$).

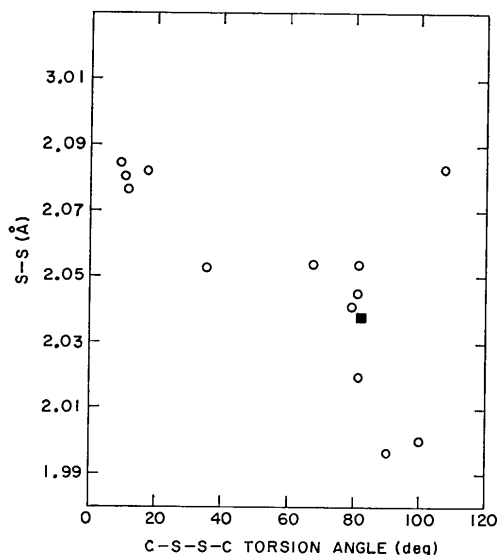


Fig. 3. Plot of S-S distance vs. C-S-S-C torsion angle. Results for hexagonal L-cystine not included. Square point identifies present results.

R.m.s. (μ)	Direction cosines		
0.54	0.024	-0.998	-0.064
2.76	-0.419	0.048	-0.907
3.71	0.908	0.049	-0.417

Table 3. Covalent bond distances (\AA)

	Neutron		BARC†§	X-ray‡§
	BNL*	Corrected for thermal motion		
	Uncorrected		Uncorrected	Uncorrected
O ² -H ⁰²	0.996 (4)	0.996	0.966 (10)	
O ¹ -C	1.202 (2)	1.208	1.204 (5)	1.237
O ² -C	1.307 (2)	1.318	1.309 (6)	1.308
N-C ^α	1.484 (2)	1.496	1.488 (4)	1.484
N-H ¹	1.034 (4)	1.037	1.030 (8)	
N-H ²	1.045 (3)	1.050	1.041 (8)	
N-H ³	1.025 (2)	1.032	1.017 (6)	
C-C ^α	1.520 (2)	1.527	1.511 (4)	1.472
C ^α -C ^β	1.525 (2)	1.533	1.526 (3)	1.558
C ^α -H ^α	1.097 (3)	1.105	1.116 (6)	
C ^β -S ^γ	1.816 (3)	1.832	1.811 (7)	1.862
C ^β -H ^{β1}	1.094 (3)	1.103	1.093 (6)	
C ^β -H ^{β2}	1.091 (3)	1.095	1.092 (7)	
S ^γ -S ^{γ'}	2.038 (6)		2.041 (14)	2.044

* Present work

† Gupta *et al.* (1973).

‡ Steinrauf *et al.* (1958).

§ Recalculated with the mean cell parameters used in this paper.

The extinction is quite anisotropic, and is greater along **a** and **c*** than along **b**. This latter axis corresponds to the long dimension of the crystal. The agreement between observed and calculated squared structure factors was markedly improved by the introduction of the anisotropic extinction correction: the weighted agreement index $R_{wF_2} = \{[\sum w|F_o^2 - |F_c|^2|^2]/\sum wF_o^4\}^{1/2}$ dropped from a value of 0.085 with an isotropic extinction correction to the final value of 0.061. No parameter shifted by more than 0.1σ in the last cycle of refinement. Final unweighted agreement indices are

$$R_{F_2} = \sum |F_o^2 - |F_c|^2| / \sum F_o^2 = 0.074$$

and

$$R_F = \sum |F_o - |F_c|| / \sum F_o = 0.034.$$

The standard error of fit is

$$S = \{ \sum w|F_o^2 - |F_c|^2|^2 / (n_o - n_v) \}^{1/2} = 1.31.$$

All calculations were carried out on CDC 6600 computers with programs that have been described briefly by Schlemper, Hamilton & La Placa (1971).

Table 4. Covalent bond angles (°)

	Neutron		X-ray
	BNL	BARC	
C—O ² —H ⁰²	111.1 (2)	111.6 (7)	
C ^α —N—H ¹	114.0 (1)	113.7 (5)	
C ^α —N—H ²	109.9 (2)	109.5 (5)	
C ^α —N—H ³	112.9 (2)	113.0 (5)	
H ¹ —N—H ²	107.9 (3)	108.5 (6)	
H ¹ —N—H ³	105.0 (3)	105.1 (6)	
H ² —N—H ³	106.7 (2)	106.7 (6)	
O ¹ —C—O ²	125.4 (1)	124.9 (4)	119.1
O ¹ —C—C ^α	123.1 (1)	122.8 (3)	122.6
O ² —C—C ^α	111.5 (1)	112.4 (3)	118.2
N—C ^α —C	108.0 (1)	108.3 (2)	111.0
N—C ^α —C ^β	112.3 (1)	112.0 (2)	111.2
N—C ^α —H ^α	107.7 (2)	106.8 (4)	
C—C ^α —C ^β	113.1 (1)	113.1 (2)	111.4
C—C ^α —H ^α	107.0 (2)	108.8 (4)	
C ^β —C ^α —H ^α	108.6 (2)	107.5 (4)	
C ^α —C ^β —S ^γ	114.7 (1)	114.7 (3)	112.8
C ^α —C ^β —H ^{β1}	108.7 (2)	108.3 (4)	
C ^α —C ^β —H ^{β2}	110.7 (1)	110.1 (4)	
S ^γ —C ^β —H ^{β1}	105.4 (2)	105.4 (5)	
S ^γ —C ^β —H ^{β2}	109.4 (2)	109.9 (4)	
H ^{β1} —C ^β —H ^{β2}	107.6 (3)	108.1 (6)	
C ^β —S ^γ —S ^{γ'}	103.7 (1)	104.0 (4)	103.7

Discussion

The L-cystine dication is shown in Fig. 1 with the standard atom names for amino acids and peptides. The crystallographic twofold axis relating the two halves of the cystine molecule is oriented nearly horizontally in Fig. 1. A similar view in stereo with full thermal ellipsoids is given in Fig. 2. As might be expected for a strongly hydrogen-bonded structure, there is no indication of disorder or abnormally large thermal motion. Tables 3 and 4 present a comparison of bond distances and angles from the present work with the corresponding bonding parameters from the neutron study of Gupta *et al.* (1974) and with those from the X-ray work (Steinrauf *et al.*, 1958). Torsion angles from the present study agree to within 0.7° with those given by Gupta *et al.* (1974). These authors have described the conformation of the cystine molecule in some detail. Here we restrict our discussion to some remarks concerning the C—S—S—C fragment, which is of particular interest because of the importance of the cystine disulfide bond in proteins.

Table 5. Mean bond distances (Å), bond angles (°) and torsion angles (°) for molecules containing aliphatic C—S—S fragments

Compound	Distance		Torsion angle		Reference
	C—S	S—S	C—S—S	C—S—S—C*	
Acetylaranotin	1.88	2.082	97	17	Cosulich, Nelson & Van den Hende (1968)
t-Butyl-N,N-dimethyltrithioperacarbamic acid	1.83	2.00	106	100	Mitchell (1969)
Chaetocin	1.88	2.077	98	+11	Weber (1972)
L-Cystine (hexagonal)	1.82	2.03	115	+106	Oughton & Harrison (1959)†
L-Cystine dihydrobromide	1.86	2.02	104	-81	Peterson, Steinrauf & Jensen (1960)
L-Cystine dihydrochloride	1.82	2.038	104	-82	present work
N,N'-Diglycyl-L-cystine. 2H ₂ O	1.87	2.041	103	-79	Yakel & Hughes (1954)
Glilotoxin	1.88	2.084	98	-9	Fridrichsons & Mathieson (1967)
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexathieane	1.86	2.054	105	81‡	Lemmer, Fehér, Gieren, Hechtfisher & Hoppe (1970)
2-(2-Pyridylmethyl)dithio)benzoic acid	1.82	2.045	104	81	Karle, Karle & Mitchell (1969)
Sporidesmin	1.90	2.08	98	-10	Fridrichsons & Mathieson (1965)
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide	1.82	1.997	103	90	Karle, Estlin & Britts (1967)
1,2,3,4-Tetrathiadecalin	1.80	2.054	103	67‡	Fehér, Klaeren & Linke (1972)
DL-6-Thioctic acid	1.81	2.053	94	35	Stroud & Carlisle (1972)
3,3'-Trithiobis-(2,4-pentanedione)	1.80	2.083	104	107‡	Power & Jones (1971)

* Calculated according to the IUPAC-IUB (1970) conventions. Quantities carrying a sign indicate that the absolute configuration of the molecule is known.

† This structure appears to be incorrect. The S—S distance calculated from the sulfur coordinates given by these authors is only 1.32 Å and the C—S—S—C torsion angle is +116°. A Patterson map calculated by one of us (IB) from values of F_o given by Oughton & Harrison does not fit their solution for the sulfur position. Further details will be published elsewhere.

‡ C—S—S—S.

The C-S-S-C torsion angle χ^2 is $-81.7 (2)^\circ$, which places L-cystine.2HCl in the class of disulfide compounds with torsion angles of magnitude near 90° . As has been discussed by Hordvik (1970), the S-S bond length is dependent on the value of the disulfide torsion angle probably because of variations in the lone-pair repulsions. These repulsions are largest when the torsion angle is 0° , *i.e.* in a *cis*-planar disulfide, and *cis*-planar disulfides have S-S bond distances about 0.07 \AA longer than disulfides with torsion angles of 90° . Recent Raman spectroscopic results (van Wart, Lewis, Scheraga & Saeva, 1973) have indicated that the S-S and C-S stretching frequencies increase linearly with the C-S-S-C torsion angle. The effect of torsion angle on S-S and C-S bond lengths in molecules containing C-S-S fragments can be seen in Table 5, which also gives the C-S-S angle. Figs. 3 and 4 are plots of the S-S and C-S distances *vs* the magnitude of the C-S-S-C torsion angle and show an inverse correlation such that these distances become smaller as the torsion angle increases from 0 to 90° , as was previously noticed by Hordvik (1970). It should be pointed out that the X-ray data given in Table 5 are not of uniform precision. Some of the older data are from film rather than diffractometer studies and some are based on incomplete sets of measured intensities, so that they are not fully, or fairly, comparable. It is therefore not surprising that the plots in Figs. 3 and 4 show a certain amount of scatter. The correlation between the C-S-S-C torsion angle and the C-S-S bond angle is not as clear as that observed for the S-S and C-S bond lengths, but again approximately, the C-S-S angle increases with increasing torsion angle.

A comparison of disulfide torsion angles in five proteins is shown in Table 6. The disulfide bonds in question are divided equally between the two chiralities. With the exceptions of cystine 1-122 in tosyl- α -chymotrypsin,

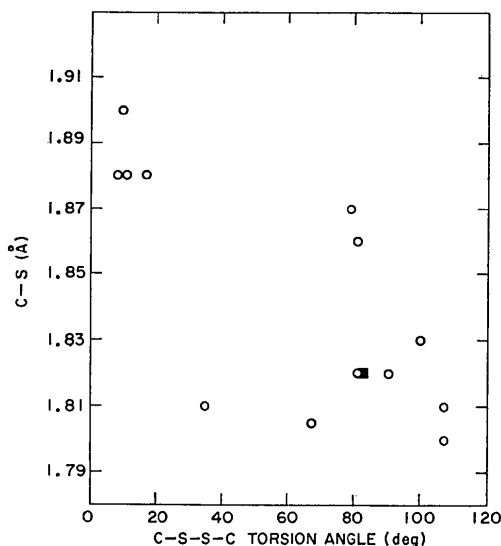


Fig. 4. Plot of C-S distance *vs.* C-S-S-C torsion angle.

cystine 14-38 in basic pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, and cystine A6-A11 in insulin, the magnitudes of all these disulfide torsion angles are within 20° of 90° . As mentioned earlier, L-cystine.2HCl also falls in this category along with a majority of the small molecules listed in Table 5. The disulfide groups in acetylaranotin, chaetocin, gliotoxin and sporidesmin, which have torsion angles near zero, are sterically severely restricted by ring closure. Torsion angles near 90° generally should be favored in these systems since this conformation leads to minimum S-S lone-pair repulsions.

Table 6. Torsion angles for disulfide bonds in selected proteins*

Protein	Cystine residues	Torsion angle
Carboxypeptidase A (Quiocho & Lipscomb, 1971)	138-161	93.5°
Tosyl α -chymotrypsin (Birktoft & Blow, 1972)	1-122 136-201	113.2 105.1
Ribonuclease-S (Wyckoff, Tsernoglou, Hanson, Knox, Lee & Richards, 1970)	26-84 40-95 58-110 65-72	-100.8 -84.6 -84.6 104.4
Basic pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (Huber, Kukla, Rühlmann, Epp & Formanek, 1970)	5-55 30-51 14-38	-100.8 -77.1 37.9
Insulin (Blundell, Dodson, Dodson, Hodgkin & Vijayan, 1971)	A6-A11 A7-B7 A20-B19	31.9 110.2 -70.4

* Calculated according to the IUPAC-IUB (1970) conventions from atomic coordinates deposited in the Protein Data Bank (1973) at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The structure of L-cystine.2HCl is extensively hydrogen bonded as shown in Fig. 5, a view of the molecular packing in one unit cell. Hydrogen bond distances and angles are given in Table 7. The chloride ion is the only hydrogen-bond acceptor and is coordinated to four protons arranged at the corners of a distorted trigonal pyramid. Each cystine molecule is linked to six neighbors *via* $\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}\cdots\text{H}$ bridges. Two such bridges connect two ammonium-group protons with the ammonium group of a single adjacent molecule, thus forming an eight-membered ring.

In order to obtain the best geometrical parameters, the non-hydrogen atoms of the half-cystine molecule were assumed to behave as a rigid body whose motion was described in terms of T, L and S tensors (Schomaker & Trueblood, 1968). The r.m.s. difference between observed and calculated thermal parameters u_{ij} was 0.0035 \AA^2 and the screw translations were negligibly small. The calculated rigid-body librations were used to derive corrections to bond distances between non-hydrogen atoms, and these corrected values are included in Table 3. Bond distances involving hydrogen were corrected for the effects of thermal motion with the minimum correction of Busing & Levy (1964) which sets a lower bound on the corrected distance.

An additional rigid-body calculation was carried out for the ammonium group, yielding an r.m.s. difference between observed and calculated u_{ij} of 0.002 \AA^2 . The largest principal axis of L lies approximately 15° from the group's threefold axis and corresponds to an r.m.s. librational amplitude of 10.0° . With a harmonic oscillator approximation to a threefold cosine hindered rotor as described by Schlemper *et al.* (1971), the librational frequency ν and the height of the potential barrier V_0 were estimated to be $\nu = 306 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $V_0 = 5.1 \text{ kcal mole}^{-1}$. The barrier obtained here is only slightly larger than the average value of $4.8 \text{ kcal mole}^{-1}$ for ammonium groups of four other α -amino acid hydrochlorides we have studied by neutron diffraction. By contrast, the average barrier for ten neutral amino acids is $8.0 \text{ kcal mole}^{-1}$. The ammonium groups in the neutral compounds have higher barriers than in the hydrochlorides, presumably because the $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{O}$ bonds formed in the neutral compounds are stronger than the $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ bonds predominating in the hydrochlorides.

An examination of the bond distances and angles in Tables 3 and 4 indicates that the agreement between bonding parameters is quite good for the two neutron studies. [In the comparisons which follow, parameters from the present refinement are identified as BNL and those from the refinement of Gupta *et al.* (1974) are identified as BARC.] The largest discrepancies are 0.030 \AA or $3\sigma(\text{BARC})$ for the $\text{O}^2\text{-H}^{\text{O}2}$ distance and 1.8° or $4\sigma(\text{BARC})$ for the $\text{C-C}^\alpha\text{-H}^\alpha$ angle. Larger discrepancies occur between the neutron and X-ray results; these are difficult to assess since no standard deviations were reported for the X-ray parameters and only $h0l$ and $hk0$ intensities were used in the X-ray refinement. In order to analyze the differences between our atomic coordinates and thermal parameters and those of Gupta *et al.* (1974), we have compared the two parameter sets by the method of normal probability plots (Abrahams & Keve, 1971; Hamilton & Abrahams, 1972) and employing χ^2 tests as discussed by Hamilton (1969). Half-normal probability plots of the parameter differences

$$|\Delta p_i / \sigma(p_i)|$$

are shown in Fig. 6 for positional parameters and in Fig. 7 for thermal parameters. These plots are nearly linear, indicating that the errors are indeed approximately normally distributed. The slopes are 1.6 for positional parameters and 1.4 for thermal parameters, indicating that the pooled standard deviations $\sigma(p_i) = [\sigma^2(\text{BNL}) + \sigma^2(\text{BARC})]^{1/2}$ are underestimated by approximately 1.4–1.6. In comparisons of X-ray and

neutron results for L-asparagine. H_2O (Verbist, Lehmann, Koetzle & Hamilton, 1972), pooled standard deviations were found to be underestimated by comparable factors.

The sums of the squares of parameter differences have been tested as χ^2 for all parameter classes ($x, y, z, u_{11}, u_{22}, \text{etc.}$). Significant values of χ^2 at the 0.01 probability level are found for all classes except z, u_{22}

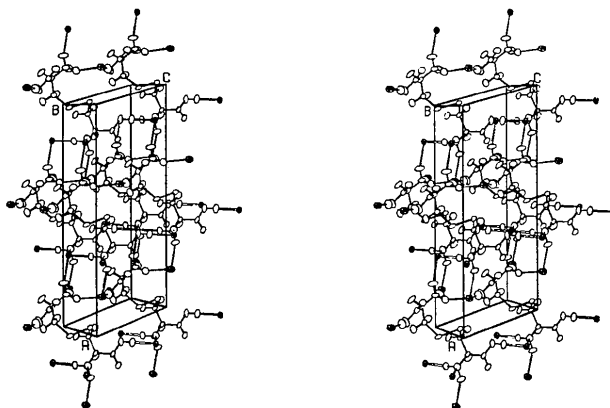


Fig. 5. Stereo view of the molecular packing in one unit cell. Cl^- ions have been shaded.

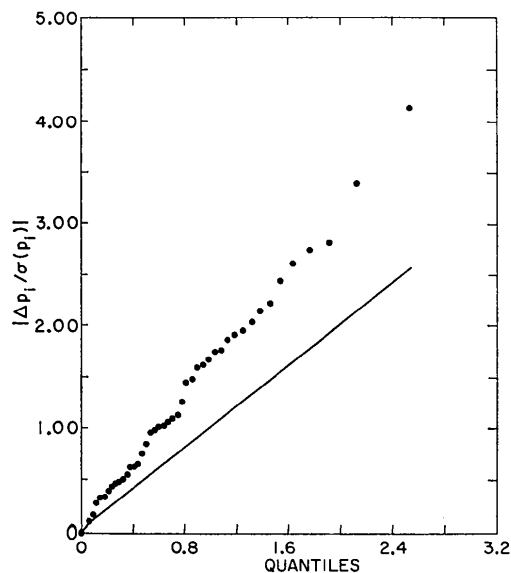


Fig. 6. Half-normal probability plot for differences between BNL and BARC positional parameters. The line with unit slope has been drawn.

Table 7. Distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$) in hydrogen bonds

X-H \cdots Cl	X-H	H \cdots Cl	X \cdots Cl	\angle X-H \cdots Cl
N-H ¹ \cdots Cl	1.034 (4)	2.262 (4)	3.238 (3)	156.9 (2)
N-H ² \cdots Cl	1.045 (3)	2.100 (4)	3.129 (3)	167.4 (3)
N-H ³ \cdots Cl	1.025 (2)	2.270 (4)	3.206 (3)	151.1 (3)
O ² -H ^{O2} \cdots Cl	0.997 (4)	2.011 (3)	3.004 (3)	172.1 (3)

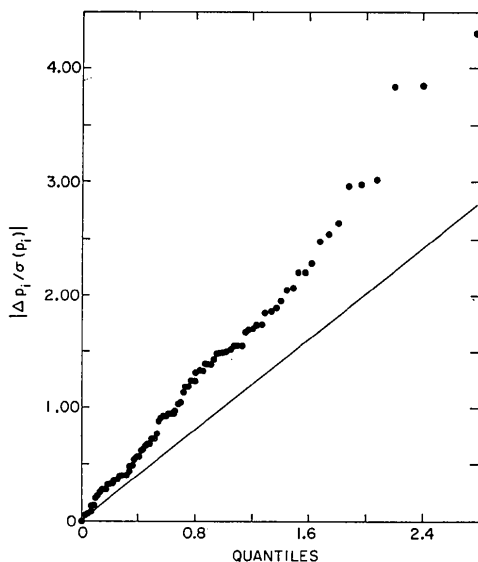


Fig. 7. Half-normal probability plot for thermal parameters.

and u_{12} . This strongly suggests some systematic difference between the two data sets. One would expect some difference in nitrogen thermal parameters due to the small difference in values used for the nitrogen scattering factor. An examination of the mean values of the differences of the various parameters for all atoms indicates that the largest differences occur for thermal parameters u_{11} , u_{33} and u_{13} . For these three parameter classes, the mean difference divided by σ ranges from 3.9 to 4.8 with the BARC thermal parameters larger than the BNL values in each case. Quite possibly, these differences in thermal parameters for the two refinements are indicative of the correlation of thermal parameters and extinction. The BARC crystal showed moderate extinction effects (the minimum value of E^2 was 0.73) and an isotropic extinction correction was included in the BARC refinement. By contrast, the BNL crystal showed severe extinction (minimum $E^2 = 0.45$), and we have included a type II anisotropic extinction correction in our refinement. Interestingly, we found the minimum extinction to occur along **b**, and values of u_{22} for the two refinements agree relatively well.

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