

is 2.93 Å. Within each sub-layer molecules related by the *c*-glide planes are held together by much weaker hydrogen bonds, denoted by dotted lines in the figure, and of average length 3.30 Å. The layers themselves are held together by van der Waals forces and this presumably accounts for the pronounced (010) cleavage plane in the crystal.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Guanosine 3', 5'-Cyclic Monophosphate (Cyclic GMP) Sodium Tetrahydrate

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The crystal structure and conformation of cyclic GMP (as sodium guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate tetrahydrate) has been determined by the single-crystal X-ray diffraction technique. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$ with unit-cell constants $a=18.664$ (3), $b=7.384$ (2) and $c=12.706$ (3) Å; $Z=4$, $D_o=1.66$, $D_c=1.665$ g cm⁻³ assuming one sodium ion and four molecules of water per nucleotide. The structure was solved by direct methods using the program *MULTAN* and refined by least-squares methods to a final *R* value of 0.034 based on 1637 diffractometer intensities. The base displays the *syn* conformation with a glycosyl torsion angle $\chi[C(8)-N(9)-C(1')-O(1')]$ of 258°. The cyclization of the phosphate group forces the ribose to the ${}_4T^3$ [C(4')*exo*, C(3')*endo*] conformation which is characteristic of the cyclic nucleotides. The bond distances and angles in the ribose ring show significant differences from those of the common nucleotides. The phosphate ring is locked into a chair conformation, being puckered most about the C(3')–C(4') bond and flattened at the phosphate end. The sodium ion is not directly attached to the phosphate oxygen atoms but is coordinated to six water molecules at distances ranging from 2.32 to 2.68 Å. Adjacent sodium octahedra share edges to form an infinite column parallel to *b*. The crystal packing consists of alternating layers of stacked nucleotides with the interstitial holes filled by the sodium-water octahedra.

Introduction

Cyclic AMP has been known for some time to mediate a large number of hormonal and regulatory mechanisms (Sutherland & Rall, 1960), but only recently has it come to light that cyclic GMP is also involved in metabolic control and regulatory functions (Hardman, 1971). In continuation of the studies on the structure of cyclic nucleotides in this laboratory (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*a, b*), we have now carried out the structure determination of guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cyclic GMP). Cyclic GMP has been found in a number of mammalian tissues and body fluids (Hardman, 1971). A number of studies have suggested separate roles for cyclic GMP and cyclic AMP in hormonal or metabolic control and regulatory functions (Hardman, 1971; Kuo, Lee, Reyes, Walton,

Donnelly & Greengard, 1972). The recognition of the biological importance of cyclic GMP made it highly desirable that a detailed crystal-structural study of its molecular conformation be undertaken. In addition to the present work on cyclic GMP (see also preliminary communication; Chwang & Sundaralingam, 1973), the crystal structures of cyclic C-AMP (5'-methylene adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate) (Sundaralingam & Abola 1972*a, b*), cyclic UMP (Coulter, 1969) and cyclic AMP (Watenpaugh, Dow, Jensen & Furberg, 1968) have been reported.

Experimental

Single crystals of cyclic GMP suitable for the structure determination were found in a sample of 'salt-free' cyclic GMP purchased from Nutritional Biochemicals,

Cleveland, Ohio. (Note: on completing the X-ray structure analysis we found that the sample also contains a sodium ion and four molecules of water of crystallization.) The crystals were elongated along the *b* axis. Preliminary photographic investigations revealed that the crystals belonged to the orthorhombic system. The systematic absences $h00$, $h=2n+1$; $0k0$, $k=2n+1$; $00l$, $l=2n+1$ indicated that the space group is $P2_12_12_1$. A crystal measuring $0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.2$ mm was mounted on a Picker FACS-1 X-ray diffractometer with the *b* axis coincident with the φ axis of the goniostat. The unit-cell dimensions were determined by a least-squares fit of the 2θ values of 12 accurately centered high-angle reflections. They are $a=18.664 \pm 0.003$, $b=7.384 \pm 0.001$ and $c=12.706 \pm 0.003$ Å. The observed crystal density of 1.66 g cm $^{-3}$, measured by the flotation technique in a mixture of bromoform and cyclohexane, is in agreement with the calculated density of 1.650 g cm $^{-3}$ assuming four formula units of cyclic GMP pentahydrate, $C_{10}H_{12}N_5O_7P \cdot 5H_2O$, (formula weight 435.3) in the unit cell. However, it became clear from the structure analysis that the correct composition included one sodium ion and four water molecules per nucleotide $C_{10}H_{11}N_5O_7PNa \cdot 4H_2O$ yielding a calculated density of 1.665 g cm $^{-3}$.

The intensity data were measured on a Picker FACS-1 diffractometer by use of nickel-filtered Cu radiation ($\lambda=1.5418$ Å) and a $\theta-2\theta$ scan technique with a scan range of 1.5° , a scan rate of 2° min $^{-1}$ and background counts of 10 s at each scan limit. Intensities of all nonequivalent reflections below 127° in 2θ were recorded. Of the 1693 recorded reflections, 1637 had intensities greater than 1.5 times their standard deviations and were used in the structure analysis after correcting for the usual Lorentz and polarization effects.

Table 1. Starting phase set

Other phase angles used for the reflection 11,1,7 in the multi-solution are 45, 135 and 315° while for 141, 135° .

<i>H</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>E</i>	Phase angle	
15	5	0	3.54	90°	Origin fixing reflections
0	6	1	3.19	0	
0	3	11	3.00	90°	
11	1	7	2.66	225	Other reflections in starting set
1	4	1	2.44	45	Enantiomorph fixing reflection

Structure determination and refinement

The structure was solved by direct methods (Main, Germain & Woolfson, 1970) which combines the application of the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956) with multi-solution techniques (Germain & Woolfson, 1968). The computer program *MULTAN* was used for this purpose (Main, Germain & Woolfson, 1970). The starting phase set shown in Table 1 was chosen automatically by the program. This set is one of the 8 phase sets resulting from different combina-

tions of the starting phases and showed a figure of merit of 1.24, and an *R* index of 36.3. Next, the phases of 336 reflections with *E*'s greater than 1.3 were generated from the starting set by the application of the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956). The *E* map revealed the positions of the atoms of the pyrimidine ring, the phosphorus atom and an attached oxygen atom. The phases of 202 reflections with $|E| > 1.5$ from the structure-factor calculation on these atoms were then refined by the tangent formula. The refinement converged after 5 cycles and the *R* value, where $R = \sum ||E_o| - |E_c|| / \sum |E_o|$, for the 202 reflections was 0.22. The *E* map generated from these reflections and the refined phases revealed the remaining atoms of the cyclic nucleotide molecule and five other peaks which were attributed to water molecules. A structure-factor calculation based on 28 atoms gave an *R* value, where $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, of 0.29. Two cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of all 28 atoms using isotropic temperature factors first and then one cycle of anisotropic refinement lowered the *R* value to 0.11 for the 1637 reflections. A difference electron-density map was computed at this stage and ten hydrogen atoms were located. Further cycles of refinement did not improve the *R* value, and it was found that the temperature factor of one of the water oxygen atoms turned to a negative value. This suggested to us that the oxygen atom should perhaps be substituted by a heavier element. We also noticed that the O...O distances between this oxygen atom and the neighboring water oxygen atoms were shorter than the usual O...O hydrogen-bond distances. We immediately suspected the presence of a Na $^+$ ion. This was also consistent with the observation that the two P-O bond distances involving the non-ester oxygens had nearly

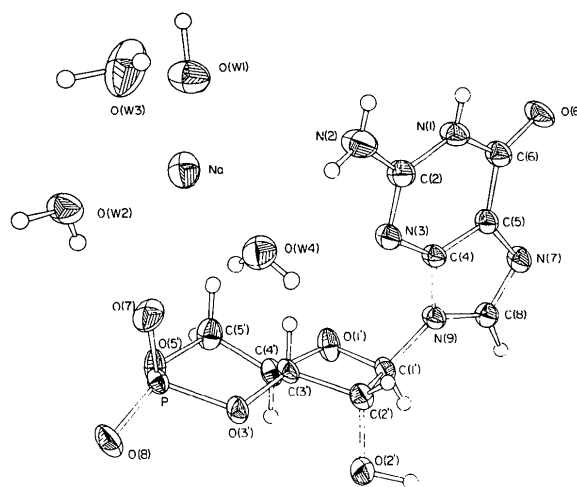


Fig. 1. The molecular conformation and atom numbering system in cyclic GMP. The sodium and the four independent water molecules in the structure are also shown. The thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level (Johnson, 1965).

equal values suggesting that the phosphate is anionic (Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965; Sundaralingam & Putkey, 1970). We continued the refinement using a Na+ ion instead of the water oxygen atom. There was a large drop in the R (0.054) value. A difference electron-density map computed at this stage clearly revealed all the remaining hydrogen atoms. Two cycles of isotropic refinement of the hydrogen atoms followed by two additional cycles of refinement of the non-hydrogen atoms with anisotropic temperature factors

reduced R to the final value of 0.034. The average ratios of the shifts to the estimated standard deviations were 0.067 for nonhydrogen parameters and 0.49 for hydrogen parameters.

The weighting scheme used in the refinement was 1/w = 1.05 for |Fo| ≤ 14.68 and 1/w = 0.54 + 0.035|Fo| for |Fo| > 14.68. The reflections 002, 020, 122, 121, 120, 211, 400, 420, 504 and 600 were given zero weight because they were suspected to be suffering from secondary extinction. The scattering factors for Na

Table 2. The observed and calculated structure amplitudes (x 10) for cyclic GMP

Reflections marked with an E appeared to be suffering from secondary extinction, and were given zero weight during the refinement. Reflections marked with asterisks were less than 1.5σ(I) (see text).

Table with multiple columns containing reflection indices (hkl) and their corresponding observed and calculated structure amplitudes. The table is organized in a grid-like format with various numerical values and some annotations like 'E', '*', and 'σ(I)'.

Table 3. *Positional and thermal parameters of atoms in the sodium salt of guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate tetrahydrate*

Positional parameters of nonhydrogen atoms have been multiplied by 10^4 . Positional parameters of hydrogen atoms have been multiplied by 10^3 . Anisotropic thermal parameters have been multiplied by 10^4 . The anisotropic temperature factor is of the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \dots + 2\beta_{12}hk + \dots)]$. Standard deviations in parentheses refer to the least significant digits.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
N(1)	5598 (1)	-2290 (4)	7661 (2)	12 (1)	164 (6)	27 (1)	6 (2)	1 (1)	5 (3)
C(2)	5134 (2)	-2143 (5)	6828 (2)	17 (1)	139 (7)	25 (2)	7 (2)	0 (1)	4 (3)
N(2)	5422 (1)	-2141 (6)	5869 (2)	16 (1)	281 (9)	27 (2)	18 (2)	2 (1)	5 (4)
N(3)	4432 (1)	-2022 (4)	6940 (2)	14 (1)	165 (1)	17 (1)	6 (2)	0 (1)	2 (3)
C(4)	4235 (1)	-1999 (5)	7961 (2)	12 (1)	102 (6)	22 (2)	4 (2)	1 (1)	6 (3)
C(5)	4651 (2)	-2128 (5)	8847 (2)	14 (1)	128 (6)	20 (2)	4 (2)	-2 (1)	0 (3)
C(6)	5406 (2)	-2371 (5)	8716 (2)	16 (1)	138 (7)	25 (2)	5 (2)	-4 (1)	4 (3)
O(6)	5867 (1)	-2640 (4)	9399 (2)	15 (1)	241 (7)	30 (1)	9 (2)	-9 (1)	0 (3)
N(7)	4237 (1)	-1993 (4)	9757 (2)	16 (1)	147 (6)	20 (1)	0 (2)	1 (1)	1 (3)
C(8)	3584 (2)	-1795 (5)	9402 (2)	16 (1)	116 (6)	20 (2)	1 (2)	0 (1)	4 (3)
N(9)	3542 (1)	-1804 (4)	8318 (2)	13 (1)	130 (6)	20 (1)	3 (2)	-2 (1)	2 (3)
C(1')	2877 (2)	-1841 (5)	7724 (2)	11 (1)	117 (6)	25 (2)	-5 (2)	-2 (1)	-7 (3)
O(1')	2782 (1)	-3652 (3)	7360 (2)	26 (1)	107 (4)	24 (1)	-13 (2)	-7 (1)	12 (2)
C(2')	2842 (2)	-567 (5)	6762 (3)	15 (1)	100 (6)	28 (2)	0 (2)	-4 (1)	0 (3)
O(2')	2178 (1)	399 (4)	6755 (2)	23 (1)	121 (5)	37 (1)	18 (2)	-12 (1)	-18 (3)
C(3')	2848 (2)	-1923 (5)	5874 (2)	12 (1)	110 (6)	16 (1)	0 (2)	-3 (1)	7 (3)
O(3')	2517 (1)	-1373 (3)	4911 (2)	18 (1)	88 (4)	20 (1)	4 (2)	-5 (1)	4 (2)
C(4')	2468 (2)	-3524 (5)	6342 (2)	16 (2)	111 (6)	20 (2)	-7 (2)	-3 (1)	2 (3)
C(5')	2581 (2)	-5164 (5)	5672 (3)	26 (1)	102 (6)	27 (2)	-2 (2)	-2 (1)	8 (3)
O(5')	2277 (1)	-4703 (3)	4645 (2)	28 (1)	96 (4)	20 (2)	-15 (2)	-3 (1)	5 (2)
P	2511 (0)	-2928 (1)	4023 (1)	12 (0)	93 (1)	18 (0)	-2 (1)	-2 (0)	4 (1)
O(7)	3244 (1)	-3113 (4)	3587 (2)	17 (1)	193 (6)	48 (2)	-11 (2)	12 (1)	-30 (3)
O(8)	1938 (1)	-2436 (4)	3279 (2)	25 (1)	136 (5)	41 (2)	3 (2)	-18 (1)	7 (3)
O(W1)	5666 (1)	-4068 (4)	3451 (2)	23 (1)	196 (6)	52 (2)	10 (2)	2 (1)	30 (3)
O(W2)	4293 (1)	-3498 (4)	1873 (2)	20 (1)	164 (5)	40 (2)	13 (2)	-1 (1)	17 (3)
O(W3)	6050 (2)	-1534 (5)	1468 (2)	47 (1)	282 (9)	54 (2)	-42 (3)	22 (1)	-31 (4)
O(W4)	4399 (1)	-922 (4)	4180 (2)	19 (1)	180 (6)	47 (2)	-4 (2)	6 (1)	-12 (3)
Na	5140 (1)	-1320 (2)	2710 (1)	20 (0)	138 (3)	35 (1)	-11 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)

Table 3 (cont.)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(1)	603 (3)	-234 (11)	757 (5)	5.9 (16)
H(21)	519 (2)	-166 (6)	531 (3)	2.6 (9)
H(22)	585 (3)	-225 (10)	583 (5)	5.9 (15)
H(8)	318 (2)	-162 (6)	990 (3)	2.0 (8)
H(1')	251 (2)	-153 (6)	820 (3)	2.4 (9)
H(2')	320 (2)	28 (7)	672 (4)	3.0 (10)
H(O2')	222 (3)	116 (8)	736 (4)	4.6 (12)
H(3')	334 (2)	-226 (6)	577 (3)	2.2 (9)
H(4')	201 (2)	-311 (6)	641 (3)	2.1 (8)
H(5'1)	313 (3)	-547 (7)	557 (4)	3.5 (10)
H(5'2)	230 (2)	-640 (7)	595 (4)	3.5 (11)
H1(W1)	552 (3)	-461 (9)	387 (5)	6.9 (16)
H2(W1)	617 (4)	-456 (10)	327 (6)	7.1 (17)
H1(W2)	397 (4)	-334 (13)	216 (6)	9.0 (23)
H2(W2)	424 (3)	-301 (9)	107 (5)	5.6 (15)
H1(W3)	583 (4)	-191 (13)	80 (7)	10.6 (22)
H2(W3)	630 (4)	-27 (12)	119 (7)	1.3 (23)
H1(W4)	412 (3)	-163 (9)	416 (5)	5.6 (15)
H2(W4)	429 (4)	-4 (10)	447 (5)	5.7 (16)

were from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). Those for P, O, N, and C were from Cromer & Waber (1965) and those for H were from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965).

Results

The observed and calculated structure amplitudes are given in Table 2. The final positional and thermal

parameters together with their e.s.d.'s are given in Table 3. The thermal ellipsoids for the nonhydrogen atoms are represented in Fig. 1. The bond distances and angles are shown in Fig. 2. The average estimated standard deviations are 0.005 Å for C-C bonds, 0.004 Å for C-O and C-N bonds, 0.003 Å for P-O bonds and 0.2 to 0.3° for angles involving C, N and O atoms, and 0.1° for O-P-O angles.

Discussion

Bond distances and angles

Base: There is generally good agreement between the dimensions of the guanosine moiety in this structure and those found in guanosine dihydrate (Thewalt, Bugg & Marsh, 1970) and *N,N*-dimethylguanosine (Brennan, Weeks, Shefter, Rao & Sundaralingam, 1972) both of which have also been determined with high precision.

Ribose: The bond distances and bond angles of the furanose ring are in good agreement with the values found in cyclic *C*-AMP (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*b*) and cyclic UMP (Coulter, 1969). The ring C-O bond distances, C(1')-O(1') = 1.430 Å and C(4')-O(1') = 1.425 Å, are equal within the experimental errors and confirm the previous observation on other cyclic nucleotides (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*b*). This is in striking contrast to the common nucleotides which

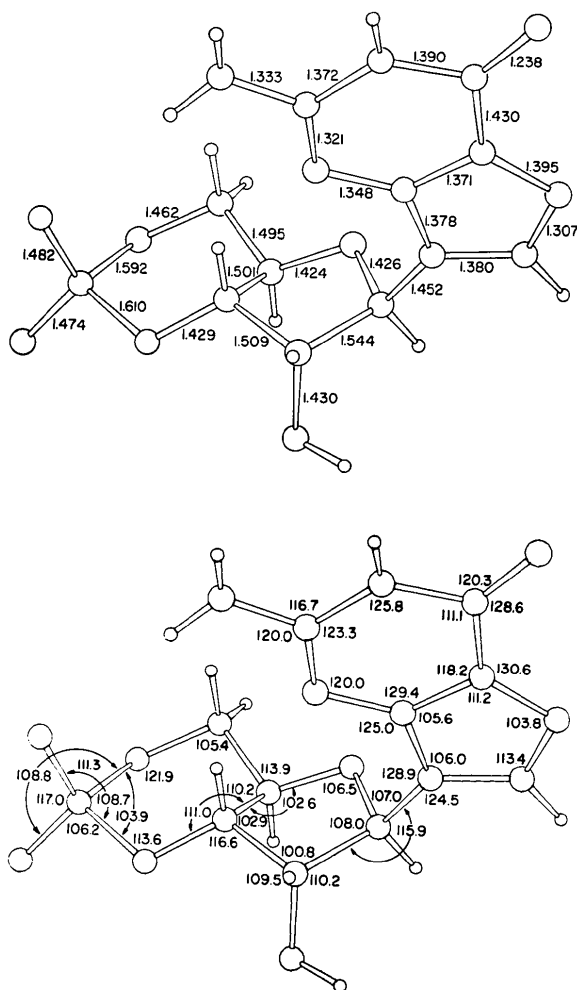


Fig. 2. Bond distances and angles in cyclic GMP. The anionic charge on the phosphate is not shown. The average estimated standard deviations are 0.005 Å for C-C bonds, 0.004 Å for C-O and C-N bonds, 0.003 Å for P-O bonds and 0.2 to 0.3° for angles involving C, N and O atoms and 0.1° for O-P-O angles.

exhibit an average intracyclic anomeric C(1')-O(1') bond of 1.409 Å which is significantly shorter than the average C(4')-O(1') bond of 1.450 (Sundaralingam, 1965).

Phosphate: The bond distances in the phosphate ring of cyclic GMP are in good agreement with the values of cyclic UMP with the exception of O(5')-P, which is about 0.019 Å shorter. The bond angles C(5')-O(5')-P and O(5')-P-O(7) of 121.9 and 111.3° respectively are about 3° greater than those found in cyclic UMP. The other angles show only small variations in the different cyclic nucleotides.

The molecular conformation

Glycosyl torsion angle: The torsion angle χ [O(1')-C(1')-N(9)-C(8): Sundaralingam, 1969] about the glycosyl bond is 257.6° and corresponds to the *syn* conformation for the base relative to the sugar. This value is slightly greater than the values usually found for the *syn* purine nucleosides (Rao & Sundaralingam, 1970; Sundaralingam, 1973) but is similar to the value (258°) found for one of the molecules of cyclic AMP (Waten-

Table 4. Deviations of atoms from the least-squares plane through the base (Å)

Equation of plane: $-0.1078X - 0.9940Y - 0.0161Z = 0.4313$ where X, Y, Z are in Å units referred to the orthogonal axes a, b and c . Atoms marked with an asterisk were used in the fitting of the plane.

N(1)*	-0.033
C(2)*	-0.030
N(3)*	0.019
C(4)*	0.021
C(5)*	0.015
C(6)*	0.044
N(7)*	-0.020
C(8)*	-0.027
N(9)*	0.010
N(2)	-0.070
O(6)	0.135
C(1')	0.184
O(1')	1.540
r.m.s.	0.026

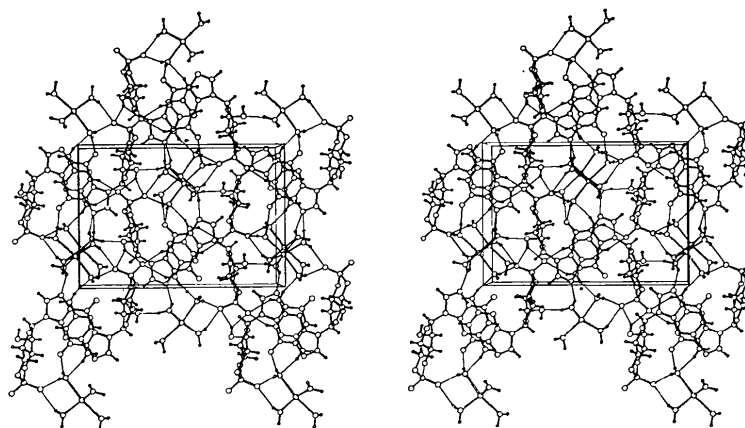


Fig. 3. Stereoscopic drawing showing the molecular packing and hydrogen bonding in cyclic GMP as viewed down the b axis.

paugh, Dow, Jensen & Furberg, 1968). Cyclic *C*-AMP was also found to exhibit the *syn* conformation with $\chi = 234.9^\circ$ (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*a,b*). Theoretical potential-energy calculations also predict that the *syn* conformation is favored for cyclic GMP (Yathindra & Sundaralingam, 1974).

Planarity of the base: The least-squares plane through the nine atoms of the purine base (Table 4) indicates that atom C(6) shows the largest displacement (0.044 Å) from the plane. The exocyclic atoms O(6) and C(1') show even greater displacements of 0.135 and 0.184 Å respectively on the same side of the plane, while N(2) is displaced 0.070 Å on the opposite side. The planes through the five atoms of the imidazole ring and the six atoms of the pyrimidine ring form a rather high dihedral angle of 2.54° .

Table 5. Deviations of atoms from least-squares planes through the ribose (Å)

Values marked with an asterisk are for atoms used in fitting the plane.

The equations of the planes are:

Plane I	$0.9982X - 0.0588Y - 0.0128Z = 5.2602$
Plane II	$0.9363X - 0.1678Y - 0.3884Z = 2.3281$
Plane III	$0.9886X - 0.0886Y - 0.1221Z = 4.2310$

where X, Y, Z are in Å units referred to the orthogonal axes a, b and c .

	Plane I	Plane II	Plane III
O(1')	-0.037*	0.103*	-0.000*
C(1')	0.055*	-0.098*	0.000*
C(2')	-0.052*	0.058*	0.000*
C(3')	0.034*	0.586	0.239
C(4')	-0.612	-0.063*	-0.430
C(5')	-0.320	0.599	-0.011
N(9)	1.282	0.826	1.132
O(2')	-1.331	-1.219	-1.288
O(3')	-0.590	0.317	-0.258
R.m.s.	0.045	0.083	0.000

Conformation of the ribose ring: The displacements of atoms from the best and next-best four-atom least-squares planes (planes I and II) for the ribose moiety are given in Table 5. Atom C(4') is displaced 0.612 Å on the opposite side (*exo*) of N(9) (plane I) and atom C(3') is displaced 0.586 Å on the same side (*endo*) as N(9) (plane II). [The puckerings of cyclic nucleotides are described here relative to the glycosyl nitrogen N(9) for reasons given by Sundaralingam & Abola (1972*b*).] The furanose ring pucker is best described in terms of the deviations of the atoms C(4') and C(3') with respect to the three-atom plane O(1'), C(1'), C(2') (plane III), which is consistent with the pseudorotation concept (Altona & Sundaralingam, 1972). With reference to the latter plane the sugar exhibits a twist (*T*) conformation ${}_4T^3$ [C(4')*exo*, C(3')*endo*]. This mode of pucker is characteristic of the cyclic nucleotides (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*a,b*; Chwang & Sundaralingam, 1973). The pseudorotation (Altona & Sundaralingam, 1972) phase angle P and the maximum amplitude of pucker τ_m for the furanose ring are 42.6 and 44.2°

respectively. These values (P, τ_m) resemble the values found for cyclic UMP (molecule 1, $42.0, 47.8$; molecule 2, $47.9, 47.2$) and cyclic *C*-AMP ($36.8, 45.7$). It may be noted that in cyclic nucleotides the P values are slightly shifted to higher values than those generally found for C(3')-*endo* nucleosides and nucleotides (Chwang & Sundaralingam, 1973).

Conformation of the phosphate ring: The phosphate ring is constrained to the chair conformation. The greatest puckering occurs in the C(3')-C(4') bond which is the common linkage of the bicyclic ribophosphate system. The ester P-O bonds on the remote side of the C(3')-C(4') bond show the smallest ring torsion angles. Thus, the C(3')C(4') half of the phosphate ring is sharpened while the PO(5') half is flattened (Table 6). A similar feature is observed in cyclic UMP and the analog cyclic *C*-AMP.

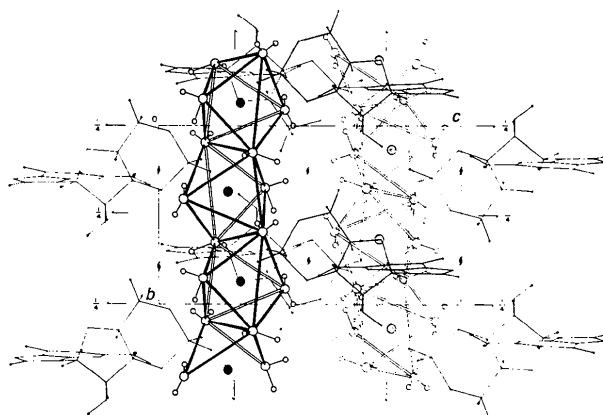


Fig. 4. Packing diagram viewed along the a axis showing the columns of sodium-water octahedra running parallel to the b axis.

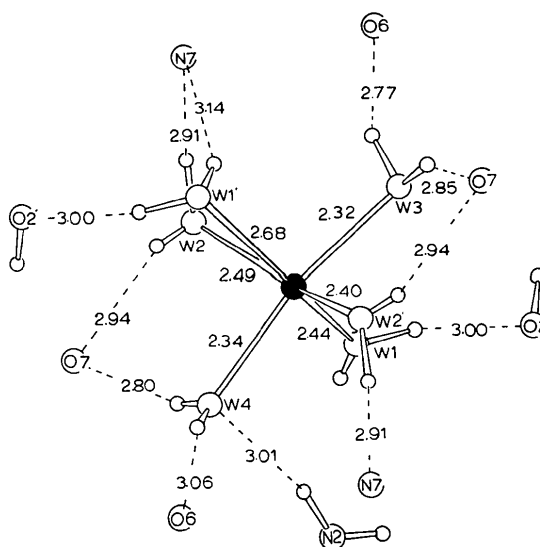


Fig. 5. The water to sodium bond distances and the water to nucleotide hydrogen bond distances.

Table 6. A comparison of the sugar phosphate ring conformations of cyclic GMP with those of cyclic UMP

	Cyclic GMP		Cyclic UMP	
			Molecule 1	Molecule 2
Glycosyl angle χ	257.6° (<i>syn</i>)	77° (<i>anti</i>)	58° (<i>anti</i>)	
Ribose ring conformation	τ_0	-18.4	-19.3	-23.5
	τ_1	-9.3	-10.4	-5.5
	τ_2	31.7	34.6	30.8
	τ_3	-44.3	-48.1	-46.7
	τ_4	38.7	41.5	43.2
Puckering	$4T^3$	$4T^3$	$4T^3$	
Phosphate ring conformation				
P—O(3')	44.2	57.4	49.3	
O(3')—C(3')	-59.8	-66.7	-61.2	
C(3')—C(4')	68.5	69.1	67.1	
C(4')—C(5')	-60.5	-61.4	-59.5	
C(5')—O(5')	53.6	60.5	56.5	
O(5')—P	-44.3	-56.7	-50.5	

A comparison of the dihedral angles of the ribose and phosphate rings of cyclic GMP and cyclic UMP (molecule 1 and molecule 2) is given in Table 6. The torsion angles of the furanose ring of cyclic GMP show only small differences from the corresponding angles of cyclic UMP indicating, as has been mentioned before (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*b*; Chwang & Sundaralingam, 1973), that the sugar ring is highly rigid in the cyclic nucleotides. However, the torsion angles of the phosphate ring in cyclic GMP and cyclic UMP show some variation, indicating that the six-membered phosphate ring is more flexible than the furanose ring. The main differences occur in the torsions about the P—O bonds, then the torsions about the C—O bonds; the torsions about the C—C bonds show the least variation. Recent ^1H and ^{13}C n.m.r. studies (Blackburn, Lapper & Smith, 1973; Lapper, Mantsch & Smith, 1973) on cyclic nucleotides in solution confirm the conformations found for the ribophosphate moiety in the solid state.

Molecular packing and hydrogen bonding: A stereoscopic view of the molecular packing and hydrogen bonding is shown in Fig. 3. The hydrogen-bonding distances and angles are given in Table 7. The nucleotides are packed in a 'head-to-tail' fashion with bases stacked in columns along alternate screw axes parallel to the *b* axis. The closest interbase contact of 3.53 Å involves the atoms N(1) and N(3) of screw-related molecules. With the exception of the ribose ring O(1'), all donor and acceptor atoms participate in hydrogen bonding. The N(7) and O(6) sites of the bases are involved in acceptor hydrogen bonding to different water molecules. It is of interest to note that in the DNA double helix these base sites face the broad groove and it appears likely that similar hydrogen bonding may occur for the guanine residues of DNA in solution. In the common nucleosides exhibiting the *syn* conformation the base atom N(3) is usually found to be involved in an intramolecular hydrogen bond O(5')—H...N(3) to the ribose hydroxyl group (Rao & Sundaralingam, 1970). In the cyclic nucleotides, this hydrogen bonding is not possible. However, in cyclic GMP the N(3) atom may possibly be involved in a weak intramolecular van der Waals attractive interaction with the ribose H(3') atom where H(3')...N(3) = 2.54, C(3')...N(3) = 3.25 Å, and the angle C(3')—H(3')...N(3) = 132°.

Phosphate-sugar hydrogen bonding: The hydroxyl group O(2')H is involved in a bifurcated hydrogen bond to the two anionic phosphate oxygen atoms O(7) and O(8). This hydrogen bond links the sugar and the phosphate groups of adjacent nucleotides forming infinite chains parallel to the *b* axis at $a/4$ and $3a/4$ (Fig. 3). Adjacent chains of nucleotides are crosslinked by phosphate-base hydrogen bonding.

Phosphate-base hydrogen bonding: The phosphate oxygen O(8) is simultaneously hydrogen bonded to the two base atoms N(1) and N(2) of a symmetry-related molecule, N(1)...O(8) 2.78 Å and N(2)...O(8) 3.05 Å.

Table 7. Hydrogen-bond lengths (Å) and angles (°)

Bond	Symmetry code for	Distance			Angle
		A—H	H...B	A...B	A—H...B
A—H...B	B				
O(W1)—H1(W1)...N(7)	I	0.72	2.51	3.14	146.8
O(W1)—H2(W1)...O(2')	II	1.04	1.98	3.00	167.9
O(W2)—H1(W2)...O(7)	III	0.71	2.27	2.94	157.8
O(W2)—H2(W2)...N(7)	IV	1.09	1.83	2.91	172.7
O(W3)—H1(W3)...O(6)	IV	0.99	1.86	2.77	153.0
O(W3)—H2(W3)...O(7)	V	1.10	1.83	2.85	152.3
O(W4)—H1(W4)...O(7)	III	0.74	2.10	2.80	158.3
O(W4)—H2(W4)...O(6)	VI	0.78	2.30	3.06	167.0
O(2')—H(O2')...O(8)	VII	0.95	2.17	2.96	138.9
O(2')—H(O2')...O(6)	VII	0.95	2.30	3.17	151.8
N(1)—H(1)...O(8)	II	0.81	2.02	2.78	155.9
N(2)—H(2)...W(4)	III	0.90	2.13	3.01	164.5
N(2)—H(22)...O(8)	II	0.80	2.34	3.05	147.5
Symmetry code	I	$1-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}-z$	II	$\frac{1}{2}+x, -\frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z$	
	III	x, y, z	IV	$x, y, z-1$	
	V	$1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$	VI	$1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, 1\frac{1}{2}-z$	
	VII	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$			

Phosphate-base hydrogen bonding has been observed in a variety of schemes in the nucleotides and cyclic nucleotides (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*b*). The ester oxygen O(3') is in close contact to the H(8) atom of an adjacent base, $H(8) \cdots O(3') = 2.56$ and $C(8) \cdots O(3') = 3.18$ Å. Similar contacts, which may represent *weak* C-H \cdots O interactions are a recurring feature in the cyclic nucleotides (Sundaralingam & Abola, 1972*b*; Watenpaugh, Dow, Jensen & Furberg, 1968).

The water hole: The nucleotides are stacked in columns along alternating screw axes parallel to **b**. The space between the nucleotide columns is filled by the water and the sodium ions (Fig. 3). The sodium ions are surrounded by the water molecules thus barring them from direct contact with the anionic phosphate oxygens. This feature is similar to that encountered in the crystal structure of sodium inosine 5'-phosphate octahydrate (Rao & Sundaralingam, 1969) where each sodium was coordinated to four water molecules and the *cis* hydroxyl groups of the ribose. In cyclic GMP the water molecules form a distorted octahedron around the Na ion. Adjacent octahedra share edges to generate an infinite water hole impregnated with sodium ions (Fig. 4). The sodium ions are 3.77 Å apart. The sodium-water bond distances and the hydrogen-bond distances between the nucleotides and the sodium octahedron are shown in Fig. 5. *W*(3) and *W*(4) are involved in the shorter contacts to the Na⁺ while the remaining four water molecules are at distances ranging from 2.40–2.68 Å. The water molecules around the sodium are in turn linked to the ribose 2'-hydroxyl, the base N(7), O(6) and N(2) and the phosphate oxygen O(7). Thus the nucleotide fully exploits its versatility in hydrogen bonding. Practically all of the potential hydrogen-bond donor and acceptor sites on the nucleotide are facing the water hole. The only water molecule involved in an acceptor hydrogen bond is *W*(4) which is hydrogen bonded to the amino group of the base.

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