

$1/[\sigma^2(F) + (0.02 F_o)^2]$, residual electron density between -2.0 and $+1.6 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ with the largest residuals in the vicinity of the Rh atoms. Scattering factors for non-H atoms from Cromer & Waber (1965) and for H atoms from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Table 1* gives the atomic parameters. Fig. 1 shows the molecular complex and Table 2 lists the rhodium coordination, nucleoside conformation, and hydrogen-bonding distances. Calculations performed on a MicroVAX II computer using locally developed programs (Rao, Haromy, McAlister & Merritt, unpublished).

Related literature. Rhodium(II) carboxylates such as the title compound comprise a series of platinum-group metal complexes which are active anti-cancer agents. These compounds are believed to inhibit tumor cell division by reacting covalently with cellular nucleic acids (Rosenberg, 1978). The crystal structure of a dirhodium tetraacetate tRNA^{Phe} complex has also been determined where the dirhodium

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and H-atom parameters have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 53895 (17 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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Structure du Diammine(oxo-5 prolinato)platine(II)

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Abstract. Diammine(5-oxoprolinato)platinum(II), [Pt(C₅H₅NO₃)(NH₃)₂], $M_r = 356.25$, monoclinic, $P2_1$, $a = 8.399$ (2), $b = 7.204$ (2), $c = 14.508$ (3) Å, $\beta = 103.64$ (2)°, $V = 853.1$ (7) Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 2.77 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.7107$ Å, $\mu = 16.6 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $F(000) = 656$, $T = 294$ (1) K, $R = 0.021$ for 2037 independent observed reflections. The two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit have similar geometries. In both, the Pt atom displays a square-planar *cis* coordination with two N atoms from the NH₃ groups, one N atom and one O atom from the 5-oxoprolinato ligand. The amide function

exhibits the tautomeric iminoalcohol form and loses the proton of the OH group. Formal local charges on the Pt atom and the 5-oxoprolinato ligand are not compensated and the molecule has a zwitterionic character. One of the two NH₃ ligands is involved in an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the O atom of the iminoalcohol group. This structure was solved in order to establish the relationship between the Pt atom and the 5-oxoprolinato ligand.

Partie expérimentale. Cristal approximativement parallélépipédique: $0.06 \times 0.10 \times 0.27$ mm. Diffrac-

tetraacetate forms an intermolecular crosslink between the N(7) atoms of the adenine bases of two symmetry related tRNA molecules (Rubin & Sundaralingam, 1984). The mode of complexation observed in these structures suggests that dirhodium tetraacetate may act by forming interstrand crosslinks to the N(7) positions of two adenine bases in double stranded nucleic acids.

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Tableau 1. Coordonnées atomiques relatives, facteurs de température isotropes équivalents et écarts-type

$$B_{\text{eq}} = 4/3(\beta_{11}a^2 + \beta_{22}b^2 + \beta_{33}c^2 + \beta_{12}abc\cos\gamma + \beta_{13}ac\cos\beta + \beta_{23}bc\cos\alpha)$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> _{eq} (Å ²)
Pt(1)	0.87909 (3)	0.0*	0.15291 (2)	1.711 (5)
N(1)	1.0058 (8)	0.215 (1)	0.2126 (4)	2.0 (1)
C(2)	1.018 (1)	0.386 (1)	0.1892 (6)	2.6 (2)
C(3)	1.108 (1)	0.503 (1)	0.2714 (7)	3.3 (2)
C(4)	1.094 (1)	0.381 (2)	0.3576 (6)	3.1 (2)
C(5)	1.0795 (9)	0.187 (1)	0.3130 (5)	1.9 (1)
O(6)	0.9644 (8)	0.452 (1)	0.1051 (4)	3.3 (1)
C(7)	0.985 (1)	0.039 (1)	0.3521 (5)	2.4 (2)
O(8)	0.9010 (7)	-0.0760 (9)	0.2903 (4)	2.4 (1)
O(9)	0.9954 (8)	0.025 (1)	0.4381 (4)	3.0 (1)
N(10)	0.8504 (9)	0.106 (1)	0.0185 (4)	2.8 (1)
N(11)	0.7458 (9)	-0.235 (1)	0.1036 (5)	2.5 (1)
Pt(21)	0.63570 (3)	0.40499 (5)	0.35194 (2)	1.861 (6)
N(21)	0.5378 (8)	0.177 (1)	0.2849 (4)	2.2 (1)
C(22)	0.471 (1)	0.023 (1)	0.3083 (6)	2.3 (1)
C(23)	0.381 (1)	-0.073 (1)	0.2193 (6)	2.8 (2)
C(24)	0.368 (1)	0.068 (2)	0.1403 (5)	2.5 (2)
C(25)	0.5146 (9)	0.192 (1)	0.1825 (5)	1.9 (1)
O(26)	0.4784 (8)	-0.027 (1)	0.3928 (4)	3.4 (1)
C(27)	0.5101 (9)	0.393 (1)	0.1538 (5)	2.0 (1)
O(28)	0.5716 (7)	0.5130 (9)	0.2193 (4)	2.4 (1)
O(29)	0.4623 (8)	0.440 (1)	0.0703 (4)	3.4 (1)
N(30)	0.6959 (9)	0.287 (1)	0.4798 (4)	2.5 (1)
N(31)	0.7299 (9)	0.658 (1)	0.4069 (5)	2.7 (2)

* Coordonnée choisie arbitrairement.

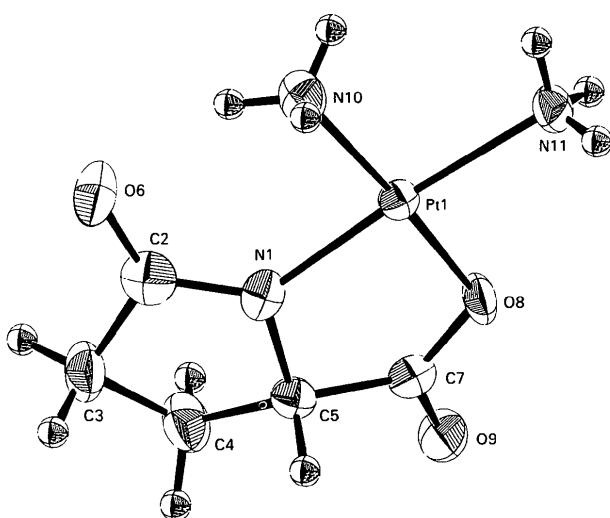


Fig. 1. Vue en perspective de l'une des molécules contenues dans l'unité asymétrique et numéros attribués à ses atomes.

tomètre Enraf–Nonius CAD-4. Dimensions de la maille déterminées sur monocristal avec 25 réflexions telles que $6,57 \leq \theta \leq 18,83^\circ$. $0,060 \leq (\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0,661 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. Balayage $\theta/2\theta$ d'amplitude $s^\circ = 0,90 + 0,35\tan\theta$. $0 \leq h \leq 11$, $0 \leq k \leq 9$, $-19 \leq l \leq 18$. Réflexions de contrôle de l'intensité: $03\bar{1}$, $1\bar{4}\bar{2}$ et $22\bar{1}$. Diminution de I au cours des mesures: 1,2%. Corrections de décroissance. 2222 réflexions indépendantes mesurées, 185 inobservées [$|I| < 3\sigma(I)$]. Programme MULTAN11/82 (Main, Fiske, Hull, Lessinger, Germain, Declercq & Woolfson, 1982). H des NH₃: série de Fourier des ΔF ; autres H: coordonnées calculées.

Tableau 2. Longueurs (Å), angles des liaisons (°) et écarts-type

Les distances et les angles signalés par un astérisque correspondent aux liaisons hydrogène.

Pt(1)—N(1)	1.959 (7)	Pt(21)—N(21)	1.985 (7)
Pt(1)—O(8)	2.033 (5)	Pt(21)—O(28)	2.027 (5)
Pt(1)—N(10)	2.054 (7)	Pt(21)—N(30)	1.994 (6)
Pt(1)—N(11)	2.062 (7)	Pt(21)—N(31)	2.070 (8)
N(1)—C(2)	1.29 (1)	N(21)—C(22)	1.32 (1)
N(1)—C(5)	1.455 (9)	N(21)—C(25)	1.457 (9)
C(2)—C(3)	1.51 (1)	C(22)—C(23)	1.50 (1)
C(2)—O(6)	1.29 (1)	C(22)—O(26)	1.27 (1)
C(3)—C(4)	1.56 (1)	C(23)—C(24)	1.52 (1)
C(4)—C(5)	1.53 (1)	C(24)—C(25)	1.53 (1)
C(5)—C(7)	1.52 (1)	C(25)—C(27)	1.50 (1)
C(7)—O(8)	1.30 (1)	C(27)—O(28)	1.301 (9)
C(7)—O(9)	1.23 (1)	C(27)—O(29)	1.232 (9)
N(10)—O(6)	2.85 (1)*	N(30)—O(9")	3.10 (1)*
N(10)—O(6")	2.86 (1)*	N(30)—O(26)	3.00 (1)*
N(11)—O(6")	2.90 (1)*	N(30)—O(26")	2.94 (1)*
N(11)—O(6")	2.90 (1)*	N(31)—O(8")	3.12 (1)*
N(11)—O(28")	3.07 (1)*	N(31)—O(9")	2.974 (8)*
N(11)—O(29")	2.989 (9)*	N(31)—O(26")	3.07 (1)*
N(1)—Pt(1)—O(8)	82.2 (3)	N(21)—Pt(21)—O(28)	82.3 (3)
N(1)—Pt(1)—N(10)	93.2 (3)	N(21)—Pt(21)—N(30)	95.0 (3)
N(1)—Pt(1)—N(11)	174.3 (3)	N(21)—Pt(21)—N(31)	173.4 (3)
O(8)—Pt(1)—N(10)	173.6 (3)	O(28)—Pt(21)—N(30)	177.3 (3)
O(8)—Pt(1)—N(11)	92.0 (3)	O(28)—Pt(21)—N(31)	91.1 (3)
N(10)—Pt(1)—N(11)	92.5 (3)	N(30)—Pt(21)—N(31)	91.6 (3)
Pt(1)—N(1)—C(2)	135.0 (5)	Pt(21)—N(21)—C(22)	136.0 (6)
Pt(1)—N(1)—C(5)	113.1 (6)	Pt(21)—N(21)—C(25)	112.2 (6)
C(2)—N(1)—C(5)	110.8 (7)	C(22)—N(21)—C(25)	111.2 (7)
N(1)—C(2)—C(3)	112.5 (7)	N(21)—C(22)—C(23)	108.9 (7)
N(1)—C(2)—O(6)	124.9 (8)	N(21)—C(22)—O(26)	124.1 (7)
C(3)—C(2)—O(6)	122.6 (9)	C(23)—C(22)—O(26)	127.0 (8)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	101.6 (8)	C(22)—C(23)—C(24)	105.8 (8)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	100.9 (7)	C(23)—C(24)—C(25)	100.4 (6)
N(1)—C(5)—C(4)	105.6 (7)	N(21)—C(25)—C(24)	105.4 (7)
N(1)—C(5)—C(7)	109.5 (6)	N(21)—C(25)—C(27)	110.1 (7)
C(4)—C(5)—C(7)	118.5 (7)	C(24)—C(25)—C(27)	119.1 (6)
C(5)—C(7)—O(8)	115.8 (7)	C(25)—C(27)—O(28)	117.3 (6)
C(5)—C(7)—O(9)	121.1 (7)	C(25)—C(27)—O(29)	121.5 (7)
O(8)—C(7)—O(9)	123.0 (9)	O(28)—C(27)—O(29)	120.9 (8)
Pt(1)—O(8)—C(7)	114.4 (5)	Pt(21)—O(28)—C(27)	114.1 (5)
N(10)—H(10)···O(6)	149*	N(30)—H'(30)···O(9")	146*
N(10)—H'(10)···O(6")	169*	N(30)—H(30)···O(26)	142*
N(10)—H'(10)···O(29")	167*	N(30)—H''(30)···O(26")	177*
N(11)—H(11)···O(6")	171*	N(31)—H'(31)···O(8")	159*
N(11)—H'(11)···O(28")	143*	N(31)—H(31)···O(9")	164*
N(11)—H'(11)···O(29")	156*	N(31)—H'(31)···O(26")	140*

Code de symétrie: (i) $1 - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, -z$; (ii) $2 - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, -z$; (iii) $x, -1 + y, z$; (iv) $2 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$; (v) $1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$; (vi) $x, 1 + y, z$.

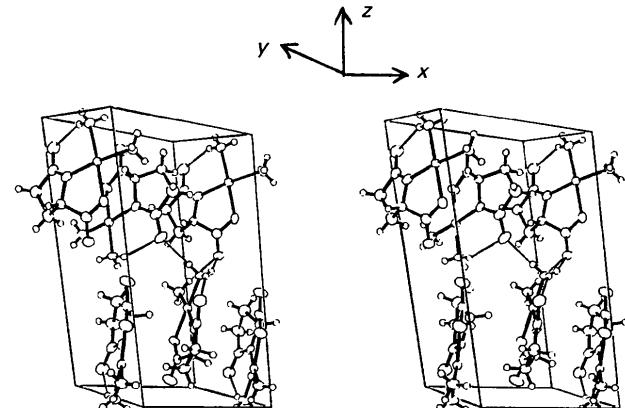


Fig. 2. Vue stéréoscopique de la structure.

Affinement basé sur les F , programme à matrice complète. Facteurs de diffusion des *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Tome IV, pp. 99, 149). Paramètres affinés: x , y , z et β_{ij} de Pt, O, N et C. Corrections d'absorption: programme DIFABS (Walker & Stuart, 1983). Valeurs maximale et minimale du coefficient de correction: 1,364 et 0,845. $R = 0,021$, $wR = 0,029$, $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$, $S = 1,175$, $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0,01$, $|\Delta\rho|_{\text{max}} = 0,9$ (2) e Å⁻³. Programmes de calcul du système SDP (B. A. Frenz & Associates, Inc., 1982). Fig. 1 et 2: ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976). Angles entre les plans moyens: BP7C (Ito & Sugawara, 1983). Ordinateur DEC PDP11/44.

Il a été vérifié qu'en remplaçant les coordonnées x , y et z de chacun des atomes respectivement par $1 - x$, $1 - y$ et $1 - z$, on obtient, pour le facteur R , une valeur significativement plus élevée que celle indiquée ci-dessus. Les atomes de carbone asymétriques C(5) et C(25) ont la configuration S .

Les coordonnées atomiques relatives et les facteurs de température isotropes équivalents sont rapportés dans le Tableau 1, les longueurs et les angles des liaisons dans le Tableau 2.* La Fig. 1 représente la molécule édifiée autour de Pt(1) et indique les numéros attribués à ses atomes. La Fig. 2 est une vue stéréoscopique de la structure.

Les numéros utilisés pour désigner les atomes de la deuxième molécule s'obtiennent en ajoutant le

nombre 20 aux numéros des atomes homologues de la première.

Littérature associée. Structures associées: structure de l'acide L-pyroglutamique (van Zoeren, Oonk & Kroon, 1978); structure cristalline et moléculaire de l'acide pyroglutamique (Pattabhi & Venkatesan, 1974) (ce mémoire décrit le racémique); bis(oxo-5 proline)platinate(II) de sodium dihydrate (Viossat, Khodadad & Rodier, 1990); structure du bis[μ-(oxo-5 prolinato-N¹,O⁵)-bis(chloro(diméthylsulfoxyde)-platine(II)] trihydrate (Viossat, Khodadad, Rodier & Guillard, 1990); tétra[bis(oxo-5 proline)platinate(II) de potassium] pentahydrate (Viossat, Rodier, Nguyen Huy Dung & Guillard, 1986).

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Structure of Nb₄(μ₃-Cl)₂(μ₂-Cl)₄Cl₄(PMe₃)₆

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Abstract. Bis(μ₃-chloro)-tetrakis(μ₂-chloro)-tetra-chlorohexakis(trimethylphosphine)tetrakismniobium, Nb₄(μ₃-Cl)₂(μ₂-Cl)₄Cl₄(PMe₃)₆, $M_r = 1182.63$,

orthorhombic, $Pbca$, $a = 15.911$ (8), $b = 22.21$ (1), $c = 12.054$ (4) Å, $V = 4260$ (3) Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 1.844$ g cm⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71069$ Å, $\mu = 18.8$ cm⁻¹, $F(000) = 2344$, $T = 295$ K, $R = 0.069$, 3030 unique observed reflections. Synthesis by reduc-

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