

Table 1. Fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic thermal factors ($\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}^2$) for α -cyclopiazonic acid
$$U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i \cdot a_j$$

	x	y	z	U_{eq}
N1A	3016 (6)	86 (5)	9126 (1)	69 (2)
C1A	3841 (7)	1089 (6)	9073 (1)	62 (2)
C2A	3123 (7)	2132 (6)	9017 (1)	56 (2)
C3A	3468 (6)	3485 (6)	8948 (1)	55 (2)
C4A	4437 (6)	4147 (6)	9107 (1)	51 (2)
C5A	5730 (6)	4557 (7)	9018 (1)	59 (2)
C6A	5817 (7)	5919 (7)	9040 (1)	57 (2)
C7A	4593 (6)	6405 (7)	9125 (1)	54 (2)
N2A	3822 (5)	5382 (5)	9165 (1)	52 (1)
C8A	2403 (6)	5239 (6)	9154 (1)	54 (2)
C9A	2286 (6)	4444 (6)	8946 (1)	55 (2)
C10A	953 (6)	3823 (6)	8903 (1)	62 (2)
C11A	725 (7)	2505 (6)	8996 (1)	57 (2)
C12A	-449 (7)	1960 (8)	9037 (1)	75 (2)
C13A	-515 (8)	641 (8)	9104 (1)	81 (2)
C14A	573 (8)	-103 (7)	9138 (1)	73 (2)
C15A	1740 (8)	511 (7)	9105 (1)	61 (2)
C16A	1825 (7)	1796 (6)	9037 (1)	51 (2)
C17A	6833 (8)	6654 (8)	8986 (1)	75 (2)
C18A	7977 (6)	6151 (9)	8892 (1)	98 (3)
C19A	1942 (6)	4537 (6)	9360 (1)	66 (2)
C20A	1721 (7)	6533 (6)	9128 (1)	68 (2)
O1A	6531 (5)	3771 (5)	8947 (1)	85 (1)
O2A	6763 (6)	7997 (6)	9016 (1)	119 (2)
O3A	4334 (4)	7552 (4)	9151 (1)	65 (1)
N1B	4884 (5)	-5635 (5)	9690 (1)	58 (1)
C1B	4211 (6)	-4590 (6)	9778 (1)	59 (2)
C2B	4928 (6)	-3503 (6)	9755 (1)	49 (2)
C3B	4749 (6)	-2143 (5)	9822 (1)	53 (2)
C4B	4001 (6)	-1302 (6)	9662 (1)	53 (2)
C5B	2550 (7)	-1198 (7)	9674 (1)	57 (2)
C6B	2267 (7)	155 (7)	9695 (1)	59 (2)
C7B	3443 (7)	857 (7)	9723 (1)	65 (2)
N2B	4451 (5)	10 (5)	9705 (1)	59 (1)
C8B	5600 (7)	37 (6)	9839 (1)	66 (2)
C9B	6049 (6)	-1402 (6)	9833 (1)	60 (2)
C10B	6909 (7)	-1671 (6)	9631 (1)	63 (2)
C11B	7103 (6)	-3086 (6)	9591 (1)	57 (2)
C12B	8152 (7)	-3676 (7)	9493 (1)	71 (2)
C13B	8115 (7)	-5015 (7)	9455 (1)	70 (2)
C14B	7102 (7)	-5798 (7)	9508 (1)	66 (2)
C15B	6059 (7)	-5192 (6)	9613 (1)	55 (2)
C16B	6078 (6)	-3874 (6)	9650 (1)	52 (2)
C17B	1043 (8)	650 (8)	9700 (1)	80 (2)
C18B	776 (11)	1963 (7)	9713 (2)	143 (4)
C19B	5260 (8)	374 (7)	10082 (1)	81 (2)
C20B	6599 (7)	1004 (7)	9759 (1)	92 (2)
O1B	1783 (4)	-2105 (4)	9665 (1)	79 (1)
O2B	-23 (5)	-215 (7)	9694 (1)	128 (2)
O3B	3552 (5)	2018 (5)	9759 (1)	90 (2)

Table 2. Selected bond distances (\AA) and bond angles ($^\circ$) for α -cyclopiazonic acid

	A	B
C5—C6	1.427 (9)	1.444 (8)
C6—C7	1.467 (8)	1.435 (8)
C6—C17	1.347 (9)	1.374 (9)
C17—O2	1.411 (8)	1.429 (9)
C17—C18	1.422 (9)	1.397 (9)
C5—C6—C7	108.7 (6)	109.4 (6)
C5—C6—C17	126.2 (7)	123.8 (7)
C7—C6—C17	125.1 (7)	126.7 (7)
C6—C17—O2	119.3 (8)	118.9 (7)
C6—C17—C18	123.2 (8)	123.5 (9)
O2—C17—C18	117.5 (8)	117.6 (8)

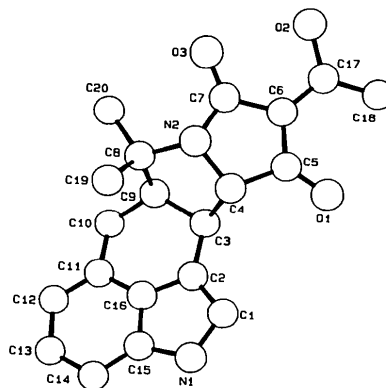


Fig. 1. Perspective view with atomic numbering scheme.

References

- HOLZAPFEL, C. W. (1968). *Tetrahedron*, **24**, 2101–2119.
- JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP*. Report ORNL-3794. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
- NOLTE, M. J., STEYN, P. S. & WESSELS, P. L. (1980). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1*, pp. 1057–1065.
- SHELDRIK, G. M. (1976). *SHELX76*. A program for crystal structure determination. Univ. of Cambridge, England.
- SHELDRIK, G. M. (1986). *SHELXS86*. A program for the solution of crystal structures. Univ. of Göttingen, Germany.
- STEYN, P. S. & WESSELS, P. L. (1978). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **47**, 4707–4710.

Acta Cryst. (1992). **C48**, 552–554

Structure of Citreohybridone A

BY MARI KUBOTA, SHIGERU OHBA,* SEIJI KOSEMURA, KIMIHIRO MATSUNAGA AND SHOSUKE YAMAMURA

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Hiyoshi 3, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223, Japan

(Received 18 June 1991; accepted 12 August 1991)

Abstract. $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_9$, $M_r = 542.6$, orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$, $a = 13.119 (1)$, $b = 22.204 (3)$, $c = 9.868 (1) \text{ \AA}$, $V = 2874.5 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$, $D_x =$

1.25 Mg m^{-3} , $\lambda(\text{Mo K}\alpha) = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$, $\mu = 0.086 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $F(000) = 1160$, $T = 297 \text{ K}$, $R = 0.067$ for 1914 observed unique reflections. The relative structure of a new cytotoxic substance against HeLa cells has been determined by single-crystal X-ray

* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

Table 1. Positional parameters ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic temperature factors (Hamilton, 1959)

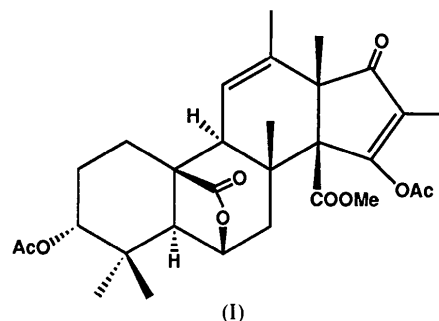
	x	y	z	$B/B_{eq}(\text{\AA}^2) \times 10$
C1	630 (5)	3030 (3)	6841 (7)	30
C2	622 (5)	3677 (3)	6340 (8)	38
C3	1695 (6)	3946 (3)	6385 (8)	40
C4	2441 (5)	3618 (3)	5486 (8)	39
C5	2476 (5)	2940 (3)	5962 (7)	29
C6	2905 (5)	2494 (3)	4936 (8)	34
C7	3256 (5)	1924 (3)	5621 (7)	30
C8	2400 (4)	1592 (3)	6400 (6)	22
C9	1670 (4)	2059 (3)	7052 (6)	23
C10	1429 (4)	2634 (3)	6197 (7)	23
C11	749 (5)	1726 (3)	7584 (7)	30
C12	815 (5)	1179 (3)	8133 (7)	29
C13	1826 (5)	848 (3)	8338 (7)	34
C14	2774 (5)	1200 (3)	7647 (6)	26
C15	3160 (5)	1551 (3)	8853 (7)	29
C16	2794 (5)	1429 (3)	10016 (7)	33
C17	2042 (6)	949 (3)	9842 (7)	40
C18	3106 (7)	1627 (4)	11406 (8)	57
C19	3645 (5)	770 (3)	7240 (7)	31
C20	1739 (6)	176 (3)	7995 (9)	49
C21	-127 (6)	865 (4)	8652 (9)	55
C22	1862 (5)	1159 (3)	5373 (7)	32
C23	1182 (5)	2446 (3)	4769 (7)	29
C24	3510 (6)	3883 (4)	5638 (11)	61
C25	2139 (7)	3701 (4)	3991 (9)	55
C26	1929 (8)	4344 (4)	8609 (11)	76
C27	2310 (10)	4179 (6)	9979 (13)	123
C28	4790 (7)	38 (4)	8084 (10)	64
C29	4154 (9)	2467 (5)	9094 (10)	85
C30	5197 (9)	2675 (5)	8973 (11)	100
O1	2069 (4)	3903 (2)	7775 (5)	48
O2	1478 (9)	4789 (3)	8325 (9)	158
O3	2048 (3)	2366 (2)	4040 (4)	34
O4	345 (3)	2344 (2)	4281 (5)	41
O5	3960 (4)	474 (2)	8319 (5)	50
O6	4009 (4)	717 (2)	6157 (5)	49
O7	3997 (4)	1911 (2)	8624 (5)	48
O8	3418 (6)	2722 (3)	9613 (8)	96
O9	1634 (4)	659 (3)	10745 (5)	63

Table 2. Selected bond lengths (\AA) and bond angles ($^\circ$)

C1—C2	1.519 (10)	C9—C10	1.563 (9)
C1—C10	1.509 (9)	C9—C11	1.511 (9)
C2—C3	1.530 (10)	C10—C23	1.505 (10)
C3—C4	1.508 (10)	C11—C12	1.333 (9)
C4—C5	1.578 (10)	C12—C13	1.530 (9)
C5—C6	1.524 (10)	C13—C14	1.619 (9)
C5—C10	1.550 (9)	C13—C17	1.528 (10)
C6—C7	1.507 (10)	C14—C15	1.510 (9)
C6—O3	1.458 (8)	C15—C16	1.273 (10)
C7—C8	1.548 (9)	C16—C17	1.462 (10)
C8—C9	1.551 (9)	C23—O3	1.356 (8)
C8—C14	1.585 (9)		
C2—C1—C10	114.8 (6)	C1—C10—C23	114.0 (5)
C1—C2—C3	110.7 (6)	C5—C10—C9	105.0 (5)
C2—C3—C4	113.0 (6)	C5—C10—C23	99.9 (5)
C3—C4—C5	107.7 (6)	C9—C10—C23	108.8 (5)
C4—C5—C6	115.7 (6)	C9—C11—C12	122.4 (6)
C4—C5—C10	115.9 (5)	C11—C12—C13	123.2 (6)
C6—C5—C10	98.2 (5)	C12—C13—C14	112.2 (5)
C5—C6—C7	111.1 (6)	C12—C13—C17	102.6 (5)
C5—C6—O3	104.2 (5)	C14—C13—C17	101.3 (5)
C7—C6—O3	110.1 (5)	C8—C14—C13	110.7 (5)
C6—C7—C8	113.6 (5)	C8—C14—C15	115.6 (5)
C7—C8—C9	109.6 (5)	C13—C14—C15	110.1 (5)
C7—C8—C14	115.0 (5)	C14—C15—C16	118.3 (6)
C9—C8—C14	103.7 (5)	C15—C16—C17	107.7 (6)
C8—C9—C10	116.6 (5)	C13—C17—C16	110.3 (6)
C8—C9—C11	108.1 (5)	C10—C23—O3	110.6 (5)
C10—C9—C11	115.2 (5)	C5—C6—O3	104.2 (5)
C1—C10—C5	115.0 (5)	C6—O3—C23	107.4 (5)
C1—C10—C9	112.9 (5)		

diffraction. The C—C bond at the junction of the five- and six-membered rings is as long as 1.619 (9) \AA , which may be due to strain in the fused ring structure.

Experimental. Crystals (I) were grown from an *n*-hexane and benzene solution. X-ray intensities were measured on a Rigaku AFC-5 four-circle diffractometer with graphite-monochromatized Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, θ - 2θ , scan speed 6° min^{-1} in θ , crystal size $0.32 \times 0.47 \times 0.35 \text{ mm}$, $0 \leq h \leq 17$, $0 \leq k \leq 28$, $0 \leq l \leq 22$ ($4 < 2\theta \leq 55^\circ$), 3703 reflections measured, 1914 reflections observed with $|F_o| > 3\sigma(|F_o|)$; lattice constants based on 22 2θ values ($20 < 2\theta < 30^\circ$). Mean ratio of $|F_o|$ of five standard reflections, $0.99 \leq \sum(|F_o|/|F_o|_{\text{initial}})/5 \leq 1.00$. Absorption correction by Gauss numerical integration method (Busing & Levy, 1957; relative transmission factors 0.94–0.98). Systematic absences ($h00$ h odd; $0k0$ k odd; $00l$, l odd) indicated the space group to be $P2_12_12_1$.



The structure was solved by direct methods with *MULTAN78* (Main, Hull, Lessinger, Germain, Declercq & Woolfson, 1978); coordinates of all the non-H atoms refined by block-diagonal least squares with anisotropic thermal parameters using the *UNICSIII* program system (Sakurai & Kobayashi, 1979); 23 of the 38 H atoms were located by difference syntheses and the others were calculated and refined isotropically. Function $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ was minimized with weight $w^{-1} = \sigma^2(|F_o|) + (0.015|F_o|)^2$. Final $R = 0.067$, $wR = 0.072$, $S = 2.76$, $\Delta/\sigma < 0.18$, number of reflections/parameters = 3.8, $-0.32 < \Delta\rho < 0.64 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$. Complex neutral-atom scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Vol. IV). Calculations were performed with a FACOM M-780/10 computer at Keio University. Atomic coordinates are given in Table 1, and selected bond lengths and bond angles in Table 2.* The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 1. Absolute configuration was not determined, because the anomalous dispersion was negligibly small.

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and positional and thermal parameters for H atoms have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 54499 (18 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: AS0528]

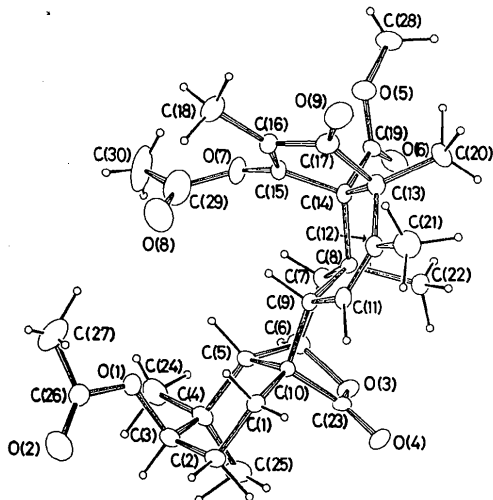


Fig. 1. An ORTEP drawing (Johnson, 1965) of the molecule with 20% probability ellipsoids. H atoms are represented by circles of radius 0.08 Å.

Related literature. Citreohybridone A and B are new sesterterpenoid-type metabolites of a hybrid strain KO 0031 derived from *Penicillium citreo-viride* B. (IFO 6200 and 4692) (Kosemura, Matsunaga, Yamamura, Kubota & Ohba, 1991).

References

- BUSING, W. R. & LEVY, H. A. (1957). *Acta Cryst.* **10**, 180–182.
 HAMILTON, W. C. (1959). *Acta Cryst.* **12**, 609–610.
 JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP*. Report ORNL-3794. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
 KOSEMURA, S., MATSUNAGA, K., YAMAMURA, S., KUBOTA, M. & OHBA, S. (1991). *Tetrahedron Lett.* In the press.
 MAIN, P., HULL, S. E., LESSINGER, L., GERMAIN, G., DECLERCO, J.-P. & WOOLFSON, M. M. (1978). *MULTAN78. A System of Computer Programs for the Automatic Solution of Crystal Structures from X-ray Diffraction Data*. Univs. of York, England, and Louvain, Belgium.
 SAKURAI, T. & KOBAYASHI, K. (1979). *Rikagaku Kenkyusho Hokoku*, **55**, 69–77.

Acta Cryst. (1992). **C48**, 554–556

Structure of 2-(4-Aminophenyl)-1,3-propanedinitrile

BY PAUL D. ROBINSON*

Department of Geology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, USA

AND M. J. BAUSCH AND G. P. JIRKA

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, USA

(Received 10 June 1991; accepted 12 September 1991)

Abstract. $C_9H_7N_3$, $M_r = 157.17$, orthorhombic, $Pna2_1$, $a = 8.758$ (5), $b = 16.795$ (6), $c = 5.646$ (4) Å, $V = 831$ (1) Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 1.257$ g cm⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71069$ Å, $\mu = 0.75$ cm⁻¹, $F(000) = 328$, $T = 296$ K, $R = 0.044$, 475 unique observed reflections. The solid-state structure for 2-(4-aminophenyl)-1,3-propanedinitrile indicates that an H atom is bound at C(2).

Experimental. The title compound was prepared following the procedure of Hartzler (1964). A solution of acetone (20 cm³), Raney nickel active catalyst (1.8 g) and 4-nitrophenylmalononitrile (2.5 g, 0.013 mol) was subjected to 3.45×10^5 Pa of hydrogen for 2½ h in a Parr apparatus, at room temperature with agitation. The solution was then concentrated to give deep orange needles which were

washed with water and recrystallized from a boiling ethanol:water (1:1) mixture. The isolated needles (1.14 g, 56% yield) melted at 408–409 K (lit. 408–409 K; Hartzler, 1964). NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.237, 7.204, 6.721, 6.693 (AA'BB', 4H), δ 4.905 (s, 1H), δ 3.89 (broad s).

The crystal used for data collection was an orange fragment with dimensions 0.27 × 0.22 × 0.13 mm. Data were collected with a Rigaku AFC5S diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, ω -2 θ scans, and a scan speed of 4° min⁻¹ (in ω). Weak reflections [$I < 10.0\sigma(I)$] were rescanned (maximum of two rescans) and the counts accumulated to assure improved counting statistics. The lattice parameters were obtained from a least-squares fit of 25 strong reflections in the 2 θ range 20–29°. A total of 814 reflections were measured (h 0 to 10, k 0 to 19, l 0 to 6) [$(\sin\theta/\lambda)_{\text{max}} = 0.60$ Å⁻¹] and 339 reflections were considered unobserved with [$I <$

* To whom all correspondence should be addressed.