

All H-atom parameters re-fined
 $w = 4F_o^2[\sigma^2(I) + (0.02F_o^2)^2]^{-1}$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.03$

Atomic scattering factors from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Vol. IV)

Johnson, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP*. Report ORNL-3794. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
 Korp, J. D., Bernal, I. & Lemke, T. L. (1980). *Acta Cryst.* B36, 428–434.
 Thiele, J. & Falk, K. G. (1906). *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 347, 112–131.

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic thermal parameters (\AA^2)

$$B_{eq} = (8\pi^2/3)\sum_i\sum_j B_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i.a_j.$$

	x	y	z	B_{eq}
O1	0.2873 (1)	−0.09367 (6)	0.5641 (1)	5.53 (3)
O2	0.5932 (2)	−0.18533 (7)	0.6025 (2)	5.85 (3)
C1	0.4041 (2)	−0.04253 (8)	0.6606 (2)	4.07 (3)
C2	0.3568 (2)	0.03807 (8)	0.7242 (2)	3.88 (3)
C3	0.1789 (2)	0.07667 (9)	0.6942 (2)	4.74 (3)
C4	0.1736 (2)	0.1528 (1)	0.7720 (2)	5.20 (4)
C5	0.3423 (2)	0.1893 (1)	0.8773 (2)	5.44 (4)
C6	0.5194 (2)	0.1513 (1)	0.9074 (2)	4.92 (3)
C7	0.5267 (2)	0.07473 (8)	0.8297 (2)	3.88 (3)
C8	0.6991 (2)	0.02053 (9)	0.8412 (2)	4.15 (3)
C9	0.6090 (2)	−0.05352 (8)	0.7305 (2)	3.82 (3)
C10	0.6966 (2)	−0.12438 (9)	0.7019 (2)	4.33 (3)
C11	0.9062 (2)	−0.1414 (1)	0.7745 (2)	5.78 (4)

Table 2. Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

O1—C1	1.257 (2)	C4—C5	1.383 (2)
O2—C10	1.334 (2)	C5—C6	1.380 (2)
C1—C2	1.469 (2)	C6—C7	1.385 (2)
C1—C9	1.434 (2)	C7—C8	1.509 (2)
C2—C3	1.390 (2)	C8—C9	1.503 (2)
C2—C7	1.391 (2)	C9—C10	1.359 (2)
C3—C4	1.376 (2)	C10—C11	1.481 (2)
O2—H2O	1.00 (2)		
C1—C9—C8	110.0 (1)	C10—O2—H2O	107 (1)
O2—C10—C11	114.8 (1)	C2—C1—C9	107.7 (1)
C7—C8—C9	102.56 (9)		
C1—C2—C7—C8	0.6 (2)	C1—C9—C10—O2	1.9 (2)
O1—C1—C9—C10	−2.4 (2)	C8—C9—C10—C11	−1.5 (2)

The crystal was sealed in a capillary to prevent sublimation. Programs used were *MolEN* (Fair, 1990) and *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965).

We thank DOE for support of this research through grant No. DE-AC03-76SF00098.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters, H-atom coordinates and geometry involving H atoms, complete geometry for non-H atoms and least-squares-planes data have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71198 (19 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: CD1038]

References

- Cahn, R. S., Ingold, C. K. & Prelog, V. (1956). *Experientia*, 12, 81–94.
 Csöregi, I. & Norrestam, R. (1976). *Acta Cryst.* B32, 2450–2455.
 Fair, C. K. (1990). *MolEN. An Interactive Intelligent System for Crystal Structure Analysis*. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
 Forsén, S., Merényi, F. & Nilsson, M. (1964). *Acta Chem. Scand.* 18, 1208–1221.
 Garcia, J. G. & Enas, J. D. (1992). Unpublished results.

Acta Cryst. (1993). C49, 1824–1826

Structure of 23,24-Dinor-5 α -cholan-12-one

K. DECANNIERE, D. MAES,* J. N. LISGARTEN AND I. ZEGERS

Department of Ultrastructure, Instituut voor Moleculaire Biologie, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Paardenstraat 65, B-1640 St Genesius Rode, Belgium

M. BIESEMANS

High Resolution NMR Centre, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, B-1050 Brussel, Belgium

(Received 22 December 1992; accepted 31 March 1993)

Abstract

The crystal and molecular structure of 23,24-dinor-5 α -cholan-12-one has been determined. Rings *A*, *B* and *C* have a chair conformation, ring *D* a half-chair conformation. All rings are *trans* connected. The crystal structure of the title compound confirms the link between a different kinetic behaviour during reduction of 12-oxosteroids with LiAlH_4 and a different orientation of the π system of the ketone functional group.

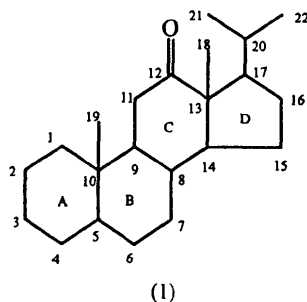
Comment

This paper forms part of a study on complex hydride reductions of 12-oxosteroids.

It has been reported that for LiAlH_4 the attack of a hydride is preferentially antiperiplanar with neighbouring axial protons (Biesemans, Van de Woude & van Hove, 1990). A conformation that makes such an antiperiplanar axial attack impossible would therefore show different kinetic properties towards complex hydride reduction.

Comparison of the kinetic data on C(17)-unsubstituted 12-oxosteroids and these C(17)-substituted ones reveals a diminished velocity of axial attack for the substituted steroids that cannot be explained on steric grounds. Therefore a change in conformation of the *C* ring on introduction of the C(17) substituent is suggested. NMR data confirm this observation in the solution state. To verify

whether this is also observed in the solid state we determined the crystal structure of 23,24-dinor-5 α -cholan-12-one (1).



In the crystal structure, all bond lengths and angles compare well with those found in similar structures. The distortions around C(12) are less than might be expected from its sp^2 hybridization. The crystallographic structure gives a clear view of the environment of the π system of the C=O moiety. The distance between the closest H atom of C(21) and the O atom is 2.72 Å. The closeness of the C(21) methyl group forces the carbonyl into a position where axial attack of the hydride (on the α side of the steroid) cannot be antiperiplanar with the C(11) axial proton, thus explaining the kinetic data and confirming the observation that the conformation of the steroids in the solid state is comparable with the solution conformation (Maes, Van Cauteren, Wyns, Lisgarten, Palmer, Lisgarten, Willem, Biesemans & Kayser, 1992).

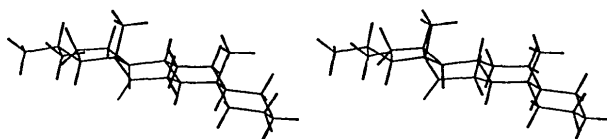


Fig. 1. Stereoview of the molecule.

Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{36}O$
 $M_r = 316.5$
 Monoclinic
 $P2_1$
 $a = 7.244$ (7) Å
 $b = 9.959$ (9) Å
 $c = 13.727$ (1) Å
 $\beta = 102.2$ (1)°
 $V = 967.86$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.08$ Mg m⁻³

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4
 diffractometer

Cu K α radiation
 $\lambda = 1.5418$ Å
 Cell parameters from 25
 reflections
 $\theta = 25-28^\circ$
 $\mu = 4.12$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 Flat plate
 $3.0 \times 1.0 \times 0.3$ mm
 Transparent

$R_{int} = 0.017$
 $\theta_{max} = 73^\circ$

$\omega/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction:

none

4152 measured reflections

2053 independent reflections

2053 observed reflections

$[I > 3\sigma(I)]$

$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

2 standard reflections

monitored every 100

reflections

intensity variation: 4%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Final $R = 0.0491$

$wR = 0.0617$

2053 reflections

249 parameters

Only H-atom U 's refined

$w = [\sigma^2(F) + 0.006363F^2]^{-1}$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = -0.568$

$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.21$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.20$ e Å⁻³

Atomic scattering factors

from *SHELX76 and Inter-*

national Tables for X-ray

Crystallography (1974,

Vol. IV)

Table 1. Atomic positional parameters and equivalent isotropic temperature factors (Å²) for the non-H atoms with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

	$U_{eq} = (U_1 U_2 U_3)^{1/3}$.			
	x	y	z	U_{eq}
C(1)	-0.0357 (4)	0.1029 (6)	0.7109 (2)	0.0568 (4)
C(2)	-0.1177 (4)	0.1019 (7)	0.5981 (2)	0.0708 (6)
C(3)	0.0413 (5)	0.1160 (7)	0.5398 (2)	0.0766 (7)
C(4)	0.1946 (5)	0.0115	0.5719 (2)	0.0713 (6)
C(5)	0.2748 (3)	0.0161 (5)	0.6851 (1)	0.0518 (4)
C(6)	0.4414 (3)	-0.0783 (6)	0.7194 (2)	0.0601 (4)
C(7)	0.5315 (3)	-0.0552 (6)	0.8283 (2)	0.0507 (4)
C(8)	0.3875 (3)	-0.0670 (5)	0.8957 (1)	0.0393 (3)
C(9)	0.2139 (3)	0.0218 (5)	0.8569 (1)	0.0379 (3)
C(10)	0.1179 (3)	-0.0041 (5)	0.7458 (1)	0.0454 (3)
C(11)	0.0731 (3)	0.0158 (5)	0.9274 (1)	0.0451 (3)
C(12)	0.1743 (3)	0.0492 (5)	1.0341 (1)	0.0405 (3)
C(13)	0.3387 (2)	-0.0430 (5)	1.0761 (1)	0.0361 (3)
C(14)	0.4732 (2)	-0.0237 (5)	1.0021 (1)	0.0377 (3)
C(15)	0.6554 (3)	-0.0877 (5)	1.0568 (2)	0.0534 (4)
C(16)	0.6637 (3)	-0.0552 (6)	1.1673 (2)	0.0553 (4)
C(17)	0.4666 (3)	-0.00009 (5)	1.1765 (1)	0.0409 (3)
C(18)	0.2717 (3)	-0.1896 (5)	1.0786 (2)	0.0478 (3)
C(19)	0.0308 (4)	-0.1446 (6)	0.7319 (2)	0.0601 (4)
C(20)	0.4106 (3)	-0.0480 (6)	1.2731 (1)	0.0516 (4)
C(21)	0.2155 (4)	-0.0009 (6)	1.2843 (2)	0.0686 (5)
C(22)	0.5608 (4)	-0.0034 (7)	1.3642 (2)	0.0739 (6)
O(1)	0.1318 (3)	0.1478 (5)	1.0766 (1)	0.0586 (3)

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å), bond angles (°) and torsion angles (°) with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

C(1)—C(2)	1.536 (3)	C(10)—C(19)	1.531 (3)
C(1)—C(10)	1.542 (3)	C(11)—C(12)	1.530 (2)
C(2)—C(3)	1.541 (4)	C(12)—C(13)	1.518 (2)
C(3)—C(4)	1.518 (6)	C(13)—C(14)	1.561 (2)
C(4)—C(5)	1.540 (3)	C(13)—C(17)	1.547 (2)
C(5)—C(6)	1.523 (4)	C(13)—C(18)	1.541 (2)
C(5)—C(10)	1.556 (3)	C(14)—C(15)	1.514 (4)
C(6)—C(7)	1.517 (3)	C(15)—C(16)	1.540 (3)
C(7)—C(8)	1.538 (2)	C(16)—C(17)	1.556 (3)
C(8)—C(9)	1.537 (2)	C(17)—C(20)	1.540 (3)
C(8)—C(14)	1.523 (2)	C(20)—C(21)	1.527 (3)
C(9)—C(10)	1.558 (2)	C(20)—C(22)	1.539 (3)
C(9)—C(11)	1.549 (2)	C(12)—O(1)	1.214 (3)
C(10)—C(1)—C(2)	114.1 (2)	C(12)—C(11)—C(9)	110.2 (1)
C(3)—C(2)—C(1)	110.5 (2)	C(13)—C(12)—C(11)	114.7 (2)
C(4)—C(3)—C(2)	111.6 (3)	C(14)—C(13)—C(12)	103.1 (1)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	111.7 (3)	C(17)—C(13)—C(12)	116.6 (2)
C(6)—C(5)—C(4)	113.5 (2)	C(17)—C(13)—C(14)	102.0 (1)

C(10)—C(5)—C(4)	111.9 (2)	C(18)—C(13)—C(12)	110.9 (1)
C(10)—C(5)—C(6)	112.1 (2)	C(18)—C(13)—C(14)	112.0 (1)
C(7)—C(6)—C(5)	110.0 (2)	C(18)—C(13)—C(17)	111.6 (2)
C(8)—C(7)—C(6)	112.1 (2)	C(13)—C(14)—C(8)	113.9 (1)
C(9)—C(8)—C(7)	110.9 (2)	C(15)—C(14)—C(8)	119.5 (2)
C(14)—C(8)—C(7)	111.4 (1)	C(15)—C(14)—C(13)	102.9 (1)
C(14)—C(8)—C(9)	107.9 (1)	C(16)—C(15)—C(14)	104.4 (2)
C(10)—C(9)—C(8)	114.0 (2)	C(17)—C(16)—C(15)	107.9 (2)
C(11)—C(9)—C(8)	111.1 (1)	C(20)—C(17)—C(13)	117.9 (2)
C(11)—C(9)—C(10)	112.9 (1)	C(20)—C(17)—C(16)	112.1 (2)
C(5)—C(10)—C(1)	107.8 (2)	C(21)—C(20)—C(17)	114.2 (2)
C(9)—C(10)—C(1)	109.5 (2)	C(22)—C(20)—C(17)	110.0 (2)
C(9)—C(10)—C(5)	106.1 (1)	C(22)—C(20)—C(21)	109.8 (2)
C(19)—C(10)—C(1)	110.0 (2)	O(1)—C(12)—C(11)	121.2 (2)
C(19)—C(10)—C(5)	112.3 (2)	O(1)—C(12)—C(13)	124.4 (2)
C(19)—C(10)—C(9)	111.1 (2)		
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	53.3 (2)		
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	-55.2 (2)		
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)—C(10)	57.3 (2)		
C(4)—C(5)—C(10)—C(1)	-55.5 (3)		
C(5)—C(10)—C(1)—C(2)	55.5 (2)		
C(10)—C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	-55.2 (1)		
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	55.0 (4)		
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	-51.6 (8)		
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	54.0 (5)		
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)—C(5)	-56.1 (2)		
C(9)—C(10)—C(5)—C(6)	58.6 (4)		
C(10)—C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	-60.1 (4)		
C(8)—C(14)—C(13)—C(12)	-62.4 (5)		
C(14)—C(13)—C(12)—C(11)	60.0 (4)		
C(13)—C(12)—C(11)—C(9)	-58.4 (2)		
C(12)—C(11)—C(9)—C(8)	53.4 (3)		
C(11)—C(9)—C(8)—C(14)	-55.0 (4)		
C(9)—C(8)—C(14)—C(13)	62.2 (3)		
C(13)—C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	-35.2 (11)		
C(14)—C(15)—C(16)—C(17)	12.3 (34)		
C(15)—C(16)—C(17)—C(13)	15.7 (35)		
C(16)—C(17)—C(13)—C(14)	-36.7 (8)		
C(17)—C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	45.4 (8)		

The structure was solved by direct methods using *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1986). Refinement was performed by *SHELXL76* (Sheldrick, 1976) using full-matrix least squares, with anisotropic thermal factors for all the non-H atoms, isotropic for H atoms. The H atoms were placed in calculated positions on the corresponding C atoms (C—H = 1.08 Å) and were not refined. Calculations were carried out on a VAX 3300. Geometrical calculations were performed with *XANADU* (Roberts & Sheldrick, 1975). Molecular illustrations were drawn with *FRODO* (Jones, 1978).

IZ acknowledges the receipt of IWONL and EEC Research grants. DM is a research associate of the National Fund for Scientific Research (NFWO), Belgium. The authors also acknowledge the receipt of NATO grant No. 900270.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and H-atom coordinates have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71222 (19 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: LI1047]

References

- Biesemans, M., Van de Woude, G. & van Hove, L. (1990). *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.* **99**, 29–40.
 Jones, T. A. (1978). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **11**, 268–272.

- Maes, D., Van Cauteren, M., Wyns, L., Lisgarten, J., Palmer, R., Lisgarten, D., Willem, R., Biesemans, M. & Kayser, M. (1992). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. 2179–2185.
 Roberts, P. & Sheldrick, G. M. (1975). *XANADU. Program for Crystallographic Calculations*. Univ. of Cambridge, England.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1976). *SHELXL76. Program for Crystal Structure Determination*. Univ. of Cambridge, England.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1986). *SHELXS86. Program for the Solution of Crystal Structures*. Univ. of Göttingen, Germany.

Acta Cryst. (1993). **C49**, 1826–1828

2-Amino-2-carboxyethylphosphinic Acid Monohydrate

CARL H. SCHWALBE, SALLY FREEMAN
 AND MARK DASGUPTA

*Pharmaceutical Sciences Institute, Aston University,
 Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET, England*

(Received 3 March 1993; accepted 13 April 1993)

Abstract

2-Amino-2-carboxyethylphosphinic acid exists as a zwitterion (2-ammonio-2-carboxyethylphosphinate) with anionic phosphinic, cationic alkylammonium and neutral carboxyl groups. The P—C—C and P—C—C—N conformations are *gauche* and *trans*, respectively. In contrast to 2-amino-2-carboxyethylphosphonic acid, intramolecular hydrogen bonding from ammonium to phosphinic moieties does not occur. Each phosphinic O atom accepts two intermolecular hydrogen bonds, as does the water molecule; every ammonium, carboxyl and water H atom participates.

Comment

2-Amino-2-carboxyethylphosphinic acid [(1), 2-amino-3-(hydroxyphosphinyl)propionic acid, phosphinoalanine] has been isolated from fermentation broths of *Streptomyces hygrosopicus* (Seto, Imai, Tsuruoka, Ogawa, Satoh, Sasaki & Otake, 1983). As part of our continued interest in the biosynthesis and energetics of carbon-phosphorus bond formation (Seidel, Freeman, Seto & Knowles, 1988; Schwalbe & Freeman, 1990; Seidel, Freeman, Schwalbe & Knowles, 1990; Pollack, Freeman, Pompliano & Knowles, 1992) we have determined the crystal structure of (1), which was a key intermediate in the synthesis of the natural products phosphinopyruvate and carboxyphosphinopyruvate (Pollack *et al.*, 1992). The structurally related phosphonate analogues are antagonists of the NMDA receptor (Whitten, Harrison, Weintraub & McDonald, 1992).