

O(3)—C(5)	1.359 (5)	C(10)—C(11)	1.533 (7)
O(3)—C(8)	1.412 (6)	C(10)—C(12)	1.507 (6)
O(4)—C(15)	1.374 (5)	C(12)—C(13)	1.372 (7)
O(4)—C(18)	1.412 (6)	C(12)—C(17)	1.403 (6)
C(2)—C(3)	1.371 (6)	C(13)—C(14)	1.400 (7)
C(2)—C(7)	1.374 (7)	C(14)—C(15)	1.366 (7)
C(3)—C(4)	1.388 (6)	C(15)—C(16)	1.381 (6)
C(4)—C(5)	1.400 (6)	C(16)—C(17)	1.386 (6)
C(1)—O(1)—C(7)	104.5 (4)	O(1)—C(7)—C(6)	127.5 (4)
C(1)—O(2)—C(2)	105.0 (4)	C(2)—C(7)—C(6)	122.6 (4)
C(5)—O(3)—C(8)	119.9 (4)	O(3)—C(8)—C(9)	109.4 (4)
C(15)—O(4)—C(18)	117.1 (4)	C(4)—C(10)—C(11)	113.8 (4)
O(1)—C(1)—O(2)	109.0 (4)	C(4)—C(10)—C(12)	112.4 (4)
O(2)—C(2)—C(3)	129.1 (5)	C(11)—C(10)—C(12)	111.8 (4)
O(2)—C(2)—C(7)	109.6 (4)	C(10)—C(12)—C(13)	121.6 (4)
C(3)—C(2)—C(7)	121.1 (4)	C(10)—C(12)—C(17)	121.0 (4)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	118.6 (4)	C(13)—C(12)—C(17)	117.3 (5)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	119.6 (4)	C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	121.9 (5)
C(3)—C(4)—C(10)	121.6 (4)	C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	120.0 (5)
C(5)—C(4)—C(10)	118.8 (4)	O(4)—C(15)—C(16)	124.6 (5)
O(3)—C(5)—C(4)	115.3 (4)	O(4)—C(15)—C(16)	115.7 (4)
O(3)—C(5)—C(6)	122.9 (4)	C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	119.7 (5)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	121.8 (4)	C(15)—C(16)—C(17)	120.2 (4)
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	116.2 (4)	C(12)—C(17)—C(16)	121.0 (5)
O(1)—C(7)—C(2)	109.9 (4)		

The title compound has one chiral centre but crystallized in an achiral space group as both enantiomers crystallized together. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. The structure was solved by direct methods using *MITHRIL* (Gilmore, 1984). H atoms were placed using optimum bonding geometry and were included in F_c . The H-atom displacement parameters and positions were not refined. Non-H atoms were refined anisotropically. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. Anomalous-dispersion effects were included in F_c (Ibers & Hamilton, 1964). All calculations were performed using *TEXSAN* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1985).

This research was supported by the National Cancer Institute of Canada (DSCY).

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and torsion angles have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: BR1059). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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(Ozaphyrin)(TCNQ)_{1/2}

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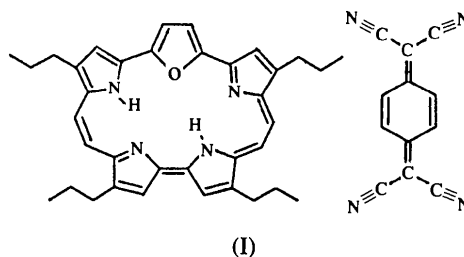
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Abstract

Slow diffusion of an acetonitrile solution of tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) into a chloroform solution of the macrocycle ozaphyrin affords the title compound, 4,9,14,19-tetrapropyl-25-oxa-26,27,28,29-tetraaza-hexacyclo[20.2.1.1^{2,5}.1^{8,11}.1^{12,15}.1^{18,21}]nonacos-2(26),3,5,7,9,11,13,15(28),16,18,20,22,24-tridecaene tetracyanoquinodimethane (2/1), C₃₆H₄₀N₄O.
0.5C₁₂H₄N₄. The compound was characterized by a single-crystal X-ray structure determination. The packing consists of interspersed planar ozaphyrin and TCNQ molecules [mean deviations from least-squares planes, 0.041 (4) and 0.022 (4) Å, respectively]. The TCNQ molecule, which lies on an inversion center, is above one side of the ozaphyrin ring at a distance of about 3.3 Å.

Comment

Porphyryns and related macrocycles have been widely used as donors in molecular conductors (Hoffman & Ibers, 1983; Marks, 1985) and some charge-transfer complexes (Kirner, Reed & Scheidt, 1977; Pace, Ullman & Ibers, 1982; Sidorov, 1975). The tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) molecule has been used in many organic conductors (Underhill, 1974). Here we report the structure of the 1:0.5 complex formed between the expanded macrocycle ozaphyrin and TCNQ. Ozaphyrin was synthesized as described previously (Miller, Johnson, Becker & Ibers, 1993). Crystals of the title compound (I) were obtained from slow diffusion of an acetonitrile solution of TCNQ into a chloroform solution of ozaphyrin.



The structure consists of layers of staggered planar ozaphyrin molecules (Fig. 1a) with planar TCNQ molecules (Fig. 1b) interspersed between them. The mean deviations from the least-squares planes for non-H atoms of the ozaphyrin and TCNQ molecules are 0.041 (4) and 0.022 (4) Å, respectively. The TCNQ molecule lies over one of the two carbon bridges and two pyrrole rings of the ozaphyrin macrocycle. A stereoview of the packing in the unit cell is shown in Fig. 2. The least-squares planes of the two molecules are canted about 1.5° to each other and are about 3.3 Å apart. The closest H-atom contact is between a pyrrole H atom of ozaphyrin and an N atom of TCNQ [H(20)···N(1') 2.399 (4) Å]. The closest non-H-atom interaction is C(1')···N(2) with a distance of 3.280 (4) Å. The bond distances and angles within the ozaphyrin molecule of the present structure do not differ significantly from those found earlier (Miller, Johnson, Becker

& Ibers, 1993), nor do the bond distances and angles of the TCNQ molecule differ significantly from those of the neutral molecule (Long, Sparks & Trueblood, 1965). The structural results indicate that the title compound is not a charge-transfer complex but a combination of the neutral molecules. Spectroscopic evidence, including near-IR, IR and UV-visible, is consistent with this conclusion (Pace, Ulman & Ibers, 1982).

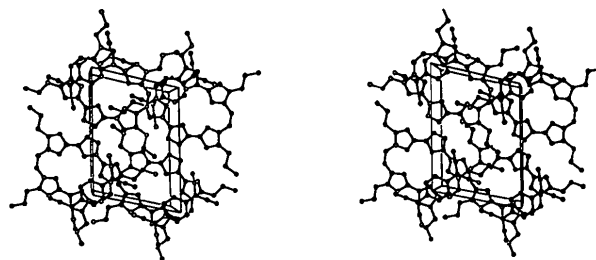
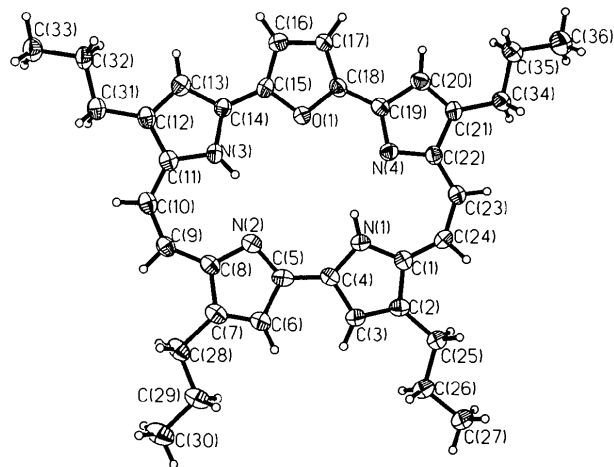
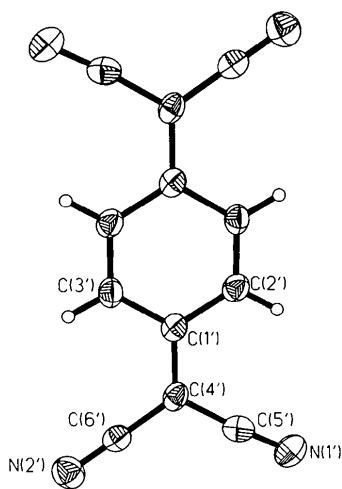


Fig. 2. Stereoview of the unit cell of (ozaphyrin)(TCNQ)_{1/2} as viewed along the [001] direction.



(a)

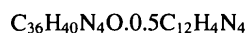


(b)

Fig. 1. The labeling scheme and thermal ellipsoids (50% probability) for (a) ozaphyrin and (b) TCNQ.

Experimental

Crystal data



$M_r = 646.82$

Triclinic

$P\bar{1}$

$a = 10.104 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 13.479 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 13.835 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 92.679 (10)^\circ$

$\beta = 108.491 (10)^\circ$

$\gamma = 101.262 (10)^\circ$

$V = 1740.5 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$D_x = 1.234 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 47 reflections

$\theta = 3.37\text{--}43.21^\circ$

$\mu = 0.591 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 113 (2) \text{ K}$

Flat block

$0.36 \times 0.12 \times 0.06 \text{ mm}$

Purple

Data collection

Picker diffractometer

θ - 2θ scans

Absorption correction:

analytical

$T_{\min} = 0.919$, $T_{\max} =$

0.968

5036 measured reflections

4223 independent reflections

2990 observed reflections

[$I > 2\sigma(I)$]

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.0217$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 54.00^\circ$

$h = -5 \rightarrow 10$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -14 \rightarrow 13$

6 standard reflections

monitored every 100

reflections

intensity variation: none

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R(F) = 0.0487$

$wR(F^2) = 0.122$

$S = 1.64$

4223 reflections

443 parameters

H atoms riding

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.04F_o^2)^2]$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.118$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.535 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.197 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Atomic scattering factors

from *International Tables for Crystallography* (1992), Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)
$$U_{eq} = (1/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j.$$

	x	y	z	U _{eq}				
O(1)	0.0826 (2)	0.7167 (2)	0.6886 (2)	0.0314 (6)	C(7)—C(8)	1.457 (4)	N(1')—C(5')	1.147 (4)
N(1)	0.4300 (3)	0.9532 (2)	0.8411 (2)	0.0302 (7)	C(7)—C(28)	1.512 (4)	N(2')—C(6')	1.144 (4)
N(2)	0.1193 (3)	1.0163 (2)	0.7799 (2)	0.0309 (7)	C(8)—C(9)	1.399 (4)	C(1')—C(4')	1.380 (4)
N(3)	-0.1104 (3)	0.8478 (2)	0.6741 (2)	0.0310 (7)	C(9)—C(10)	1.379 (4)	C(1')—C(2')	1.429 (4)
N(4)	0.3827 (3)	0.7419 (2)	0.7787 (2)	0.0304 (7)	C(10)—C(11)	1.404 (4)	C(1')—C(3')	1.438 (4)
C(1)	0.5767 (3)	0.9661 (2)	0.8842 (2)	0.0285 (8)	C(11)—C(12)	1.416 (4)	C(2')—C(3')	1.349 (4)
C(2)	0.6322 (3)	1.0696 (2)	0.9284 (2)	0.0298 (8)	C(12)—C(13)	1.378 (4)	C(3')—C(2')	1.349 (4)
C(3)	0.5209 (3)	1.1150 (2)	0.9116 (2)	0.0313 (8)	C(12)—C(31)	1.503 (4)	C(4')—C(6')	1.420 (5)
C(4)	0.3911 (3)	1.0429 (2)	0.8562 (2)	0.0294 (8)	C(13)—C(14)	1.394 (4)	C(4')—C(5')	1.437 (5)
C(5)	0.2578 (4)	1.0722 (2)	0.8280 (2)	0.0318 (9)	C(14)—C(15)	1.394 (4)		
C(6)	0.2558 (4)	1.1774 (2)	0.8522 (2)	0.0349 (9)	C(15)—O(1)—C(18)	106.9 (2)	O(1)—C(15)—C(14)	119.1 (3)
C(7)	0.1197 (4)	1.1860 (2)	0.8206 (2)	0.0337 (9)	C(4)—N(1)—C(1)	109.9 (3)	C(16)—C(15)—C(14)	131.7 (3)
C(8)	0.0330 (4)	1.0849 (2)	0.7755 (2)	0.0299 (8)	C(8)—N(2)—C(5)	105.3 (3)	C(17)—C(16)—C(15)	107.2 (3)
C(9)	-0.1161 (3)	1.0696 (2)	0.7368 (2)	0.0317 (8)	C(11)—N(3)—C(14)	109.0 (3)	C(18)—C(17)—C(16)	107.5 (3)
C(10)	-0.2284 (4)	0.9884 (3)	0.6879 (2)	0.0339 (9)	C(19)—N(4)—C(22)	104.6 (3)	C(17)—C(18)—O(1)	109.1 (3)
C(11)	-0.2292 (3)	0.8874 (2)	0.6574 (2)	0.0310 (8)	C(24)—C(1)—N(1)	130.8 (3)	C(17)—C(18)—C(19)	132.3 (3)
C(12)	-0.3511 (3)	0.8097 (2)	0.6044 (2)	0.0327 (8)	C(24)—C(1)—C(2)	122.2 (3)	O(1)—C(18)—C(19)	118.6 (3)
C(13)	-0.3005 (3)	0.7243 (3)	0.5900 (2)	0.0348 (9)	N(1)—C(1)—C(2)	107.0 (3)	N(4)—C(19)—C(18)	124.9 (3)
C(14)	-0.1519 (3)	0.7474 (2)	0.6335 (2)	0.0288 (8)	C(3)—C(2)—C(1)	107.5 (3)	N(4)—C(19)—C(20)	111.9 (3)
C(15)	-0.0599 (3)	0.6815 (2)	0.6388 (2)	0.0303 (8)	C(3)—C(2)—C(25)	127.4 (3)	C(18)—C(19)—C(20)	123.2 (3)
C(16)	-0.0855 (4)	0.5796 (2)	0.6023 (3)	0.0354 (9)	C(1)—C(2)—C(25)	125.1 (3)	C(21)—C(20)—C(19)	107.0 (3)
C(17)	0.0442 (3)	0.5516 (2)	0.6322 (2)	0.0317 (8)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	109.6 (3)	C(20)—C(21)—C(22)	105.3 (3)
C(18)	0.1467 (3)	0.6359 (2)	0.6853 (3)	0.0308 (8)	N(1)—C(4)—C(5)	133.3 (3)	C(20)—C(21)—C(34)	127.9 (3)
C(19)	0.2953 (3)	0.6520 (2)	0.7315 (2)	0.0301 (8)	N(1)—C(4)—C(3)	106.0 (3)	C(22)—C(21)—C(34)	126.8 (3)
C(20)	0.3739 (4)	0.5730 (2)	0.7316 (3)	0.0353 (9)	C(5)—C(4)—C(3)	120.6 (3)	C(23)—C(22)—N(4)	124.6 (3)
C(21)	0.5126 (4)	0.6159 (2)	0.7792 (3)	0.0324 (8)	N(2)—C(5)—C(6)	131.3 (3)	C(23)—C(22)—C(21)	124.1 (3)
C(22)	0.5170 (3)	0.7228 (2)	0.8086 (2)	0.0299 (8)	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	109.8 (3)	N(4)—C(22)—C(21)	111.2 (3)
C(23)	0.6399 (3)	0.7940 (2)	0.8580 (3)	0.0357 (9)	C(2)—C(5)—C(6)	118.9 (3)	C(22)—C(23)—C(24)	131.4 (3)
C(24)	0.6632 (4)	0.8980 (2)	0.8898 (3)	0.0358 (9)	C(7)—C(6)—C(5)	108.0 (3)	C(1)—C(24)—C(23)	134.8 (3)
C(25)	0.7879 (3)	1.1169 (2)	0.9847 (3)	0.0346 (9)	C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	106.6 (3)	C(2)—C(25)—C(26)	114.9 (3)
C(26)	0.8187 (3)	1.2278 (2)	1.0279 (3)	0.0402 (9)	C(6)—C(7)—C(28)	126.9 (3)	C(7)—C(26)—C(25)	112.2 (3)
C(27)	0.9766 (3)	1.2707 (3)	1.0832 (3)	0.0437 (10)	C(8)—C(7)—C(28)	126.6 (3)	C(7)—C(28)—C(29)	112.7 (3)
C(28)	0.0658 (4)	1.2822 (2)	0.8277 (3)	0.0401 (9)	N(2)—C(8)—C(9)	129.9 (3)	C(30)—C(29)—C(28)	112.7 (3)
C(29)	0.1858 (4)	1.3738 (2)	0.8873 (3)	0.0469 (10)	N(2)—C(8)—C(7)	110.3 (3)	C(12)—C(31)—C(32)	112.8 (3)
C(30)	0.1302 (4)	1.4675 (3)	0.9037 (3)	0.0563 (11)	C(9)—C(8)—C(7)	119.8 (3)	C(33)—C(32)—C(31)	112.0 (3)
C(31)	-0.5046 (3)	0.8190 (3)	0.5707 (3)	0.0345 (9)	C(10)—C(9)—C(8)	135.7 (3)	C(21)—C(34)—C(35)	114.6 (3)
C(32)	-0.6073 (3)	0.7231 (2)	0.5089 (3)	0.0369 (9)	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	130.7 (3)	C(36)—C(35)—C(34)	113.0 (3)
C(33)	-0.7605 (3)	0.7356 (3)	0.4717 (3)	0.0435 (10)	N(3)—C(11)—C(10)	125.1 (3)	C(4')—C(1')—C(2')	121.5 (3)
C(34)	0.6376 (3)	0.5673 (2)	0.7966 (3)	0.0387 (9)	N(3)—C(11)—C(12)	108.4 (3)	C(4')—C(1')—C(3')	120.9 (3)
C(35)	0.5988 (4)	0.4541 (3)	0.7581 (3)	0.0564 (12)	C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	126.5 (3)	C(2')—C(1')—C(3')	117.6 (3)
C(36)	0.7281 (4)	0.4068 (3)	0.7800 (3)	0.0637 (12)	C(13)—C(12)—C(11)	106.1 (3)	C(3')—C(2')—C(1')	122.3 (3)
N(1')	0.7956 (3)	0.6656 (2)	0.3667 (2)	0.0431 (8)	C(13)—C(12)—C(31)	127.2 (3)	C(2')—C(3')—C(1')	120.1 (3)
N(2')	0.5029 (3)	0.8769 (2)	0.3390 (2)	0.0412 (8)	C(11)—C(12)—C(31)	126.7 (3)	C(1')—C(4')—C(6')	123.4 (3)
C(1')	0.8775 (3)	0.9229 (2)	0.4462 (2)	0.0272 (8)	C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	109.1 (3)	C(1')—C(4')—C(5')	119.3 (3)
C(2')	1.0174 (3)	0.9021 (2)	0.4807 (2)	0.0300 (8)	N(3)—C(14)—C(13)	107.4 (3)	C(6')—C(4')—C(5')	117.2 (3)
C(3')	0.8651 (3)	1.0254 (2)	0.4677 (2)	0.0300 (8)	N(3)—C(14)—C(15)	125.2 (3)	N(1')—C(5')—C(4')	175.9 (4)
C(4')	0.7580 (3)	0.8472 (2)	0.3956 (2)	0.0294 (8)	C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	127.4 (3)	N(2')—C(6')—C(4')	178.5 (4)
C(5')	0.7743 (3)	0.7452 (3)	0.3776 (3)	0.0332 (8)	O(1)—C(15)—C(16)	109.2 (3)		
C(6')	0.6167 (4)	0.8636 (2)	0.3630 (2)	0.0288 (8)				

Symmetry code: (i) 2 - x, 2 - y, 1 - z.

Data collection: *PCPS* (Huffman & Streib, 1992). Cell refinement: *CELREF* (local program). Data reduction: *NUPICK* (local program). Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL/PC* (Sheldrick, 1990). Program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL93* (Sheldrick, 1994). Molecular graphics: *SHELXTL/PC*. Software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL93* and *DATBL* (local program).

We wish to thank Professor George M. Sheldrick for valuable discussions. This work was supported by the US National Science Foundation through the Northwestern University Materials Research Center (grant no. DMR91-26521).

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: BK1024). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

O(1)—C(15)	1.358 (4)	C(15)—C(16)	1.386 (4)
O(1)—C(18)	1.379 (4)	C(16)—C(17)	1.376 (4)
N(1)—C(4)	1.369 (4)	C(17)—C(18)	1.372 (4)
N(1)—C(1)	1.383 (4)	C(18)—C(19)	1.400 (4)
N(2)—C(8)	1.379 (4)	C(19)—C(20)	1.447 (4)
N(2)—C(5)	1.386 (4)	C(20)—C(21)	1.340 (4)
N(3)—C(11)	1.365 (4)	C(21)—C(22)	1.467 (4)
N(3)—C(14)	1.372 (4)	C(21)—C(34)	1.493 (4)
N(4)—C(19)	1.348 (4)	C(22)—C(23)	1.366 (4)
N(4)—C(22)	1.367 (4)	C(23)—C(24)	1.401 (4)
C(1)—C(24)	1.374 (4)	C(25)—C(26)	1.518 (4)
C(1)—C(2)	1.426 (4)	C(26)—C(27)	1.513 (4)
C(2)—C(3)	1.345 (4)	C(28)—C(29)	1.536 (5)
C(2)—C(25)	1.507 (4)	C(29)—C(30)	1.514 (5)
C(3)—C(4)	1.430 (4)	C(31)—C(32)	1.513 (4)
C(4)—C(5)	1.418 (4)	C(32)—C(33)	1.515 (4)
C(5)—C(6)	1.447 (4)	C(34)—C(35)	1.525 (4)
C(6)—C(7)	1.335 (4)	C(35)—C(36)	1.516 (5)

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Structure and Conformation of 5-Hydroxymethyl-2'-deoxycytidine, C₁₀H₁₅N₃O₅

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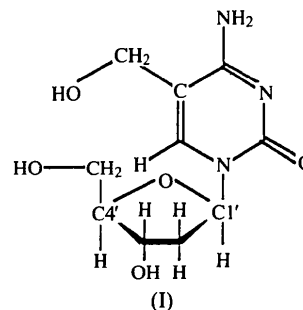
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Abstract

The deoxyribose ring in the title compound adopts a C(3')-*endo* envelope conformation (³E), with the glycosyl linkage *anti* [$\chi = 195.8(1)^\circ$]. The pseudorotational parameters are $P = 10.2(2)^\circ$ and $\tau_m = 32.1(2)^\circ$. The exocyclic side chain at C(5') has the *t* conformation [$\gamma = 174.6(2)^\circ$]. The hydroxymethyl group side chain at C(5) is on the opposite side of the pyrimidine plane as is O(4') of the furanose ring.

Comment

Oxypyrimidines are novel constituents of the DNA of certain lytic bacteriophages (Kallen, Simon & Mamur, 1962; Roscoe & Tucker, 1964; Witmer & Wiatr, 1985). The title compound, 5-hydroxymethyl-2'-deoxycytidine (HMdCyd) (I), was synthesized and its molecular conformation was determined.



The bond lengths and angles for HMdCyd are in the range reported for 2'-deoxycytidine nucleosides (Young & Wilson, 1975; Kashino, Negishi & Hayatsu, 1988; Low, Tollin, Howie & Wilson, 1988; Silverton, Quinn, Haugwitz & Todaro, 1988; Jia, Tourigny, Stuart, Delbaere & Gupta, 1990*a,b*; De Winter, Blaton, Peeters, De Ranter, Van Aerschoot & Herdewijn, 1991). The glycosidic bond has the *anti* conformation and the glycosidic torsion angle C(2)—N(1)—C(1')—O(4') is $\chi = 195.8(1)^\circ$. The exocyclic 5'-CH₂OH side chain has the *t* conformation [$\gamma = 174.6(2)^\circ$]. Although, the *g*⁺ conformation is the most common found in cytidine and deoxycytidine compounds, the *t* conformation has been reported for 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine (Sato, 1988) and 5-methoxymethyl-*N*⁴-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine (Jia *et al.*, 1990*b*). The HMdCyd molecule adopts a C(3')-*endo* envelope conformation. The displacement of the C(3') atom from the mean plane through the other four ring atoms is 0.502(3) Å in (I). The values calculated for the two pseudorotational parameters (Altona & Sundaralingam, 1972) of the furanose ring torsion angles are

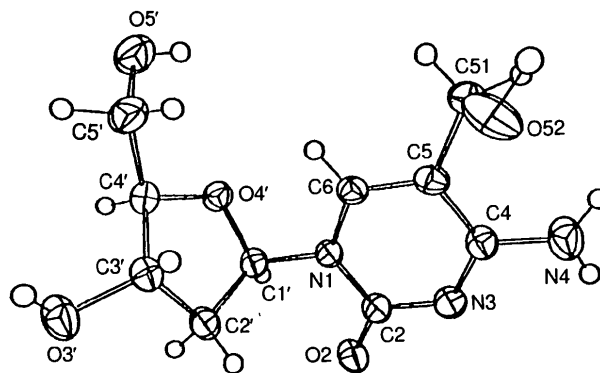


Fig. 1. A perspective view (ORTEPII; Johnson, 1976) of HMdCyd. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.