

acknowledged for support of this research. CHM also wishes to thank PRF/ACS for a Summer Research Faculty Fellowship.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: KA1169). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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(Z)-N-Formylnornuciferin Isolated from *Piper argyrophyllum*

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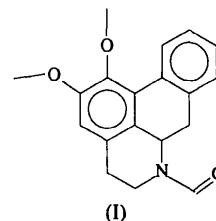
Abstract

The title compound (systematic name: 4,5,6a,7-tetrahydro-1,2-dimethoxy-6H-dibenzo[de,g]quinoline-6-carboxaldehyde), C₁₉H₁₉NO₃, was isolated as a minor component from the methanol extract of stems of *P. ar-*

gyrophyllum Miq. The molecules are non-planar and the two benzene ring planes are at an angle of 21.9(1)°. The N-formyl group and the two neighbouring C atoms constitute a planar fragment. The C—O—C planes of the two methoxy groups are nearly perpendicular to each other.

Comment

In a phytochemical investigation of the methanol extract of stems from *P. argyrophyllum* Miq., 25 compounds were isolated (Singh, Prasad, Olsen, Jha, Jain, Parmar & Wengel, 1996). One of the isolated compounds was the title compound (I) which could not be identified



immediately from spectroscopic data and so a structure determination by X-ray diffraction was undertaken. The identity of (I) was confirmed further by NMR spectroscopy (Pachaly, Adnan & Will, 1992). Compound (I) has three planar domains, the two benzene rings (C1–C4, C16, C17 and C5–C10) and the N-formyl group with the two neighbouring atoms (O20, C20, N13, C12, C14). The Csp³ atoms C11, C12, C14 and C15 force the molecule to be non-planar; this is reflected in the torsion angles [C10–C11–C12–C17 59.1(4), C12–N13–C14–C15 –58.9(4)°] and in the angle of 21.9(1)° between the least-squares planes of the benzene rings. The C—O—C planes of the two methoxy groups are nearly perpendicular to each other, with torsion angles

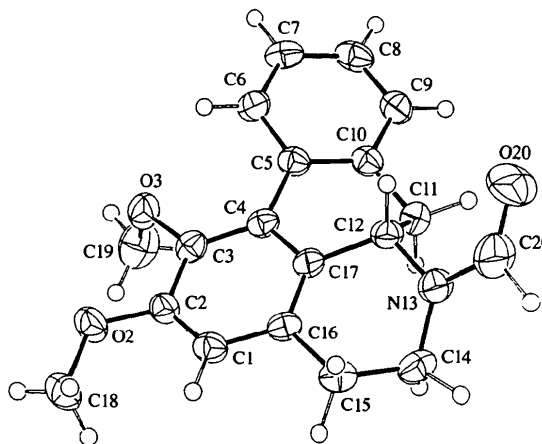


Fig. 1. Displacement-ellipsoid plot of (I) with ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are drawn as spheres of an arbitrary radius.

C18—O2—C2—C3 176.3 (3) and C19—O3—C3—C2—83.9 (4)°. The dimensions of the *N*-formyl group (Table 2) are in agreement with those found in related compounds (van Koningsveld & Olieman, 1981; Pelletier, Desai, Finer-Moore & Moody, 1982; Roche, Roche, Nagel & McPhail, 1984). The absolute configuration of (I) was not determined.

Experimental

The title compound was purified by repetitive preparative TLC (Singh, Prasad, Olsen, Jha, Jain, Parmar & Wengel, 1996). Crystals suitable for X-ray investigation were obtained by evaporation of the solvent at room temperature from a methoxyethanol solution.

Crystal data

C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Mo K α radiation
$M_r = 309.36$	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Orthorhombic	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$P2_12_12_1$	$\theta = 11.43\text{--}13.54^\circ$
$a = 6.276 (1) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 15.232 (1) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$c = 16.616 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Needle
$V = 1588.4 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.42 \times 0.16 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	Colourless
$D_x = 1.294 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$	
D_m not measured	

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4F diffractometer	1396 observed reflections
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	$[I > 2.5\sigma(I)]$
Absorption correction: by integration from crystal shape	$\theta_{\max} = 27.96^\circ$
$T_{\min} = 0.985$, $T_{\max} = 0.994$	$h = 0 \rightarrow 8$
2047 measured reflections	$k = 0 \rightarrow 20$
2047 independent reflections	$l = 0 \rightarrow 21$
	1 standard reflection
	frequency: 90 min
	intensity decay: 2.5%

Refinement

Refinement on F	$w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$
$R = 0.041$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.23$
$wR = 0.028$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$S = 2.484$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1396 reflections	Extinction correction: none
265 parameters	Atomic scattering factors
H atoms from $\Delta\rho$ map; only coordinates of H atoms refined, U_{iso} (fixed) = 0.035 \AA^2	from <i>International Tables for X-ray Crystallography</i> (1974, Vol IV)

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

	$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^*$			
	x	y	z	U_{eq}
O2	0.7589 (4)	0.4088 (2)	0.4091 (1)	0.045 (2)
O3	0.4303 (4)	0.4926 (2)	0.4685 (1)	0.042 (2)
O20	0.3902 (5)	0.2311 (2)	0.8517 (2)	0.087 (3)
N13	0.6556 (5)	0.2921 (2)	0.7779 (2)	0.041 (2)

C1	0.8268 (6)	0.3338 (2)	0.5358 (2)	0.036 (2)
C2	0.7126 (6)	0.3898 (2)	0.4879 (2)	0.035 (2)
C3	0.5356 (6)	0.4355 (2)	0.5193 (2)	0.034 (2)
C4	0.4726 (6)	0.4229 (2)	0.5989 (2)	0.031 (2)
C5	0.2937 (6)	0.4722 (2)	0.6371 (2)	0.033 (2)
C6	0.1265 (6)	0.5110 (2)	0.5943 (2)	0.038 (2)
C7	-0.0313 (6)	0.5584 (3)	0.6324 (2)	0.043 (2)
C8	-0.0277 (6)	0.5668 (3)	0.7152 (3)	0.043 (2)
C9	0.1300 (6)	0.5272 (3)	0.7595 (2)	0.039 (2)
C10	0.2918 (6)	0.4798 (2)	0.7218 (2)	0.033 (2)
C11	0.4603 (6)	0.4338 (2)	0.7705 (2)	0.038 (2)
C12	0.5102 (6)	0.3462 (2)	0.7312 (2)	0.034 (2)
C14	0.8811 (6)	0.2940 (3)	0.7572 (3)	0.041 (2)
C15	0.9055 (6)	0.2654 (3)	0.6701 (2)	0.040 (2)
C16	0.7678 (6)	0.3212 (2)	0.6158 (2)	0.033 (2)
C17	0.5870 (6)	0.3625 (2)	0.6458 (2)	0.031 (2)
C18	0.9470 (8)	0.3665 (3)	0.3789 (3)	0.048 (3)
C19	0.5226 (9)	0.5778 (3)	0.4634 (3)	0.062 (3)
C20	0.5780 (8)	0.2379 (3)	0.8342 (3)	0.062 (3)

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (\AA , °)

O20—C20	1.218 (6)	N13—C14	1.457 (5)
N13—C12	1.454 (5)	N13—C20	1.340 (6)
C12—N13—C14	118.2 (3)	C14—N13—C20	122.0 (4)
C12—N13—C20	119.6 (3)	O20—C20—N13	124.7 (4)

Data collection: *CAD-4F Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989). Cell refinement: *CAD-4F Software*. Data reduction: Norrestam & Nielsen (1982) and *Xtal3.2* (Hall, Flack & Stewart, 1992). Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1990). Program(s) used to refine structure: *Xtal3.2*. Molecular graphics: *Xtal3.2*. Software used to prepare material for publication: *Xtal3.2*.

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates, complete geometry and a data-comparison table have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: BM1101). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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