

## Bis(DL-methioninium) sulfate

N. Srinivasan,<sup>a</sup> B. Sridhar<sup>b</sup> and  
R. K. Rajaram<sup>b\*</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Physics, Thiagarajar College,  
Madurai - 625 009, India, and <sup>b</sup>Department of  
Physics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai -  
625 021, India

Correspondence e-mail: sshiya@yahoo.com

## Key indicators

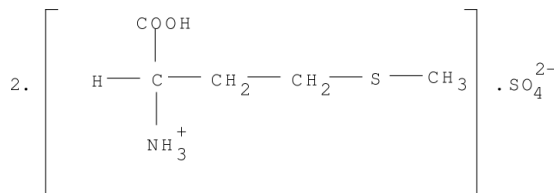
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009$  Å  
Disorder in solvent or counterion  
 $R$  factor = 0.051  
 $wR$  factor = 0.147  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 7.8For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound,  $2 \text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2\text{S}^+ \cdot \text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , the sulfate anions form strong hydrogen bonds with both the cations. A head-to-tail sequence is observed in both the molecules. The three sulfate anions on threefold axes link the amino-N atom through normal hydrogen bonds.

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## Comment

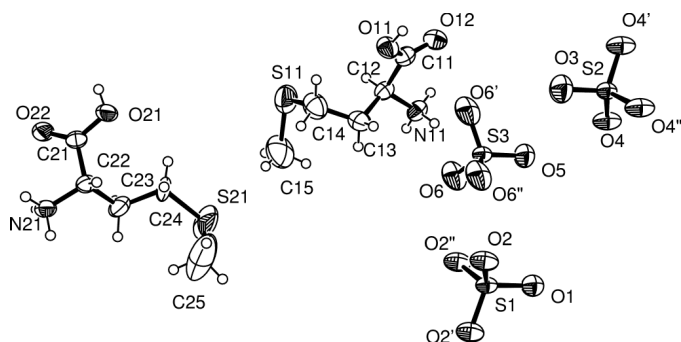
Methionine is one of the few amino acids containing sulfur; it also has straight-chain aliphatic  $\alpha$ -amino acids. The crystal structure of DL-methionine (Mathieson, 1952), L-methionine (Torii & Iitaka, 1973), DL-methionine hydrochloride (Di Blasio *et al.*, 1977), DL-methionine nitrate (Mostad & Natarajan, 1985) and bis(DL-methionine dihydrogen phosphate) (Asath Bahadur, 1992) have already been reported. In the present study, the structure of bis(DL-methioninium) sulfate, (I), was determined



(I)

The two crystallographically independent methionine cations (*A* and *B*) have similar geometries (Fig. 1). The  $\text{C}^\gamma$  and  $\text{S}^\delta$  atoms of molecule *B* are disordered. The minor contributing disordered atoms are denoted as primed atoms. The conformation angle  $\psi^2$  is  $-148.5$  (5) and  $166.7$  (4) $^\circ$  for molecules *A* and *B*, respectively, which agrees well with bis(DL-methionine dihydrogen phosphate). The  $\chi^1$  straight-chain conformation is in the *trans* form [ $-154.7$  (5) &  $-159.6$  (9)] for both the *A* and *B* molecules. The  $\chi^2$  conformation is in the *gauche* I form [ $63.1$  (7) $^\circ$ ] for molecule *A*, and in the *trans* [ $161.4$  (10) $^\circ$ ] and *gauche* I [ $75$  (2) $^\circ$ ] forms for the unprimed and primed atoms of molecule *B*. The  $\chi^3$  conformation is in the *gauche* I form [ $70.8$  (7) $^\circ$ ] for molecule *A*, and in the *gauche* II [ $-82$  (2) $^\circ$ ] and *gauche* I [ $70$  (2) $^\circ$ ] forms for the unprimed and primed atoms of molecule *B* (Lakshminarayanan *et al.*, 1967).

The carboxyl groups of the methionine cations *A* and *B* (Fig. 2 and Table 2) form strong hydrogen bonds with the sulfate anions. The three sulfate anions sitting on the threefold axis link the amino-N atom of both the molecules (*A* and *B*) and stabilize the structure. Bifurcated hydrogen bonds are



**Figure 1**  
ORTEP (Johnson, 1976) plot of the molecular structures of the two independent DL-methionine cations showing the atomic numbering scheme with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

observed in the case of the amino-N atom and the sulfate- and carboxyl-O atoms of both the *A* and *B* molecules (Jeffrey & Saenger, 1991). The *A* and *B* molecules are both engaged in a head-to-tail sequence since the hydrogen bonds  $N11-H11B \cdots O12(-y+1, x-y-1, z)$  and  $N21-H21B \cdots O22(-y, x-y-1, z)$ , connect the amino acids along *ab* plane (Vijayan, 1988).

## Experimental

The title compound crystallized in an aqueous solution of methionine and sulfuric acid in the stoichiometric ratio of 2:1. The density of the sample was measured by flotation using a liquid mixture of carbon tetrachloride and xylene.

### Crystal data

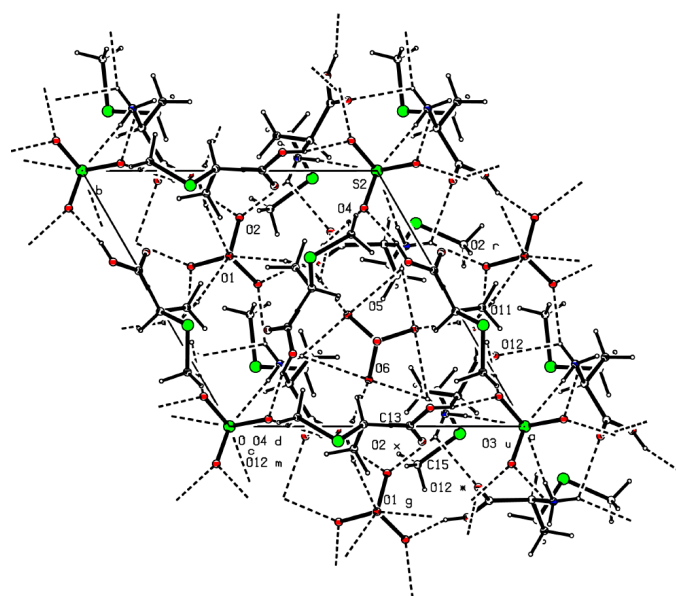
$2C_5H_{12}NO_2S^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-}$	$D_m$ measured by flotation
$M_r = 396.49$	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
Trigonal, <i>P</i> 3	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$a = 10.281(3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 14.5\text{--}23.4^\circ$
$b = 10.281(3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 4.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 14.788(6) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$
$V = 1353.5(8) \text{ \AA}^3$	Needle, colourless
$Z = 3$	$0.50 \times 0.35 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
$D_x = 1.459 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$	
$D_m = 1.454 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$	

### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius sealed-tube diffractometer	$R_{int} = 0.066$
$\omega$ - $2\theta$ scans	$\theta_{max} = 70.0^\circ$
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$h = 0 \rightarrow 12$
$T_{min} = 0.221$ , $T_{max} = 0.438$	$k = -12 \rightarrow 10$
2818 measured reflections	$l = 0 \rightarrow 17$
1786 independent reflections	25 standard reflections every 3 reflections
1690 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	frequency: 60 min
	intensity decay: none

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1004P)^2 + 0.3922P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.147$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
$S = 1.09$	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.60 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1786 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.51 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
229 parameters	Flack parameter for absolute structure determination = $-0.01(3)$ (Flack, 1983)
H-atom parameters constrained	



restraints using *HFIX*, and allowed to ride on the preceding atom.

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *CAD-4 Software*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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