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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 298\text{ K}$   
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009\text{ \AA}$   
 $R$  factor = 0.068  
 $wR$  factor = 0.170  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 8.6For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ -Epidioxyergosta-6,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol (ergosterol peroxide) methanol solvate**The title compound was isolated from *Tubercularia sp.*, an endophytic fungus of *Taxus mairei*, and crystallizes as a methanol solvate,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . The crystal structure shows that the OH group complexes with the methanol solvent molecule *via* intermolecular hydrogen bonds, and that the peroxy unit has an O—O bond length of 1.482 (5) Å and a C—O—O—C torsion angle of  $-6.0$  (6)°.

Received 16 January 2004

Accepted 5 April 2004

Online 17 April 2004

## Comment

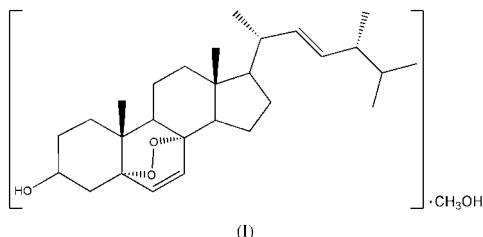
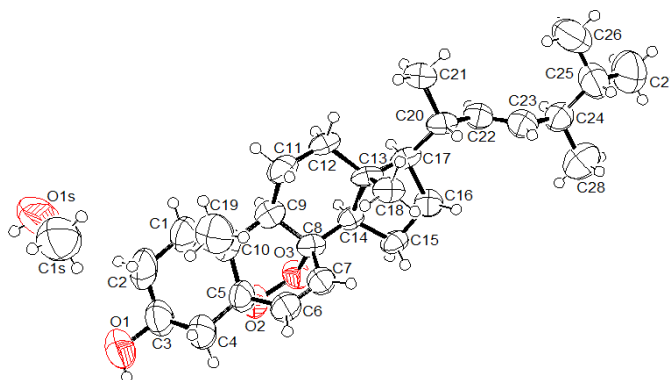
**5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ -Epidioxyergosta-6,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol (ergosterol peroxide)**, was isolated from *Tubercularia sp.*, an endophytic fungus with antitumor activity (Wang *et al.*, 2000). It is found that ergosterol peroxide has various important biological activities, including immunosuppressive (Fujimoto *et al.*, 1994), anti-inflammatory (Yasukawa *et al.*, 1996), antiviral (Lindequist *et al.*, 1989; Nakanishi *et al.*, 1998), antiplasmodial (Kuria *et al.*, 2002) and antitumor (Bok *et al.*, 1999; Nam *et al.*, 2001) activities.The title compound crystallizes as a methanol solvate, (I) (Fig. 1), and the OH group complexes with the methanol solvent molecule *via* intermolecular hydrogen bonds, with an  $\text{O1S} \cdots \text{O1}(-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + 2)$  distance of 2.666 (9) Å and an  $\text{O1} \cdots \text{O1S}(x, y + 1, z)$  distance of 2.695 (12) Å. The structure of (I) is similar to that of 5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ -epidioxyergosta-6,22-

Figure 1

ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) plot of (I) at the 50% probability level. H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radii.

dien-3 $\beta$ -acetate, (II) (Kutshabsky *et al.*, 1990). The two structures differ in that (I) contains a hydroxy group instead of an acetate group. The peroxy distance [O—O = 1.482 (5) Å] in (I) is close to that in (II) [O—O = 1.48 (1) Å]. The torsion angle [C—O—O—C = -6.0 (6) $^\circ$ ] of the peroxy unit in (I) is very similar to that in (II) [C—O—O—C = -5.6 (7) $^\circ$ ].

## Experimental

The title compound was isolated from an endophytic fungus, *Tuberularia sp.*, which was found in the inner bark of *Taxus mairei* of Fujian Province, China. Crystals were grown from methanol. The molecular formula of the title compound was deduced from the high resolution EI-MS spectrum as C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, showing an accurate mass of *m/z* 428.3304 (*M*<sup>+</sup>,  $\Delta$  - 1.4 mmu).

### Crystal data

C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>4</sub> O	<i>D</i> <sub>x</sub> = 1.081 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
<i>M</i> <sub>r</sub> = 460.67	Mo <i>K</i> $\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, <i>P</i> <sub>2</sub> <sub>1</sub>	Cell parameters from 684 reflections
<i>a</i> = 10.022 (5) Å	$\theta$ = 2.9–24.4 $^\circ$
<i>b</i> = 7.373 (5) Å	$\mu$ = 0.07 mm <sup>-1</sup>
<i>c</i> = 19.156 (5) Å	<i>T</i> = 298 (2) K
$\beta$ = 91.556 (5) $^\circ$	Needle, colorless
<i>V</i> = 1415.0 (12) Å <sup>3</sup>	0.43 × 0.18 × 0.11 mm
<i>Z</i> = 2	

### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX area-detector diffractometer	2692 independent reflections
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans	1468 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> )
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)	<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> = 0.079
<i>T</i> <sub>min</sub> = 0.909, <i>T</i> <sub>max</sub> = 0.992	$\theta$ <sub>max</sub> = 25.0 $^\circ$
7222 measured reflections	<i>h</i> = -11 → 10
	<i>k</i> = -8 → 8
	<i>l</i> = -14 → 22

### Refinement

Refinement on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )] = 0.069	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0389P)^2]$
<i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ) = 0.170	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
<i>S</i> = 1.09	( $\Delta/\sigma$ ) <sub>max</sub> = 0.013
2692 reflections	$\Delta\rho$ <sub>max</sub> = 0.13 e Å <sup>-3</sup>
312 parameters	$\Delta\rho$ <sub>min</sub> = -0.12 e Å <sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

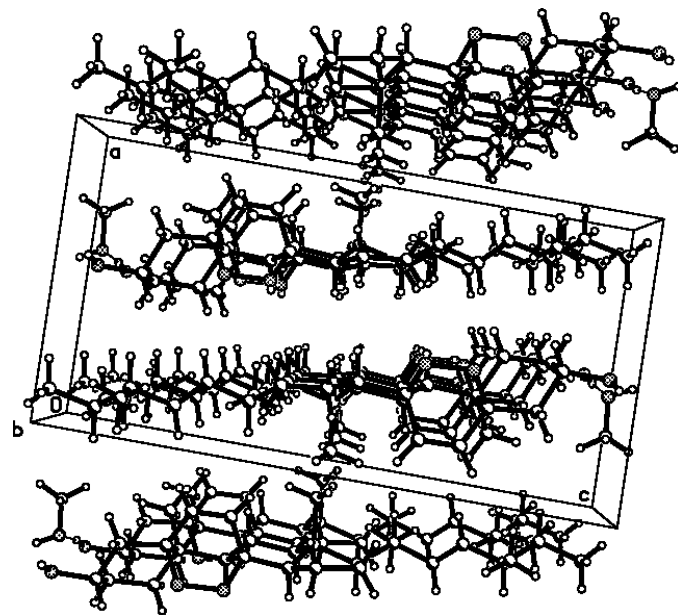
Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å,  $^\circ$ ).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
O1S—H1S...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	1.89	2.666 (9)	158
O1—H1...O1S <sup>ii</sup>	0.79 (8)	1.94 (8)	2.695 (12)	160 (9)

Symmetry codes: (i) 1 - *x*, *y* - ½, 2 - *z*; (ii) *x*, 1 + *y*, *z*.

The H atom on atom O1 was located in a difference Fourier synthesis and refined freely. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.93, 0.96, 0.97 and 0.98 Å, and O—H = 0.82 Å) and were included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation. The displacement parameters of H atoms were set to 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub> of their parent atoms. The absolute configuration was taken as that of 5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ -epidioxyergosta-6,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -acetate (Kutshabsky *et al.*, 1990). In the absence of significant anomalous scattering effects, Friedel pairs were merged.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR97 (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine



**Figure 2**

Packing diagram (ORTEP II; Johnson, 1976) of (I).

structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and ORTEP II (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

The authors thank the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation, the Natural Science Foundation of Fujian Province, China (No. C0110002), the Key Foundation of Science and Technology Project of Fujian Province, China (No. 2002 H011), and the National High Technology Research and Development Program of China (863 Program, No. 2001 AA620401) for supporting this work.

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