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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.046  
 $wR$  factor = 0.104  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.1For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.16 $\alpha$ ,17-Epoxy-11 $\alpha$ -(*p*-tolylsulfonyloxy)pregn-  
4-ene-3,20-dioneThe title compound,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_6\text{S}$ , is an important intermediate  
in the synthesis of hormone pharmaceuticals. In the crystal  
structure, the asymmetric unit consists of two molecules.

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## Comment

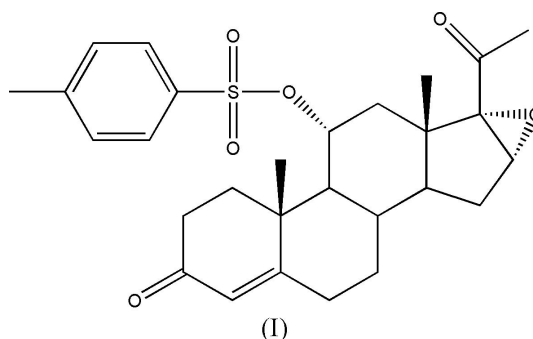
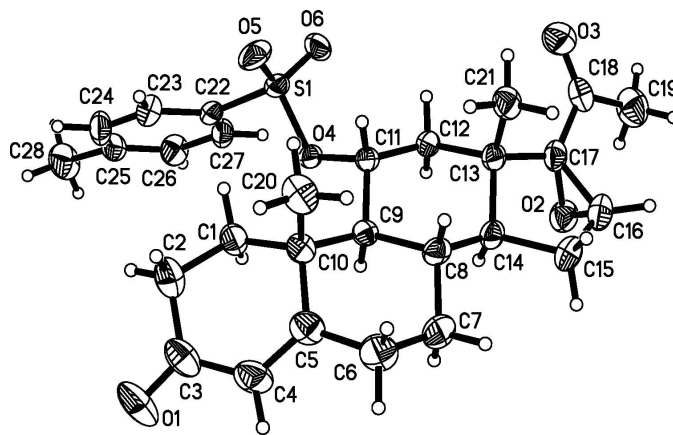
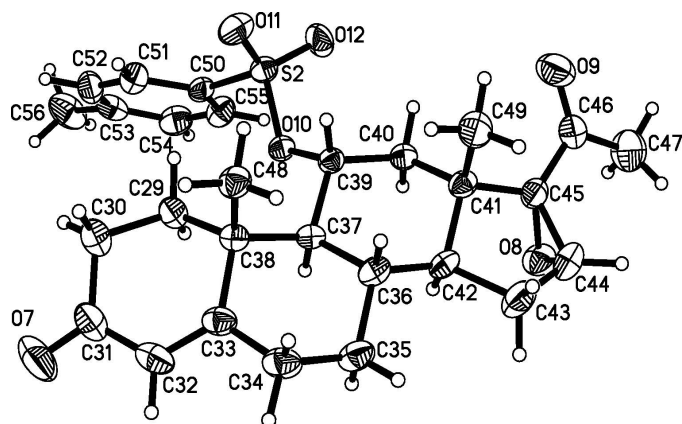
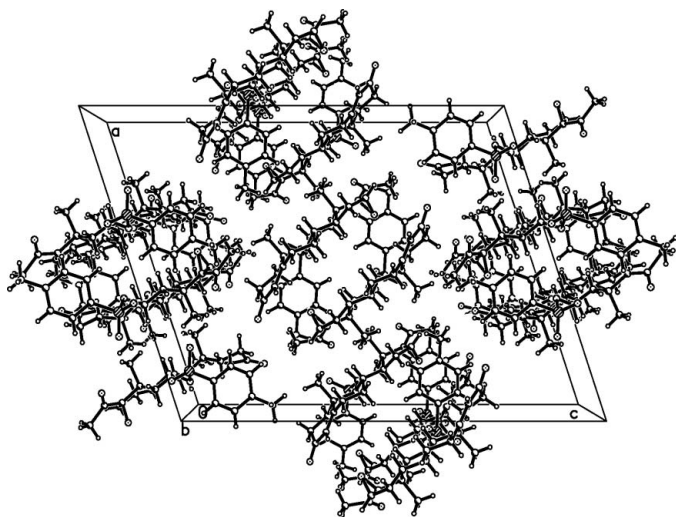
The title compound, (I), is an important intermediate in the  
synthesis of hormone pharmaceuticals, such as fluocinonide  
(Xu, 2001). It was first prepared from 11 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-16 $\alpha$ ,17-  
epoxyprogesterone by sulfonation with *p*-toluenesulfonyl-  
chloride (Camerino *et al.*, 1959), but the crystal structure was  
not reported.In the crystal structure, the asymmetric unit consists of two  
molecules (Figs. 1 and 2). Ring *A* is in a 1 $\alpha$ -sofa  
conformation, rings *B* and *C* are in nearly perfect chair  
conformations and ring *D* is in a 14 $\alpha$ -envelope  
conformation. The presence of the three-membered ring  
constrains ring *D* to have a 14 $\alpha$ -

Figure 1

The molecular structure of molecule 1 of (I), showing the atom-  
labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30%  
probability level.



**Figure 2**  
The molecular structure of molecule 2 of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.



**Figure 3**  
The molecular packing of (I), viewed along the *b* axis.

envelope conformation (Goubitz *et al.*, 1984). The two molecules in the asymmetric unit have similar conformations.

## Experimental

11 $\alpha$ -Hydroxy-16 $\alpha$ ,17-epoxyprogesterone (1 g; provided by Tianjin Tianyao Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd) was dissolved in pyridine (20 ml) and treated with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (0.6 g) at room temperature overnight. The product was chromatographed on silica gel and recrystallized from acetone–hexane three times. The melting point, determined by differential scanning calorimetry, is 443.2 K with decomposition. Colourless plate-like single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of a chloroform–methanol solution (1:1, 10 ml) at room temperature.

## Crystal data

C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 498.61  
 Monoclinic, *C*<sub>2</sub>  
*a* = 19.508 (2) Å  
*b* = 10.731 (1) Å  
*c* = 25.920 (4) Å  
 $\beta$  = 108.666 (2)°  
*V* = 5140.8 (11) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 8

*D<sub>x</sub>* = 1.288 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo *K* $\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 2920 reflections  
 $\theta$  = 2.3–19.4°  
 $\mu$  = 0.17 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 293 (2) K  
 Thick plate, colourless  
 0.26 × 0.22 × 0.12 mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1997)  
*T<sub>min</sub>* = 0.927, *T<sub>max</sub>* = 0.980  
 17 613 measured reflections

11 583 independent reflections  
 7085 reflections with *I* > 2 $\sigma$ (*I*)  
*R<sub>int</sub>* = 0.029  
 $\theta_{max}$  = 28.0°  
*h* = -19 → 25  
*k* = -13 → 14  
*l* = -34 → 31

## Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ (*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.046  
*wR*(*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.104  
*S* = 1.01  
 11583 reflections  
 639 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0375P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

( $\Delta/\sigma$ )<sub>max</sub> = 0.001  
 $\Delta\rho_{max}$  = 0.16 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{min}$  = -0.33 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 Extinction correction: none  
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983),  
 4824 Friedel pairs  
 Flack parameter: 0.08 (5)

H atoms were placed in calculated positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H distances of 0.93–0.98 Å and *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C). The refinement of the Flack (1983) parameter confirms that the chiral centres retain their original configurations during the synthesis, as expected.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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