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4-Formylphenyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosideThorsten Heidelberg,[‡] Rusnah Syahila Duali Hussien,
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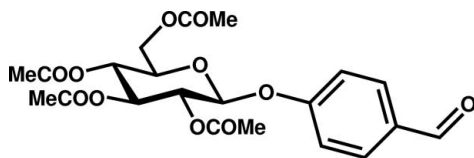
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å;
R factor = 0.041; wR factor = 0.115; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.0.

The pyranoside ring in the title compound, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{11}$, has a chair conformation with the substituted benzene ring occupying an equatorial position. The crystal packing is dominated by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions that lead to the formation of supramolecular layers in the *ab* plane.

Related literature

For synthesis, see: Bao *et al.* (2004); Hongu *et al.* (1999); Patil & Ravindranathan Kartha (2008). For the natural anti-oxidant glucosylated resveratrol, see: La Torre *et al.* (2004). For the biological activity of related structures, see: Wen *et al.* (2008); Yan *et al.* (2009). For the structure of the isomeric allopyranoside and galactose derivatives, see: Ye *et al.* (2009); Hussien *et al.* (2011). For conformational analysis, see: Cremer & Pople (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{11}$	$\gamma = 102.780$ (3)°
$M_r = 452.40$	$V = 559.96$ (3) Å ³
Triclinic, $P1$	$Z = 1$
$a = 5.7868$ (2) Å	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 8.9166$ (3) Å	$\mu = 0.94$ mm ⁻¹
$c = 11.4716$ (3) Å	$T = 100$ K
$\alpha = 102.473$ (3)°	$0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$ mm
$\beta = 93.481$ (2)°	

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Data collection

Agilent Supernova Dual
diffractometer with an Atlas
detector
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent

Technologies, 2010)
 $T_{\min} = 0.919$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$
7392 measured reflections
4097 independent reflections
4087 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.115$
 $S = 1.07$
4097 reflections
293 parameters
3 restraints

H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$ e Å⁻³
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
1855 Friedel pairs
Flack parameter: -0.02(12)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O5}^i$	1.00	2.51	3.356 (2)	143
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O5}^i$	1.00	2.35	3.207 (2)	143
$\text{C6}-\text{H6A}\cdots\text{O9}^{ii}$	0.99	2.40	3.324 (2)	155
$\text{C8}-\text{H8C}\cdots\text{O11}^{iii}$	0.98	2.54	3.475 (3)	160

Symmetry codes: (i) $x + 1, y, z$; (ii) $x, y + 1, z$; (iii) $x - 1, y, z$.

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent Technologies, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: EZ2235).

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