## The Crystal Structure of Myo-Inositol

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The crystal structure of myo-inositol has been determined by three-dimensional Patterson superposition methods, and refined by full-matrix and block-diagonal least-squares computations. The final R index is 5.5% for 2968 reflections with measurable intensities. The space group is  $P2_1/c$ , with unit cell dimensions a = 6.640, b = 12.084, c = 19.681 Å and  $\beta = 105^{\circ}$  50'. There are two molecules per asymmetric unit. All twenty-four hydrogen atoms have been located and their parameters refined.

Both molecules are found in the expected chair form with one hydroxyl group axial, but small measurable distortions from the perfect chair conformation are observed. The two molecules of the asymmetric unit are almost identical, to the extent that these small distortions appear to occur in the same way in both. No unusual bond lengths or angles are present.

### Introduction

Among biologically important compounds, myo-inositol has been known for a relatively long time, having been first isolated from meat extracts by Scherer as early as 1850 (Bartow & Walker, 1938). Since it is without optical activity, Scherer originally named the compound *meso*-inositol. However six other inositols are also in the *meso* form, and this particular member of the family is now more commonly known as myoinositol, following the suggestion by Fletcher, Anderson & Lardy (1951).

The inositols are hexahydroxycyclohexanes, of which there are eight possible *cis-trans* isomers. Seven are *meso* forms, and one is a DL pair, giving a total of nine stereoisomers (Eliel, 1962, p. 183). Four of these, scyllo-, myo-, D- and L-inositol are found to occur naturally; the others have been synthesized in the laboratory. Myo-inositol is the isomer with a single axial hydroxyl group. It is therefore somewhat higher in energy than scyllo-inositol in which all the hydroxyl groups are equatorial. Nevertheless, of the three naturally occurring *cis-trans* isomers, myo-inositol is by far the most abundant, having been found in all plant or animal tissues which have been assayed for its presence (Angyal & Anderson, 1959).

The chemical structure of myo-inositol has been known since 1887, and excellent reviews of the chemistry of the inositols can be found in articles by Lohmar (1957) and by Angyal & Anderson (1959). The conformation, on the other hand, has presented a somewhat more difficult problem. Various lines of evidence have pointed to a chair conformation with a single axial hydroxyl group, in full accord with the X-ray diffraction results presented here. It is interesting that Magasanick (1956) was able to arrive at the correct conformation through enzyme specificity studies. The stereochemistry of six-membered rings in general has been reviewed by Orloff (1954), and quite recently by Eliel (1962). A discussion of some aspects of the biological role of myo-inositol can be found in the review by Angyal & Anderson (1959).

During the final stages of this work we learned that the crystal structure of myo-inositol hydrate had recently been solved by Beevers (1962) and coworkers. At the time this manuscript was being prepared the details of the hydrate structure were not yet available to us for comparison.

#### Experimental

The myo-inositol sample used in this study was obtained from the California Corporation for Biochemical Research, who prepared the material according to the method of Bartow & Walker (1938). The commercial product was recrystallized from water-ethanol solutions. Large well formed flattened monoclinic prisms were readily obtained. They were elongated in the *a* direction and displayed prominent ((010)) faces. Unit-cell parameters, as measured with a G.E. XRD 5 single-crystal diffractometer, were

$$a = 6.640 \pm 0.005, \ b = 12.084 \pm 0.005,$$
  
 $c = 19.681 \pm 0.005 \ \text{Å}; \ \beta = 105^{\circ} 50' \pm 2'.$ 

The indicated uncertainties are estimated standard deviations. A weighted mean wavelength for Cu  $K\alpha_1$  and Cu  $K\alpha_2$  was taken to be  $\lambda = 1.5418$  Å. These parameters are in good agreement with those reported by White (1931).

The crystal density, determined by the method of free flotation with a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and xylene, was 1.57 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>, with an estimated standard deviation of 0.01 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>. The calculated density

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for eight molecules of myo-inositol per unit cell is 1.575 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>.

Reflections observed to be systematically absent were h0l with l odd and 0k0 with k odd, confirming the space group  $P2_1/c$  reported by White (1931). The density indicates that there are two molecules of myoinositol per asymmetric unit, with no water of crystallization.

Copper  $K\alpha$  intensity data were collected on the diffractometer by a  $2\theta$ -scanning technique in which the background correction was made by consideration of the mean background on either side of the peak. Goniostat settings were calculated using U.W. program 0014. A total of 3344 intensities were measured, accounting for all reflections within the range of the instrument  $(2\theta \le 161^\circ)$ . No absorption corrections were applied, but a small crystal fragment of approximate dimensions 0.10 by 0.07 by 0.08 mm was used to minimize the resultant errors. The number of reflections which proved too weak to measure was 1376 or 41% of the total. This large proportion of unobserved reflections was due to the small size of the crystal and to the application of a rather conservative criterion for the acceptance of a reflection intensity as significantly different from background.

During data reduction with U.W. program 0029 the customary Lorenz and polarization corrections were made, and an estimate of the standard deviation for each reflection intensity was arrived at on the basis of counting statistics. The criterion that  $I/\sigma$  should be greater than 2 was used to decide whether or not an intensity was significantly different from background. The quantity I is understood to be the net relative intensity above background, and  $\sigma$  is its estimated standard deviation. The relative average standard deviation of the reflection amplitudes for the reflections satisfying this criterion, as calculated by the formula  $R_p = \sum \sigma(F) / \sum F$ , was 4.7%. This figure may, for the want of an established expression, be referred to as the 'Poisson R'; it represents something in the nature of a minimum meaningful R index for the data in hand. When reflection amplitudes were not significantly above background, the estimated minimum observable amplitude was stored by the data reduction program in the location reserved for the observed amplitude, and the reflection suitably flagged. At data-reduction time the atomic scattering factors were also interpolated from tables given by Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for carbon and oxygen, and McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen.

## Determination of the structure

The structure was solved by machine vector-coincidence methods applied to a sharpened, origin-removed Patterson function, with the use of a generalization of the scheme applied to the solution of the structures of 2-aminoethanol phosphate (Kraut, 1961), thiamine hydrochloride (Kraut & Reed, 1962) and adenosine-5'phosphate (Kraut & Jensen, 1963). In this case, however, we were dealing with a 24-light-atom structure consisting of a pair of molecules in unknown relative orientations. It was thus felt that myo-inositol presented a fairly stringent challenge to the method.

As before, the first step was the attempt to identify some Patterson peak as arising from the interaction of a pair of atoms. In a centrosymmetric structure containing heavy atoms the natural procedure is to look for a heavy-atom to heavy-atom interaction across a center of symmetry. It is well known that correct identification of such an interaction and use of the corresponding vector as the basis of a superposition function may well provided the solution of a structure almost at once in favorable cases. Where no heavy atoms are present however, it is obviously necessary to settle for a piecemeal approach to the problem. In the first place, even if a vector between a pair of centrosymmetrically related atoms could be found, the resulting superposition map would certainly not be expected to contain the entire structure since there is now no dominant set of heavy-atom to light-atom Patterson peaks to image the structure. Secondly, it is unlikely in the general case that such vectors would be represented by readily identifiable peaks in the Patterson map since they are of halfweight compared with the other types of vectors and greatly outnumbered by them. In fact, the invisibility of these 'centric vectors' leads to an ambiguity in the interpretation of sets of Patterson peaks which initially caused us to make a disappointing and protracted false start, as will be described below.

In view of these considerations the procedure followed was this. Reasoning that any prominent Patterson peak was likely to be the locus of at least one vector between a pair of atoms, we selected such peaks essentially at random and then inspected the Patterson map for additional peaks associated with vectors between atoms related by symmetry to the original pair. When such a self-consistent set of vectors was found. the locations of the corresponding possible pair of atoms were used to calculate a multiple superposition function in the usual way. The qualifier 'possible' is used here advisedly. It is very easy, owing to the invisibility of the centric vectors belonging to the given set (alluded to above) mistakenly to identify a peak as belonging to the set which in actuality is related to the correct peak by the mirror plane of the Patterson space group P2/m. This error leads to an exchange of the y coordinates of the corresponding atom pair and, in our case, to a superposition map based on these false coordinates which contained convincing images of inositol rings, but which ultimately could not be interpreted as a stereochemically satisfying overall structure.

When finally a correct pair of atom coordinates, derived from a different set of Patterson peaks, were used in an eightfold minimum-function superposi-



Fig. 1. Orthographic projection along the a axis of the unit cell of myo-inositol.

tion, eighteen of the twenty-four atoms of the asymmetric unit could be picked out without great difficulty. The coordinates of these eighteen atoms were then used to calculate a 72-fold minimum-(9)-function which yielded all twenty-four atoms of the asymmetric unit and incidentally revealed our original mistake in interchanging the y coordinates of the first pair of atoms. The minimum-(9)-function refers to the fact that the smallest 9 out of the 72 Patterson points contributing to each point of the superposition function were added to obtain the value of the superposition function at that point. The correctly identified pair of atoms used in the successful eightfold minimum function turned out to be those labeled 23 and 25 in Fig. 1.

A preliminary round of structure factor calculations for the inner half of the data  $(\sin \theta / \lambda \le 0.51)$ based on atom coordinates from the final superposition map gave an *R* index of 0.35.

## Refinement

Refinement was carried out entirely by the method of least-squares and proceeded in a fairly routine manner. A weighting scheme similar to Hughes's (1941) was applied, with the weight assigned to a particular reflection taken as the smaller of the two quantities  $[\sigma(F)]^{-2}$  or  $(0.05F)^{-2}$ , where  $\sigma(F)$  was estimated from counting statistics. Reflections flagged during data reduction as not having intensities significantly above the background level were given zero weight whenever the calculated amplitude dropped below the inserted minimum observable value. A single overall scale factor was carried through all refinement computations as an adjustable parameter.

The first stages of the calculations were made with the Busing & Levy (1959) program ORXLS adapted for the IBM 709. Two cycles of refinement on atomic positional parameters and the overall isotropic temperature factor brought the R index down to 0.21. This was followed by three more cycles in which refinement of both positional parameters and individual anisotropic temperature factors for the twelve oxygen atoms was alternated with the same calculations for the twelve carbon atoms. R was now 0.11 for the observed reflections.

A difference-Fourier synthesis calculated at this point revealed all twenty-four hydrogen atoms with peak heights ranging from  $0.3 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$  to  $0.8 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$ .

Refinement was continued after introduction of the hydrogen atom positions. A modified version of the UCLA block-diagonal least-squares program (Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood, 1961) was used henceforth, with the important convenience that all parameters could be refined simultaneously. In the final cycles of calculations all parameters, including coordinates and isotropic temperature factors for hydrogen atoms, were simultaneously adjusted until the last shift in any parameter was less than or comparable to its estimated standard deviation. The mean last shift in non-hydrogen atom coordinates, in terms of their standard deviations, was  $0.2\sigma$ , with the maximum shift equal to  $0.8\sigma$ . For hydrogen atom coordinates, the corresponding mean and maximum were  $0.4\sigma$  and  $1.6\sigma$ . For thermal parameters the mean and maximum last changes were  $0.4\sigma$ ,  $1.4\sigma$  for the non-hydrogen atom  $\beta_{ij}$ 's, and  $0.2\sigma$ ,  $0.5\sigma$  for the hydrogen atom B's. The final R index for 2968 reflec-

Table 1. Positional parameters of non-hydrogen atoms, in fractional coordinates  $\times 10^4$ , and their estimated standard deviations tions with amplitudes significantly above background was 0.055, if contributing reflections are considered to have equal weight.

A final difference-Fourier synthesis calculated from structure factors for non-hydrogen atoms only showed

Table 3. Positional parameters of hydrogen atoms, i	n
fractional coordinates $\times 10^3$ , and their estimated standar	d
deviations; isotropic temperature factors for these atom	s
and their estimated standard deviations	

	dard dard dard dard dard dard dard dard	eviations						Isotropic
$\mathbf{Atom}$	x/a	y/b	z/c	$\mathbf{Atom}$	x/a	y/b	z/c	factor (Å <sup>2</sup> )
C(1)	$3948 \pm 4$	$4077 \pm 3$	$2435 \pm 2$	$\mathbf{H}(61)$	$473 \pm 6$	360 + 3	289 + 2	$2.7 \pm 0.8$
C(2)	$2320\pm4$	$4768 \pm 2$	2663 + 1	$\mathbf{H}(62)$	305 + 5	522 + 3	$307 \pm 2$	$1.5 \pm 0.7$
C(3)	$796\pm4$	$4009 \pm 2$	2902 + 1	$\mathbf{H}(63)$	168 + 6	$346 \pm 3$	$338 \pm 2$	$10 \pm 0.0$ $3.5 \pm 0.0$
C(4)	$-316 \pm 4$	$3251\pm2$	2297 + 1	$\mathbf{H}(64)$	-115+5	$374 \pm 3$	$187 \pm 2$	$1.8 \pm 0.7$
C(5)	$1297\pm5$	$2569 \pm 2$	2059 + 1	$\mathbf{H}(65)$	214 + 5	199 + 3	$246 \pm 2$	$10 \pm 0.7$ $2.0 \pm 0.8$
C(6)	$2879\pm4$	$3301 \pm 2$	1844 + 1	$\mathbf{H}(66)$	215 + 6	$370 \pm 3$	$145 \pm 2$	$2.5 \pm 0.8$
O(7)	$-656\pm3$	$4653 \pm 2$	$3159\pm1$	$\mathbf{H}(67)$	-189+6	465 + 3	$279 \pm 2$	$4.4 \pm 1.0$
O(8)	$-1713\pm3$	$2552 \pm 2$	2529 + 1	$\mathbf{H}(68)$	-310+6	$258 \pm 3$	$228 \pm 2$	$3.3 \pm 0.0$
O(9)	$272\pm3$	$1895 \pm 2$	$1470 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(69)$	350 + 7	114 + 4	$161 \pm 2$	$5.2 \pm 1.1$
O(10)	4444 <u>+</u> 3	$2631 \pm 2$	$1673 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(70)$	370 + 7	223 + 4	$113 \pm 3$	$6.4 \pm 1.3$
0(11)	$5479\pm3$	$4762 \pm 2$	$2267 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(71)$	508 + 6	508 + 3	$189 \pm 2$	$3.9 \pm 1.0$
O(12)	$1204\pm3$	$5451\pm2$	$2093 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(72)$	138 + 7	613 + 4	223 + 2	$6.1 \pm 1.3$
C(21)	$1226 \pm 4$	$7934 \pm 2$	$251\pm1$	$\mathbf{H}(81)$	34 + 6	760 + 3	-19+2	$2.7 \pm 0.8$
C(22)	$2935\pm4$	$8664 \pm 2$	$113 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(82)$	$221 \pm 6$	924 + 3	-29+2	$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 0$
C(23)	$4352 \pm 4$	$7968\pm2$	$-217 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(83)$	$348\pm5$	765 + 3	-66 + 2	$1.6 \pm 0.7$
C(24)	$5335\pm4$	$7012 \pm 2$	$262 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(84)$	633 + 4	733 + 2	$75 \pm 1$	$0.7 \pm 0.6$
C(25)	$3621\pm4$	$6304 \pm 2$	$410 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(85)$	269 + 5	591 + 3	-5+2	$2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 8$
C(26)	$2126\pm4$	$6946\pm3$	$716 \pm 1$	H(86)	295 + 5	720 + 2	130 + 2	$1.6 \pm 0.7$
0(27)	$5909\pm3$	$8635\pm2$	$-404 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(87)$	$703\pm6$	861 + 3	-6+2	$3.7 \pm 1.0$
0(28)	$6574\pm3$	$6375 \pm 2$	$-79\pm1$	$\mathbf{H}(88)$	799 + 5	629 + 3	17 + 2	$2.0 \pm 0.7$
0(29)	$4527 \pm 4$	$5424 \pm 2$	$887 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(89)$	$416 \pm 8$	470 + 4	51 + 3	$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{6}{1}$
O(30)	$424\pm3$	$6253\pm2$	$764 \pm 1$	$\mathbf{H}(90)$	$71 \pm 8$	589 + 4	122 + 3	$7.2 \pm 1.4$
U(31)	$-183 \pm 3$	$8567 \pm 2$	$528\pm1$	$\mathbf{H}(91)$	$51\pm 8$	908 + 4	91 + 2	$6.7 \pm 1.3$
0(32)	$4128\pm3$	$9127\pm2$	$772\pm1$	$\mathbf{H}(92)$	$440 \pm 6$	981 + 3	73 + 2	$3.4 \pm 0.9$
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# Table 2. Thermal parameters of non-hydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations

## $\beta$ as given here is defined by:

# $T = \exp \left\{ 10^{-5} (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl) \right\}$

$\operatorname{Atom}$	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	B10	ßee
C(1)	$1621\pm68$	583 + 22	233 + 8	-70 + 32	$184 \pm 20$	723 $19 \pm 11$
C(2)	$1786\pm67$	546 + 21	189 + 8	2 + 32	$184 \pm 18$	$\frac{42 \pm 11}{32 \pm 10}$
C(3)	1543 + 63	490 + 20	222 + 8	-31 + 29	$101 \pm 10$ $976 \pm 18$	$30 \pm 10$ $90 \pm 10$
C(4)	$1541\pm64$	457 + 19	231 + 8	$-45 \pm 29$	$270 \pm 10$ $225 \pm 10$	$20 \pm 10$ $20 \pm 10$
C(5)	$1998\pm72$	536 + 20	191 + 8	$113 \pm 33$	$195 \pm 10$	J + 11
C(6)	$1784\pm70$	595 + 22	221 + 8	118 + 33	$286 \pm 20$	-1 <u>+</u> 11
O(7)	$1891 \pm 51$	486 + 14	254 + 6	$110 \pm 23$	$306 \pm 15$	
O(8)	$1726 \pm 51$	504 + 15	301 + 7	$-109 \pm 23$	$291 \pm 15$	$-23 \pm 3$ $30 \pm 8$
O(9)	$2533\pm60$	519 + 15	222 + 6	$-60 \pm 27$	$156 \pm 16$	$-42 \pm 8$
O(10)	$1760 \pm 52$	846 + 20	286 + 7	$200 \pm 27$	$\frac{100 \pm 10}{285 \pm 16}$	$-\frac{1}{48} \pm 10$
0(11)	1686 + 51	712 + 18	$261 \pm 7$	$-214 \pm 25$	200 - 10 $985 \pm 15$	$-140 \pm 10$
O(12)	2290 + 56	451 + 14	$223 \pm 6$	$14 \pm 94$	$150 \pm 15$	$34 \pm 9$
C(21)	1648 + 65	$530 \pm 21$	$214 \pm 8$	$1 \pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2} \pm \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$109 \pm 10$ 914 ± 10	$61 \pm 8$
C(22)	1841 + 71	$501 \pm 20$	$208 \pm 8$	$20 \pm 31$ $70 \pm 31$	$214 \pm 19$ $142 \pm 10$	$-33 \pm 10$
C(23)	1734 + 65	$490 \pm 20$	$192 \pm 8$	$-71 \pm 30$	$140 \pm 19$ 916 $\pm 19$	-0±11
C(24)	1599 + 65	$456 \pm 19$	222 + 8	$-71 \pm 30$ $-94 \pm 30$	$210 \pm 10$ $210 \pm 10$	$29 \pm 10$
C(25)	1852 + 69	446 + 19	$\frac{1}{222 + 8}$	$-28 \pm 30$	$210 \pm 19$ $935 \pm 10$	$-10 \pm 10$
C(26)	$1740\pm67$	587 + 21	$197 \pm 8$	-72+33	$200 \pm 10$ 200 + 10	24 ± 10
O(27)	$1825\pm52$	528 + 15	252 + 6	-91 + 23	$205 \pm 15$ $285 \pm 15$	04 <u>⊤</u> 11 91⊥ 0
O(28)	$1759\pm50$	549 + 15	$275 \pm 7$	$116 \pm 24$	$200 \pm 10$ $977 \pm 15$	$51\pm 0$
O(29)	$2715\pm63$	442 + 14	247 + 7	-14 + 26	$211 \pm 16$	$-33\pm 9$
O(30)	$1671\pm53$	781 + 19	289 + 7	-327 + 26	$216 \pm 16$	$100 \pm 10$
O(31)	$1716\pm50$	726 + 17	250 + 6	$155 \pm 25$	$210 \pm 10$ $286 \pm 15$	$-41 \pm 0$
O(32)	$2208\pm57$	503 + 15	223 + 6	$-67 \pm 20$	$145 \pm 15$	-3-8
	—		·····• - •	~· <u>-</u> # -	110 1 10	$-3\pm 3$

## Table 4. Observed reflection amplitudes and calculated structure factors

Within each group of constant h and k, the columns contain, from left to right: l,  $10F_o$  and  $10F_c$ . An asterisk indicates the estimated minimum observable  $10F_o$  for reflections which were too weak to be measured.

0,0.L	0.7.L	-18 49 50	1+4+L	5 59 59	12 37 -22	19 82 89	-2 33	0 -348 7 199	-6 173 17	a   6	32 24
2 37° -14 4 1703 1895 6 268 -274 8 340 -349 10 88 -88	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-14 240 259 -12 112 -104 -10 214 -234 -8 156 -148 -6 457 512	-24 31* 24 -23 50 -41 -22 46 -50 -21 44* -7 -20 134 145	7 124 -129 8 181 -178 9 66 59 10 174 165 11 46* -32	14 36* 31 15 34* -10 1+12+L	21 34 -7 2+2+L -24 108 111	0 11 14 30 42 .0	2 -107 4 -349 1 -287 3 .62	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-2	2.15.L 30. 32 29. 8
12 260 245 14 110 111 16 72 -90 18 148 -153 20 88 -81	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 109 & 107 \\ 7 & 102 & -97 \\ 8 & 39^{\bullet} & -26 \\ 9 & 106 & -104 \\ 10 & 106 & -111 \end{bmatrix}$	-2 53 -57 0 65 -64 2 1894 -2083 4 449 -485	-19 81 -215 -17 49 49 -16 134 146 -15 76 86	12 44• 45 13 44• 45 14 41• -25 15 47 54 16 40• -29	-14 39* -31 -13 153 -146 -12 59 -58 -11 78 -90	-22 36 33 -21 78 70 -20 43 22 -19 44 -41	67 33 67 34 90 10	7• 15 9• 19 1• -8 9 -96	2 112 12 3 93 9 4 48 4 5 73 -8	-24	85 -86 102 106 58* -43
22 47 -20 24 29 8 0.1.L	11 109 -111 12 189 184 13 420 -80 14 430 -33 15 47 -34	8 388 -386 10 137 129 12 409 -412 14 224 220	-14 262 -284 -13 43* 29 -12 88 -82 -11 146 150 -10 85 -89	17 46 48 18 32 19 20 41 29	-9 48* -22 -8 69 77 -7 55* -22 -6 68 -57	-17 81 82 -16 43 -43 -15 74 -79 -14 108 -102	112 8 112 8 114 7	0 89 8 78 9 -44 7 -67	7 65 -6 8 444 -3 9 41 -1 10 86 -8	7 -16 -12 -12 -10	166 167 158 159 41 29 447 -448
1 30 24 2 38 39 3 85 79 4 1282 1383 5 65 80	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 49 -50 18 44 -3 20 70 78 22 41 -14	-9 35° 13 -8 53 48 -7 33° -32 -6 88 84 -5 409 415	-21 46 49 -20 39# 8 -19 68 71	-2 43 44 -3 63 74 -2 52 44 -1 43 -12	-12 125 118 -11 115 -106 -10 178 174 -9 136 -135	16 11 17 5 18 4 19 3	0 96 2 -56 2 -30 5 -28	12 36 1 13 35 - 14 40 -2 15 30 -		437 443 45 -44 1230 1269 113 120
6 285 292 7 283 281 8 370 -380 9 444 -446 10 169 -176	21 30* 17 0+8+L 0 241 230	1,1,L -24 36* -36 -23 44* 29 -22 47* -28	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 58 -57 2 104 111 3 58* -64 4 137 159	-7 274 271 -6 503 -502 -5 491 -500 -4 679 -700	-23 2	6.L 5	17 28• -1 2•10•L		209 -215 136 141 53 -34 117 112
11 50 -44 12 36# -23 13 200 -187 14 85 -66 15 47 32	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 110 & -101 \\ -12 & 127 & 129 \\ -11 & 470 & 462 \\ -10 & 229 & 224 \\ -9 & 78 & 74 \end{bmatrix} $	5 82 -83 6 57 45 7 50* 35 8 111 120 9 87 -96	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-21 4 -20 4 -19 15 -18 4	7 47 3 43 8 -160 6 34	-19 30 -3 -18 38 -1 -17 36 2 -16 52 -4 -15 48	12 14 16 180 20	39* 17 119 113 130 109 148 127
16 111 122 17 44* 36 18 44* 48 19 41* -13 20 42* 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-16 119 124 -15 151 -155 -14 42 39 -13 38* 40 -12 38* 7	6 336 350 7 81 -80 8 327 313 9 485 -464 10 184 172	-8 73 81 -7 193 183 -6 201 -195 -5 38 35 -4 53 53	10 32 37 11 68 71 12 43* -25 13 36* -26 14 28* -16	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-17 4 -16 4 -15 8 -13 14	6* 41 3* -16 1 81 1 85 2 150	-14 121 10 -13 61• -3 -12 87 8 -11 101 -10 -10 44• 2	-22	3,1,1 115 =123
21 33° -66 23 41° -35 24 30° -25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 219 & -219 \\ -2 & 79 & 77 \\ -1 & 194 & -183 \\ 0 & 104 & -102 \\ 1 & 426 & 29 \\ 1 & 426 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$	1+13+L -13 32* -20 -12 38* 12 -13 55 150	8 183 -167 9 302 -306 10 248 246 11 245 -240	-10 31 -9 36 -8 9		-8 433 43 -7 275 -25 -6 92 8 -5 233 22	-22	93 91 150 -160 182 -187 108 118
0 566 -610 1 534 572 2 651 -700	16 66 84 17 46 45 18 93 80 19 116 122 20 76 78	-5 168 181 -4 32 -37 -3 80 -80 -2 83 91	10 42* 35 18 38* 4 19 87 -82 20 37* -28	3 210 214 4 104 -103 5 40* 30 6 280 -285	-10 55 -28 -9 41* -29 -8 43* 53 -7 49 -46 -6 43* 53	$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 416 & -419 \\ 14 & 88 & 101 \\ 15 & 244 & -255 \\ 16 & 215 & 216 \\ 16 & 215 & 216 \end{bmatrix}$	-6 26 -5 89 -4 9 -4 43	1 -243 9 78 9 99 7 37 5 17	-3 43° - -2 43° -1 77 7 0 69 6	-17	69 -60 54 69 97 -105 177 171
4 168 -164 5 91 -650 6 613 -650 7 288 -221	0.9.L 1 42* 40 2 75* -78	0 204 213 1 698 768 2 560 605 3 551 -589	22 37 34 1+5+L	8 201 -207 9 121 -131 10 46 -16 11 125 -138	-5 94 88 -4 54 59 -3 65 68 -2 61 65 -1 41 -31	18 44 -24 19 40 33 20 33 -7 21 36 34	-1 4	2 41 3 55 1 60 9 -142 7 -76	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		80 80 169 -182 440 437 33 21 33 25
9 87 -90 10 441 436 11 37* -23 12 68 -53	4 83 -80 5 87 93 6 75 -68 7 125 -132	5 509 540 6 27* -46 7 38 -24 8 269 267	-22 36* 19 -21 42* -2 -20 36* 4 -19 167 -158	13 42* -8 14 43* -32 15 38* -21 16 46 42	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2+3+L -24 34* -10 -23 38* -21 -22 44 34	4 9 5 4 6 3 7 4 8 14	8 107 2 -31 8 -5 1 44 2 137	7 41 8 85 -8 9 52 -6 10 39* -3	-76-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-	33° -41 215 -247 36° -2 126 -133 323 -319
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-17 122 -131 -16 169 165 -15 64 -64 -14 120 -116	18 53 -45 19 37* -9 1,9,L	5 49 -45 6 64 -62 7 41• 34 8 37• 8 9 36• 31	-21 97 -100 -20 52 61 -19 61 -72 -18 47* 9 -17 44* 11	9 4 10 4 11 13 12 4 13 9	3* 1 9* -34 6 142 4* -42 4 98	12 86 -8 13 51• -6 14 43 -5 15 100 -10		109 112 275 278 150 -149 44 -34 35 28
19 146 148 20 36• 5 21 58 64 22 125 128 23 85 92	14 58 10 15 47 -19 16 54 -54 17 44 -46 18 41 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-12 -11 129 -123 -10 125 -125 -8 50 -31	-20 103 96 -19 41* 28 -18 49 -57 -17 44 47 -16 74 79	10 43 -37 11 33* 12 1,14,L	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14 7 15 4 16 5 17 8 18 3	1 -60 27 5 -61 2 88 9 -24	2 • 11 • L -17 73 -8 -16 338 -15 42 - 3	1 5 67	145 -148 111 110 407 42 111 -104 210 -209
24 26* 24 0+3+L 1 215 -218	19 40* -22 0+10+L 0 142 -146	20 32* -10 21 93 99 22 57 -57 23 30* -9	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	-15 52° -58 -14 93 -89 -13 48 53 -12 109 108 -11 110 -105	-10 48 53 -9 374 -7 -8 358 28 -7 438 -42 -6 458 -49	-11 100 100 -10 569 562 -9 243 -233 -8 55 54 -7 217 212	-22 3	7 40 7.L 313	-14 03 - 5 -12 92 -9 -11 151 14		49 -40 44 -42 43 -12 76 65 42 40
2 1088 1144 3 207 -231 4 287 -293 5 119 110 6 378 380	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 59 & 57 \\ 2 & 113 & 102 \\ 3 & 170 & -193 \\ 4 & 54 & -57 \\ 5 & 140 & -136 \end{bmatrix}$	1,2,L -24 39 36 -23 65 -71 -22 65 -68	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	-10 46 27 -9 77 85 -8 48 -24 -7 43 24 -6 173 -170	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-5 66 -64 -4 27 22 -3 525 545 -2 795 -818	-20 3 -19 9 -18 4 -17 4	8 20 7 98 3 8 8 38	-9 53 5 -8 111 -10 -7 404 -1 -6 48 4 -5 54 -6	145	134 -130 77 83 38• -35 38• -45
8 380 -381 9 50 -56 10 366 -356 11 347 341	6         44*         13           7         44*         13           8         85         91           9         112         112           10         64         -78	-20 60 63 -20 45 -39 -19 40 -7 -18 42 -18 -17 274 281	3 713 -690 5 159 -149 6 45 46 7 76 72	-5 219 213 -6 25 -3 42* -41 -2 499 -486 -1 43* -50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	-15 -14 19 -13 30 -12 58	6 -21 8 178 7 -297 3 -599	-3 192 -19 -2 106 10 -1 94 -3	20	359 -28 3121L
13 32 42 14 43• -4 15 42• 14 16 156 164	11 5 36* 5 13 52* 17 14 47* 58 15 36* 25	-15 283 285 -14 266 -262 -13 108 104 -12 45 -26	9 383 -356 10 197 195 11 40° -14 12 41° 7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 49 & -60 \\ 7 & 107 & -111 \\ 8 & 35^{\circ} & -40 \\ 9 & 105 & -106 \end{array}$	5 31 1 6 197 206 7 122 122 8 424 -50 9 261 258	-10 45 -9 39 -8 51 -7 4	5 446 8 -385 3 -481 9 43 0 193	2 46° 60 3 44° 3 4 53 -5 5 82 -8	-243	169 - 177 169 - 177 130 - 123 132 - 112
18 93 -87 19 160 -157 20 58 62 21 44* 16	17 39•	-10 77 79 -9 76 -68 -8 377 -377 -7 38 -44	14 45• 26 15 41• 3 16 43• -56 17 40 -11	6 90 90 7 43* -34 8 104 108 9 125 125	1+15+L -5 34# -10 -4 43 -48 -3 34# 12	10 136 -146 11 259 252 12 168 -178 13 42* -29 14 49 52		7 -14 1 56 2 61 6 -32 8 -3	7 52* 1 8 72 -6 9 59 -5 10 37* 1	-19	220 -239 42 -16 163 162 47 -16
23 33* -17 0,4+L 0 149 -156	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-5 136 -138 -4 117 114 -3 132 140 -1 227 237	18 46 -34 20 34 21 21 37 -23 1+6+L	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 355 251 10 522 51 10 52 51 10 51	15 71 56 16 101 112 17 37 -14 18 33 8 11	0 55	492 492 492 492 492 492 492 492 492 492	12 50 2 13 100 11 14 30* 2,12,L	-14	195 -192 235 223 227 -219
$\begin{array}{c}1 \\2 \\1332 \\-1400 \\3 \\191 \\204 \\4 \\112 \\-107 \\5 \\139 \\137 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-22 37° 33 -21 41° 17 -20 33° -7 -19 84 -82	16 40 -24 17 31 -13 18 31 5 1,10,L	4 35+ -45 2+0+L	21 32* -32 2+4+L	6 10 7 6 8 10 9 8	5 113 57 -108 60	-15 34* - -14 40* 2 -13 41* 2 -12 44* -	-78 -70	196 -198 126 129 321 315 465 -463
6 72 -70 7 32* 9 8 119 123 9 218 212 10 59 60	11 66 6/ 13 88 91 14 44* 0 15 66 67	6 895 893 7 886 888 8 220 -213 9 347 339	-17 298 -311 -16 85 83 -15 203 -209 -14 72 -74	-19 132 135 -18 77 74 -17 41• -27 -16 49 -66	-22 39* 15 -20 41 11 -18 44* -5 -16 95 -85	-23 36* -27 -22 40 42 -21 42 44 -20 65 -62	11 6 112 6 13 4 14 4 15	9 -51 57 40 -48 00 29	-10 36* 1 -9 81 8 -8 81 8 -7 127 11 -6 68 -7	1110	195 188 253 251 339 -325 30° -20 119 -121
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	17 139 -141 0.12,L	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-13 371 -353 -11 170 -159 -10 248 -247 -9 125 -127	-14 157 157 -13 39 18 -12 66 -73 -11 67 68	-12 60 -68 -10 53 -43 -8 817 -829 -6 92 -88	-18 45 -44 -17 44 -9 -16 46 8 -15 102 -106	16 5 17 3 18 3 19 3	3 -46 7• 5 6• -11 0• 36	-5 44* -5 -4 81 8 -3 54 5 -2 101 -9	111454	172 -154 36* 26 52 -48 88 77 77 +75
17 100 112 18 42• -52 19 40• -9 20 63 -69	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 141* -6 17 103 -92 18 88 91 19 92 -99	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-9 40 34 -8 46 18 -7 43 14 -6 60 -61	-2 29° -3 0 1181 1228 2 174 188 4 219 222 6 200 -203	-13 45 -32 -12 213 204 -11 41* -33 -10 694 696 -9 275 -267	-21 3 -20 5 -19 7	8.L 25 3 -60 2 -79	0 91 -81 1 44• -1 2 43* 3 3 41• -3	10 7 10 7	163 179 151 143 41• -26 41 26 191 191
22 52 -61 23 46 -36 0.5.L	6 114	21 41 -30 22 38 -15 23 28 -5	-1 32* 67 0 155 142 1 72 -63 2 47 39	-4 46 -30 -3 94 -95 -2 43 15 -1 44 -22 0 42 -51	8 154 -164 10 249 -254 12 83 -76 14 88 84 16 301 -325	-8 193 183 -7 120 -112 -6 1528 1518 -5 226 224 -4 299 -6	-18 6 -17 4 -16 8 -15 5 -14 4	3 67 3 16 8 74 5 12	5 61 7 6 51• 4 7 48• 1 8 48• 1 9 47• -4	123	127 115 134 -139 390 -5 370 10
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 40• 38 12 46 57 13 40• -19 14 37• -2 15 37 -37	-24 33* 19 -23 36* 32 -22 43* -9 -21 42* -11	3 235 230 4 384 -364 5 65 82 6 60 -60 7 72 -66	1 42• 32 2 116 118 3 179 202 4 243 -267 5 55 72	18 40* -25 20 99 -90 2,1,L	-3 31* 28 -2 409 396 -1 54 -62 0 42 -27 1 234 237	-13 8 -12 12 -11 4 -10 16 -9 23	B 105 -130 9 -56 -177 9 -224	10 410 -20 11 74 8 12 310 1 2+13+L	17	$     \begin{array}{r}       78 \\       147 \\       37* \\       29* \\       31     \end{array}     $
6 35• 27 7 519 497 8 191 -186 9 35 -9 10 42 32	0•13•L 1 57 65 2 59 -66	-20 41* -36 -19 124 -123 -18 94 98 -17 139 143 -16 108 -113	8 251 -250 9 388 -377 10 124 -113 11 43* 10 12 53 61	6 195 192 7 242 242 8 42° 8 9 72 58 10 92 92	-25 31 -32 -24 40 -38 -23 88 86 -22 40• 24 -21 42• -8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-8 630 -7 227 -6 227 -5 20	6 -622 6 -239 3 -283 3 -153 7 -198	-13 31 -2 -12 35 -2 -11 38 - -10 44 -3	-24	3•3•L 33• 36 100 100 42 14
11 44 -35 12 137 133 13 43* -28 14 80 75 15 40* -49	3 80 85 4 42 26 5 88 -102 6 60 -69 7 149 -158	-15 190 -197 -14 333 332 -13 106 102 -12 41* 36 -11 59 61	13 98 95 14 65 70 15 42* -9 16 41 -12 17 135 127	11 56 65 12 82 91 13 55 51 14 42• 25 15 38• -2	-20 44° -31 -19 41° 22 -18 48° -1 -17 64 67 -16 68 60	8 56 65 9 54 54 10 54 -49 11 254 233	-N 100	-66 157 -106 89	-8 36 -1 -7 104 -10 -6 36 -1 -5 42 -1	-19	47 -29 52 13 64 -72 55 47
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-10 45 -33 -9 33* -262 -7 378 -371 -6 294 -301	18 35* 24 19 41* 24 20 32* -30 21 47 -42	19 39 -28 1.11.L	-14 40* -18 -13 52 50 -12 88 79 -11 38* 32	13 104 94 14 44 -3 15 42 -9 16 68 -72	3 12	-130 -48 -59 69	-3 38* - -2 46 -30 -1 46* 3 0 46 -5	-15	80 137 137 293 307 150 141
22 33• 18 0+6+L	13 30• 26 0•14•L 0 21 582	-5 268 -270 -4 27* -22 -3 50 51 -2 35 -41 -1 25* 20	1+7+L -22 42 -43 -21 42* /41 -20 43* -35	-17 114 -115 -16 37 -29 -15 103 103 -14 35* -16 -13 89 -95	-10 292 -282 -8 442 438 -7 326 338 -6 197 -193 -5 232 -234	19 65 -64 20 40 -19 21 37 41	8 4 10 11 11 4		2 47 -50 3 122 120 444 -1 5 38 -32	-10 -9 -8 -7	54 334 327 575 -538 290 -284 294 -281
1 33• 34 2 301 306 3 296 -283 • 76 77 5 61 59	2 278 275 3 39• 9 4 38• 26 5 122 134 6 70 76	1 99 -99 2 161 171 3 287 -283 4 711 -754 5 252	-18 43* -15 -17 73 75 -16 85 -98 -15 109 118 -14 260 255	-11 65 -70 -10 44• 28 -9 49• 8 -8 46• -16 -7 48 20	-4 49 51 -3 31 -33 -2 27* 22 -1 53 -48 0 531 557	2151L -23 49 -51 -22 45 -39 -21 399 -26	13 40 14 3 15 80 16 5 17 40	-1 -79 -79 -79 -22 -22	7 43° -2 8 80 8 9 34° 2 10 81 -98	-54-32	357 343 744 -709 355 -333 267 -260 151 142
6 285 277 7 76 72 8 38• -6 9 37 38 10 63 -58	7 42• 43 8 42• 43 9 35• -1 10 33 -38	6 611 588 7 639 -633 8 527 -524 9 423 393 10 526 511	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-6 42* +3 +5 65 58 -4 45* 14 -3 43* 79	1 258 276 2 106 -100 3 268 -210 4 603 621 5 338 340	-20 53 57 -19 53 57 -18 505 59 -116 55 -52	18 3 2,9 -20 3	20 21 9.L 5 14	2+14+L -10 49 -44 -9 33 -2 -8 35 -2	01234	451 451 354 -16 109 -103 176 168 48 -60
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 37 21 2 38 12 3 33 -12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\left \begin{array}{cccc} -8 & 99 & -87 \\ -7 & 147 & -147 \\ -6 & 143 & -126 \\ -5 & 38^{\bullet} & 27 \\ -4 & 136 & 134 \end{array}\right $	-1 05 -85 0 70 776 1 69 -75 2 122 125 3 101 -101	0 107 173 7 131 124 9 480 -483 10 259 -257	-12 144 -179 -13 418 9 -12 148 -145 -11 249 232	-18 4	-87	-6 72 -6 -5 37 30 -4 42 30 -3 67 -5	767890	110 -102 131 -131 142 151
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 37° -28 1.0,L	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-3 2 46 -2 88 90 -1 35 -29 0 98 91 1 38 -30	6 195 199 7 46* 46 8 195 -215	200 12 201 12 201 14 200 14 200 15 226 253	-10 200 -197 -9 306 -296 -8 366 27 -7 449 432 -6 260 261	-12 10	/8 116 -18 204	-1 68 -6 0 43 -3 1 41 2 2 50 6	1234	98 104 64 60 424 -33 89 92 42 -33
22 126 111	-22 76 -68 -20 126 121	22 59 44	3 133 -115	10 11 107	17 56 -62	-3 227 217	-7 4	-15	5 46 4	;   İý	36 <b>.</b> -26



Table 4 (cont.)



no positive regions other than hydrogen peaks exceeding 0.3 e. Å-3. Hydrogen atom peak heights ranged from  $0.3 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$  to  $0.7 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$ . A final difference-Fourier synthesis based on structure factors for all atoms showed no positive or negative regions with absolute electron density exceeding 0.3 e.Å-3.

Atomic parameters resulting from the last round of block-diagonal least-squares refinement are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The estimated standard deviations are those calculated from the diagonal elements of the inverse block-diagonal matrix. Observed reflection amplitudes versus structure factors calculated from these parameters are listed in Table 4.

# **Results and discussion**

The crystal structure of myo-inositol as viewed in orthographic projection along the a axis is illustrated in Fig. 1. The numbering of atoms is arbitrary and is simply a carryover from the system used for atom identification during the computations. Note that atoms in molecule 2 have identification numbers which are obtained by adding 20 to the identification numbers of corresponding atoms in molecule 1, and that hydrogen atom identification numbers are obtained by adding 60 to the identification numbers of the atoms to which they are covalently bonded. The labeling does, however, provide for the carbon atom carrying an axial hydroxyl group to be numbered 2



Fig. 2. Orthographic projection of the asymmetric unit of myo-inositol. The projection direction is parallel to the vector [0.550, -0.024, 0.226].

(or 22) in deference to the two most commonly used myo-inositol ring numbering systems.

In Fig. 2 a single asymmetric unit is shown in

Table 5. Bond lengths of covalent bonds and their estimated standard deviations

0,00	۰.	Bond	Length (A)
Bond	Length (A)	Dolla	$1.519 \pm 0.004$
C(1) - C(2)	$1.527\pm0.005$	C(21) - C(22)	$1.533 \pm 0.004$
C(2) - C(3)	$1.532\pm0.004$	C(22) = C(23)	$1.521 \pm 0.004$
C(3) - C(4)	$1.524 \pm 0.004$	C(23) = C(25)	$1.514 \pm 0.004$
C(4) - C(5)	$1.523 \pm 0.005$	C(25) - C(26)	$1.508\pm0.005$
C(5) - C(6)	$1.518 \pm 0.005$	C(26) - C(21)	$1.523 \pm 0.004$
C(6) - C(1)	$1.512 \pm 0.004$	C(21) - O(31)	$1.427 \pm 0.004$
C(1) - O(11)	$1.419 \pm 0.004$	C(22) - O(32)	$1.436 \pm 0.003$
C(2) - O(12)	$1.426 \pm 0.003$	C(23) - O(27)	$1.436 \pm 0.004$
C(3) - O(7)	$1.435 \pm 0.004$	C(24) - O(28)	$1.421 \pm 0.004$
C(4) - O(8)	$1.421 \pm 0.002$	C(25) - O(29)	$1.438 \pm 0.003$
C(5) - O(9)	$1.428 \pm 0.004$	C(26) - O(30)	$1.430 \pm 0.004$
C(6) - O(10)	$1.420 \pm 0.03$	C(21)-H(81)	$0.98 \pm 0.03$
C(1) - H(01)	$1.00 \pm 0.03$	C(22)-H(82)	$1.07 \pm 0.04$
C(2) - H(02)	1.17 + 0.03	C(23)-H(83)	$0.98 \pm 0.03$
C(3) - H(03)	1.05 + 0.03	C(24) - H(84)	$1.08 \pm 0.02$
$O(4) - \Pi(04)$	$1.09 \pm 0.03$	C(25)-H(85)	$1.17 \pm 0.03$
C(6) - H(66)	$0.93 \pm 0.03$	C(26) - H(80)	$0.85 \pm 0.03$
O(7) - H(67)	$0.93 \pm 0.03$	O(27) - H(87)	0.94 + 0.03
O(8) - H(68)	$0.92 \pm 0.03$	$O(28) - \Pi(66)$	1.14 + 0.05
O(9) - H(69)	$0.95 \pm 0.04$	O(29) - H(90)	$0.97 \pm 0.05$
O(10) - H(70)	$1.15 \pm 0.05$	O(30) - H(9)	$0.98 \pm 0.05$
O(11)-H(71)	$0.81 \pm 0.04$	O(32) - H(92)	$0.85 \pm 0.04$
O(12)-H(72	) $0.86 \pm 0.05$	O(32) $II(0=$	r

## Table 6. Bond angles for covalent bonds not including hydrogen atoms The estimated standard deviation is $0.3^{\circ}$ for all angles in the table

Angle

		1110-0	
Angle		C(26) - C(21) - C(22)	111·9°
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	110.10	C(21) = C(22) = C(23)	109.4
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	110.0	C(21) = C(22) = C(24)	111.3
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	109.8	C(22) = C(24) - C(25)	109.3
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	109.5	C(23) = C(24) = C(26)	113.4
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	111.6	C(24) = C(25) = C(21)	110.9
C(5) - C(6) - C(1)	$111 \cdot 2$	C(25) = C(20) = C(21)	112.4
C(6) = C(1) = O(11)	113.4	C(26) - C(21) - O(31)	108.6
C(0) = C(2) = O(12)	110.1	C(21) - C(22) - O(32)	111.6
C(1) = C(2) = O(7)	110.3	C(22) - C(23) - O(27)	108.9
C(2) = C(3) = O(1)	109.0	C(23) - C(24) - O(28)	100.9
C(3) - C(4) - O(0)	109.8	C(24) - C(25) - O(29)	110.1
C(4) - C(3) - O(3)	109.8	C(25)-C(26)-O(30)	110.0
C(5) - C(6) - O(10)	111.0	C(22)-C(21)-O(31)	110.9
C(2)-C(1)-O(11)	108.3	C(21)-C(26)-O(30)	108.1
C(1)-C(6)-O(10)	108.6	C(26)-C(25)-O(29)	108.8
C(6)-C(5)-O(9)	108.0	C(25)-C(24)-O(28)	110.3
C(5)-C(4)-O(8)	110.7	C(24)-C(23)-O(27)	) 111.6
C(4) - C(3) - O(7)	111.9	C(23) - C(22) - O(32)	) 110-2
C(3)-C(2)-O(12)	110.1		

orthographic projection parallel the vector direction [0.550, -0.024, 0.226]. Portions of both molecules of the asymmetric unit translated along the *a* axis are also shown, allowing the hydrogen bonds between O(8)-O(10), O(7)-O(11), O(28)-O(30) and O(27)-O(31) to be displayed. These hydrogen bonds cannot be seen in Fig. 1.

Bond lengths and angles for covalent bonds are given in Tables 5 and 6. Hydrogen bond lengths are given in Table 7. The estimated standard deviations are calculated from the standard deviations in positional parameters listed in Tables 1 and 3, with due allowance for error in the unit-cell parameters. Corrections have not been made in bond lengths to allow for the effects of rotational oscillations of the mole-

	Table 7.	Hydrogen bond lengths	
The	estimated	standard deviation is $0.003$ .	Å
	for all b	ond lengths in the table	

-	
Bond	Length
O(7)-O(11)	2.688
O(8) - O(10)	2.648
O(9)–O(7)	2.800
O(10) - O(27)	2.884
O(11)-O(29)	2.734
O(12)–O(8)	2.641
O(27) - O(31)	2.739
O(28) - O(30)	2.645
O(29)-O(28)	2.675
O(30) - O(12)	2.704
O(31)-O(7)	2.814
O(32) - O(27)	2.799

cules (Cruickshank 1956, 1961); these would probably result in increases of a few thousandths of an Ångström unit at most.

Qualitatively it is apparent that these results completely corroborate the conclusion, drawn from more indirect evidence, that myo-inositol exists in the chair form with a single axial hydroxyl group. Bond lengths are almost normal, although perhaps the C-C bonds are slightly short; the mean C-C bond length is  $1.521 \pm 0.007$  Å, and the mean C-O bond length is  $1.429 \pm 0.006$  Å. The uncertainties here are r.m.s. deviations from the mean among the 12 bonds of each type. It is noteworthy that they are only about 11 times the rather surprisingly small individual bond-length standard deviations calculated from the least-squares result, lending a degree of credibility to the latter. The mean of twelve C-C-C bond-angles within the rings is  $110.7 \pm 1.2^\circ$ , and the mean of twenty-four C-C-O bond angles is  $110.2 \pm 1.3^{\circ}$ . As might be expected, the r.m.s. deviations from the mean among the observed bond angles is about four times as large as their individual estimated standard deviations, indicating small but real distortions from the perfect chair conformation. Such distortions of the bond angles as observed here, giving rise to deviations from the expected  $109.47^{\circ}$  of not more than  $3.9^{\circ}$ (at C atoms 24, 25, 26), could easily result from the forces involved in hydrogen-bonding and molecular packing if we accept  $17.5\theta^2$  cal.mole<sup>-1</sup> as the energy of bending (Westheimer, 1956, p. 533). It is interesting, however, that the smallest and largest angles of both kinds, rings and external, occur at the same places in both molecules of the asymmetric unit, suggesting the possibility that we are really observing small conformational perturbations characteristic of the myo-inositol molecule. Obviously such questions can only be settled by examining the molecular parameters in a variety of different crystal structures.

Looking at the myo-inositol molecule in another way, if it were to have a perfect chair conformation the plane formed by C atoms 1, 3, and 5 would be exactly parallel to the plane of atoms 2, 4 and 6. In fact it is observed that the dihedral angle between these planes is  $1^{\circ} 27'$  in the first molecule and  $1^{\circ} 14'$ in the second. The estimated standard deviation of these angles is only about  $0^{\circ} 10'$ . Again, the distortion is small but measurable.



Fig. 3. Composite of difference-Fourier synthesis showing electron density peaks corresponding to hydrogen atoms in one asymmetric unit. View is along the c axis. Crosses represent positions of hydrogen atoms calculated by least squares.

Fig. 3 is a composite projection of levels of constant Z from the final difference-Fourier synthesis and shows electron density peaks corresponding to hydrogen atoms in one asymmetric unit. Contours are drawn at intervals of  $0.1 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$  between 0.27 and  $0.67 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$ . Least-squares positions for the hydrogen atoms are indicated by crosses. It is evident that these positions do not always coincide with the maxima of the associated difference-Fourier peaks. The average of the twelve C-H distances is  $1.05 \pm 0.08$  Å, and the average of the twelve O-H distances is  $0.95 \pm 0.11$  Å. The observed r.m.s. deviations from the mean accompanying these averages are about three times as large as the individual estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares results, suggesting that block-diagonal treatment of hydrogen atom parame-

			0							-	
	Axis $i$	$B_i$	$C_{ia}$	$C_{ib}$	$C_{ic}$		Axis $i$	$B_i$	$C_{ia}$	$C_{ib}$	$C_{ic}$
C(1)	1	3.82	-0.2188	0.7543	0.6552	C(21)	1	3.39	0.0456	-0.7088	0.6648
. /	2	3.07	-0.3465	0.5330	-0.6480		<b>2</b>	2.94	-0.5338	-0.6129	-0.4148
	3	2.47	-0.9122	-0.3834	0.3883		•3	2.38	-0.8444	0.3492	0.6213
C(2)	1	3.34	-0.0074	0.9011	0.4191	C(22)	1	3.32	-0.7464	-0.5357	0.5836
• •	2	2.93	-0.9006	0.1824	-0.1336		2	2.92	-0.2668	-0.3027	-0.8074
	3	$2 \cdot 48$	-0.4346	-0.3934	0.8980		3	2.74	-0.6098	0.7881	0.0859
C(3)	1	3.41	-0.3387	0.2143	0.7889	C(23)	1	3.10	-0.3596	0.8649	0.4349
• •	2	2.89	-0.2877	0.9507	-0.0330		2	3.02	-0.6657	0.0250	-0.5358
	3	1.94	-0.8958	-0.2243	0.6136		3	$2 \cdot 17$	-0.6539	-0.5012	0.7237
C(4)	1	3.42	0.1029	0.3130	0.8802	C(24)	1	3.24	0.1601	-0.2116	0.8838
. /	2	2.75	-0.5447	0.8119	-0.0532		2	2.71	0.4981	0.8606	-0.0343
	3	$2 \cdot 15$	-0.8323	-0.4927	0.4716		3	2.37	-0.8520	0.4637	0.4665
C(5)	1	3.55	-0.7450	-0.6425	0.0310	C(25)	1	3.34	0.4901	0.0221	0.7046
• •	2	$2 \cdot 90$	-0.4402	0.6755	-0.4489		2	2.80	0.7102	-0.5898	-0.5637
	3	$2 \cdot 60$	-0.5012	0.3618	0.8930		3	2.50	-0.5055	-0.8072	0.4311
C(6)	1	3.75	0.4610	0.7269	0.3638	C(26)	1	3.61	-0.2454	0.9254	0.3447
	2	$3 \cdot 28$	-0.2254	0.6506	-0.6361		<b>2</b>	3.02	-0.6549	0.0612	-0.5459
	3	$2 \cdot 20$	-0.8583	0.2196	0.6804		3	2.33	-0.7148	-0.3739	0.7637
O(7)	1	3.88	0.3855	-0.0761	0.7794	O(27)	1	3.80	0.2675	0.2313	0.8268
、 <i>i</i>	2	$3 \cdot 20$	0.5721	0.8016	-0.3231		<b>2</b>	3.31	0.5439	-0.8376	-0.0989
	3	2.16	-0.7239	0.5930	0.5368		3	2.28	-0.7953	-0.4950	0.5537
O(8)	1	4.38	0.0911	0.1604	0.9206	O(28)	1	<b>4</b> ·18	0.0148	-0.4382	0.8606
. /	2	$3 \cdot 21$	0.5674	-0.8194	-0.0769		<b>2</b>	$3 \cdot 40$	-0.6000	-0.7229	-0.1658
	3	2.23	-0.8184	-0.5503	0.3828	)	3	$2 \cdot 19$	-0.7998	0.5342	0.4815
O(9)	1	4.29	-0.9949	0.0374	0.3615	O(29)	1	4.49	-0.9940	0.1089	0.2774
• •	2	3.50	-0.0479	0.6408	-0.7241		<b>2</b>	3.80	-0.0511	-0.4136	-0.8605
	3	2.70	0.0886	0.7668	0.5874		3	$2 \cdot 30$	-0.0964	-0.9039	0.4272
O(10)	1	6.08	-0.2019	-0.8202	0.5697	O(30)	1	5.71	-0.3572	0.7970	0.5660
. ,	2	3.66	-0.5499	-0.3570	-0.5763		2	3.72	-0.3700	0.3580	-0.7237
	3	1.93	-0.8102	0.4466	0.5859		3	1.94	-0.8576	-0.4864	0.3948
O(11)	1	4.49	-0.3141	0.9263	0.2859	O(31)	1	4.50	-0.2229	-0.9335	0.3311
. ,	2	3.83	-0.3144	0.1053	-0.8218		<b>2</b>	3.70	-0.4025	-0.1743	-0.7547
	3	2.04	-0.8958	-0.3618	0.4928		3	$2 \cdot 13$	-0.8879	0.3133	C•5664
O(12)	1	3.97	-0.8211	0.3510	0.6572	O(32)	1	3.83	-0.9435	0.2108	0.5035
. /	2	3.58	-0.5691	-0.4425	-0.5114		2	3.17	-0.1912	0.2827	-0.8519

Table 8. Magnitudes and direction cosines of the principal axes of thermal vibration ellipsoids

ters may underestimate the associated errors. In the interest of saving space, covalent bond angles involving hydrogen atoms are not listed in the tables. There are no significant variations from normal tetrahedral angles, if due allowance is made for the rather large errors involved.

-0.0440

-0.8252

0.5537

3

 $2 \cdot 12$ 

Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines in Figs. 1 and 2. There is no evidence of a systematic difference between hydrogen bonding of the axial as distinguished from the equatorial hydroxyl groups. Nor does there seem to be any particular preference for hydrogen bonding between molecules related by symmetry on the one hand or between those not so related, on the other. All hydroxyl groups in the structure contribute their hydrogen atoms to hydrogen bonds. Two oxygen atoms, 7 and 27, accept two hydrogen bonds each, and in compensation oxygen atoms 9 and 32 accept no hydrogen bonds. All other oxygen atoms accept one hydrogen bond. Hydrogen bond distances and angles are unexceptional.

Hydrogen bond angles of the type C(2)-O(12)-O(30)tend to be roughly tetrahedral, as would be expected, but very large variations are found. For example, in the particular case cited, the angle is  $152 \cdot 8 \pm 0.5^{\circ}$ . As usual, the hydrogen atoms are found to be somewhat off of the internuclear  $0 \cdots 0$  axis, the most extreme cases being hydrogen atoms 70 and 91, which form  $H-O \cdots O$  angles of 20° and 22°.

0.2704

0.9358

0.1437

3

2.87

The magnitudes and direction cosines of the principal axes of the ellipsoids of thermal vibration are given in Table 8. The quantities  $C_{ia}$ ,  $C_{ib}$  and  $C_{ic}$  are cosines of the angles between the *i*th principal axis and the a, b and c axes of the unit cell. The  $B_i$  are given in Å<sup>2</sup>. All atoms were found to be vibrating with significant anisotropy in the sense that at least one of the  $\beta_{ij}$  for every atom differs by more than  $2\sigma$ (see Table 2) from the value it would have if the atom were actually vibrating isotropically with B equal to the mean principal axis  $B_i$ . As would be expected, the hydroxyl groups have a greater tendency than the ring atoms to be vibrating anisotropically. There are, however, no atoms in the structure with exceptionally large anisotropies. No effort has been made to analyse the thermal parameters in terms of oscillations or rotations of whole molecules.

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## Molecular Complexes Exhibiting Polarization Bonding. IV. The Crystal Structure of the Anthracene-s-trinitrobenzene Complex

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The crystal structure of the 1:1 complex formed between anthracene and s-trinitrobenzene has been determined at room temperature and at low temperature (ca. -100 °C). The structure is basically the same at the two temperatures though there are small differences in atomic positions. The crystals are monoclinic with four molecules of complex in a cell of dimensions a = 11.70, b = 16.20, c = 13.22, all  $\pm 0.02$  Å,  $\beta = 132.8^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$  at room temperature, and a = 11.35, b = 16.27, c = 13.02, all  $\pm 0.02$  Å,  $\beta = 133.2^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$  at low temperature, giving the maximum contraction approximately along the [103] crystal direction. The space group is C2/c. The structure has been determined at each temperature by three-dimensional Fourier and least-squares methods. The component molecules are stacked alternately, each in two different orientations, in infinite columns along the c axis and the most important intermolecular contacts are approximately along this direction.

### Introduction

The complex between anthracene,  $C_{14}H_{10}$ , and s-trinitrobenzene,  $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$ , is one of the series of trinitrobenzene complexes discussed briefly in part III (Wallwork, 1961). The conclusion drawn for the series as a whole was that if there are charge transfer forces operating in the crystal lattices, they must be weak. On the other hand the orange colour of the crystals of the anthracene complex and the evidence from spectroscopic studies of the complex in solution (Briegleb & Czekalla, 1955; McGlynn & Boggus, 1958) suggest that there is a certain amount of charge transfer. Since this complex is one of the more highly coloured and one of the more stable of the aromatic hydrocarbon-trinitrobenzene series, it was felt that a detailed crystallographic examination would be of interest.

## Experimental

Crystals were deposited slowly as orange needles after warm solutions of the components in ethanol had been mixed and allowed to cool. In polarized light at room temperature, the crystals exhibited pleochroism (with colours ranging from orange to yellow) with the maximum absorption of light when the electric vector was parallel to the needle axis. At the low temperature (ca. -100 °C) attained by blowing the vapour from boiling liquid nitrogen over the crystal, its general