

NARDELLI, M., FAVA, G. & GIRALDI, G. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 343.
 SCHITTENHELM, A. & WIENER, K. (1909). *Z. Physiol. Chem.* **62**, 100.

VAND, V., EILAND, P. F. & PEPINSKY, R. (1957). *Acta Cryst.* **10**, 303.
 WYCKOFF, H. W., BEAR, R. S., MORGAN, R. S. & CARLSTRÖM, D. (1957). *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.* **47**, 1061.

Acta Cryst. (1965). **18**, 313

A Refinement of the Crystal Structure of Cytidine

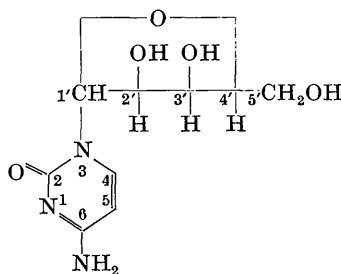
BY S. FURBERG, CHERRY S. PETERSEN AND CHR. RØMMING

Department of Chemistry, University of Oslo, Oslo 3, Norway

(Received 4 March 1964)

The crystal structure of cytidine has been refined by least-squares calculations to a final R index of 5.6%. Three-dimensional photographic data were used. The essential features of the original structure are confirmed, but the standard deviations in the bond lengths are reduced to about 0.006 Å and in the bond angles to less than 0.5°. The distances and angles in the cytosine part of the molecule are closely similar to those found in cytosine monohydrate. The two angles at each external bond to pyrimidine appear to differ significantly. The N -glycosidic linkage is found to be 1.497 Å. The two bonds to the furanose ring oxygen atom differ in length by 0.03 Å. The existence of an intramolecular C-H...O interaction at 3.23 Å is confirmed.

The crystal structure of cytidine, $C_9H_{13}O_5N_3$, was determined by one of us fifteen years ago from three electron density projections refined to $R=0.17-0.19$ (Furberg, 1950). Pauling & Corey (1956), not considering this structure analysis reasonably reliable, deduced bond lengths and angles in the cytosine part of cytidine by considering the crystal structures of a number of other pyrimidines, mainly heavy atom derivatives. This work was later extended by Spencer (1959). Recently, an accurate crystal structure analysis



Cytidine

of cytosine hydrate has been published (Jeffrey & Kinoshita, 1963), and precise information on the ribose residue has been obtained through three-dimensional analysis of calcium thymidylate (Trueblood, Horn & Luzzati, 1961) and adenosine 5-phosphate (Kraut & Jensen, 1963). However, cytidine is still the only unsubstituted nucleoside the structure of which has been solved. It contains no heavy atoms and its aromatic ring is not protonated. We have therefore refined the structure in order to obtain more exact information on this part of the nucleic acids.

Experimental

The unit-cell dimensions were redetermined by least-squares calculations based on measurements of 28 lines registered on a Guinier camera calibrated against KCl. The following values were found:

$$a = 13.991 \pm 0.002, \quad b = 14.786 \pm 0.002, \\ c = 5.116 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}.$$

The uncertainties indicated are estimated standard deviations. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$ and there are four molecules in the unit cell.

Integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs $hk0-hk2$, $h0l-hsl$ and $0kl$ were taken. Of the total of about 1450 unique reflexions within the $Cu K\alpha$ limit, 1195 were recorded. Of these 165 were too weak to measure. The intensities of each of the four equivalent reflexions were measured on a Hilger photometer and the mean value taken. The weakest reflexions were estimated visually. Crystals with cross-sections approximately 0.1×0.1 mm were used and no correction for absorption was applied. The various levels were placed on an approximately common absolute scale by means of calculated structure factors based on the two-dimensionally refined structure.

Refinement of the structure

The coordinates of the original structure were first refined by a number of difference syntheses in the a and c projections, including finally the thirteen hydrogen atoms. A common isotropic temperature factor was applied, and the values 0.12 and 0.10 were obtained for the R index. These coordinates were

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

Within the groups of constant k the columns contain h , l , $10|F_o|$, $10|F_c|$ and the phase angle in degrees. The minimum observable $10|F_o|$ is listed for reflexions too weak to be observed; these are marked u

k	h	l	$10 F_o $	$10 F_c $	Phase angle (deg)
0	0	0	920	900	
0	0	1	333	315	
0	0	2	118	109	
0	0	3	115	109	
0	0	4	72	70	
0	0	5	90	85	
0	0	6	24	23	
0	0	7	29	25	
0	0	8	0	0	
0	1	0	79	74	
0	1	1	666	722	
0	1	2	479	528	
0	1	3	469	496	
0	1	4	28	28	
0	1	5	139	125	
0	1	6	117	110	
0	1	7	154	154	
0	1	8	34	34	
0	1	9	125	120	
0	1	10	118	116	
0	1	11	286	276	
0	1	12	17	17	
0	1	13	98	98	
0	1	14	72	68	
0	1	15	30	26	
0	1	16	88	92	
0	1	17	617	617	
0	1	18	245	245	
0	1	19	369	369	
0	1	20	408	402	
0	1	21	173	161	
0	1	22	53	56	
0	1	23	31	29	
0	1	24	275	270	
0	1	25	141	141	
0	1	26	22	22	
0	1	27	100	98	
0	1	28	62	62	
0	1	29	57	54	
0	1	30	64	58	
0	1	31	34	35	
0	1	32	217	217	
0	1	33	184	184	
0	1	34	117	110	
0	1	35	153	147	
0	1	36	79	69	
0	1	37	190	180	
0	1	38	104	110	
0	1	39	82	80	
0	1	40	85	85	
0	1	41	118	113	
0	1	42	99	99	
0	1	43	118	113	
0	1	44	95	95	
0	1	45	110	110	
0	1	46	119	119	
0	1	47	118	114	
0	1	48	95	95	
0	1	49	118	113	
0	1	50	95	95	
0	1	51	118	113	
0	1	52	95	95	
0	1	53	118	113	
0	1	54	95	95	
0	1	55	118	113	
0	1	56	95	95	
0	1	57	118	113	
0	1	58	95	95	
0	1	59	118	113	
0	1	60	95	95	
0	1	61	118	113	
0	1	62	95	95	
0	1	63	118	113	
0	1	64	95	95	
0	1	65	118	113	
0	1	66	95	95	
0	1	67	118	113	
0	1	68	95	95	
0	1	69	118	113	
0	1	70	95	95	
0	1	71	118	113	
0	1	72	95	95	
0	1	73	118	113	
0	1	74	95	95	
0	1	75	118	113	
0	1	76	95	95	
0	1	77	118	113	
0	1	78	95	95	
0	1	79	118	113	
0	1	80	95	95	
0	1	81	118	113	
0	1	82	95	95	
0	1	83	118	113	
0	1	84	95	95	
0	1	85	118	113	
0	1	86	95	95	
0	1	87	118	113	
0	1	88	95	95	
0	1	89	118	113	
0	1	90	95	95	
0	1	91	118	113	
0	1	92	95	95	
0	1	93	118	113	
0	1	94	95	95	
0	1	95	118	113	
0	1	96	95	95	
0	1	97	118	113	
0	1	98	95	95	
0	1	99	118	113	
0	1	100	95	95	
0	1	101	118	113	
0	1	102	95	95	
0	1	103	118	113	
0	1	104	95	95	
0	1	105	118	113	
0	1	106	95	95	
0	1	107	118	113	
0	1	108	95	95	
0	1	109	118	113	
0	1	110	95	95	
0	1	111	118	113	
0	1	112	95	95	
0	1	113	118	113	
0	1	114	95	95	
0	1	115	118	113	
0	1	116	95	95	
0	1	117	118	113	
0	1	118	95	95	
0	1	119	118	113	
0	1	120	95	95	
0	1	121	118	113	
0	1	122	95	95	
0	1	123	118	113	
0	1	124	95	95	
0	1	125	118	113	
0	1	126	95	95	
0	1	127	118	113	
0	1	128	95	95	
0	1	129	118	113	
0	1	130	95	95	
0	1	131	118	113	
0	1	132	95	95	
0	1	133	118	113	
0	1	134	95	95	
0	1	135	118	113	
0	1	136	95	95	
0	1	137	118	113	
0	1	138	95	95	
0	1	139	118	113	
0	1	140	95	95	
0	1	141	118	113	
0	1	142	95	95	
0	1	143	118	113	
0	1	144	95	95	
0	1	145	118	113	
0	1	146	95	95	
0	1	147	118	113	
0	1	148	95	95	
0	1	149	118	113	
0	1	150	95	95	
0	1	151	118	113	
0	1	152	95	95	
0	1	153	118	113	
0	1	154	95	95	
0	1	155	118	113	
0	1	156	95	95	
0	1	157	118	113	
0	1	158	95	95	
0	1	159	118	113	
0	1	160	95	95	
0	1	161	118	113	
0	1	162	95	95	
0	1	163	118	113	
0	1	164	95	95	
0	1	165	118	113	
0	1	166	95	95	
0	1	167	118	113	
0	1	168	95	95	
0	1	169	118	113	
0	1	170	95	95	
0	1	171	118	113	
0	1	172	95	95	
0	1	173	118	113	
0	1	174	95	95	
0	1	175	118	113	
0	1	176	95	95	
0	1	177	118	113	
0	1	178	95	95	
0	1	179	118	113	
0	1	180	95	95	
0	1	181	118	113	
0	1	182	95	95	
0	1	183	118	113	
0	1	184	95	95	
0	1	185	118	113	
0	1	186	95	95	
0	1	187	118	113	
0	1	188	95	95	
0	1	189	118	113	
0	1	190	95	95	
0	1	191	118	113	
0	1	192	95	95	
0	1	193	118	113	
0	1	194	95	95	
0	1	195	118	113	
0	1	196	95	95	
0	1	197	118	113	
0	1	198	95	95	
0	1	199	118	113	
0	1	200	95	95	
0	1	201	118	113	
0	1	202	95	95	
0	1	203	118	113	
0	1	204	95	95	
0	1	205	118	113	
0	1	206	95	95	
0	1	207	118	113	
0	1	208	95	95	
0	1	209	118	113	
0	1	210	95	95	
0	1	211	118	113	
0	1	212	95	95	
0	1	213	118	113	
0	1	214	95	95	
0	1	215	118	113	
0	1	216	95	95	
0	1	217	118	113	
0	1	218	95	95	
0	1	219	118	113	
0	1	220	95	95	
0	1	221	118	113	
0	1	222	95	95	
0	1	223	118	113	
0	1	224	95	95	
0	1	225	118	113	
0	1	226	95	95	
0	1	227	118	113	
0	1	228	95	95	
0	1	229	118	113	
0	1	230	95	95	
0	1	231	118	113	
0	1	232	95	95	
0	1	233	118	113	
0	1	234	95	95	
0	1	235	118	113	
0	1	236	95	95	
0	1	237	118	113	
0	1	238	95	95	
0	1	239	118	113	
0	1	240	95	95	
0	1	241	118	113	
0	1	242	95	95	
0	1	243	118	113	
0	1	244	95	95	
0	1	245	118	113	
0	1	246	95	95	
0	1	247	118	113	
0	1	248	95	95	

Table 1 (cont.)

4	1	162	151	280	13	0	56	62	90	10	1	59	48	292	8	0	62	63	0	k = 13	4	5	132	153	0	0
5	1	187	157	357	14	0	44	22	180	11	1	72	60	105	9	0	54	51	0	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
6	1	129	37	37	15	0	28	34	90	12	1	40	40	131	10	0	27	27	0	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
7	1	107	35	258	16	0	173	164	180	13	1	58	58	277	11	0	28	26	0	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
8	1	80	73	353	17	0	160	148	206	14	1	60	70	249	12	0	26	23	0	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
9	1	79	78	344	18	0	90	95	49	15	0	110	118	270	13	0	27	23	0	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
10	1	121	121	241	19	0	296	281	144	16	0	2	134	126	7	1	104	98	270	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
11	1	42	46	238	20	0	92	89	73	17	0	118	105	352	2	1	127	126	270	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
12	1	52	52	321	21	0	105	100	142	18	0	57	57	81	3	1	152	152	114	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
13	1	47	48	275	22	0	115	116	220	19	0	127	126	36	4	1	167	166	270	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
14	1	47	48	275	23	0	176	183	247	20	0	29	25	35	5	1	98	98	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
15	1	106	114	305	24	0	133	146	258	21	0	209	212	255	6	1	110	110	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
16	1	106	114	305	25	0	111	120	305	22	0	124	121	255	7	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
17	1	106	114	305	26	0	98	101	101	23	0	209	212	255	8	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
18	1	106	114	305	27	0	111	120	305	24	0	124	121	255	9	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
19	1	106	114	305	28	0	98	101	101	25	0	209	212	255	10	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
20	1	106	114	305	29	0	111	120	305	26	0	124	121	255	11	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
21	1	106	114	305	30	0	98	101	101	27	0	209	212	255	12	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
22	1	106	114	305	31	0	111	120	305	28	0	124	121	255	13	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
23	1	106	114	305	32	0	98	101	101	29	0	209	212	255	14	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
24	1	106	114	305	33	0	111	120	305	30	0	124	121	255	15	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
25	1	106	114	305	34	0	98	101	101	31	0	209	212	255	16	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
26	1	106	114	305	35	0	111	120	305	32	0	124	121	255	17	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
27	1	106	114	305	36	0	98	101	101	33	0	209	212	255	18	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
28	1	106	114	305	37	0	111	120	305	34	0	124	121	255	19	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
29	1	106	114	305	38	0	98	101	101	35	0	209	212	255	20	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
30	1	106	114	305	39	0	111	120	305	36	0	124	121	255	21	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
31	1	106	114	305	40	0	98	101	101	37	0	209	212	255	22	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
32	1	106	114	305	41	0	111	120	305	38	0	124	121	255	23	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
33	1	106	114	305	42	0	98	101	101	39	0	209	212	255	24	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
34	1	106	114	305	43	0	111	120	305	40	0	124	121	255	25	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
35	1	106	114	305	44	0	98	101	101	41	0	209	212	255	26	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
36	1	106	114	305	45	0	111	120	305	42	0	124	121	255	27	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
37	1	106	114	305	46	0	98	101	101	43	0	209	212	255	28	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
38	1	106	114	305	47	0	111	120	305	44	0	124	121	255	29	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
39	1	106	114	305	48	0	98	101	101	45	0	209	212	255	30	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
40	1	106	114	305	49	0	111	120	305	46	0	124	121	255	31	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
41	1	106	114	305	50	0	98	101	101	47	0	209	212	255	32	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
42	1	106	114	305	51	0	111	120	305	48	0	124	121	255	33	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
43	1	106	114	305	52	0	98	101	101	49	0	209	212	255	34	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
44	1	106	114	305	53	0	111	120	305	50	0	124	121	255	35	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
45	1	106	114	305	54	0	98	101	101	51	0	209	212	255	36	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
46	1	106	114	305	55	0	111	120	305	52	0	124	121	255	37	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
47	1	106	114	305	56	0	98	101	101	53	0	209	212	255	38	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
48	1	106	114	305	57	0	111	120	305	54	0	124	121	255	39	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
49	1	106	114	305	58	0	98	101	101	55	0	209	212	255	40	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
50	1	106	114	305	59	0	111	120	305	56	0	124	121	255	41	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
51	1	106	114	305	60	0	98	101	101	57	0	209	212	255	42	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
52	1	106	114	305	61	0	111	120	305	58	0	124	121	255	43	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
53	1	106	114	305	62	0	98	101	101	59	0	209	212	255	44	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
54	1	106	114	305	63	0	111	120	305	60	0	124	121	255	45	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
55	1	106	114	305	64	0	98	101	101	61	0	209	212	255	46	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
56	1	106	114	305	65	0	111	120	305	62	0	124	121	255	47	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
57	1	106	114	305	66	0	98	101	101	63	0	209	212	255	48	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
58	1	106	114	305	67	0	111	120	305	64	0	124	121	255	49	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
59	1	106	114	305	68	0	98	101	101	65	0	209	212	255	50	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
60	1	106	114	305	69	0	111	120	305	66	0	124	121	255	51	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
61	1	106	114	305	70	0	98	101	101	67	0	209	212	255	52	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
62	1	106	114	305	71	0	111	120	305	68	0	124	121	255	53	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
63	1	106	114	305	72	0	98	101	101	69	0	209	212	255	54	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
64	1	106	114	305	73	0	111	120	305	70	0	124	121	255	55	1	101	101	243	h	1	0	132	146	0	0
65	1	106	114	305	74	0	98	101	101	71	0	209	212	255	56	1	111	111	243	h	1	0	132	146</		

used as a starting point for the three-dimensional refinement. First, the structure factors for all reflexions were calculated in order to obtain better scale factors for the different layers, giving $R=0.133$ for all observed reflexions. Then three cycles of least-squares calculations were carried out on a FACIT computer with the program of Åsbrink & Bränden (I.U.Cr. *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*, 1962. No. 6023 FACIT). Coordinates, isotropic temperature factors and scale factors were refined to give $R=0.10$. In the next step all thirteen hydrogen atoms were included in positions derived partly from the two-dimensional difference maps and partly by stereochemical considerations. A common isotropic B value of 3.0 \AA^{-2} was used for these atoms throughout the calculations. Using the same program two more cycles of least-squares refinements were computed, the first one with fixed hydrogen positions, in the second varying also these. This gave $R=0.085$, which was lowered to 0.080 by correcting 13 low order reflexions for secondary extinction (Pinnock, Taylor & Lipson, 1956). Finally, a least-squares refinement program prepared by Keilhau & Seip (Teknisk notat S 65, Math. Sec., Norwegian Defence Res. Establ., Kjeller, Norway) for the Ferranti MERCURY computer was utilized. This program, which is of the block diagonal approximation type, contains mainly the same features as the one described by Cruickshank for the PEGASUS at the Glasgow conference in 1960. The weighting is of the form $w=1/(a+|F_o|+c|F_o|^2)$ for the observed reflexions where a and c were given the values 4.0 and 0.02 , respectively. A weight analysis gave average values of $w\Delta^2$ for eight groups of increasing $|F_o|$ near 1.0 with a root mean square deviation of 0.2 . The non-observed reflexions which were included in the calculations with half the minimum observable $|F|$ value were given weights proportional to the inverse of the given $|F|$.

The atomic form factors were calculated from the analytical approximation

$$f(x) = A \exp(-ax^2) + B \exp(-bx^2) + C$$

with constants as given by Moore (1963).

Anisotropic temperature factors were introduced and refined together with the positional parameters for all the heavier atoms in five cycles; in two more cycles the positions of the hydrogen atoms were also refined. In the last cycle the mean shift in the positional parameters of carbon, oxygen and nitrogen atoms was of the order one fourth of the estimated standard deviations. The final R value is 0.056 for all observed reflexions. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1 and final parameters in Tables 2-4. A difference Fourier synthesis was evaluated for the $hk0$ reflexions where the contribution from the non-hydrogen atoms was subtracted from the observed structure factors. Electron density peaks of appreciable values were found at the hydrogen positions only.

Table 3. *Positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms*

	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(1)	0.752	0.107	0.222
H(2)	0.618	0.072	0.509
H(3)	0.742	0.283	-0.260
H(4)	0.799	0.212	-0.118
H(5)	0.348	-0.114	0.423
H(6)	0.565	-0.117	0.512
H(7)	0.264	0.089	0.617
H(8)	0.471	-0.123	0.855
H(9)	0.553	-0.035	0.985
H(10)	0.374	0.122	0.211
H(11)	0.390	0.005	0.879
H(12)	0.457	-0.011	0.356
H(13)	0.427	0.217	0.628

The estimated standard deviations of the positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms were of the order 0.06 \AA . Little significance can thus be attached to the bond lengths where hydrogen atoms are involved (Table 6).

Table 4. *Thermal parameters and (in parentheses) their estimated standard deviations*

$$T = \exp \{ -10^{-4}(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl) \}$$

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(6)	31 (2)	39 (2)	299 (18)	-11 (3)	15 (11)	-9 (13)
C(2)	32 (2)	30 (2)	292 (17)	-11 (3)	-23 (11)	0 (11)
C(4)	30 (2)	32 (2)	379 (20)	-2 (3)	-6 (11)	27 (13)
C(5)	33 (2)	39 (2)	428 (23)	11 (4)	24 (13)	20 (15)
C(1')	32 (2)	31 (2)	237 (15)	-12 (3)	9 (11)	12 (11)
C(4')	34 (2)	29 (2)	195 (13)	-4 (3)	6 (10)	17 (11)
C(3')	29 (2)	30 (2)	183 (13)	-2 (3)	5 (10)	-13 (10)
C(2')	25 (2)	32 (2)	229 (14)	11 (3)	14 (9)	-1 (11)
C(5')	42 (2)	35 (2)	281 (17)	1 (4)	-21 (13)	0 (12)
O(2)	32 (1)	34 (1)	336 (13)	9 (2)	21 (8)	40 (9)
O(1')	43 (2)	30 (1)	221 (10)	-13 (2)	-6 (8)	13 (8)
O(5')	37 (2)	44 (2)	376 (15)	18 (3)	-31 (9)	-56 (10)
O(3')	36 (2)	32 (1)	438 (16)	-3 (2)	-50 (10)	-39 (10)
O(2')	30 (1)	38 (1)	377 (14)	9 (3)	64 (9)	45 (10)
N(1)	31 (2)	28 (2)	319 (16)	-6 (3)	18 (10)	8 (10)
N(3)	29 (2)	31 (2)	279 (14)	-2 (3)	13 (9)	1 (10)
N(6)	34 (2)	47 (2)	462 (20)	3 (4)	80 (12)	41 (13)

The molecular structure

The bond lengths and bond angles (Fig. 1) calculated from the coordinates in Table 2 are listed in Table 5 together with their estimated standard deviations.

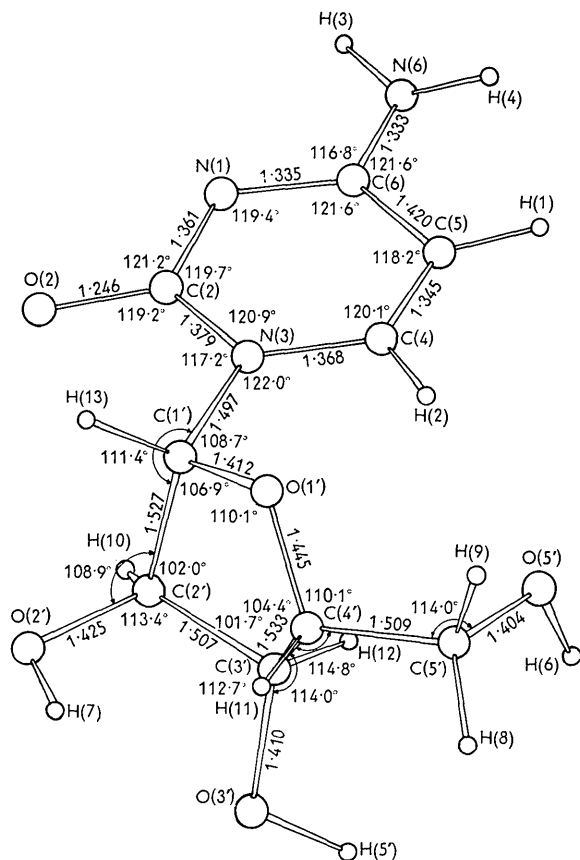


Fig. 1. Bond lengths and angles in cytosine.

The *cytosine* part of the molecule is essentially planar. The deviations from the least-squares plane through the six ring atoms (Plane I) are given in Table 8. Several atoms are slightly but significantly displaced from the plane. Among the ring atoms N(1) shows the greatest departure. The distances from another least-squares plane defined only by the five other ring atoms (Plane II) were therefore calculated. It is seen that these five atoms lie almost exactly in the plane, whereas N(1) deviates by 0.05 Å and the external atoms by 0.01–0.03 Å. The displacement of N(1) from the plane may be associated with the hydrogen bond N(1)···O(3'), which forms an angle of 47° with the plane and seems to be pulling N(1) out of it.

The results of the recent three-dimensional crystal structure analysis of Jeffrey & Kinoshita (1963) are also included in Table 5. The agreement between the two sets of parameters is remarkable, especially in view of the different surroundings of the cytosine

Table 5. Intramolecular bond distances and angles not involving hydrogen atoms, and their estimated standard deviations

Figures in parentheses are corresponding values in cytosine monohydrate by Jeffrey & Kinoshita (1963)

	Bond length	e.s.d.
C(6)–N(6)	1.333 Å (1.332) Å	0.007 Å
C(6)–N(1)	1.335 (1.351)	0.006
N(1)–C(2)	1.361 (1.354)	0.006
C(2)–N(3)	1.379 (1.376)	0.006
N(3)–C(4)	1.368 (1.361)	0.006
C(4)–C(5)	1.345 (1.348)	0.007
C(5)–C(6)	1.420 (1.432)	0.007
C(2)–O(2)	1.246 (1.260)	0.005
C(1')–N(3)	1.497	0.006
C(1')–C(2')	1.527	0.006
C(2')–C(3')	1.507	0.006
C(3')–C(4')	1.533	0.006
C(4')–O(1')	1.445	0.005
C(1')–O(1')	1.412	0.006
C(2')–O(2')	1.425	0.005
C(3')–O(3')	1.410	0.005
C(4')–C(5')	1.509	0.006
C(5')–O(5')	1.404	0.006

	Angle	e.s.d.
N(6)–C(6)–C(5)	121.6° (120.2°)	0.5°
N(6)–C(6)–N(1)	116.8 (117.8)	0.4
N(1)–C(6)–C(5)	121.6 (122.0)	0.4
C(6)–N(1)–C(2)	119.4 (118.9)	0.4
N(1)–C(2)–N(3)	119.7 (120.1)	0.4
N(1)–C(2)–O(2)	121.2 (121.5)	0.4
O(2)–C(2)–N(3)	119.2 (118.4)	0.4
C(2)–N(3)–C(4)	120.9 (121.3)	0.4
N(3)–C(4)–C(5)	120.1 (120.6)	0.4
C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	118.2 (117.1)	0.5
C(4)–N(3)–C(1')	122.0	0.4
C(2)–N(3)–C(1')	117.2	0.4
N(3)–C(1')–C(2')	111.4	0.4
N(3)–C(1')–O(1')	108.7	0.4
C(2')–C(1')–O(1')	106.9	0.4
C(1')–C(2')–O(2')	108.9	0.4
C(1')–C(2')–C(3')	102.0	0.4
O(2')–C(2')–C(3')	113.4	0.4
C(2')–C(3')–O(3')	112.7	0.4
C(2')–C(3')–C(4')	101.7	0.4
O(3')–C(3')–C(4')	114.0	0.4
C(3')–C(4')–O(1')	104.4	0.3
C(3')–C(4')–C(5')	114.8	0.4
O(1')–C(4')–C(5')	110.1	0.4
C(1')–O(1')–C(4')	110.1	0.3
C(4')–C(5')–O(5')	114.0	0.4

Table 6. Intramolecular bond distances involving hydrogen

C(4)–H(2)	0.98 Å
C(5)–H(1)	1.00
C(1')–H(13)	1.04
C(2')–H(10)	1.09
C(3')–H(12)	1.00
C(4')–H(11)	0.97
C(5')–H(8)	1.08
C(5')–H(9)	1.08
N(6)–H(3)	0.97
N(6)–H(4)	0.80
O(2')–H(7)	0.82
O(3')–H(5)	0.98
O(5')–H(6)	0.93

molecule in the two structures. The r.m.s. deviation among corresponding interatomic distances is 0.009 Å, or about 50% above the standard deviation. A similar assertion may be made about the bond angles, in which the r.m.s. deviation is 0.74°. The only noteworthy difference between the two analyses occurs in the bonds from N(1), which were found to be equal in cytosine monohydrate, but differ by 0.026 Å, about four times the e.s.d., in the present structure. The crystals of cytidine probably represent a better approximation to the environments in the nucleic acids than cytosine monohydrate and it seems reasonable to assume that the parameters derived in the present work are those of the corresponding part of the nucleic acids to within about 0.01 Å in the bond lengths and 1° in the bond angles. A remarkable feature of the structure is the shortness of the bond C(4)–C(5), which is found to be only 1.345 Å, not far from the normal double bond length. The high degree of double-bond character in this bond may provide a clue to the understanding of some of the reactions of cytosine and the other pyrimidines of the nucleic acids. The bond C(2)–O(2) is found to be 1.246 Å, probably significantly longer than the normal double bond distance. The corresponding bond in cytosine hydrate is as long as 1.260 Å, but this was thought to be partly due to the exceptionally strong hydrogen bonding of O(2) in that structure.

The bond angles are close to 120° and only those at C(5) and C(6) deviate significantly from this value. The external angles at C(2) and C(6) are not equal, but differ by about 2° at C(2) and 5° at C(6). A similar effect was observed in cytosine hydrate and may be a feature of the free molecule.

Although the hydrogen coordinates are inaccurate, it is of interest to note that the positions derived for H(3) and H(4) correspond to an approximately planar arrangement of the three bonds from N(6), the sum of the angles at N(6) being 359°. The NH₂ group is twisted about 7° in relation to the ring plane (Plane II). H(3) and H(4) lie in the plane of the hydrogen bonds from N(6), but not on the lines N(6)···O, the angle between these being only 79°.

The observed bond lengths may be satisfactorily accounted for in terms of the principal resonance structures, as shown by Gerdil (1961) in the similar case of thymine.

The predicted molecular parameters of Pauling & Corey (1956) and Spencer (1959) differ in important respects from those derived in the present work and do not appear to represent a significantly better approximation to the structure than the original two-dimensional analysis. The most serious discrepancy lies in the C–C bonds, which were thought to be equal, but differ by as much as 0.08 Å.

The *glycosidic* linkage N(3)–C(1') is found to be 1.497 Å, in agreement with the value of 1.492 Å found in adenosine-5-phosphate. It forms an angle of only 0.7° with the least-squares pyrimidine plane. Its

angles with the adjacent pyrimidine bonds differ by 5°. The angles at the ribose are close to the tetrahedral value (109° and 111°). The relative orientation of pyrimidine and ribose corresponds to an *anti* conformation of the nucleoside. The angle between the plane N(3)C(1')O(1') and the pyrimidine plane is 18°. The factors governing the relative orientation of base and sugar have earlier been discussed by one of us (Furberg, 1952). It was concluded that there is a range of favourable orientations of about 90°, which is likely to be preferred by nucleosides and nucleotides. This has been verified by all subsequent structure analyses, the angle defined above being 6° in cytidylic acid (Alver & Furberg, 1959), 48° in calcium thymidylate and 18° in adenosine-5-phosphate. These values all lie well within the 90° range.

The *ribose*: Least-squares planes were calculated for all combinations of four ring atoms. The one defined by C(1'), O(1'), C(2') and C(4') is much better than the others, the deviations lying in the range 0.018–0.033 Å. The fifth atom (C(3')) is away from this plane by as much as 0.58 Å. Alternatively the ring may be described by means of a series of 'torsion' angles between planes defined by a particular bond and the adjacent ring bonds. These angles are 6.1° for C(1')–O(1'), 28.1° for C(1')–C(2'), 37.6° for C(2')–C(3'), 35.1° for C(3')–C(4') and 18.3° for C(4')–O(1').

The C–C bonds vary between 1.507 and 1.533 Å, the mean value being 1.519 Å, and some of the deviations may be significant. The two bonds to the ring oxygen atom differ by 0.033 Å, about six times the e.s.d., and we believe that this effect is real. The carbon ring angles vary between 102° and 107°, whereas the angle at the oxygen atom is somewhat greater (110.1°), as found in a number of other investigations of furanose and pyranose sugars (Trueblood *et al.*, 1961; Ferrier, 1963). The external angles lie in the range 109–115°, the mean value being 112.0°. These bond lengths and angles are similar to those reported for calcium thymidylate and adenosine-5-phosphate. Thus, the r.m.s. deviation among corresponding distances in cytidine and adenosine-5-phosphate is 0.022 Å, the largest deviation, 0.037 Å, occurring in the bond C(2)–C(3). The ring bond angles show interesting and parallel variations between 100° and 110° in the three compounds, the angles increasing in the order C(3') (101.5°), C(2') (102.1°), C(4') (105.0°), C(1') (106.9°) and O(1') (109.0°). The values quoted are mean values for the three compounds. Their r.m.s. deviation from those found in the present work is only 0.6°. As for the external angles, they vary between 107° and 119° in the same compounds and again the angular variations run parallel, although the deviations, as is to be expected, are greater than for the ring angles. This constancy of the molecular parameters in different compounds indicates that this conformation of ribose is a stable and precisely defined one.

On the basis of proton magnetic resonance studies

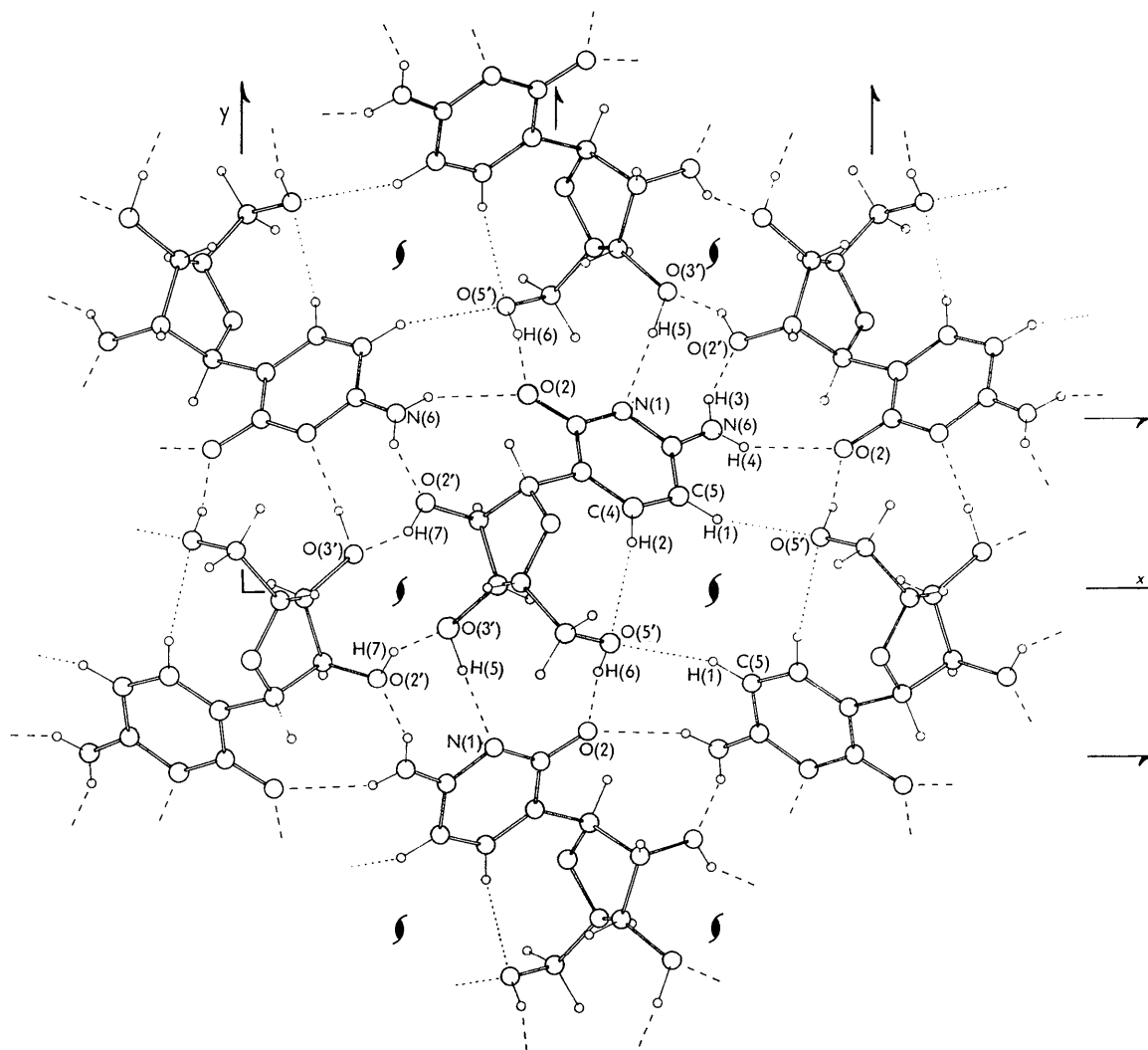


Fig. 2. The *c* projection of the structure of cytidine. Broken lines indicate hydrogen bonds, dotted lines C-H...O interactions.

it has been suggested (Jardetzky, 1960) that the ribose conformation in pyrimidine nucleosides is different from that in purine nucleosides. As shown above, this is not necessarily so, at least not in the solid state.

Table 7. *Intermolecular contacts and their estimated standard deviations*

	Length	e.s.d.
N(6)-O(2)	2.945 Å	0.005 Å
N(6)-O(2')	2.907	0.006
N(1)-O(3')	2.860	0.005
O(2)-O(5')	2.708	0.005
O(2')-O(3')	2.848	0.005
	Length	e.s.d.
C(4)-O(5')	(Intramolecular) 3.233 Å	0.006 Å
C(5)-O(5')	(Intermolecular) 3.351	0.005

Intermolecular forces

The hydrogen bond system described in the original paper is confirmed (Fig. 2). The five hydrogen atoms

attached to nitrogen and oxygen all form hydrogen bonds, whose lengths are given in Table 7. In addition, the atom O(5') is at a relatively short distance from C(4) in the same molecule (3.233 Å) and C(5) in a neighbouring molecule (3.351 Å). In both cases the C-H bond points approximately in the C...O direction, making the separations smaller than corresponding to normal van der Waals radii. It appears reasonable to describe these interactions,

Table 8. *Departures from the least-squares planes*

Atom	Plane I	Plane II
N(1)	0.027 Å	-0.053 Å
C(2)	-0.019	0.002
N(3)	0.000	0.000
C(4)	-0.013	-0.004
C(5)	0.006	0.006
C(6)	0.013	-0.004
N(6)	0.040	0.013
O(2)	0.057	0.033
C(1')	0.021	0.030

especially the intramolecular one, as weak C-H ··· O hydrogen bonds. It is interesting that the four interaction directions from O(5') are roughly tetrahedrally distributed.

We wish to thank *Norges almenvitenskapelige forskningsråd* for financial support.

References

- ALVER, E. & FURBERG, S. (1959). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **13**, 910.
 FERRIER, W. G. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 1028.
 FURBERG, S. (1950). *Acta Cryst.* **3**, 325.

- FURBERG, S. (1952). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **6**, 634.
 GERDIL, R. (1961). *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 333.
 JARDETZKY, C. D. (1960). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **82**, 229.
 JEFFREY, G. A. & KINOSHITA, Y. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 20.
 KRAUT, J. & JENSEN, L. H. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 79.
 MOORE, F. H. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 1169.
 PAULING, L. & COREY, R. B. (1956). *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **65**, 164.
 PINNOCK, P. R., TAYLOR, C. A. & LIPSON, H. (1956). *Acta Cryst.* **9**, 173.
 SPENCER, M. (1959). *Acta Cryst.* **12**, 59.
 TRUEBLOOD, K. N., HORN, P. & LUZZATI, V. (1961). *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 965.

Acta Cryst. (1965). **18**, 320

The Crystal Structures of NbAs₂ and NbSb₂

BY SIGRID FURUSETH AND ARNE KJESHUS

Kjemisk Institutt A, Universitetet i Oslo, Blindern, Norway

(Received 17 February 1964)

The compounds NbAs₂ and NbSb₂ are isostructural. The monoclinic unit cells have the dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NbAs}_2: a = 9.357, b = 3.3823, c = 7.792 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 119.46^\circ. \\ \text{NbSb}_2: a = 10.239, b = 3.6319, c = 8.333 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 120.07^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

The space group is $C2$ (C_2^3) and the unit cell contains 4 Nb and 2×4 As (Sb) in general positions 4(c). The parameters were found to be Nb: $x_1 = 0.3444$, $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $z_1 = 0.3044$; As_I: $x_2 = 0.0948$, $y_2 = 0.488$, $z_2 = 0.3928$; As_{II}: $x_3 = 0.1399$, $y_3 = 0.067$, $z_3 = 0.0257$ for NbAs₂ and Nb: $x_1 = 0.343$, $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $z_1 = 0.304$; Sb_I: $x_2 = 0.096$, $y_2 = 0.5$, $z_2 = 0.393$; Sb_{II}: $x_3 = 0.142$, $y_3 = 0.0$, $z_3 = 0.027$ for NbSb₂.

The relationships to the CuAl₂, PbCl₂, MoP₂ and marcasite types of structure are discussed in terms of the general (8-N) rule.

Introduction

In a recent study of niobium arsenides and antimonides (Furuseth & Kjekshus, 1964) the existence of phases with compositions NbAs₂ and NbSb₂ was established.* No extended ranges of homogeneity of these phases exist, and the compositions were unequivocally determined to be NbAs₂ and NbSb₂. According to Furuseth & Kjekshus (1964) the unit cells are monoclinic with the following dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NbAs}_2: \\ a = 9.357, b = 3.3823, c = 7.792 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 119.46^\circ. \\ \text{NbSb}_2: \\ a = 10.239, b = 3.6319, c = 8.333 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 120.07^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

On the basis of the observed densities, 7.41 g.cm⁻³ (NbAs₂) and 8.22 g.cm⁻³ (NbSb₂), the unit cells contain 4 NbX₂-groups ($Z_c = 3.96$ for NbAs₂ and $Z_c = 3.98$ for NbSb₂).

* Note added in proof. — The paper by Saini, Calvert & Taylor (1964) which independently confirms the existence of NbAs₂ has come to hand since this article was accepted for publication. Their lattice dimensions and observed density are: $a = 9.354 \pm 0.002$, $b = 3.381 \pm 0.002$, $c = 7.799 \pm 0.002$ \AA; $\beta = 119.43 \pm 0.08^\circ$; $d_{\text{obs}} = 7.01$ g.cm⁻³.

All reflexions hkl with $h+k=2n+1$ are missing and the possible space groups are accordingly $C2$ (C_2^3), Cm (C_2^3) and $C2/m$ (C_2^3).

Needle-shaped single crystals of NbSb₂ grew from the vapour phase. Single crystals of NbAs₂ (with a similar shape, but of somewhat smaller dimensions) were obtained by means of a transport reaction using traces of iodine as a transport agent.

Interest in the nature of the chemical bonding in these compounds and their properties as possible semiconducting materials has prompted the investigation of their crystal structures.

Structure determination of NbAs₂

A single crystal with a parallelogram-formed (almost square) cross-section was investigated in an integrating Weissenberg camera with Cu K radiation. Intensity measurements of the $h0l$ and $h1l$ reflexions were carried out microphotometrically by the multiple-film technique. The intensities were corrected for the combined Lorentz and polarization factor and for absorption ($\mu R = 1.5$). For the calculation of F_c values the atomic scattering factors were taken from Forsyth