

## The Crystal Structure of Spermine Tetrahydrochloride

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Crystals of spermine tetrahydrochloride,  $\text{NH}_3^+[\text{CH}_2]_3\text{NH}_2^+[\text{CH}_2]_4\text{NH}_2^+[\text{CH}_2]_3\text{NH}_3^+ \cdot 4\text{Cl}^-$ , are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ , with 2 formula units in a cell with dimensions:  $a = 8.60$ ,  $b = 7.88$ ,  $c = 15.26$  Å,  $\beta = 121^\circ 30'$ . The structure has been determined by the interpretation of Patterson projections and application of Harker-Kasper inequalities and then refined by three-dimensional differential syntheses.

The charged molecule of spermine is not zigzag planar, two of the four bonds between carbon atoms and imino nitrogen atoms being in *gauche* conformations. The average value of the C-C single bonds is  $1.522 \pm 0.009$  Å. The C-N bonds are equal within experimental error with an average value of  $1.496 \pm 0.009$  Å. The two bond angles within the chain adjacent to the bonds in *gauche* conformation appear significantly larger than the tetrahedral values.

The strongest interactions in the crystals occur between the  $\text{NH}_2^+$  and  $\text{NH}_3^+$  groups and the chloride ions. The distances  $\text{N} \cdots \text{Cl}$  as well as their directions indicate the formation of  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds.

The structure determination of spermine tetrahydrochloride,  $\text{NH}_3^+[\text{CH}_2]_3\text{NH}_2^+[\text{CH}_2]_4\text{NH}_2^+[\text{CH}_2]_3\text{NH}_3^+ \cdot 4\text{Cl}^-$ , has been carried out as part of a program of crystallographic studies of biologically important aliphatic polyamines. The salts of these compounds are being studied in an effort to gain a detailed understanding of the chain conformation of the protonated molecules. A preliminary report of this structure has been published (Damiani, Liquori, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1965). When the three-dimensional refinement had been completed and the crystal structure of spermine phosphate hexahydrate was in progress, the structure analysis of the latter compound was reported by Iitaka & Huse (1965). They found that the protonated spermine molecule has a fully extended conformation and that the  $\text{NH}_2^+$  and  $\text{NH}_3^+$  groups form  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds which hold together sheets of spermine molecules and parallel sheets of monohydrogen phosphate ions and water molecules. At variance with results obtained for spermine phosphate the charged molecular chains do not assume a zigzag planar conformation in the crystals of spermine tetrahydrochloride. In view of this unexpected result, a comparison of the crystal structures of the two different salts of spermine appears of particular interest.

### Experimental

Crystals of spermine tetrahydrochloride suitable for X-ray examination were grown by cooling a warm solution of the free base in a 4:1 mixture of ethanol and concentrated hydrochloric acid. They are monoclinic prismatic elongated along *b*.

The unit-cell dimensions, determined from precession photographs taken with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation, are  $a = 8.60 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 7.88 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 15.26 \pm 0.02$  Å,  $\beta = 121^\circ 30' \pm 12'$ .

The observed density of the crystals, measured by flotation, is  $1.321$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>. The density calculated on the basis of two formula units ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{H}_{30}\text{Cl}_4$ ) per unit cell is  $1.318$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>.

The space group is determined uniquely as  $P2_1/c$  ( $C_{2h}^5$ ) by the systematic absences of X-ray reflexions.

Intensities of  $h0l$ ,  $h1l$  and  $hkl$  with  $h$  from 0 to 7 reflexions were collected on multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken about the *b* and *a* axes respectively. Crystals cut down to form nearly cubic specimens about 0.2 mm on an edge were used. A total of 1500 reflexions were estimated visually and corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. The data were then correlated and placed upon a common scale. Absorption corrections were not made.

### Determination and refinement of the structure

The space group requires that the molecular chains be located at centres of symmetry and that two chlorine atoms be contained in the asymmetric unit. These requirements suggested that the structure could be solved by means of a direct analysis of the sharpened Patterson projections. However, the Patterson projections on (100) and (010) could not be readily interpreted on the assumption that the molecular chains have a fully extended conformation. Furthermore the Cl-Cl vectors were not easily recognizable. Therefore the application of Harker-Kasper inequalities was attempted. The signs of 42% and 22% respectively of the  $h0l$  and  $0kl$  reflexions were derived in this way, allowing the cal-

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Table 1. Final atomic coordinates and their standard deviations

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$\sigma_x$	$\sigma_y$	$\sigma_z$
C(1)	-0.0464	0.0661	0.0155	0.0068 Å	0.0061 Å	0.0054 Å
C(2)	-0.0055	0.0312	0.1240	0.0117	0.0065	0.0069
C(3)	-0.2915	0.1598	0.1029	0.0071	0.0060	0.0055
C(4)	-0.3632	0.2889	0.1477	0.0069	0.0061	0.0053
C(5)	-0.5680	0.2973	0.0808	0.0076	0.0074	0.0064
N(1)	-0.0876	0.1597	0.1607	0.0058	0.0049	0.0046
N(2)	-0.6445	0.4250	0.1207	0.0055	0.0056	0.0050
Cl(1)	0.0160	0.0384	0.3812	0.0016	0.0013	0.0012
Cl(2)	0.4134	0.2583	0.3231	0.0023	0.0017	0.0015

culcation of reasonable electron density projections. All atoms could be identified and their coordinates were adjusted to give the best agreement with the Patterson projections by considering a plausible model for the molecular chains.

A preliminary refinement of the structure was then carried out through cycles of calculations of structure factors and Fourier syntheses. After three cycles of calculations for the (010) and two cycles for the (100) projections structure factors for all observed reflexions were calculated. The  $R$  index was 0.19, using an average isotropic temperature factor of  $2.9 \text{ \AA}^2$ .

The structure now essentially determined, was refined by means of several three-dimensional differential syntheses.

Atomic scattering factors of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for C, N and  $\text{Cl}^-$  and the McWeeny (1951) atomic scattering factor for hydrogen were used. The refinement was started isotropically. When convergence was

reached, the contribution of the hydrogen atoms was included, and the heavy atoms were treated anisotropically while the hydrogen parameters were held constant. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms were calculated by assuming tetrahedral configurations for the carbon and nitrogen atoms with C-H and N-H bond lengths of  $1.08 \text{ \AA}$ . The orientation of the  $\text{NH}_3$  group with respect to the adjacent  $\text{CH}_2$  group was assumed to be such that the hydrogen atoms were staggered, looking along the C-N bond.

An average isotropic  $B$  value of  $4.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  was assigned to the hydrogen atoms. Anisotropic thermal parameters for the heavier atoms were adjusted by comparison of the observed and calculated electron density curvatures. The final  $R$  value was 0.105, including only the observed reflexions. The coordinates and the temperature parameters of the heavier atoms, used in the last structure factor calculation, are given in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The structure factors calculated from these values, together with the observed structure factors, are listed in Table 3. The electron densities and their curvatures at the atomic positions are given in Table 4. The significant differences of the electron density values for atoms of the same species may be ascribed either to finite summation effects or to the anisotropy of the thermal motion. The interference of these two effects does not allow, of course, any physical meaning to be attached to the anisotropic thermal parameters. The standard deviations of coordinates, estimated according to Cruickshank (1949), are given in Table 1 together with the positional parameters. The standard deviations of electron density and its first derivatives are:  $\sigma(\rho) = 0.17 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ ,  $\sigma(A_h) = 0.51 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}$ ,  $\sigma(A_k) = 0.50 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}$ ,  $\sigma(A_l) = 0.47 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}$ .

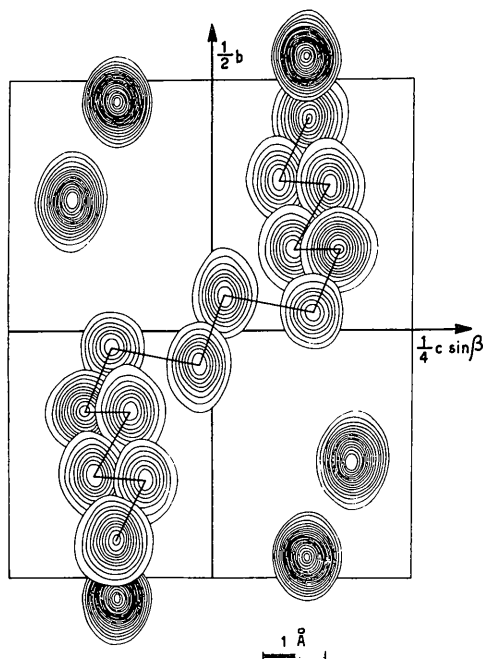


Fig. 1. Composite drawing of the final three-dimensional Fourier synthesis of electron density viewed along  $a$ . Contours are at intervals of  $1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  around the carbon and nitrogen atoms and at intervals of  $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  around the chloride ions, beginning with  $1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  contour.

Table 2. Final anisotropic thermal parameters

The temperature factor is of the form  
 $\exp [-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{13}hl)]$

	$b_{11}$	$b_{22}$	$b_{33}$	$b_{13}$
C(1)	0.0122	0.0121	0.0032	0.0074
C(2)	0.0185	0.0097	0.0030	0.0065
C(3)	0.0133	0.0117	0.0031	0.0056
C(4)	0.0123	0.0124	0.0036	0.0073
C(5)	0.0121	0.0159	0.0041	0.0057
N(1)	0.0107	0.0109	0.0026	0.0056
N(2)	0.0129	0.0124	0.0041	0.0070
Cl(1)	0.0125	0.0107	0.0027	0.0058
Cl(2)	0.0207	0.0141	0.0039	0.0086

Finally two three-dimensional Fourier syntheses were calculated together with a synthesis of electron density, shown in Fig. 1, and a difference synthesis, which confirmed the hydrogen positions, shown in Fig. 2.

The amplitudes ( $F_o - F_c$ ) of the reflexions out to  $\sin \theta = 0.6$ , taken as differences between the observed structure factors and those calculated from the heavier

atoms alone, were included in the difference Fourier summation. As can be seen in Fig. 2, every hydrogen atom, located at assumed positions, falls very near or on peaks greater than  $0.3 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ . No other positive region in the difference map exceeds  $0.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  with the exception of two peaks about  $0.5 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  associated with the chloride ions.

Table 3. Measured and calculated structure factors multiplied by 10

hkl	FBUS	FCAL	hkl	FBUS	FCAL	hkl	FBUS	FCAL	hkl	FBUS	FCAL	hkl	FBUS	FCAL																
C 2	70	-70	1 0	4	535	-524	1-5	3	54	59	-2	2	287	-311	2 0	10	169	-152	-3	2	16	67	58							
C 4	1445	-1335	1-0	4	230	234	1 5	4	282	285	1	2	3	153	-172	1-2	6	10	101	125	-3	2	17	24	-22					
C 6	429	396	1 0	6	110	-104	-1	5	4	38	-32	-2	2	3	111	-111	2 0	11	167	-148	-3	2	17	237	261					
C 8	123	117	1 0	8	655	645	-1	5	6	305	-308	-2	2	4	151	-544	-2	2	15	141	-3	2	18	253	-239					
C 10	137	137	1 0	8	655	645	1 5	6	305	-308	-2	2	4	42	34	-2	2	12	70	-70	-3	2	17	158	158					
C 12	36	-29	-1	0	8	456	460	-1	5	6	215	-238	-2	2	5	248	261	-2	2	13	81	81	3	4	24	46				
C 14	189	-85	-1	0	12	192	-188	-1	5	6	154	-162	-2	2	6	174	-171	2 0	10	117	-124	-3	2	17	97	97				
C 16	128	134	-1	0	12	192	-188	1 5	8	45	-57	1	2	6	174	-171	2 0	10	117	-124	-3	2	17	97	97					
C 18	144	-150	-1	0	12	395	-393	-1	5	8	126	-142	-2	2	6	110	-113	-2	2	1	94	-97	3	4	49	45				
C 20	12	293	14	6	10	45	-65	1 5	10	144	135	-2	2	7	117	-124	2 0	10	117	-124	-3	2	17	158	158					
C 22	3	325	380	-1	0	14	45	-65	1 5	10	144	135	-2	2	7	97	-107	-2	2	11	7	-3	2	15	120	129				
C 24	290	-463	-1	0	16	146	140	-1	5	10	248	254	-2	2	8	411	459	-2	2	3	29	-37	3	6	10	73				
C 26	1	463	488	-1	1	1	311	317	1 5	12	65	-70	-2	2	9	416	-213	-2	2	4	18	27	3	7	34	-362				
C 28	6	219	220	1	1	1	107	-92	1 5	13	96	160	-2	2	9	38	-41	1	2	5	74	-67	3	7	36	-35				
C 30	1	8	72	20	-1	1	1	107	-92	1 5	13	96	160	-2	2	10	124	-124	-2	2	6	160	-174	-3	2	8	169	-181		
C 32	9	237	-222	-1	1	2	105	-180	1 6	0	257	240	-2	2	10	124	140	-2	2	7	6	76	-82	3	8	275	280			
C 34	110	160	-154	-1	1	3	335	316	1 6	1	255	-259	2 2	11	92	-78	2 0	11	92	-78	2 0	11	92	-78	3	9	168	-161		
C 36	11	117	120	-1	1	4	47	-76	-1	6	1	291	-278	-2	2	11	92	-78	-2	2	11	92	-78	-3	2	9	214	-217		
C 38	12	146	147	1 1	4	510	474	1 6	2	124	-126	1 6	2	124	-126	1 6	2	124	-126	1 6	2	124	-126	3	10	67	55			
C 40	11	164	171	-1	1	4	662	714	-1	6	2	146	-211	-2	2	12	454	-469	-2	2	8	124	-124	-3	11	51	33			
C 42	15	170	171	-1	1	5	236	219	-1	6	3	199	-183	-2	2	13	98	-98	-2	2	7	11	-32	-3	9	214	-217			
C 44	15	65	-56	-1	1	5	402	400	-1	6	3	341	-338	-2	2	13	29	-25	-2	2	7	9	22	22	3	12	83	97		
C 46	16	103	-112	-1	1	6	288	-279	1 6	4	56	-70	2 2	14	56	-69	-2	2	10	171	182	-3	12	235	-248					
C 48	2	9	82	-1	1	2	765	-765	-1	6	5	253	-269	-2	2	15	77	-77	-2	2	10	63	-62	-3	12	160	170			
C 50	1	167	-197	-1	1	7	31	-24	1 6	5	131	109	-2	2	16	167	195	-2	2	13	18	-5	-3	14	47	44				
C 52	2	184	-64	-1	1	7	155	143	-1	6	6	219	214	-2	2	17	155	-148	2 0	2	9	-26	-1	13	67	-66				
C 54	3	144	-166	-1	1	8	165	-93	-1	6	7	101	119	-2	2	1	163	-148	2 0	9	97	-103	-2	17	113	-95				
C 56	4	221	-251	-1	1	8	488	-490	-1	6	7	101	119	-2	2	1	85	82	-2	2	1	142	-135	3	0	176	176			
C 58	5	72	8	-1	1	9	485	-485	-1	6	8	174	-180	-2	2	1	174	-180	2 0	9	140	-138	3	0	176	176				
C 60	6	305	-363	-1	1	9	176	-165	1 6	8	108	-110	-2	2	2	40	-42	-2	2	2	45	51	-3	4	1	210	-150			
C 62	7	79	88	-1	1	10	153	-152	1 6	9	31	-25	2 3	3	178	161	2 0	3	90	-81	3	4	2	185	184					
C 64	8	127	-124	-1	1	10	332	215	-1	6	9	154	-136	-2	2	4	154	-136	-2	2	4	154	-136	3	4	227	264			
C 66	9	85	-93	-1	1	11	67	65	1 6	10	50	-50	2 3	4	171	201	2 0	4	61	55	3	4	3	149	-80					
C 68	10	122	118	-1	1	11	112	-107	-1	6	10	85	-103	-2	2	4	131	162	-2	2	4	56	-56	-3	4	3	166	-182		
C 70	11	126	-116	-1	1	12	95	-77	-1	6	11	103	-112	-2	2	4	166	174	-2	2	4	56	-56	-3	4	3	166	-182		
C 72	12	375	-350	-1	1	13	164	178	-1	6	11	133	-143	-2	2	5	221	-200	-2	2	5	162	171	-3	4	4	18	14		
C 74	13	33	-32	-1	1	13	146	145	-1	6	12	42	42	-2	2	6	280	-295	-2	2	6	40	47	3	4	5	74	54		
C 76	14	15	33	12	-1	14	12	12	-1	6	13	40	40	-2	2	6	171	-162	-2	2	6	47	47	-3	4	5	74	54		
C 78	16	124	114	-1	1	14	160	-143	-1	6	14	74	-68	1	2	7	117	-113	-2	2	7	63	65	-3	4	6	18	21		
C 80	17	123	-235	-1	1	15	15	-3	1 7	0	113	106	-2	2	7	131	-120	-2	2	8	33	-46	3	4	7	149	125			
C 82	18	155	160	-1	1	15	106	108	-1	6	15	106	108	-2	2	8	106	108	-2	2	8	33	-46	3	4	7	149	125		
C 84	19	296	317	-1	1	17	85	-94	1 7	2	174	166	-2	2	8	438	-499	-2	2	10	58	-60	3	4	8	94	117			
C 86	20	316	354	-1	1	18	185	-181	-1	7	2	268	263	-2	2	9	103	-119	-2	2	11	38	-42	3	4	8	72	94		
C 88	21	153	166	-1	1	18	106	-106	-1	7	3	192	-178	-2	2	9	86	101	-2	2	11	38	-42	3	4	8	72	94		
C 90	22	210	-236	-1	1	2	404	-420	-1	7	3	70	-50	2 2	10	70	-50	2 2	10	70	-50	2 2	10	70	-50	-3	4	9	268	-293
C 92	23	99	-106	-1	1	2	357	-394	1 7	4	72	-81	-2	2	10	201	225	-2	2	9	1	45	52	3	4	10	33	-43		
C 94	24	155	166	-1	1	2	404	-420	-1	7	4	72	-81	-2	2	10	201	225	-2	2	9	1	45	52	3	4	10	33	-43	
C 96	25	94	-106	-1	1	2	357	-394	1 7	4	72	-81	-2	2	10	201	225	-2	2	9	1	45	52	3	4	10	33	-43		
C 98	26	130	176	193	-1	2	4	174	-183	1 7	8	76	-67	-2	2	12	81	-82	2 0	3	42	-25	-3	4	11	128	-120			
C 100	27	122	-129	-1	2	4	820	-887	1 7	8	76	-67	-2	2	12	81	-82	2 0	3	42	-25	-3	4	11	128	-120				
C 102	28	108	127	-1	2	5	110	86	-1	7	9	76	-73	-2	2	13	88	85	-2	2	5	63	-64	-3	4	13	164	154		
C 104	29	81	-69	-1	2	5	422	434	-1	7	9	47	53	-2	2	13	29	40	-2	2	6	108	-122	-3	4	14	22	14		
C 106	30	83	83	-1	2	6	162	159	1 8	0	137	-132	-2	2	14	53	-252	-2	2	6	108	-122	-3	4	14	22	14			
C 108	31	436	-493	-1	2	6	162	159	1 8	1	122	-123	-2	2	14	76	-111	-2	2	8	51	55	-3	4	16	183	174			
C 110	32	187	204	-1	2	7	74	74	1 8	2	72	77	2	0	0	329	384	3 0	0	1080	1026	-3	4	17	103	-54				
C 112	33	155	-166	-1	2	8	214	245	-1	8	3	146	-144	-2	2	1	257	-271	-3	0	447	-612	3	5	0	241	-245			
C 114	34	192	-193	-1	2	9	235	-242	1 8	4	31	-20	-2	2	1	257	-271	-3	0	447	-612	3	5	0	241	-245				
C 116	35	416	-255	-1	2	10	223	192	-1	8	4	54	57	-2	2	2	255	-254	3 0	4	849	-884	-2	5	2	316	294			
C 118	36	83	98	-1	2	10	33	43	-1	8	5	54	72	-2	2	2	263	250	-3	0	120	-107	-3	4	2	316	294			
C 120	37	108	127	-1	2	11	10	86	-1	7	9	76																		



metry  $C(2')N(1')C(3')C(4')C(5')N(2')$ , as well as the grouping  $N(1)C(2)C(1)C(1')C(2')N(1')$  form zigzag planar chains.

The equation of the least-squares plane through atoms  $N(1)C(2)C(1)C(1')C(2')N(1')$  calculated according to Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman (1959) with unit weight for all atoms is

$$6.3164x + 4.4195y - 0.8993z = 0$$

where  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  are crystallographic coordinates, expressed as fractions of unit-cell edges. The deviations in Å of the individual atoms from the plane are

$$\begin{array}{lll} N(1) & -0.008, & C(2) \quad 0.008, \quad C(1) \quad 0.015 \text{ \AA} \\ N(1') & 0.008, & C(2') -0.008, \quad C(1') -0.015 \text{ \AA} \end{array}$$

Table 4. Final electron densities ( $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ ) and curvatures ( $e.\text{\AA}^{-5}$ ) at the atomic positions

	$\rho$	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	$A_{hk}$	$A_{hl}$	$A_{kl}$
C(1)	9.06	76.0	80.9	87.1	1.3	39.1	-0.6
	(9.15)	(76.4)	(80.3)	(86.5)	(-1.5)	(39.4)	(-0.5)
C(2)	7.58	44.0	76.6	68.5	0.0	23.6	-0.5
	(7.89)	(43.9)	(77.2)	(68.2)	(-3.7)	(23.8)	(1.2)
C(3)	9.18	72.9	82.5	85.7	0.0	37.3	-2.7
	(9.29)	(70.7)	(83.6)	(84.5)	(-1.1)	(37.7)	(0.8)
C(4)	9.13	74.3	81.4	88.9	-2.9	40.5	-2.5
	(9.07)	(73.1)	(81.2)	(88.3)	(-3.6)	(40.7)	(0.5)
C(5)	7.99	67.7	67.1	74.1	1.9	28.0	-3.3
	(8.21)	(66.0)	(68.5)	(73.7)	(-0.2)	(28.3)	(1.5)
N(1)	11.77	89.3	101.1	103.6	0.5	44.4	-3.6
	(11.97)	(87.9)	(102.0)	(103.1)	(1.1)	(44.7)	(-4.1)
N(2)	11.20	92.8	88.2	95.1	5.5	45.6	-4.3
	(11.15)	(90.2)	(89.5)	(93.8)	(2.7)	(45.9)	(-2.7)
Cl(1)	37.22	314.2	374.7	398.1	-3.6	163.8	0.3
	(37.56)	(309.6)	(377.7)	(396.0)	(-0.3)	(165.6)	(0.5)
Cl(2)	29.93	219.9	292.7	305.2	17.6	124.2	0.6
	(30.50)	(221.7)	(293.2)	(304.5)	(5.1)	(124.1)	(-2.9)

Values in parentheses are from  $F_c$  differential synthesis

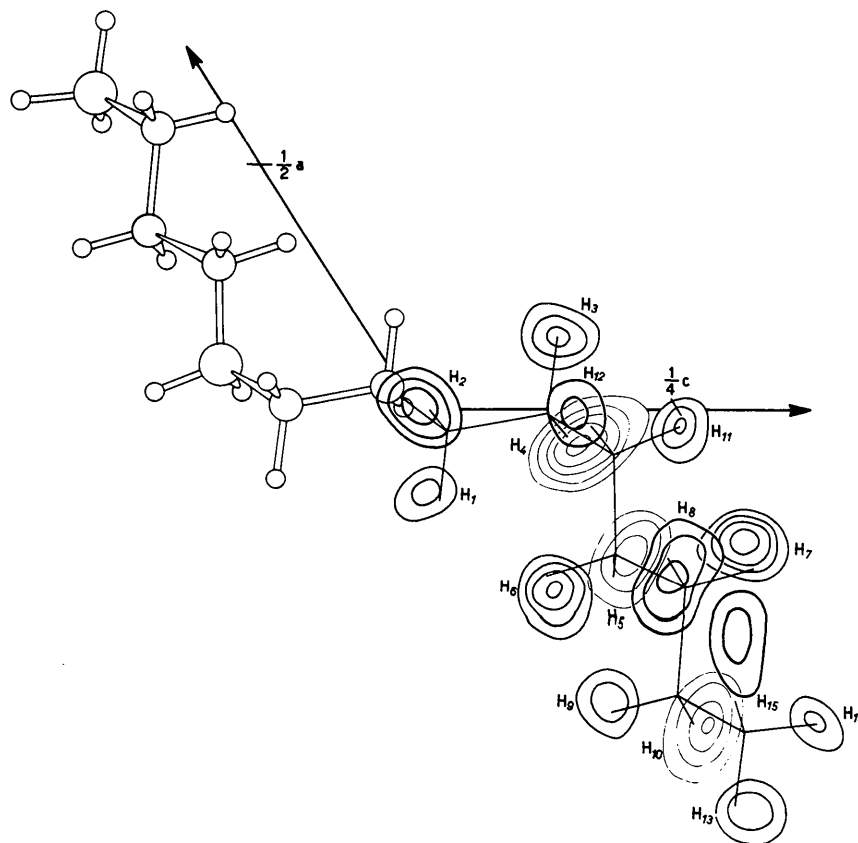


Fig. 2. Composite drawing of the final three-dimensional difference map viewed along  $b$ . The amplitudes ( $F_o - F_c$ ) of the reflexions out to  $\sin \theta = 0.6$  were included and taken as the difference between observed structure factors and those calculated from the heavier atoms alone. The hydrogen atoms are located at assumed positions. Contours are at intervals of  $0.1 e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ , beginning with the  $0.2 e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ .

The least-squares plane of the atoms C(2)N(1)C(3)C(4)C(5)N(2) is

$$3.4226x + 5.4992y - 10.913z = -1.2102$$

and the deviations from it are:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{C(2)} & 0.010, & \text{N(1)} 0.035, & \text{C(3)} -0.032 \text{ \AA} \\ \text{C(4)} & -0.056, & \text{C(5)} 0.019, & \text{N(2)} 0.024 \text{ \AA} \end{array}$$

The dihedral angle between these two planes is  $62.8^\circ$ . This value is close to the value of  $66.0^\circ$  of the angle between the planes of the atoms C(1)C(2)N(1) and C(2)N(1)C(3), which corresponds to the angle of rotation around the bond C(2)–N(1). The angle of rotation about the C(2')–N(1') is  $-66.0^\circ$ , owing to the operation of the centre of symmetry.

The bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 3 and given in Table 5 together with their standard deviations. The C(4)–C(5) bond length is significantly shorter than the other crystallographically distinct C–C single bonds, but it seems difficult to attach any physical meaning to this difference. On the other hand the average value of the C–C bond lengths of  $1.52_2 \text{ \AA}$  is close to the value of  $1.533 \text{ \AA}$  proposed by Bartell (1959) for normal hydrocarbons and agrees well with the accurate average value of  $1.524 \text{ \AA}$  of the C–C single bonds, found by Wright & Marsh (1962) in the aliphatic carbon chain of lysine. The three C–N bond lengths are equal within experimental error. The average value of  $1.49_6 \text{ \AA}$  is longer than the normal C–N single bond length and agrees well with the value deduced by Hahn (1957) for

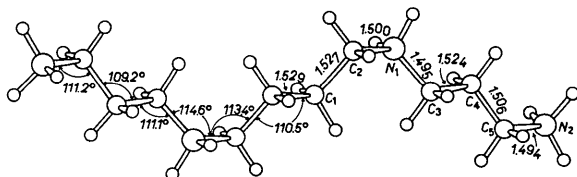


Fig. 3. Bond lengths and angles in a protonated spermine molecule.

Table 5. Bond lengths and angles and their standard deviations

Bond	<i>l</i>	$\sigma_l$	Angle	$\alpha$	$\sigma_\alpha$
C(1')–C(1)	1.52 <sub>9</sub> Å	0.012 Å	C(1')–C(1)–C(2)	110.5°	0.5°
C(1)–C(2)	1.52 <sub>7</sub>	0.010	C(1)–C(2)–N(1)	113.4	0.6
C(2)–N(1)	1.50 <sub>0</sub>	0.010	C(2)–N(1)–C(3)	114.6	0.5
N(1)–C(3)	1.49 <sub>5</sub>	0.008	N(1)–C(3)–C(4)	111.1	0.5
C(3)–C(4)	1.52 <sub>4</sub>	0.009	C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	109.2	0.5
C(4)–C(5)	1.50 <sub>6</sub>	0.009	C(4)–C(5)–N(2)	111.2	0.5
C(5)–N(2)	1.49 <sub>4</sub>	0.009			

Table 6. N...Cl distances and C–N...Cl angles

The atomic coordinates are derived from the values of Table 1 by the given relations

Distance	<i>d</i>	Angle	$\theta$
N(1)( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> ) ... Cl(1)( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> )	3.14 <sub>5</sub> Å	C(2)–N(1) ... Cl(1)	105.6°
N(1) ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (1)( $\bar{x}$ , $\frac{1}{2} + y$ , $\frac{1}{2} - z$ )	3.17 <sub>8</sub>	C(3)–N(1) ... Cl(1)	102.7
N(2')(1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> ) ... Cl(2)( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> )	3.14 <sub>6</sub>	C(2)–N(1) ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (1)	112.3
N(2') ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (2)(1 – <i>x</i> , $\frac{1}{2} + y$ , $\frac{1}{2} - z$ )	3.13 <sub>0</sub>	C(3)–N(1) ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (1)	99.9
N(2') ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (1)	3.30 <sub>2</sub>	C(5')–N(2') ... Cl(2)	104.0
N(2') ... Cl <sub>II</sub> (1)( <i>x</i> , $\frac{1}{2} - y$ , $-\frac{1}{2} + z$ )	3.28 <sub>7</sub>	C(5')–N(2') ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (2)	109.0
		C(5')–N(2') ... Cl <sub>I</sub> (1)	143.9
		C(5')–N(2') ... Cl <sub>II</sub> (1)	86.0

the C–NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> single bond from a review of the data reported in  $\alpha$ -amino-acids, peptides and salts of aliphatic amines. This result suggests that there is no significant difference in the bond lengths between carbon and tetrahedral nitrogen atoms of either protonated amino or imino groups.

The bond angles at C(1), C(4) and C(5) with an average value of  $110.3^\circ$  are close to the tetrahedral value, while the C(1)–C(2)–N(1) and C(2)–N(1)–C(3) bond angles, equal to  $113.4^\circ$  and  $114.6^\circ$  respectively, are appreciably larger. The widening of these angles is not surprising in view of the steric effect due to the *gauche* conformation of the C(2)–N(1) bond.

A drawing of the structure viewed along (010) is shown in Fig. 4. The short approaches, found between the charged quaternary nitrogen atoms and the chloride ions, indicate that the crystal packing is dominated by hydrogen bonds formed between nitrogen as donor and chlorine as acceptor atoms. The shortest N...Cl distances are listed in Table 6 together with the C–N...Cl angles. All the other distances between non-bonded atoms are greater than the normal van der Waals values.

N(1) has two short intermolecular distances, one to Cl(1) of  $3.14_5 \text{ \AA}$  and the other one to Cl<sub>I</sub>(1) of  $3.17_8 \text{ \AA}$ . The angles between the C(2)–N(1) and N(1)–C(3) bonds and the N(1)...Cl(1) and N(1)...Cl<sub>I</sub>(1) lines are close to the tetrahedral angle. This situation indicates hydrogen bond formation between the charged imino group and two chloride ions.

N(2) has four Cl<sup>–</sup> neighbors, namely Cl(2) at  $3.14_6 \text{ \AA}$ , Cl<sub>I</sub>(2) at  $3.13_0 \text{ \AA}$ , Cl<sub>I</sub>(1) at  $3.30_2 \text{ \AA}$  and Cl<sub>II</sub>(1) at  $3.28_7 \text{ \AA}$ .

Donohue (1952) pointed out that an arrangement of four chloride ions at short distances from an NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> is rather common in chloride salts of organic bases. From a review of the structures reported up to that time, he

argued that three  $N \cdots Cl$  distances may be considered hydrogen bonds and that the fourth  $N \cdots Cl$  contact, found approximately directed along the  $C-N$  bond, may be due to packing requirements. However, in spermine tetrahydrochloride the  $\overset{+}{N}H_3 \cdots Cl^-$  interactions can be considered equal in pairs. The  $N(2') \cdots Cl(2)$  and  $N(2') \cdots Cl_I(2)$  lengths are appreciably shorter than the  $N(2') \cdots Cl_I(1)$  and  $N(2') \cdots Cl_{II}(1)$  lengths. The  $C(5')-N(2') \cdots Cl(2)$  and  $C(5')-N(2') \cdots Cl_I(2)$  angles are  $104.0^\circ$  and  $109.0^\circ$  respectively while the  $C(5')-N(2') \cdots Cl_I(1)$  and  $C(5')-N(2') \cdots Cl_{II}(1)$ , equal to  $143.9^\circ$  and  $86.0^\circ$  respectively, are significantly different from the tetrahedral value. This arrangement of the  $Cl^-$  ions around the protonated amino group in addition to the positions of the peaks due to the hydrogen atoms in the Fourier difference map indicates the formation of only two normal hydrogen bonds.

The other two weaker  $\overset{+}{N}H_3 \cdots Cl^-$  interactions are likely to be due to bifurcated hydrogen bond formation (Fuller, 1959). A similar situation was found in *L*-lysine monohydrochloride dihydrate (Wright & Marsh, 1962) and in diglycine hydrochloride (Hahn & Buerger, 1957), with the exception that the four acceptor atoms around the  $\overset{+}{N}H_3$  group are in these cases oxygen and chlorine atoms.

The large size of the chloride ions may be an important factor, which contributes to the formation of this arrangement. In this connection it is interesting to note that the two chloride ions, which have the shortest  $Cl \cdots Cl$  distances in spermine tetrahydrochloride and in diglycine hydrochloride, equal to  $3.824 \text{ \AA}$  and to

$4.09 \text{ \AA}$  respectively, are those involved in the bifurcated hydrogen bonds.

In view of the different conformation of the charged molecular chains in spermine tetrahydrochloride and in spermine phosphate hexahydrate (Iitaka & Huse, 1965) it appears particularly interesting to compare the crystal structures of the two salts. In spermine phosphate hexahydrate  $O \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds hold together water molecules and monohydrogen phosphate ions in parallel sheets alternate with sheets of charged spermine molecules, which assume a zigzag planar conformation. All ten protons of the nitrogen atoms participate in a network of  $N-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds formed between the two kinds of sheets. From these structural features it appears that the strongest  $O \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds are probably dominant in determining the crystal packing.

Consequently, the charged molecular chains are arranged to satisfy the most favorable conditions for  $N-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bond formation.

In spermine tetrahydrochloride the strongest interactions occur between charged imino and amino groups and chloride ions. Therefore it seems likely that these interactions, together with the large size of the chloride ions, determine the crystal packing. In any case it may be inferred that at variance with the  $C-C$  bonds of linear paraffins the *gauche* states of  $C-N$  bonds are energetically much closer to the *trans* states, thus allowing the spermine molecule to take up either a *trans* planar (Iitaka & Huse, 1965) or a skewed conformation according to the crystal forces. A similar conclusion may be drawn for spermidine although only the crystal structure of the hydrochloride has been investigated

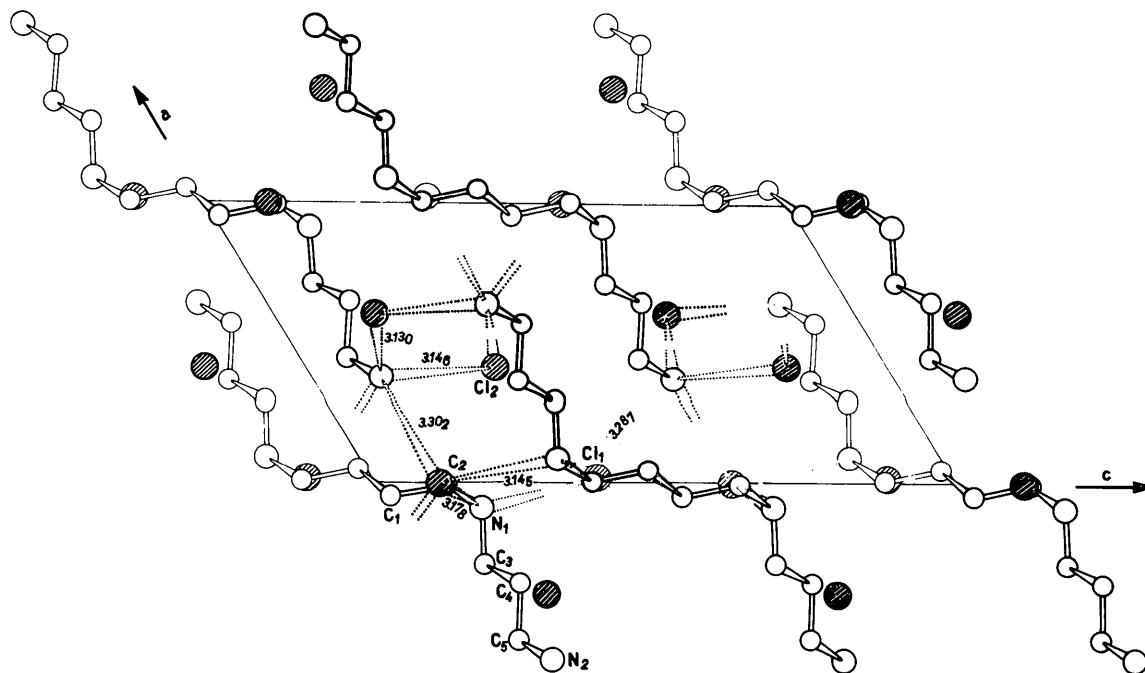


Fig. 4. Projection of the structure on the (010) plane. The shortest contacts between nitrogen and chlorine atoms are shown.

and its molecular conformation is transplanar (Damiani, Giglio, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1965). Both spermine and spermidine interact with deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in solution, as inferred by the increased helix coil transition temperature of the macromolecule and by the electrochemical behaviour (Liquori and co-workers, to be published).

Such a strong affinity may be readily explained if a skewed conformation is assumed which allows a stereospecific interaction leading to a cross linking of the DNA strands in the narrow groove of the double helix.

Model studies indicate that a conversion from the *B* structure to the *A* structure is likely to be thus induced. These considerations which will be developed in more detail elsewhere appear to support a stereochemical model for the ribonucleic acid synthesis on a DNA template, proposed by one of us (Liquori, to be published), which appears to be accelerated in the presence of spermine and spermidine (Weiss & Fox, 1964).

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## The Crystal Structure of Tutton's Salts. III. Copper Ammonium Sulfate Hexahydrate

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The crystal structure of copper ammonium sulfate hexahydrate,  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray analysis, using  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ). The crystals are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/a$ , 2 molecules per cell. The cell dimensions are:

$$a = 9.27, \quad b = 12.44, \quad c = 6.30 \text{ \AA}, \quad \beta = 106.1^\circ.$$

The water molecules are arranged about the copper ion in an octahedron which shows orthorhombic distortion, the three metal-oxygen bond distances being 2.22, 2.10, and 1.96  $\text{\AA}$ .

### Introduction

In a continuing study (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*b*) of the structures of an isomorphous series of hydrated double sulfates (Tutton's salts), one of the primary points of interest was the behavior of the copper(II) ion. In general, this ion exhibits a 4+2 arrangement of ligands when there are six present, and it was expected that the copper salt would show a coordination configuration of the water molecules about the central ion which would differ from the general pattern of the rest of the series. In support of this expectation, it was noted that the angle  $\beta$  for the copper salt is about one degree less than the average for the series.

This salt was, therefore, one of the first to be examined when the general structure of the Tutton's salts had been established.

### Experimental

The procedure followed was essentially that for the isomorphous zinc salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*a*) except that the crystal needle was ground to approximate a cylinder (along *c*) ( $\mu = 59.16 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\mu R = 0.31$ ). The cell dimensions (calibrated with  $a_0 = 5.6387 \text{ \AA}$  for NaCl) were found to be:  $a = 9.267 \pm 0.02$ ,  $b = 12.445 \pm 0.015$ ,  $c = 6.298 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 106^\circ 9' \pm 6'$ . Systematic absences,  $h0l$  when *h* is odd,  $0k0$  when *k* is odd - space group  $P2_1/a$ ,  $Z = 2$ .