

## Stereochemistry of Nucleic Acid Constituents.

III. Crystal and Molecular Structure of Adenosine 3'-Phosphate Dihydrate (Adenylic Acid *b*)

BY M. SUNDARALINGAM\*

Department of Biological Structure, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Children's Hospital Medical Center, and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

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The crystal structure of adenosine 3'-phosphate dihydrate,  $H_{14}C_{10}N_5O_7P \cdot 2H_2O$ , has been solved with three-dimensional integrated Weissenberg intensities. The crystals have space group  $P2_1$  and the following lattice constants:  $a = 9.939 \pm 0.005$ ,  $b = 6.343 \pm 0.002$ ,  $c = 11.896 \pm 0.005$  Å and  $\beta = 92^\circ 13' \pm 3'$ . Approximate  $x$  and  $z$  coordinates were obtained from the results of Brown and co-workers. The  $y$  coordinates were determined from molecular models and successive structure factor and Fourier calculations. Refinement was by the method of full-matrix least squares. P, O, N and C atoms were refined anisotropically and the H atoms were refined isotropically. The final  $R$  index is 4.3%. Average standard deviations in atomic positions are: P, 0.0009 Å; O, 0.003 Å; N, 0.004 Å; C, 0.005 Å and H, 0.06 Å.

One of the water molecules displays a planar, nearly trigonal hydrogen bonding pattern, while the other is involved in a highly distorted tetrahedral hydrogen bonding scheme. H(O2') is simultaneously involved in two hydrogen bonds, one of which is an intramolecular hydrogen bond to the ester oxygen O(3'). The structure also exhibits a C(8)-H...O<sub>w</sub> hydrogen bond. The nucleotide exists as a zwitterion with N(1) of the purine protonated by a phosphate proton. The angle between the base and the ribose planes is  $55^\circ$  with the glycosidic torsion angle  $\varphi_{CN} = -3.9^\circ$ . C(3') of the ribose is displaced by 0.562 Å from the plane of the remaining ring atoms and on the same side as C(5'). The orientation of the C(5')-O(5') bond is unusual in that C(5')-O(5') is *trans* to C(3')-C(4') and *gauche* to O(1')-C(4').

## Introduction

Brown, Fasman, Magrath, Todd, Cochran & Woolfson (1953) showed that the structure of adenylic acid *b* (Fig. 1) was that of adenosine 3'-phosphate. From elementary chemical analysis Brown & Todd (1952) found that the nucleotide crystallized with 1.5 molecules of water; thus this value was assumed in the initial X-ray work. Since the nucleic acid components exhibit a variety of conformations, it was necessary to carry out the present three-dimensional structural analysis

\* Present address: Department of Chemistry, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, U.S.A.

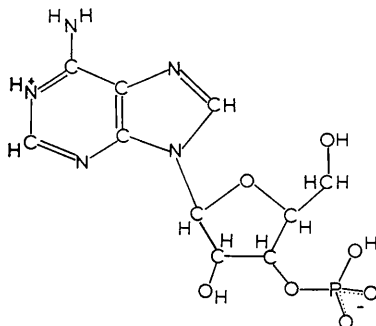


Fig. 1. Chemical formula of adenosine 3'-phosphate.

of 3'-AMP\* to elucidate its stereochemistry completely. A further point of interest is that to date no detailed study of a 3' purine nucleotide with the  $\beta$  glycosidic (C-N) linkage has been reported. Moreover, information of the phosphate-3'-sugar conformation would be helpful in postulating probable conformations for polynucleotides. The only other 3'-phosphates that have been so far investigated are the pyrimidine nucleotide 3'-CMP (Alver & Furberg, 1959; Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965*a*) and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (Hodgkin, 1964). The latter differs from 3'-CMP and 3'-AMP in that it possesses an  $\alpha$  glycosidic linkage.

## Experimental

Two suitable crystals for this investigation were crystallized from aqueous solution. The crystals have monoclinic symmetry and the space group is  $P2_1$ . Unit-cell dimensions were kindly measured by Mr Larry Sieker on a Picker X-ray diffractometer; they are:  $a = 9.939 \pm 0.005$ ,  $b = 6.343 \pm 0.002$ ,  $c = 11.896 \pm 0.005$  Å and  $\beta = 92^\circ 13' \pm 3'$  (Cu  $K\alpha = 1.5418$  Å). The calculated density, assuming two molecules of chemical composition  $H_{14}C_{10}N_5O_7P \cdot 2H_2O$  per unit cell, is  $1.698 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,

\* Abbreviations used are: adenosine 3'-phosphate, 3'-AMP; adenosine 5'-phosphate, 5'-AMP; cytidine 3'-phosphate, 3'-CMP;  $\beta$ -adenosine-2'- $\beta$ -uridine 5'-phosphate, AUP.

which may be compared with the observed density of  $1.66 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  for 3'-CMP. Since only two crystals were isolated, the density of 3'-AMP was not measured, but it will be seen later that the structural solution unequivocally demonstrates the presence of two molecules of water of hydration.

Undimensionally integrated (at right angles to the direction of translation by camera) equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs from the two crystals, one mounted about **b** (levels  $h0l$  to  $h5l$ ) and the other about **c** (levels  $hk0$  to  $hk10$ ) were collected by the multiple-film technique, using  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation. Intensities were measured with a recording microdensitometer by tracing the spots on the films at right angles to the direction of integration (Jensen, 1954). Within the linear response range of the film, area (planimetered) under the trace is proportional to the intensity. After subtraction of the intensities to Lorentz and polarization corrections, the *b*-axis and *c*-axis reflections were merged together. Altogether 1411 observations were made; this constituted about 85% of the total possible in the reflecting sphere.

#### Determination of the *y* coordinate

Approximate *x* and *z* atomic coordinates were measured from the published figure of the (010) projection (Brown *et al.*, 1953). It should be pointed out here that the *a* and *c* axes have been erroneously interchanged in their figure. Trial *y* coordinates of the structure were determined from a molecular model based on the structures of 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963) and 3'-CMP. Initial structure factor and Fourier calculations, using all of the observed structure amplitudes, suggested that the *y* coordinates of some of the atoms were grossly misjudged. It was apparent that large adjustments in the torsion angle  $\varphi_{\text{CN}}$  (Donohue & Trueblood, 1960; Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965*a*) and the conformation about the C(4')-C(5') linkage had to be made. Therefore, it was thought expedient to perform the next structure factor calculation with only the atoms in the phosphate group and the '1.5 water molecules'. The half water was taken to be that oxygen atom (ignoring the hydrogen atoms) which had a lower electron density in the (010) projection (Brown *et al.*, 1953). The corresponding Fourier synthesis, computed from the calculated phases and the observed amplitudes, showed a large number of electron density maxima. Care was exercised in assigning atomic positions because the space group symmetry produced several spurious atoms which were mirror-related to the true structure. However, keeping in mind the possible structure variants in this nucleotide, it was possible to assign positions to the rest of the non-hydrogen atoms.

#### Refinement of the structure

Three cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement with individual atom isotropic temperature factors gave a discrepancy index  $R$  ( $R = [\sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|] \times 100$ ,

where  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  are the observed and calculated structure amplitudes) of 11%. The least-squares weighting was essentially that of Hughes (1941), where  $|w| = 14/|F_o|$ ,  $F_o > 14$ ;  $|w| = 1.0$ ,  $|F_o| \leq 14$ . The value of  $4F_{\text{min}}$  was arbitrarily fixed at 14. The refinement indicated that the temperature factor of the half molecule of water was substantially lower than the average temperature factor of the structure. At this stage a difference Fourier map demonstrated a positive electron density with a shape of a double camel hump at the site of this water molecule, and the position assigned to the water molecule occupied the depression in this hump. This phenomenon was interpreted as primarily due to insufficient scattering matter at the half water site. Therefore, in the ensuing least-squares refinement cycle the full complement of scattering for this water oxygen atom was given and the resulting temperature factor was now comparable to that of other atoms in the structure. Further refinement was carried out with anisotropic temperature factors, and a difference electron density map was then calculated. The map showed the positions of several of the hydrogen atoms in the structure and had no abnormality in the electron density in the region of the water molecules. Subsequent least-squares refinements and difference Fourier maps revealed all of the hydrogen atoms in the structure and their positions were in accord with the stereochemistry of the molecule. The hydrogen atom positional coordinates and individual isotropic temperature factors were also refined, with the use of first the scattering factors of McWeeny (1951) and then those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). The scattering factors of C, N, and O were from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955), and that of P from Freeman & Watson (1961). In the final least-squares cycle the shift in each atomic parameter was less than one-tenth of the error of that parameter. The final  $R$  value is 4.3%, excluding 12 intense low order reflections which were suspected to be affected by secondary extinction and consequently were given zero weight in the refinement. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1.

#### Results and discussion of the structure

The atomic positional and thermal parameters together with their estimated standard deviations obtained from the least-squares refinement are presented in Tables 2-5. The average estimated standard deviations in positional coordinates are as follows: P 0.0009, O 0.003, N 0.004, C 0.005 and H 0.06 Å, and are generally a few per cent better than those of 3'-CMP (Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965*a*). The only major difference in the two studies is that in 3'-CMP the refinement was performed with separate level scale factors, while in 3'-AMP a single experimental scale was employed.

There are two molecules of water of crystallization per nucleotide and not 1.5 as previously reported

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors ( $\times 10$ ) and phase angles in millicycles  
The extinguished reflections are asterisked, and were given zero weight in the refinement.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for observed and calculated structure factors and phase angles, organized in a grid-like format with various sub-headers and indices.

Table 1 (cont.)

5+4.L	6 79 73 764	1 24 26 401	3 227 218 130	5 87 88 253	0 122 120 957	4 234 240 935	4 84 97 901	6 31 21 171
0 90 92 569	7 97 98 306	4 81 77 254	4 271 262 820	6 56 59 563	3 5.L	5 59 57 746	5 65 70 957	8 85 85 135
6+4.L	9 124 127 896	5 35 21 731	6 213 214 411	7 100 103 766	0 131 124 010	8 123 120 366	9 5.L	9 35 35 117
10 52 51 928	4 134 127 896	6 147 145 643	7 74 74 153	8 84 84 210	0 131 124 010	8 88 82 006	10 57 57 109	11 32 37 352
11 110 109 218	10 52 51 928	7 92 85 802	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	0 131 124 010	10 53 40 496	1 57 57 109	
0 74 72 379	11 110 109 218	8 87 85 135	10 60 62 585	10 29 20 189	0 131 124 010	11 22 41 414	3 93 116 531	
7+4.L	12 83 85 280	9+4.L	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	0 163 169 457	0 163 169 457	5 48 65 087	1 101 101 487
0 177 172 260	1 63 52 884	1 115 111 861	2 109 106 200	2 19 18 524	0 163 169 457	1 72 68 677	10 5.L	2 251 261 573
8+4.L	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	0 132 137 529	1 72 68 677	1 31 47 249	4 166 138 980
0 99 88 386	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	0 132 137 529	3 174 165 135	-1 5.L	6 129 115 606
10+4.L	6 45 70 355	7 34 13 404	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	0 132 137 529	4 133 125 152		7 23 23 069
0 33 37 842	7 137 128 388	10+4.L	10 60 62 585	11 128 127 290	0 84 85 700	5 80 84 579		8 101 103 91
11+4.L	8 59 51 971	1 75 70 782	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	0 84 85 700	6 130 126 729		9 21 29 191
0 48 59 745	2 194 202 071	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	0 84 85 700	7 77 76 108		10 19 19 649
1+4.L	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	0 84 85 700	8 106 111 320		
1 166 169 018	4 196 196 213	5 111 115 684	6 227 232 830	7 153 157 571	0 44 47 027	9 31 26 645		0 5.L
2 152 147 755	6 157 157 808	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	0 44 47 027	10 41 48 581		1 256 252 067
3 76 74 360	8 109 109 218	9 21 21 731	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	0 44 47 027	11 22 41 414		2 182 163 016
4 209 219 083	10 50 52 102	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	2 109 106 200	0 44 47 027	12 40 48 120		3 60 54 577
5 118 121 911	1 63 52 884	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	0 44 47 027	1 72 68 677		4 51 49 702
6 95 96 629	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	0 44 47 027	3 174 165 135		5 26 26 216
7 122 122 676	6 45 70 355	7 34 13 404	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	0 44 47 027	4 133 125 152		6 129 115 606
8 109 109 218	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	0 44 47 027	5 80 84 579		7 23 23 069
9 170 163 159	1 63 52 884	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	0 44 47 027	6 130 126 729		8 101 103 91
10 125 126 915	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	0 44 47 027	7 77 76 108		9 21 29 191
11 59 60 757	6 45 70 355	7 34 13 404	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	0 44 47 027	8 106 111 320		10 19 19 649
13 50 49 246	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	0 44 47 027	9 31 26 645		
2+4.L	1 273 274 342	2 38 32 245	3 249 251 783	4 129 123 640	1 399 393 355	2 56 56 333	3 153 154 107	4 60 47 796
1 194 203 749	3 129 123 640	4 184 180 330	5 189 185 380	6 115 111 757	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102
2 84 59 128	5 184 180 330	6 109 109 218	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120
3 83 40 205	6 109 109 218	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524
4 130 133 211	8 109 109 218	9 21 21 731	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	2 109 106 200	3 104 104 200
5 317 332 746	10 94 74 370	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	2 109 106 200	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040
6 147 147 748	12 50 49 246	1 63 52 884	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487
7 239 231 184	1 63 52 884	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210
8 109 200 400	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102
9 123 116 746	6 45 70 355	7 34 13 404	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524
10 119 116 869	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	2 109 106 200	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040
11 57 55 650	1 63 52 884	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210
12 116 119 228	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102
3+4.L	6 45 70 355	7 34 13 404	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524
1 212 216 668	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524	2 109 106 200	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040
2 48 48 968	1 63 52 884	2 115 112 310	3 104 104 200	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210
3 253 266 166	3 42 31 940	4 32 33 129	5 88 88 040	6 61 59 247	7 101 101 487	8 84 84 210	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102
5 174 175 932	6 45 70 355	7 34 13 404	8 76 84 969	9 60 61 979	10 50 52 102	11 128 127 290	12 40 48 120	1 19 18 524

Table 2. Positional coordinates with estimated standard deviations of non-hydrogen atoms

	x/a	y/b	z/c
P	0-13420 (9)	0-56500 (0)	0-22303 (8)
O(6)	0-01466 (28)	0-62045 (60)	0-15005 (26)
O(8)	0-13290 (29)	0-63032 (64)	0-34212 (25)
O(7)	0-16576 (34)	0-32103 (63)	0-22155 (26)
O(3')	0-25693 (27)	0-67564 (62)	0-16087 (23)
O(9)	0-14566 (35)	0-09162 (69)	0-03956 (27)
O(10)	0-33728 (32)	0-45479 (69)	0-47980 (25)
O(5')	0-48655 (31)	1-16817 (66)	0-36267 (28)
O(1')	0-59424 (26)	0-83655 (59)	0-23965 (24)
O(2')	0-47315 (33)	0-62726 (84)	0-02223 (24)
N(1)	0-90013 (34)	-0-01632 (69)	0-21459 (27)
N(3)	0-76062 (35)	0-23997 (70)	0-12471 (27)
N(7)	0-80749 (38)	0-39270 (71)	0-41395 (28)
N(9)	0-69906 (31)	0-51035 (61)	0-25762 (25)
N(6)	0-97434 (37)	-0-01460 (76)	0-40225 (30)
C(2)	0-83257 (36)	0-06762 (96)	0-12481 (32)
C(4)	0-76106 (37)	0-32963 (74)	0-22795 (29)
C(5)	0-82693 (39)	0-25808 (84)	0-32493 (33)
C(6)	0-90301 (37)	0-07268 (93)	0-31890 (32)
C(8)	0-73125 (40)	0-54191 (92)	0-36921 (31)
C(1')	0-62254 (39)	0-65131 (81)	0-17968 (30)
C(2')	0-49004 (36)	0-55669 (93)	0-13549 (32)
C(3')	0-39065 (38)	0-66313 (84)	0-21152 (31)
C(4')	0-45171 (36)	0-87911 (80)	0-23299 (30)
C(5')	0-41056 (43)	0-98112 (82)	0-34077 (35)

(Brown & Todd, 1952). The nucleotide exists in the characteristic zwitterion form with N(1) of the base protonated by one of the phosphate protons. A similar finding was made by Kraut & Jensen (1963) in 5'-AMP and by Shefter, Barlow, Sparks & Trueblood (1964) in AUP. In the pyrimidine nucleotide, 3'-CMP, N(3) of the cytosine ring was found to be protonated (Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965a).

The angle formed by the sugar and base planes is 55°. This is lower than other values previously re-

ported for this angle. In current models of deoxyribo-nucleic acid this angle is about 90°.

#### Base

The torsion angle  $\phi_{CN}$ , as defined by Sundaralingam & Jensen (1965a) is  $-3.9^\circ$ , and the low value is characteristic for the purine nucleosides and nucleotides with the 3' pucker of the sugar. Larger values for this angle are generally assumed by these compounds when the sugar displays 2' pucker.

The plane of the amino group is twisted through  $17.4^\circ$  from the purine plane. The atoms comprising the purine ring are planar, but the substituents N(6) and C(1') are significantly displaced, 0.033 Å and 0.084 Å respectively, on the same side of the purine ring. The ribose carbon atom, C(1'), is out of the adenine plane by nearly 0.1 Å, and the glycosidic C(1')-N bond makes an angle of about  $3.5^\circ$  with the base plane. Higher values for this angle have been observed in some other purine derivatives, viz. 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963) and deoxyadenosine (Watson, Sutor & Tollin, 1965). It may be noted that the phosphorus atom in 3'-AMP is 4.3 Å from the base plane, while in 5'-AMP it is only about 1 Å, and in 3'-CMP it is approximately in the plane of the base.

Bond lengths in the adenine cation (Fig. 2) are generally in very good agreement with those found in the adenosine residue of AUP (Shefter, Barlow, Sparks & Trueblood, 1964; and personal communication). The exceptions are N(9)-C(8) and C(1')-N(9), which are 1.395 Å and 1.446 Å respectively in AUP (*cf.* Fig. 2). These differences are attributable to the differences in the rotation angles about the bonds C(1')-N(9) and O(1')-C(1') in the system -C(8)-N(9)-C(1')-O(1')-C(4')-. Apparently, rotation about single bonds invol-

Table 3. *Anisotropic thermal parameters ( $B_{ij}$ ) and estimated standard deviations of non-hydrogen atoms*The expression used for the temperature factor is  $\exp[-(h^2B_{11} + k^2B_{22} + l^2B_{33} + 2hkB_{12} + 2hlB_{13} + 2klB_{23})]$ 

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
P	0.00396 (9)	0.00760 (39)	0.00401 (7)	0.00073 (15)	-0.00049 (6)	-0.00057 (13)
O(6)	0.00558 (29)	0.01210 (129)	0.00578 (23)	0.00127 (43)	-0.00138 (20)	0.00003 (38)
O(8)	0.00635 (30)	0.01675 (125)	0.00456 (21)	0.00157 (47)	-0.00023 (20)	-0.00283 (40)
O(7)	0.00947 (37)	0.00802 (135)	0.00581 (25)	0.00435 (52)	-0.00126 (23)	-0.00040 (41)
O(3')	0.00481 (28)	0.01351 (110)	0.00462 (21)	0.00113 (45)	-0.00102 (19)	0.00126 (38)
O(9)	0.01160 (42)	0.01322 (135)	0.00570 (24)	0.00324 (63)	-0.00145 (25)	-0.00137 (47)
O(10)	0.00849 (36)	0.01414 (118)	0.00485 (22)	0.00197 (53)	-0.00025 (22)	-0.00033 (44)
O(5')	0.00700 (33)	0.01093 (116)	0.00691 (27)	-0.00057 (50)	0.00051 (23)	-0.00324 (46)
O(1')	0.00436 (27)	0.00867 (108)	0.00564 (22)	-0.00016 (41)	-0.00014 (19)	-0.00136 (38)
O(2')	0.00905 (39)	0.04064 (200)	0.00340 (23)	0.00671 (70)	-0.00076 (22)	-0.00013 (50)
N(1)	0.00572 (33)	0.00859 (131)	0.00397 (24)	0.00076 (49)	-0.00002 (22)	-0.00091 (40)
N(3)	0.00614 (35)	0.01133 (136)	0.00342 (22)	0.00140 (51)	-0.00068 (22)	-0.00108 (42)
N(7)	0.00847 (42)	0.01123 (148)	0.00360 (23)	0.00186 (58)	-0.00122 (24)	-0.00110 (41)
N(9)	0.00481 (31)	0.00780 (140)	0.00318 (22)	0.00145 (43)	-0.00062 (20)	0.00009 (35)
N(6)	0.00705 (39)	0.01322 (150)	0.00483 (26)	0.00294 (56)	-0.00231 (25)	0.00038 (45)
C(2)	0.00560 (37)	0.01249 (155)	0.00439 (28)	0.00046 (72)	-0.00041 (24)	0.00021 (59)
C(4)	0.00548 (37)	0.00299 (137)	0.00358 (25)	0.00012 (51)	-0.00013 (23)	0.00007 (42)
C(5)	0.00460 (36)	0.00900 (140)	0.00404 (27)	0.00153 (55)	-0.00060 (26)	-0.00080 (49)
C(6)	0.00545 (36)	0.01211 (149)	0.00432 (26)	0.00017 (70)	-0.00049 (24)	0.00095 (58)
C(8)	0.00713 (41)	0.01507 (167)	0.00344 (26)	0.00180 (69)	-0.00085 (26)	-0.00134 (55)
C(1')	0.00603 (39)	0.00871 (144)	0.00309 (25)	0.00120 (57)	0.00044 (24)	0.00075 (45)
C(2')	0.00536 (35)	0.01048 (149)	0.00453 (27)	0.00097 (68)	-0.00081 (24)	-0.00094 (58)
C(3')	0.00510 (37)	0.01094 (144)	0.00364 (26)	0.00021 (58)	-0.00075 (24)	0.00014 (49)
C(4')	0.00444 (36)	0.01070 (157)	0.00367 (26)	-0.00020 (56)	0.00025 (24)	0.00041 (47)
C(5')	0.00719 (46)	0.00791 (159)	0.00479 (30)	-0.00020 (62)	0.00036 (29)	-0.00113 (52)

Table 4. *Positional coordinates with estimated standard deviations of hydrogen atoms*

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
H(N1)	0.956 (6)	-0.156 (14)	0.196 (5)
H(2)	0.839 (9)	-0.015 (10)	0.044 (4)
H(N6)	0.966 (6)	0.022 (12)	0.467 (5)
H(N6')	1.038 (5)	-0.109 (12)	0.378 (4)
H(8)	0.701 (7)	0.672 (15)	0.415 (6)
H(1')	0.683 (4)	0.679 (9)	0.115 (4)
H(2')	0.468 (5)	0.390 (11)	0.139 (4)
H(3')	0.389 (5)	0.596 (10)	0.281 (4)
H(4')	0.439 (4)	0.973 (8)	0.172 (3)
H(5')	0.419 (7)	0.898 (15)	0.407 (6)
H'(5')	0.312 (5)	1.019 (11)	0.334 (5)
H(O5')	0.428 (6)	1.250 (11)	0.401 (5)
H(O7)	0.143 (6)	0.256 (15)	0.139 (5)
H(O2')	0.386 (7)	0.637 (15)	0.012 (5)
H(O10)	0.263 (7)	0.481 (14)	0.446 (6)
H(O10')	0.364 (6)	0.573 (15)	0.542 (5)
H(O9)	0.089 (4)	0.115 (9)	-0.006 (3)
H(O9')	0.186 (6)	-0.040 (15)	0.033 (5)

Table 5. *Hydrogen atom temperature factors, using (a) McWeeny and (b) Stewart, Davidson & Simpson scattering factors, compared with those of the non-hydrogen atoms (c) to which they are attached*

	(a)	(b)	(b)-(a)	(c)	(b)-(c)
H(N1)	3.2 (1.5)	5.8 (1.7)	2.6	2.4	3.4
H(2)	0.5 (0.9)	2.4 (1.0)	1.9	2.4	0.0
H(N6)	2.1 (1.1)	3.9 (1.3)	1.8	2.8	1.1
H(N6')	1.4 (1.0)	3.5 (1.2)	2.1	2.8	0.7
H(8)	4.5 (1.7)	6.1 (1.9)	1.6	2.7	3.4
H(1')	0.2 (0.8)	1.9 (0.9)	1.7	2.3	-0.4
H(2')	1.1 (1.0)	3.2 (1.1)	2.1	2.5	0.7
H(3')	0.8 (0.9)	2.5 (1.0)	1.7	2.2	0.3
H(4')	-0.3 (0.9)	1.5 (0.9)	1.8	2.1	-0.6
H(5')	3.6 (1.6)	5.9 (1.9)	2.3	3.1	2.8
H'(5')	1.8 (1.1)	3.7 (1.2)	1.9	3.1	0.6
H(O5')	1.2 (1.1)	3.4 (1.3)	2.2	3.2	0.2

Table 5 (cont.)

	(a)	(b)	(b)-(a)	(c)	(b)-(c)
H(O7)	3.2 (1.4)	5.8 (1.7)	2.6	2.9	2.9
H(O2')	2.9 (1.4)	5.7 (1.8)	2.8	3.5	2.2
H(O10)	3.0 (1.3)	5.5 (1.6)	2.5	3.5	2.0
H(O10')	3.4 (1.4)	5.6 (1.6)	2.2	3.5	2.1
H(O9)	-0.1 (0.8)	1.8 (0.9)	1.9	3.8	-2.0
H(O9')	3.7 (1.5)	5.9 (1.7)	2.2	3.8	2.1

ving hetero-atoms carrying lone pair electrons has an influence on the bond distances and bond angles (Sundaralingam, 1965; Altona & Sundaralingam, 1966). The bond lengths of 5'-AMP (Kraut & Jensen, 1963) are on an average about 0.02 Å greater than that found in 3'-AMP. This discrepancy appears to be indicative of possible errors in the cell dimensions of 5'-AMP, which were measured photographically.

### Ribose

The ribose ring is puckered with C(3') displaced by 0.562 Å from the best four-atom plane of the furanose ring, and on the same side as C(5'). The root-mean-square displacement of the atoms forming the plane is 0.015 Å. The puckering of the ribose when described as a twist of the C(2')-C(3') bond relative to the plane C(1')O(1')C(4') is C(3')-endo-C(2')-endo, where C(3') and C(2') are displaced by 0.620 and 0.075 Å respectively on the same side as C(5'). Therefore, this precise analysis establishes the fact that the latter conformation is indeed a possible mode of puckering of the furanose ring and lends support to the puckering observed in calcium thymidylate (Trueblood, Horn & Luzzati, 1961; Sundaralingam, 1965). The differences in the ribose conformation are best seen when one considers

the conformation angles (as defined in Fig. 3) about the ring bonds. For 3'-AMP these angles are:

$$\varphi_{O(1') \rightarrow C(1')} = -3.0^\circ, \quad \varphi_{C(1') \rightarrow C(2')} = -19.7^\circ, \quad \varphi_{C(2') \rightarrow C(3')} = 33.9^\circ, \\ \varphi_{C(3') \rightarrow C(4')} = -36.6^\circ \text{ and } \varphi_{C(4') \rightarrow O(1')} = 24.8^\circ.$$

The conformation angles of the type H-C-C-H, abbreviated as H-H, in the carbohydrate residue are as follows: H(1')-H(2') = 79°, H(2')-H(3') = 50°, H(3')-H(4') = -167°, H(4')-H(5') = 178° and H(4')-H'(5') = 59°. In the absence of substitution effects these conformation angles would be correlated with their spin coupling constants obtained from proton magnetic resonance spectra (Karplus, 1959). Jardetzky (1960, 1961, 1962) and Lemieux (1961) have had some success in applying the above correlation to assign specific conformation of the furanosides in solution. The H-H conformation angles obtained in the solid state may prove useful in understanding substitution effects on the Karplus (1959) equation.

The conformation angle O(2')-C(2')-C(3')-O(3') is 43° while those in 5'-AMP and 3'-CMP are 53° and -48° respectively. It is of interest to compare the conformation angle O(3')-C(3')→C(4')-C(5') in 3'-AMP (83°), 5'-AMP (76°) and 3'-CMP (151°). The above angles imply that only furanose rings that exhibit C(3')-endo\* puckering as in 3'-AMP and 5'-AMP, or C(2')-exo puckering as in sucrose (Brown & Levy, 1963; Sundaralingam, 1965), can lend themselves to the formation of the 3',5'-cyclic phosphates.

An uncommon conformational feature of the ribose moiety is that the orientation of the C(5')-O(5') bond with respect to the ring bonds C(4')-O(1') and C(4')-C(3') is *gauche* and *trans* respectively with conformational angles O(1')-C(4')→C(5')-O(5') and C(3')-C(4')→C(5')-O(5') of 56.7° and -171.7° respectively. The only other known compound that displays the above conformation is deoxyadenosine (Watson, Sutor & Tollin, 1965; Sundaralingam, 1965).

The rotation of the C(5')-O(5') bond about the C(4')-C(5') bond appears to have an influence on the exocyclic angle C(3')-C(4')-C(5'), for in the *gauche-gauche* conformation of C(5')-O(5') this angle averages about 117°, while significantly smaller values are acquired for the *gauche-trans* conformation, as found in this work (114.3°) and in deoxyadenosine (113.7°), and in the *trans-gauche* conformation as in 5'-fluoro-2'-deoxy-β-uridine (114.6°) (Harris & MacIntyre, 1964).

Although the bond lengths in the ribose (Fig. 2) resemble those found in similar compounds, there are, however, a few notable differences in the bond angles, which probably is a consequence of the differences in the ribose conformation. For instance, the angle O(1')-C(4')-C(3') of 103.1° and O(1')-C(1')-C(2') of 108.6° are markedly different from each other, the former being the largest reported value and the latter is the smallest. Likewise, the internal angles involving C(2')

\* C(3')-endo means C(3') is displaced on the same side of the best four-atom plane as C(5'), while C(2')-exo means C(2') is displaced on the opposite side.

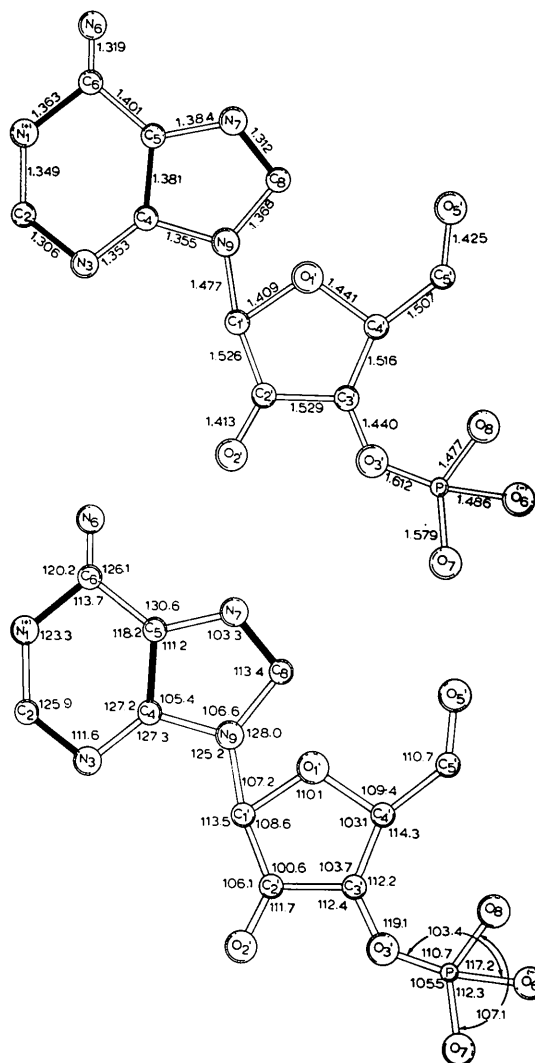


Fig. 2. Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) involving the non-hydrogen atoms. Solid lines indicate the positions of the double bonds in the ground state structure. The average estimated error in the different bonds is: P-O 0.003 Å, C-O 0.005 Å, C-N 0.006 Å and C-C 0.006 Å, and that of the angle is 0.3° (0.1° for the angles involving P). The small errors in the cell constants do not significantly affect the estimated errors in the bond length.

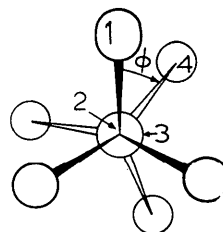


Fig. 3. The conformation angle  $\varphi$ , for example, of the bond 2-3 is here defined as the angle made by the projection of the bond 3-4 relative to the bond 1-2 when viewed in the direction of the bond 2 → 3; positive angles are measured clockwise from the near bond (1-2) to the far bond (3-4).

and C(3') are significantly different. Both the exocyclic angles associated with C(3') are greater than the ideal tetrahedral value, while one of the exocyclic angles involving C(2'), namely C(1')-C(2')-O(2') of  $106.1^\circ$  is not only significantly less than the tetrahedral value but is less than any of the reported values for this angle.

### Phosphate

The estimated standard deviation in the P-O bond is about  $0.003 \text{ \AA}$ , and thus from Fig. 2 we can see that all of the four P-O bonds are different from each other. The agreement between the P-O bond lengths as found here and in similar phosphate groups is unsatisfactory (Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965b).

Of interest is the comparison of the phosphate conformation in 3'-AMP and 3'-CMP. In both compounds the proton on the phosphate oxygen has been located and this permits us to compare the conformations of the chain -C(3')-O(3')-P-O-H, as shown in Fig. 4. The conformation (*gauche*) angle O(3')-P-O(7)-H is about the same in both the cases (*ca.*  $-70^\circ$ ), but the conformation of C(3')-O(3')-P-O(7) is distinctly different, about  $-77^\circ$  (*gauche*) in 3'-AMP and about  $171^\circ$  (*trans*) in 3'-CMP. The former may be designated as the *folded (gauche-gauche)* conformation and the latter the *semi-folded (gauche-trans)* conformation. A literature survey of the known phosphates reveals the fact that they fall into one of the two conformations cited above, irrespective of whether the proton is substituted by a carbon, as in the phosphodiester anion, or not (Sundaralingam, to be published). The conformation angles formed by the P-O(3') bond with respect to the sugar ring bonds C(3')-C(4') and C(3')-C(2') are  $-91^\circ$  and  $158^\circ$  in 3'-CMP, and  $-123^\circ$  and  $121^\circ$  in 3'-AMP. The latter values are similar to those found in vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (Hodgkin, 1964).

### Hydrogen atoms

The use of McWeeny scattering factors for hydrogen results in anomalously low temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms, (*cf.* columns (2) and (5), Table 5; see also Jensen & Sundaralingam, 1964; Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1963). But the more recent  $f_H$  curve of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) produces hydro-

gen temperature factors which are generally greater than those of the heavy atoms to which they are attached (Jensen, 1965), and in agreement with expectations (column (3), Table 5). Even now, three of the hydrogen atoms possess temperature factors which are less than their associated heavy atoms. The reason for this behavior is not obvious and may well be due to inaccuracies in the measured intensities. However, the scattering factors from both the above sources produce practically identical values for the covalent bond lengths involving the hydrogen atoms. In fact, the individual differences in the bonds obtained from the two scattering factors are less than  $0.1\sigma$  of the hydrogen coordinate. Bond lengths and bond angles involving the hydrogen atoms obtained from the  $f_H$  curve of Stewart *et al.* are shown in Table 6. The composite Fourier map obtained after subtracting the scattering due to the non-hydrogen atoms is illustrated in Fig. 5 which clearly shows all of the hydrogen electron densities.

### Hydrogen bonding

An interesting scheme of three-dimensional hydrogen bonds holds the molecules rather firmly in the crystal lattice (Figs. 6 and 7). Hydrogen bond lengths are presented in Table 7, and hydrogen bond angles are shown in Table 7 and Fig. 8. When symmetry related atoms are involved the specific symmetry operation is shown in square brackets. The ribose 5' hydroxyl, the water hydroxyl O(10)-H(O10'), and the atoms related to these by the screw axis at  $\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$  form an infinite hydrogen-bonded fourfold helix (Fig. 6). The water oxygen atom O(9), within the error of determination of the hydrogen atoms, forms a trigonal planar system of hydrogen bonds, two O-H...O and one O-H...N. One of the H-O...H angles is close to the tetrahedral value,  $111^\circ$ , while the other,  $133^\circ$ , is considerably larger. The sum of the hydrogen bond angles around O(9) is  $358^\circ$ . Nearly planar trigonally disposed hydrogen bonds for water molecules were first reported by Jeffrey and his associates in barbituric acid dihydrate (Jeffrey, Ghose & Warwicker, 1961) and cytosine monohydrate (Jeffrey & Kinoshita, 1963). The O-H...O hydrogen bonds involving the other water oxygen, O(10), are geometrically similar to the hydrogen bonds involving O(9), except that O(10) is engaged in a fourth hydrogen bond, (C-H...O) (see below).

### C-H...O hydrogen bond

Sutor (1963) has summarized the evidence for the existence of C-H...O hydrogen bonds in the solid state. In 3'-AMP the presence of the electronegative nitrogen atoms N(7) and N(9) on either side of C(8) enhances the electronegativity of this carbon atom, thereby making it suitable for hydrogen bonding, which is evidenced by the short H(8)...O(10) distance of  $2.24 \pm 0.06 \text{ \AA}$ . A value considerably less than the sum of the van der Waals radii for oxygen and hydrogen ( $2.60 \text{ \AA}$ ). It may be noted, however, that the C(8)...O(10) distance of  $3.262 \text{ \AA}$  is greater than the van der

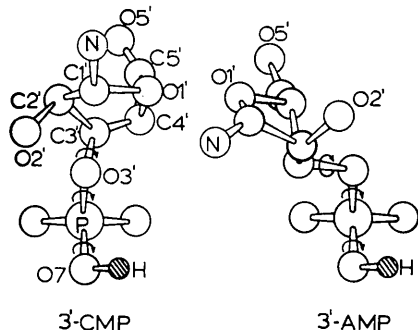


Fig. 4. Comparison of the conformations of the ribophosphate residues in 3'-CMP and 3'-AMP. Note the differences in the rotation angle about the P-O(3') bond.

Waals contact distance (3.10 Å). Therefore, it is important to locate hydrogen atoms to help decide whether one is confronted with a van der Waals contact or a hydrogen bond.

The phosphate oxygen atoms O(6), O(8) and ribose oxygen atoms O(2') and O(5') form a pattern of hydrogen bonds similar to that described for 3'-CMP (Sundaralingam & Jensen, 1965a). However, in 3'-AMP, O(7) of the phosphate is involved in only a donor hydro-

rogen bond, *viz.* P-O-H...O-H (Fig. 6) which is the shortest in the structure, 2.619 Å. The monovalent anionic phosphate monoester group always forms a very short hydrogen bond that involves the hydroxyl group, suggesting that the O-H is highly polarized; other examples are 3'-CMP, P-O-H...O-P 2.532 Å and 5'-AMP, P-O-H...O=P 2.525 Å. The latter hydrogen bonds are even shorter than that found in 3'-AMP probably because of the phosphorus atoms at both

Table 6. Bond lengths and bond angles involving covalently bonded hydrogen atoms\*

O(7)—H(O7)	1.09 Å	N(6)—H(N6')	0.92 Å
O(9)—H(O9)	0.78	C(2)—H(2)	1.10
O(9)—H(O9')	0.94	C(8)—H(8)	1.03
O(10)—H(O10)	0.85	C(1')—H(1')	1.01
O(10)—H(O10')	1.10	C(2')—H(2')	1.09
O(5')—H(O5')	0.89	C(3')—H(3')	0.95
O(2')—H(O2')	0.87	C(4')—H(4')	0.95
N(1)—H(N1)	1.10	C(5')—H(5')	0.98
N(6)—H(N6)	0.81	C(5')—H'(5')	1.02
P—O(7)—H(O7)	111°	N(9)—C(1')—H(1')	106°
H(O9)—O(O9)—H(O9')	114	C(2')—C(1')—H(1')	110
H(O10)—O(10)—H(O10')	112	O(2')—C(2')—H(2')	110
C(5')—O(5')—H(O5')	102	C(1')—C(2')—H(2')	124
C(2')—O(2')—H(O2')	103	C(3')—C(2')—H(2')	105
C(2)—N(1)—H(N1)	115	O(3')—C(3')—H(3')	111
C(6)—N(1)—H(N1)	122	C(2')—C(3')—H(3')	112
C(6)—N(6)—H(N6)	120	C(4')—C(3')—H(3')	106
C(6)—N(6)—H(N6')	113	O(1')—C(4')—H(4')	104
H(N6)—N(6)—H(N6')	126	C(3')—C(4')—H(4')	114
N(1)—C(2)—H(2)	117	C(5')—C(4')—H(4')	111
N(3)—C(2)—H(2)	117	O(5')—C(5')—H(5')	106
N(7)—C(8)—H(8)	122	O(5')—C(5')—H'(5')	107
N(9)—C(8)—H(8)	125	C(4')—C(5')—H(5')	116
O(1')—C(1')—H(1')	113	C(4')—C(5')—H'(5')	110
		H(5')—C(5')—H'(5')	107

\* Average estimated standard deviation in the bonds is 0.06 Å and in the angles is 4°.

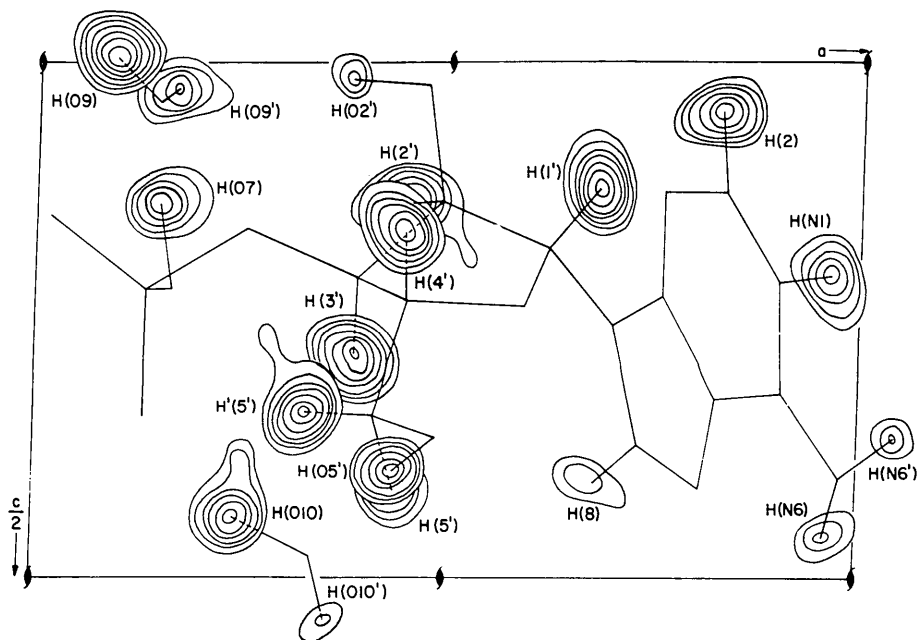


Fig. 5. A composite difference Fourier synthesis showing the hydrogen atoms. Contours plotted at intervals of 0.05 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>, beginning at 0.1 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>.



ends of the hydrogen bond. There is another short hydrogen bond (2.695 Å) in the structure, involving N(1) of the base and the phosphate oxygen O(6). Note the proton transfer from O(6) to N(1). This type of hydrogen bond is so characteristic of the nucleotides that it can be employed as a constraint in proposing packing models for these compounds.

The amino hydrogen H(N6') participates in a nearly linear hydrogen bond with O(8) of the phosphate in an adjacent unit-cell, N-H...O 2.856 Å. It is not clear whether the other amino proton is hydrogen bonded to N(7) of a neighboring molecule, since the N-H...N distance is 3.016 Å and the N-H...N angle is 105°.

H(O2') probably is simultaneously involved in an intramolecular hydrogen bond to the ester oxygen O(3'), H(O2')...O(3')=2.22±0.06 Å and O(2')...O

(3')=2.776 Å, and a hydrogen bond to N(3) at  $1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, -z$ , O(2')...N(3)=2.941 Å.

#### Intramolecular distances

The closest C...O intramolecular distance in the structure is 3.143 Å, involving the base atom C(2) at  $x, 1+y, z$ , and the ribose ring oxygen O(1') (Table 8). The latter atom appears to show a tendency to form close contacts with neighboring base atoms, rather than participate in hydrogen bonding. On the other hand, pyranose ring oxygens are noted for displaying intramolecular hydrogen bonding. Shefter & Trueblood (1965) recently reported a very short contact (2.74 Å) between the ribose ring atom O(1') and an adjacent base atom C(4), in the crystal structure of barium uridine-5'-phosphate. Although such interactions are

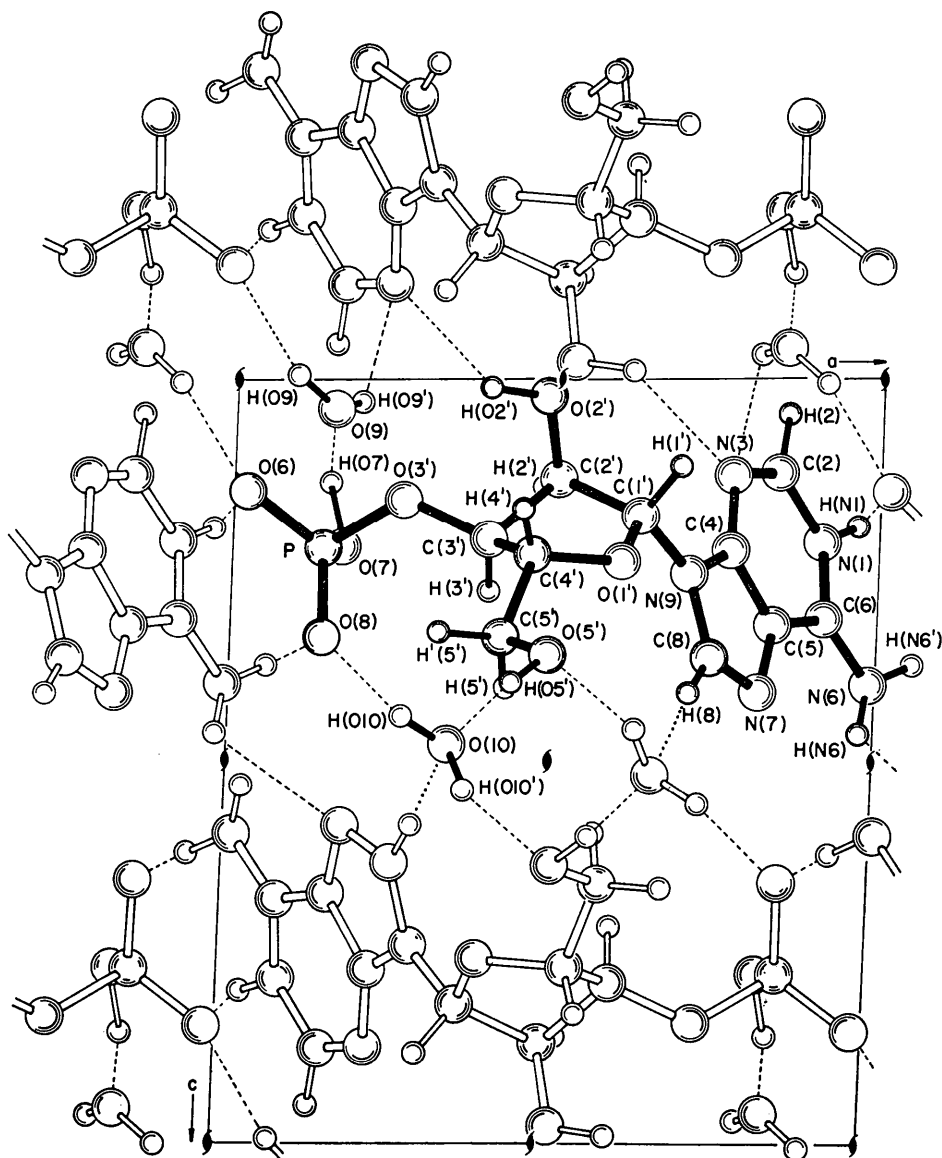


Fig. 6. The (010) projection of the structure, illustrating the hydrogen bonding scheme; the reference molecule is indicated by solid lines.

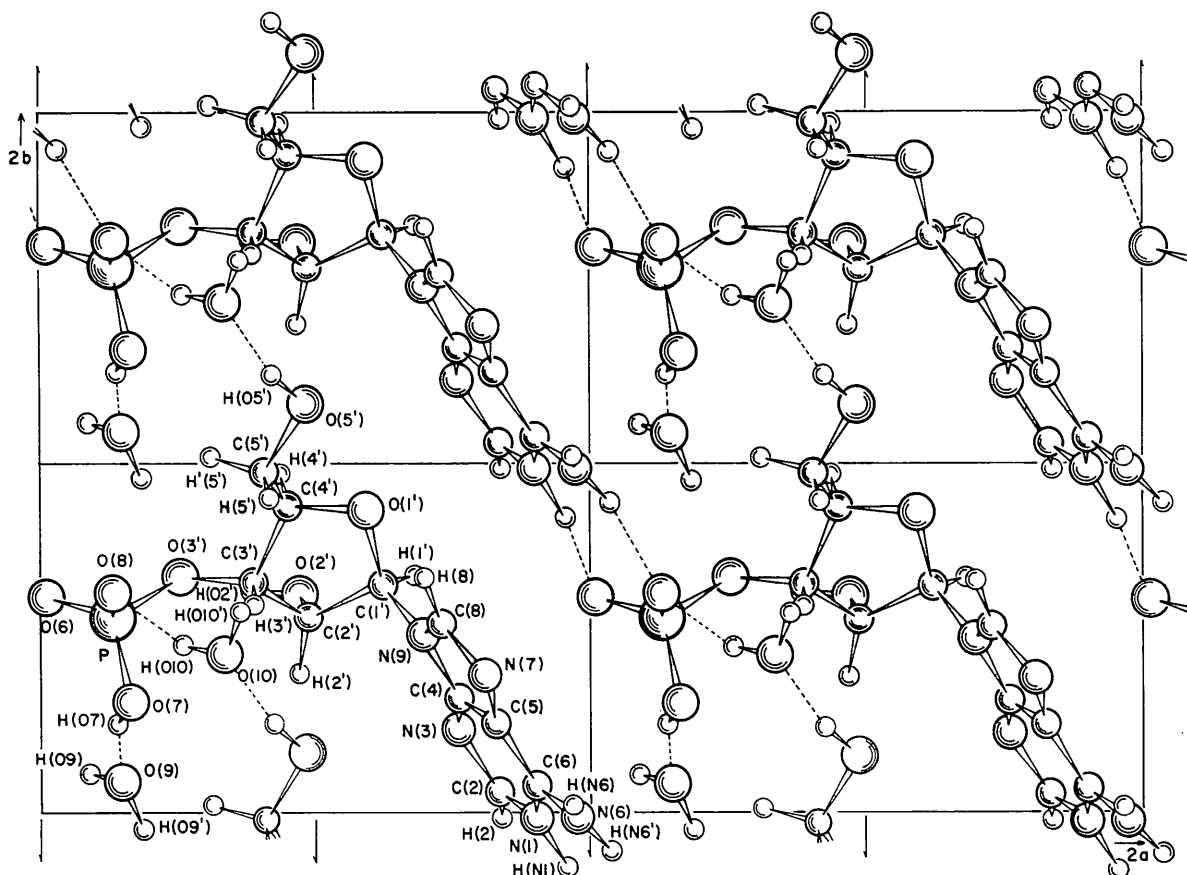


Fig. 7. A view of the structure along one half of the  $c$  axis. Note the ribose ring oxygen pointing towards the adjacent base.

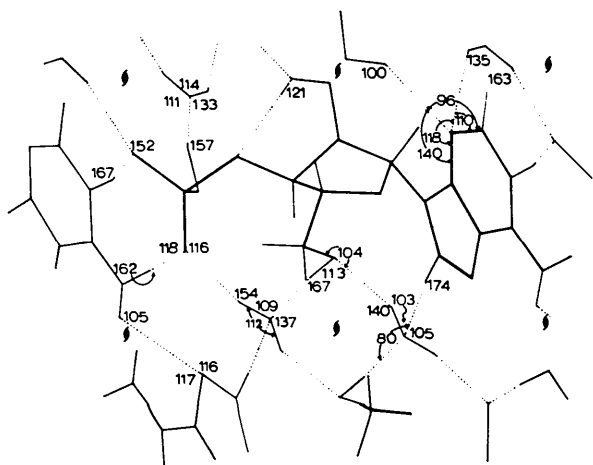


Fig. 8. Some of the bond angles involving the hydrogen bonds.

unlikely to occur in the Watson-Crick double helices of DNA (Crick & Watson, 1954; Langridge, Marvin, Seeds, Wilson, Hooper, Wilkins & Hamilton, 1960) and ribonucleic acid (Spencer, Fuller, Wilkins & Brown, 1962; Langridge & Gomas, 1963; Tomita & Rich, 1964), nonetheless they may play a role in stabilizing certain conformations of the non-double helical regions of transfer ribonucleic acid.

All of the crystallographic computations were carried out on an IBM 7094 computer with the X-ray 63 System of Programs, Technical Report TR-64-6 (NSG-398), Computer Science Center, University of Maryland, and Research Computer Laboratory, University of Washington. Dr David B. Dekker, Director, Research Computer Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, is hereby thanked for his kind cooperation and the award of large grants of computer time which made possible the rapid completion of the structure solution and refinement.

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Table 7. Distances and angles involving hydrogen bonds

The numbers in square brackets indicate the symmetry related atoms, and those without square brackets belong to the reference molecule (Table 2).

[1]	$x,$	$y,$	$z$	[7]	$-x,$	$-1+y,$	$z$
[2]	$1-x,$	$\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$-z$	[8]	$-1+x,$	$y,$	$z$
[3]	$1-x,$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$-z$	[9]	$-1+x,$	$1+y,$	$z$
[4]	$1-x,$	$\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$1-z$	[10]	$-x,$	$\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$-z$
[5]	$x,$	$1+y,$	$z$	[11]	$2-x,$	$\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$1-z$
[6]	$1+x,$	$y,$	$z$	[12]	$1-x,$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$1-z$
O(6)	O(9)[10]	2.717 Å	N(6)	O(8)[7]	2.856 Å		
O(6)	H(O9)[10]	1.97	H(N6')	O(8)[7]	1.97		
O(9)	O(7)[1]	2.610	O(2')	N(3)[2]	2.941		
O(9)	H(O7)[1]	1.56	H(O2')	N(3)[2]	2.25		
O(5')	O(10)[4]	2.856	N(6)	N(7)[11]	3.076		
O(5')	H(O10')[4]	1.93	H(N6)	N(7)[11]	2.76		
O(5')	O(10)[5]	2.758	N(3)	O(9)[2]	3.131		
H(O5')	O(10)[5]	1.88	N(3)	H(O9')[2]	2.40		
O(10)	O(8)	2.791	C(8)	O(10)[4]	3.262		
H(O10)	O(8)	2.01	H(8)	O(10)[4]	2.24		
N(1)	O(6)[7]	2.695	O(2')	O(3')	2.776		
H(N1)	O(6)[7]	1.61	H(O2')	O(3')	2.23		
P-----O(6)-----H(O9)[10]	152°	O(10)---H(O10)---O(8)	154°				
O(6)-----H(O9)[10]---O(9)[10]	163	N(1)---H(N1)---O(6)[7]	168				
O(7)-----H(O7)-----O(9)	157	N(6)---H(N6')---O(8)[7]	162				
H(O7)-----O(9)-----H(O9)	111	H(N6')---O(8)[7]---P[7]	118				
H(O7)-----O(9)-----H(O9')	133	O(2')---H(O2')---N(3)[2]	100				
O(5')-----H(O5')-----O(10)[5]	167	H(O2')---N(3)[2]---C(4)[2]	140				
H(O5')-----O(10)[5]---H(O10)[5]	109	H(O2')---N(3)[2]---C(2)[2]	96				
H(O5')-----O(10)[5]---H(O10')[5]	137	O(2')---H(O2')---O(3')	121				
C(5')-----O(5')-----H(O10')[4]	104	N(3)---H(O9')[2]---O(9)[2]	135				
H(O5')-----O(5')-----H(O10')[4]	113	C(2)---N(3)---H(O9')[2]	110				
O(5')-----H(O10')[4]---O(10)[4]	141	C(4)---N(3)---H(O9')[2]	118				
H(O10')[4]---O(10)[4]---H(8)	103	N(6)---H(N6)---N(7)[11]	106				
H(O10)[4]---O(10)[4]---H(8)	105	H(N6)---N(7)[11]---C(5)[11]	117				
H(8)-----O(10)[4]---H(O5')[12]	80	H(N6)---N(7)[11]---C(8)[6]	116				
C(8)-----H(8)-----O(10)[4]	174						

Table 8. The shortest intermolecular distances\*

O(1')	C(2)[5]	3.143 Å	O(8)	N(6)[4]	3.388 Å
C(5')	O(10)[4]	3.233	O(10)	N(7)[4]	3.395
O(6)	C(4)[8]	3.286	C(5')	H(O10')[4]	2.660
O(7)	C(6)[8]	3.298	H(O2')	C(2)[2]	2.710
C(2)	O(9)[6]	3.313	H(O10')	C(5)[4]	2.762
O(6)	C(2)[9]	3.372	H(1')	O(9)[2]	2.612
O(3')	O(9)[5]	3.185	O(2')	H(4')[3]	2.675
O(2')	O(2')[2]	3.263	O(9)	H(2)[2]	2.693
O(5')	N(9)[5]	3.307	H(O10')	N(7)[4]	2.697
O(9)	N(1)[8]	3.340	H(O5')	H(O10)[5]	2.304
O(8)	N(7)[4]	3.378			

\* See Table 7 for designation of numbers in square brackets.

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## The Crystal Structure of 1-Phenyl-2-(2-pyridyl)ethanedione-1,2

BY T. ASHIDA

*Institute of Protein Research, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan*

S. HIROKAWA

*Chemistry Department, Defense University, Yokosuka, Japan*

AND Y. OKAYA

*IBM Research Center, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., U.S.A.*

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The crystal structure of 1-phenyl-2-(2-pyridyl)ethanedione-1,2 has been determined from three-dimensional intensity data and refined by the least-squares method with anisotropic thermal parameters. The positions of all the hydrogen atoms were found by a three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis and included in the refinements. The crystal is monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ ,  $a=11.45$ ,  $b=6.55$ ,  $c=14.60$  Å and  $\beta=90.4^\circ$ . The molecular configuration is quite close to that of 2,2'-pyridil, 1,2-di-(2-pyridyl)ethanedione-1,2. The molecule consists of two planar parts, one of which contains a pyridine ring, a carbonyl group and its adjacent carbon atom, and the other contains a phenyl group, a carbonyl group and its nearest carbon atom; the angle between the two planes is  $88.1^\circ$ . The carbonyl oxygen of the phenyl part of the molecule is shifted from the plane by 0.1 Å. The characteristic feature of the crystal structure is plane-to-plane parallel stackings formed by pairs of pyridine rings and phenyl planes. The difference between the melting points of the present crystal and 2,2'-pyridil is discussed in terms of the difference in their crystal structures.

### Introduction

The crystal structure of 1,2-di-(2-pyridyl)ethanedione-1,2 (pyridil) (II) has been reported by two of the present authors (Hirokawa & Ashida, 1961). The mode of packing of the molecules in the crystal is unique; in short, it shows a plane-to-plane stacking made by four almost parallel pyridine rings, with interplanar distances corresponding to the normal van der Waals contact. The molecular conformation of 1-phenyl-2-(2-pyridyl)ethanedione-1,2 (hereafter called PPED) (I) is supposed to be similar to that of pyridil; however,

