

## X-ray Crystal Analysis of the Substrates of Aconitase.

### VII. The Structure of Lithium Ammonium Hydrogen Citrate Monohydrate\*

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The structure of the diionized salt, lithium ammonium hydrogen citrate,  $\text{Li}(\text{NH}_4)\text{H}(\text{C}_6\text{O}_7\text{H}_5) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , has been determined by the symbolic addition procedure. The data, collected by counter techniques, were refined by least squares to an  $R$  value of 0.043. The space group is  $P2_1/a$  and the cell dimensions are  $a = 23.195$ ,  $b = 6.446$ ,  $c = 6.508$  Å,  $\beta = 99.02^\circ$ , with four molecules in the unit cell. The ionization in this crystalline form occurs in the central and one of the terminal carboxyl groups. The backbone of the citrate ion is fully extended in a plane roughly perpendicular to that of the hydroxyl group and the central carboxyl group. The lithium ion is tetrahedrally coordinated by oxygen atoms in four different citrate ions, the ammonium ion is surrounded by oxygen atoms, ten at distances less than 3.4 Å and the water molecule participates in three hydrogen bonds.

#### Introduction

The space group, cell dimensions, densities and method of crystallization of the isomorphous pair of salts, lithium ammonium hydrogen citrate monohydrate and lithium rubidium hydrogen citrate monohydrate, have been described by Love & Patterson (1960). The determination of the structure of the ammonium salt,  $\text{Li}(\text{NH}_4)\text{H}(\text{C}_6\text{O}_7\text{H}_5) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , was undertaken to establish which of the three carboxyl groups are ionized and to find if the stereochemistry is similar to that of previously determined monoionized and triionized citrates (Glusker, van der Helm, Love, Dornberg, Minkin, Johnson & Patterson, 1965; Johnson, 1965*a*). Both cations in this salt contain only atoms with low atomic numbers, permitting an accurate analysis to be made.

#### Experimental

Crystals of both salts can be grown as needles by layering a stoichiometric aqueous solution under ethanol (Love & Patterson, 1960). The space group is  $P2_1/a$  and the cell dimensions of the ammonium salt,

measured on a General Electric XRD-5 goniometer, are given in Table 1. The density shows that this salt crystallizes as a monohydrate.

Intensity data were collected on the diffractometer with the moving-crystal moving-counter technique ( $\theta/2\theta$  scan) and Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. The crystal used, which was approximately a cube of side 0.22 mm, was cut from a needle with a solvent saw. For this crystal  $\mu R \sim 0.18$  and therefore no corrections for absorption were thought to be necessary. 2102 reflections were accessible to measurement ( $2\theta \leq 165^\circ$ ) and Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to the data so obtained.

During the data reduction process the data were analyzed in the following way to determine whether the difference between the peak and background counts was significant.

If  $P$  is the peak count and  $mb$  the background count (where  $b$  is measured for  $1/m$ th of the time that  $P$  was measured)

$$I = P - mb$$

$$\sigma^2(I) = \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial P}\right)^2 \sigma^2(P) + \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial b}\right)^2 \sigma^2(b) = P + m^2b$$

(since  $\sigma^2(P) = P$ , etc.). If  $I$  is significant at a certain level (arbitrarily chosen as 1%)

$$\frac{I^2}{\sigma^2(I)} = \frac{(P - mb)^2}{(P + m^2b)} \geq (2.33)^2.$$

If this condition is true the reflection is considered observed. On this basis 170 (8.1%) of the reflections were considered to be unobserved and these were given values of  $I = (2.33/3)\sqrt{(P + m^2b)}$ , i.e. one-third of the value which is just significant. (It was subsequently shown from the structure refinement results that values of  $|F_o|$  chosen for unobserved reflections in this way gave  $\Sigma|F_o|/\Sigma|F_c| \approx 1$ .) Least-squares weights were calculated on a similar basis taking into account errors introduced by counting statistics, instrumental in-

Table 1. Cell data for  $\text{Li}(\text{NH}_4)\text{H}(\text{C}_6\text{O}_7\text{H}_5) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$a$	$= 23.195 \pm 0.011$ Å
$b$	$= 6.446 \pm 0.002$
$c$	$= 6.508 \pm 0.002$
$\beta$	$= 99.02^\circ \pm 0.05^\circ$
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1)$	$= 1.54050$ Å
$\rho(\text{obs})$	$= 1.617$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup> *
$\rho(\text{calc})$	$= 1.611$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup>
$\mu$	$= 13.4$ cm <sup>-1</sup>

\* Love & Patterson, 1960.

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stability and filter factors (Johnson, 1965*a*). In the measurements  $m$  is chosen so that the length of time spent measuring the background is the minimum consistent with the condition that the variance of the background is always less than the variance of the peak, *i.e.*  $m^2b < P$  (Mack & Spielberg, 1958).

### Structure determination

The structure was solved by the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1963). The statistical averages and the distribution of the normalized structure factors are given in Table 2.

Table 2. *Statistical data for the symbolic addition procedure*

(a) Statistical averages for the normalized structure factors ( $E$ )			
	$\langle  E  \rangle$	$\langle  E^2 - 1  \rangle$	
Lithium ammonium citrate	0.822	0.936	
Theoretical: centrosymmetric crystal	0.798	0.968	
noncentrosymmetric crystal	0.886	0.736	
(b) Distribution of structure factors			
	Experimental	Theoretical	
$E > 3$	0.2 %	0.3 %	
$E > 2$	4.2 %	5.0 %	
$E > 1$	32.9 %	32.0 %	

288 terms with  $E$  greater than 1.5 were used in the sign determination procedure. Signs of all of these were obtained with the intermediate use of one letter which was quickly found to be minus. A superposition of sections in the resulting Fourier map using  $E$  values as coefficients is shown in Fig. 1. It was subsequently shown that all the signs indicated by the symbolic addition procedure were correct and all the highest peaks in the  $E$ -map represented atomic positions. The first structure factor calculation gave  $R=0.28$  and the resulting Fourier map confirmed the atomic arrangement.

It was not possible at this stage or even after several cycles of refinement to distinguish between the ammonium ion and the water molecule. Therefore the  $h0l$  data for the rubidium salt were estimated visually from Weissenberg photographs, and the rubidium ion, which replaces the ammonium ion, was located from the  $|F|^2$  map.

### Refinement of the structure

The structure was refined by block-diagonal least-squares and difference Fourier methods. In the least-squares the quantity  $\sum w(k|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  was minimized. The weights, which are listed in Table 4, were calculated from the counting statistics as explained earlier.

Table 3. *Final positional and temperature parameters*

Positional parameters are given as fractions of cell edges. Anisotropic temperature factors are expressed as  $\exp \{ -(h^2b_{11} + 2hkb_{12} + 2hlb_{13} + k^2b_{22} + 2klb_{23} + l^2b_{33}) \}$ .

Isotropic temperature factors are of the form  $\exp(-B \sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)$  and are given in  $\text{\AA}^2$ .

(As  $a$  is much greater than  $b$  or  $c$  the estimated standard deviations are difficult to present here. They are listed in Table 5 and indicate that, in Table 3, the last digit given for a parameter is only significant for  $x$  and  $b_{11}$  for the heavier atoms. All digits are listed because they were input to the final structure factor and angles and distances programs.)

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$b_{11}$	$b_{12}$	$b_{13}$	$b_{22}$	$b_{23}$	$b_{33}$
O(1)	0.3301	1.0476	0.6036	0.00116	-0.00054	0.00160	0.01757	-0.00686	0.01407
O(2)	0.4192	1.0486	0.5204	0.00088	-0.00062	0.00032	0.02005	-0.00480	0.01312
O(3)	0.3189	0.3124	-0.1139	0.00114	-0.00112	0.00206	0.01478	-0.00908	0.02398
O(4)	0.4075	0.4345	-0.1265	0.00090	-0.00002	0.00150	0.01203	-0.00539	0.02244
O(5)	0.4299	0.9704	0.0092	0.00118	-0.00074	0.00082	0.01941	0.00998	0.02000
O(6)	0.4799	0.7387	0.2146	0.00059	0.00002	0.00063	0.01296	0.00163	0.01940
O(7)	0.3894	0.5862	0.3466	0.00088	-0.00006	0.00063	0.01302	0.00504	0.01267
C(1)	0.3661	1.0095	0.4802	0.00087	0.00026	0.00052	0.00898	-0.00154	0.01044
C(2)	0.3401	0.9183	0.2715	0.00070	0.00078	0.00017	0.01441	-0.00404	0.01134
C(3)	0.3754	0.7427	0.1914	0.00061	0.00006	0.00042	0.00867	-0.00038	0.00861
C(4)	0.3368	0.6556	-0.0026	0.00068	0.00021	0.00004	0.01113	-0.00328	0.01213
C(5)	0.3584	0.4583	-0.0858	0.00084	0.00000	0.00020	0.01060	-0.00212	0.00939
C(6)	0.4334	0.8234	0.1344	0.00073	-0.00036	0.00054	0.00956	-0.00110	0.00918
O( <i>W</i> )	0.2833	0.4287	0.4027	0.00136	0.00164	0.00464	0.03019	0.02378	0.06041
N(1)	0.4996	0.6953	0.6917	0.00130	0.00020	0.00086	0.01277	0.00051	0.01421

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B$	Attached to
Li	0.4429	0.1640	0.8024	1.91	
H(1)	0.3046	0.8671	0.2950	3.9	C(2)
H(2)	0.3343	1.0290	0.1631	2.6	
H(3)	0.2987	0.6265	0.0309	3.2	C(4)
H(4)	0.3339	0.7554	-0.1137	3.3	
H(5)	0.3528	0.5477	0.3701	5.1	O(7)
H(6)	0.3392	0.2105	-0.1533	6.1	O(3)
H(7)	0.5289	0.7775	0.6799	7.7	N(1)
H(8)	0.5151	0.5781	0.7070	6.5	
H(9)	0.4730	0.6819	0.5887	8.1	
H(10)	0.4767	0.7674	0.7881	7.8	
H(11)	0.2907	0.3166	0.4602	8.0	O( <i>W</i> )
H(12)	0.2469	0.4640	0.3966	5.7	

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors and weights used in the least-squares refinement. Each entry lists, in order, h, k, l, 10|F\_o|, 10|F\_c| and the weight. The values of 10|F\_o| do not have an extinction correction applied to them. Unobserved reflections are denoted by an asterisk.

Table with multiple columns representing different Miller indices (h, k, l) and their corresponding observed (F\_o) and calculated (F\_c) structure factors, along with weights. The table is organized into sections for different (h, k, l) planes, such as 0, 0, 0; 1, 0, 0; 2, 0, 0; etc., up to 2, 2, 2. Each entry includes numerical values for F\_o, F\_c, and weight, with unobserved reflections marked with an asterisk.

Table 4 (cont.)

M <sub>1</sub> , 3, 3		M <sub>1</sub> , 6, 3		M <sub>1</sub> , 2, 4		M <sub>1</sub> , 2, 4		M <sub>1</sub> , 1, 5		M <sub>1</sub> , 4, 5		M <sub>1</sub> , 2, 0		M <sub>1</sub> , 1, 7	
-26	25	-16	64	-26	17	17	29	-5	178	-2	8	-10	19	-18	18
-25	26	-17	65	-27	18	18	30	-6	179	-3	9	-11	20	-19	19
-24	27	-18	66	-28	19	19	31	-7	180	-4	10	-12	21	-20	20
-23	28	-19	67	-29	20	20	32	-8	181	-5	11	-13	22	-21	21
-22	29	-20	68	-30	21	21	33	-9	182	-6	12	-14	23	-22	22
-21	30	-21	69	-31	22	22	34	-10	183	-7	13	-15	24	-23	23
-20	31	-22	70	-32	23	23	35	-11	184	-8	14	-16	25	-24	24
-19	32	-23	71	-33	24	24	36	-12	185	-9	15	-17	26	-25	25
-18	33	-24	72	-34	25	25	37	-13	186	-10	16	-18	27	-26	26
-17	34	-25	73	-35	26	26	38	-14	187	-11	17	-19	28	-27	27
-16	35	-26	74	-36	27	27	39	-15	188	-12	18	-20	29	-28	28
-15	36	-27	75	-37	28	28	40	-16	189	-13	19	-21	30	-29	29
-14	37	-28	76	-38	29	29	41	-17	190	-14	20	-22	31	-30	30
-13	38	-29	77	-39	30	30	42	-18	191	-15	21	-23	32	-31	31
-12	39	-30	78	-40	31	31	43	-19	192	-16	22	-24	33	-32	32
-11	40	-31	79	-41	32	32	44	-20	193	-17	23	-25	34	-33	33
-10	41	-32	80	-42	33	33	45	-21	194	-18	24	-26	35	-34	34
-9	42	-33	81	-43	34	34	46	-22	195	-19	25	-27	36	-35	35
-8	43	-34	82	-44	35	35	47	-23	196	-20	26	-28	37	-36	36
-7	44	-35	83	-45	36	36	48	-24	197	-21	27	-29	38	-37	37
-6	45	-36	84	-46	37	37	49	-25	198	-22	28	-30	39	-38	38
-5	46	-37	85	-47	38	38	50	-26	199	-23	29	-31	40	-39	39
-4	47	-38	86	-48	39	39	51	-27	200	-24	30	-32	41	-40	40
-3	48	-39	87	-49	40	40	52	-28	201	-25	31	-33	42	-41	41
-2	49	-40	88	-50	41	41	53	-29	202	-26	32	-34	43	-42	42
-1	50	-41	89	-51	42	42	54	-30	203	-27	33	-35	44	-43	43
0	51	-42	90	-52	43	43	55	-31	204	-28	34	-36	45	-44	44
1	52	-43	91	-53	44	44	56	-32	205	-29	35	-37	46	-45	45
2	53	-44	92	-54	45	45	57	-33	206	-30	36	-38	47	-46	46
3	54	-45	93	-55	46	46	58	-34	207	-31	37	-39	48	-47	47
4	55	-46	94	-56	47	47	59	-35	208	-32	38	-40	49	-48	48
5	56	-47	95	-57	48	48	60	-36	209	-33	39	-41	50	-49	49
6	57	-48	96	-58	49	49	61	-37	210	-34	40	-42	51	-50	50
7	58	-49	97	-59	50	50	62	-38	211	-35	41	-43	52	-51	51
8	59	-50	98	-60	51	51	63	-39	212	-36	42	-44	53	-52	52
9	60	-51	99	-61	52	52	64	-40	213	-37	43	-45	54	-53	53
10	61	-52	100	-62	53	53	65	-41	214	-38	44	-46	55	-54	54
11	62	-53	101	-63	54	54	66	-42	215	-39	45	-47	56	-55	55
12	63	-54	102	-64	55	55	67	-43	216	-40	46	-48	57	-56	56
13	64	-55	103	-65	56	56	68	-44	217	-41	47	-49	58	-57	57
14	65	-56	104	-66	57	57	69	-45	218	-42	48	-50	59	-58	58
15	66	-57	105	-67	58	58	70	-46	219	-43	49	-51	60	-59	59
16	67	-58	106	-68	59	59	71	-47	220	-44	50	-52	61	-60	60
17	68	-59	107	-69	60	60	72	-48	221	-45	51	-53	62	-61	61
18	69	-60	108	-70	61	61	73	-49	222	-46	52	-54	63	-62	62
19	70	-61	109	-71	62	62	74	-50	223	-47	53	-55	64	-63	63
20	71	-62	110	-72	63	63	75	-51	224	-48	54	-56	65	-64	64
21	72	-63	111	-73	64	64	76	-52	225	-49	55	-57	66	-65	65
22	73	-64	112	-74	65	65	77	-53	226	-50	56	-58	67	-66	66
23	74	-65	113	-75	66	66	78	-54	227	-51	57	-59	68	-67	67
24	75	-66	114	-76	67	67	79	-55	228	-52	58	-60	69	-68	68
25	76	-67	115	-77	68	68	80	-56	229	-53	59	-61	70	-69	69
26	77	-68	116	-78	69	69	81	-57	230	-54	60	-62	71	-70	70
27	78	-69	117	-79	70	70	82	-58	231	-55	61	-63	72	-71	71
28	79	-70	118	-80	71	71	83	-59	232	-56	62	-64	73	-72	72
29	80	-71	119	-81	72	72	84	-60	233	-57	63	-65	74	-73	73
30	81	-72	120	-82	73	73	85	-61	234	-58	64	-66	75	-74	74
31	82	-73	121	-83	74	74	86	-62	235	-59	65	-67	76	-75	75
32	83	-74	122	-84	75	75	87	-63	236	-60	66	-68	77	-76	76
33	84	-75	123	-85	76	76	88	-64	237	-61	67	-69	78	-77	77
34	85	-76	124	-86	77	77	89	-65	238	-62	68	-70	79	-78	78
35	86	-77	125	-87	78	78	90	-66	239	-63	69	-71	80	-79	79
36	87	-78	126	-88	79	79	91	-67	240	-64	70	-72	81	-80	80
37	88	-79	127	-89	80	80	92	-68	241	-65	71	-73	82	-81	81
38	89	-80	128	-90	81	81	93	-69	242	-66	72	-74	83	-82	82
39	90	-81	129	-91	82	82	94	-70	243	-67	73	-75	84	-83	83
40	91	-82	130	-92	83	83	95	-71	244	-68	74	-76	85	-84	84
41	92	-83	131	-93	84	84	96	-72	245	-69	75	-77	86	-85	85
42	93	-84	132	-94	85	85	97	-73	246	-70	76	-78	87	-86	86
43	94	-85	133	-95	86	86	98	-74	247	-71	77	-79	88	-87	87
44	95	-86	134	-96	87	87	99	-75	248	-72	78	-80	89	-88	88
45	96	-87	135	-97	88	88	100	-76	249	-73	79	-81	90	-89	89
46	97	-88	136	-98	89	89	101	-77	250	-74	80	-82	91	-90	90
47	98	-89	137	-99	90	90	102	-78	251	-75	81	-83	92	-91	91
48	99	-90	138	-100	91	91	103	-79	252	-76	82	-84	93	-92	92
49	100	-91	139	-101	92	92	104	-80	253	-77	83	-85	94	-93	93
50	101	-92	140	-102	93	93	105	-81	254	-78	84	-86	95	-94	94
51	102	-93	141	-103	94	94	106	-82	255	-79	85	-87	96	-95	95
52	103	-94	142	-104	95	95	107	-83	256	-80	86	-88	97	-96	96
53	104	-95	143	-105	96	96	108	-84	257	-81	87	-89	98	-97	97
54	105	-96	144	-106	97	97	109	-85	258	-82	88	-90	99	-98	98
55	106	-97	145	-107	98	98	110	-86	259	-83	89	-91	100	-99	99
56	107	-98	146	-108	99	99	111	-87	260	-84	90	-92	101	-100	100
57	108	-99	147	-109	100	100	112	-88	261	-85	91	-93	102	-101	101
58	109	-100	148	-110	101	101	113	-89	262	-86	92	-94	103	-102	102
59	110	-101	149	-111	102	102	114	-90	263	-87	93	-95	104	-103	103
60	111	-102	150	-112	103	103	115	-91	264	-88	94	-96	105	-104	104
61	112	-103	151	-113	104	104	116	-92	265	-89	95	-97	106	-105	105
62	113	-104	152	-114	105	105	117	-93	266	-90	96	-98	107	-106	106
63	114	-105	153	-115	106	106	118	-94	267	-91	97	-99	108	-107	107
64	115	-106	154	-116	107	107	119	-95	268	-92	98	-100	109	-108	108
65	116	-107	155	-117	108	108	120	-96	269	-93	99	-101	110	-109	109
66	117	-108	156	-118	109	109	121	-97	270	-94	100	-102	111	-110	110
67	118	-109	157	-119	110	110	122	-98	271	-95	101	-103	112	-111	111
68	119	-110	158	-120	111	111	123	-99	272	-96	102	-104	113	-112	112
69	120	-111	159	-121	112	112	124	-100	273	-97	103	-105	114	-113	113
70	121	-112	160	-122	113	113	125	-101	274	-98	104	-106	115	-114	114
71	122	-113	161	-123	114	114	126	-102	275	-99	105	-107	116	-115	115
72	123	-114	162	-124	115	115	127	-103	276	-100	106	-108	117	-116	116
73	124	-115	163												

The scattering factors for O, N, C and Li<sup>+</sup> were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). For oxygen atoms in the ionized carboxyl groups the average of scattering factors for O and O<sup>-</sup> were used. For hydrogen the values given by Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) were used. Unobserved reflections were included in the refinement and 70% of the indicated shifts were used in each cycle.

Three cycles of isotropic refinement with the heavier atoms alone reduced *R* to 0.18 and then three cycles of anisotropic refinement gave *R* = 0.108. At this point a difference map showed all the hydrogen atoms. Refinement was continued with isotropic temperature factors for the lithium ion and the hydrogen atoms until the shifts were all less than half the estimated standard deviations of the parameters. C(3) is effectively isotropic using the criterion of Kraut & Jensen (1963) although anisotropic parameters were used in the final structure factor calculations. At this point *R* was 0.055 for all data, 0.052 for observed data alone and 0.043 for all data after an extinction correction,

$$|F'_o| = \frac{|F_o|}{\sqrt{1 - k|F_o|^2}},$$

was applied with  $k = 5.4 \times 10^{-5}$ . The final positional and temperature factor parameters listed in Table 3 were used to compute the final structure factors given in Table 4. The estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 5. The principal axes of the anisotropic temperature factors and their directions cosines relative to the orthonormal **E** system (Patterson, 1952) are listed in Table 6. The  $\gamma$  matrix is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 23.18126 & 0 & -0.79815 \\ 0 & 6.44600 & 0 \\ -0.79815 & 0 & 6.45887 \end{bmatrix}$$

Table 5. *Estimated standard deviations*

(a) Positional parameters	
O(1)–O(7)	0.0013 Å
C(1)–C(6)	0.0016
N(1)	0.0016
O( <i>W</i> )	0.0022
Li	0.0030
H(1)–H(12)	0.033
(b) Temperature parameters	
O(1)–O(7)	0.048 Å <sup>2</sup>
C(1)–C(6)	0.052
N(1)	0.057
O( <i>W</i> )	0.098
Li	0.045
H(1)–H(12)	0.84
(c) Bond lengths	
O-----O	0.0018 Å
O–C, O-----N	0.0021
C–C	0.0023
Li-----O	0.0033
H–C, H–O, H–N	0.033
H-----H	0.047

Table 5 (cont.)

(d) Bond angles	
O–C–C, C–C–C	0.12°
H–O–C, H–C–C	1.8
H–N–H, H–O–H, H–C–H	4
O–Li–O	0.15

so that  $E_2$  coincides with  $b$  and  $E_1$  and  $E_3$  lie in the  $ac$  plane. A stereodiagram of the thermal ellipsoids is shown in Fig. 2 (Johnson, 1965b).

Table 6. *Principal axes of thermal ellipsoids*

	<i>B</i>	$l_1$	$l_2$	$l_3$
O(1)	3.93 Å <sup>2</sup>	0.299	–0.734	0.610
	2.28	0.881	0.457	0.118
	1.29	–0.366	0.502	0.784
O(2)	3.75	0.096	–0.893	0.439
	2.07	0.758	–0.221	–0.614
	1.57	0.645	0.391	0.656
O(3)	5.08	0.273	–0.512	0.814
	1.98	0.955	0.039	–0.295
	1.52	0.119	0.858	0.500
O(4)	4.11	0.130	–0.382	0.915
	1.91	0.782	0.607	0.143
	1.43	–0.610	0.697	0.378
O(5)	5.03	–0.181	0.704	0.687
	2.59	0.894	–0.173	0.413
	1.38	0.410	0.689	–0.598
O(6)	3.28	0.033	–0.234	–0.972
	2.09	–0.003	0.972	–0.235
	1.22	0.999	0.011	0.031
O(7)	2.97	0.059	–0.724	–0.687
	1.86	0.971	–0.118	0.208
	1.25	–0.231	–0.679	0.697
C(1)	1.96	–0.640	–0.556	0.530
	1.81	0.704	–0.149	0.694
	1.27	–0.307	0.818	0.487
C(2)	3.07	0.336	0.791	–0.512
	1.52	0.553	0.274	0.787
	1.20	0.762	–0.547	–0.346
C(3)	1.50	0.086	0.778	–0.622
	1.39	0.390	0.548	0.740
	1.25	0.917	–0.307	–0.256
C(4)	2.60	–0.291	–0.615	0.733
	1.42	0.700	–0.659	–0.275
	1.35	0.652	0.432	0.622
C(5)	2.08	–0.400	–0.706	0.584
	1.76	0.903	–0.413	0.118
	1.28	0.158	0.575	0.803
C(6)	1.85	–0.515	0.704	–0.489
	1.43	–0.661	0.037	0.750
	1.33	0.546	0.709	0.446
N(1)	2.77	0.930	0.200	0.308
	2.31	–0.345	0.190	0.919
	2.09	0.125	–0.961	0.246
O( <i>W</i> )	12.30	–0.150	–0.477	–0.866
	2.93	–0.331	0.850	–0.410
	2.06	0.932	0.226	–0.285

In this analysis and that of lithium glycolate (Gabe & Taylor, 1966) the peak height of the lithium ion is as high as that of some of the heavier atoms while the temperature factor of the lithium ion is similar to that of the rest of the structure. This is presumably because the scattering factors of positively charged ions fall off more slowly than those for the non-ionized atoms, giving rise to a very sharp peak. The electron count is, however, approximately 2 as expected.

### Description of the structure

The bond lengths and angles in the citrate ion are shown in Fig. 3. These show that it is the central carboxyl group and one of the terminal carboxyl groups which are ionized in this crystal. The fact that the terminal carboxyl group O(4)C(5)O(3) is not ionized is shown by the distances 1.219 and 1.306 Å for C(5)O(4) and C(5)O(3) and also by the presence of the hydrogen

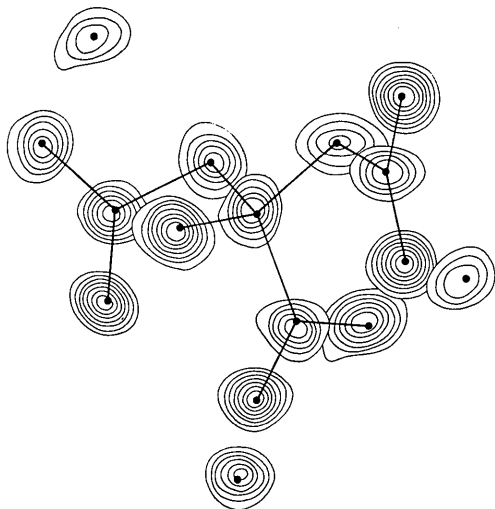


Fig. 1. Superposition of sections in the *E* map (viewed down the *c* axis).

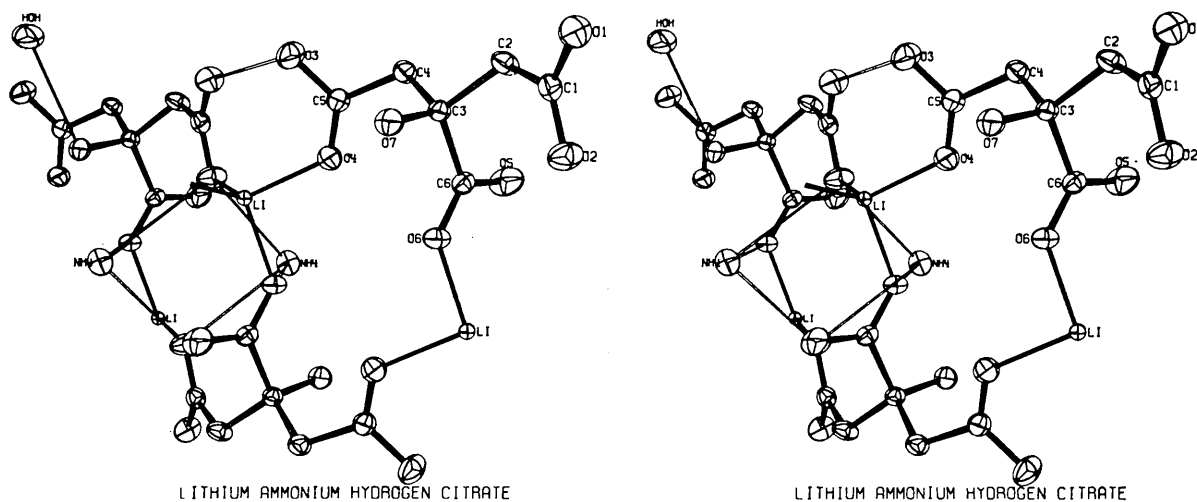


Fig. 2. Stereodiagram of thermal ellipsoids (courtesy of C. K. Johnson, Oak Ridge National Laboratory). Viewed down the *c* axis.

atom H(6) at 0.87 Å from O(3). This result is in agreement with a reinterpretation of the nuclear magnetic resonance data of Loewenstein & Roberts (1960) by Martin (1961). However, those measurements were made on solutions and the present study is of a particular crystalline form of the citrate.

The carbon-carbon bond lengths are shorter near the terminal carboxyl groups than near the central carboxyl group as found in other citrates. The distances are 1.516, 1.499 for C(1)C(2), C(4)C(5) compared with 1.535 for both C(3)C(2) and C(3)C(4). The distance C(3)C(6) to the central carboxyl group is 1.541 Å ( $\pm 0.002$  Å), a value which is lower than that found for monoionized sodium dihydrogen citrate (1.556  $\pm$  0.005 Å) or triionized magnesium citrate (1.555  $\pm$  0.002 Å).

The equations of planes through selected portions of the citrate ion are listed in Table 7. The carbon chain of C(1) to C(5) is fully extended with the terminal carboxyl groups turned out of the plane through these five carbon atoms. The central carboxyl group and the hydroxyl group are in a plane almost perpendicular to the plane of the backbone. The hydroxyl oxygen, O(7), is only 2.584 Å from one of the oxygen atoms [O(6)] of the central carboxyl group, a distance which is consistently short in the citrates (*e.g.* 2.638 Å in sodium dihydrogen citrate and 2.595 Å in magnesium citrate).

The lithium and ammonium ions lie near  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  and 0 while the water lies near  $x = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The citrate ions pack between these as shown in Fig. 4. The marked cleavage of the crystal perpendicular to the *a* axis is explained by the loose packing around the water molecule.

There are eight different hydrogen atoms available for hydrogen bond formation, two in the citrate ion, two in the water molecule and four in the ammonium ion. The hydrogen bonds formed by these are listed in Table 8. There is a very short hydrogen bond, 2.552 Å, between two citrate ions with O(1) as acceptor from

Table 7. Planarity of groups in the citrate ion

The equations are expressed in the form

$$lX + mY + nZ = D$$

where distances are expressed in Å and  $X, Y, Z$  are coordinates in the  $E$  system.

## (a) Equations of planes

Designations and description of planes	Atoms in plane	$l$	$m$	$n$	$D$
(1) Center backbone	C(2)C(3)C(4)	-0.4754	-0.6541	0.5883	-6.6451
(2) Full backbone	C(1)C(2)C(3)C(4)C(5)	-0.5914	-0.6007	0.5379	-7.2807
(3) Hydroxyl	O(7)C(3)C(6)	-0.0464	0.6954	0.7171	3.6041
(4) Ionized end carboxyl	O(1)O(2)C(1)C(2)	0.1113	-0.9180	0.3807	-4.0130
(5) Central carboxyl	O(5)O(6)C(6)C(3)	-0.0141	0.6472	0.7622	3.6917
(6) Non-ionized end carboxyl	O(3)O(4)C(5)C(4)	0.1914	-0.3233	0.9267	-0.1345

(b) Deviations  $\Delta$  (Å) from these planes

$\Delta(1)$		$\Delta(2)$		$\Delta(3)$		$\Delta(4)$		$\Delta(5)$		$\Delta(6)$	
C(2)	0.000	C(1)	0.091	O(7)	0.000	O(1)	-0.004	O(5)	0.000	O(3)	-0.001
C(3)	0.000	C(2)	-0.012	C(3)	0.000	O(2)	-0.004	O(6)	0.000	O(4)	-0.002
C(4)	0.000	C(3)	-0.148	C(6)	0.000	C(1)	0.011	C(6)	0.001	C(5)	0.004
		C(4)	-0.030			C(2)	-0.003	C(3)	0.000	C(4)	-0.001
		C(5)	0.100								
C(1)	0.189			O(5)	0.080			O(7)	0.100	H(6)	0.056
C(5)	0.236			O(6)	-0.082			H(5)	0.089		
C(6)	-1.245	C(6)	-1.505	H(5)	-0.003						
O(1)	0.958	O(1)	0.939								
O(2)	-0.418	O(2)	-0.653								
O(3)	1.188	O(3)	1.113								
O(4)	-0.398	O(4)	-0.663								
O(5)	-2.348	O(5)	-2.519								
O(6)	-1.087	O(6)	-1.518								
O(7)	1.148	O(7)	0.873								
H(1)	0.722	H(1)	0.781								
H(2)	-0.853	H(2)	-0.787								
H(3)	0.701	H(3)	0.753								
H(4)	-0.852	H(4)	-0.814								
H(5)	1.829	H(5)	1.632								
H(6)	1.219	H(6)	1.065								

## (c) Angles between these planes

Planes	Angle	
(2) (5)	89° 16'	Full backbone/Central carboxyl
(2) (4)	46 20	Full backbone/Ionized end carboxyl
(2) (6)	35 25	Full backbone/Non-ionized end carboxyl
(3) (5)	4 13	Hydroxyl/Central carboxyl
(1) (2)	7 54	Center backbone/Full backbone
(1) (3)	89 23	Center backbone/Hydroxyl

Table 8. Hydrogen bonds

Donor ( $D$ ) (at $x, y, z$ )	Acceptor ( $A$ )	$D \cdots A$ (Å)	$H-D$ (Å)	$H \cdots A$ (Å)	$\angle A \cdots H-D$ (°)	$\angle H-D \cdots A$ (°)
O(7)—H(5)----O( $W$ )	$x, y, z$	2.739	0.92	1.83	171	6
O(3)—H(6)----O(1)	$x, y-1, z-1$	2.552	0.87	1.88	132	33
N(1)—H(7)----O(2)	$1-x, 2-y, 1-z$	2.999	0.87	2.21	149	22
N(1)—H(8)----O(6)	$1-x, 1-y, 1-z$	2.887	0.84	2.10	156	17
N(1)—H(9)----O(7)	$x, y, z$	3.205	0.84	2.38	167	10
N(1)—H(10)---O(5)	$x, y, 1+z$	3.328	1.00	2.33	173	5
O( $W$ )—H(11)---O(1)	$x, y-1, z$	2.912	0.82	2.11	167	10
O( $W$ )—H(12)---O(1)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1-z$	2.734	0.87	1.87	177	2

Table 9. *Coordination around the ammonium ion*

Distances		N---O	H---O	$\angle$ N—H---O	Oxygen Parameters
N(1)H(7)	O(2)	2.999 Å	2.21 Å	149°	1 - x, 2 - y, 1 - z
N(1)	O(5)	3.179	2.65	120	
N(1)H(8)	O(6)	2.887	2.10	156	1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z
N(1)	O(7)	3.191	2.53	137	
N(1)	O(4)	3.382	3.03	108	
N(1)H(9)	O(7)	3.205	2.38	167	x, y, z
N(1)	O(6)	3.079	2.49	128	
N(1)	O(2)	3.042	2.68	108	
N(1)H(10)	O(5)	3.328	2.33	173	x, y, 1 + z
N(1)	O(4)	3.095	2.79	98	

Angles	
H(7)N(1)H(8)	104°
H(7)N(1)H(9)	118
H(7)N(1)H(10)	106
H(8)N(1)H(9)	104
H(8)N(1)H(10)	127
H(9)N(1)H(10)	99

Table 10. *Coordination around the lithium ion*

Li-O Distances	Oxygen parameters		Oxygen function in carboxyl group
Li-O(5)	x y-1 1+z	1.894 Å	Ionized
O(6)	1-x 1-y 1-z	1.917	Ionized
O(2)	x y-1 z	1.977	Ionized
O(4)	x y 1+z	2.012	Carbonyl

O-O Distances		O-Li-O angles	
O(6)O(4)	2.978 Å	O(6)-Li-O(4)	98.5°
O(6)O(2)	3.011	O(6)-Li-O(2)	101.3
O(5)O(4)	3.139	O(5)-Li-O(4)	107.0
O(5)O(2)	3.192	O(5)-Li-O(2)	111.1
O(5)O(6)	3.295	O(2)-Li-O(4)	118.4
O(2)O(4)	3.426	O(5)-Li-O(6)	120.7

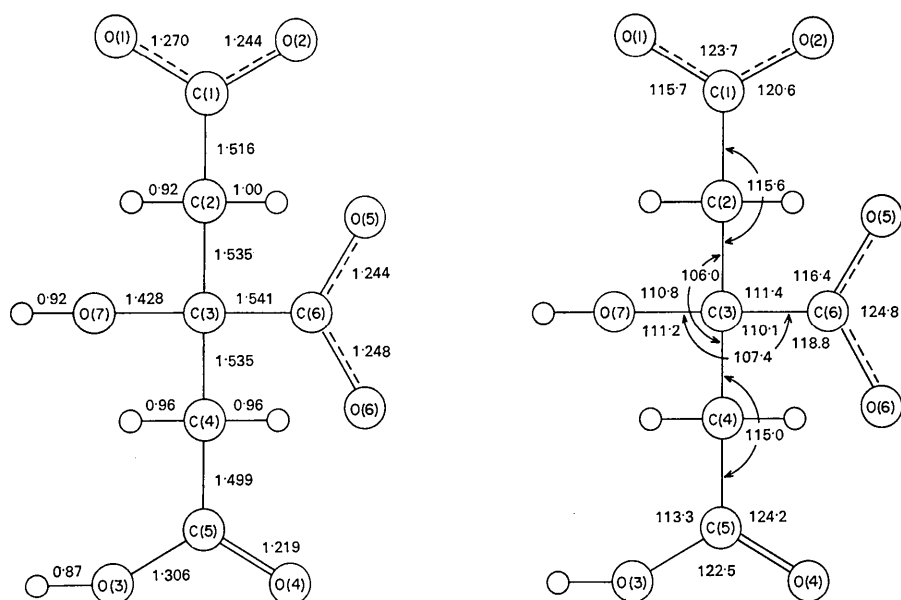


Fig. 3. (a) Bond lengths and (b) angles in the citrate ion.



H(6)O(3). O(1) is also the acceptor of two other hydrogen bonds, both from water molecules, and it should be noted that the distance O(1)C(1), 1.270 Å, is longer than other similar distances in the citrate ion.

The marked anisotropy of the water molecule shown in Table 6 is probably an indication of disorder. The water molecule is surrounded by four oxygens, forming hydrogen bonds to three of them (see Table 8) and packing against O(3). The effect of the disorder, assuming two possible sites, is to shorten the hydrogen bond to O(7) in one position and to shorten the longer of the two hydrogen bonds to O(1) in the other position. The distances and angles given in Table 8 are for an average position of the water molecule.

The coordination around the ammonium ion is described in Table 9. Four citrate ions are gathered round the ammonium ion at minimum distances of 2.887, 2.999, 3.042 and 3.095 Å and distances to other atoms in these citrate ions account for the ten closest oxygen distances as shown in Fig. 5.

The lithium ion is surrounded by four oxygen atoms in four different citrate ions. The distances of the lithium ion to the faces of the tetrahedron range from 0.56–0.75 Å. Table 10 contains a list of the distances and angles in the coordination tetrahedron. O(1), which takes part in three hydrogen bonds, is the only

oxygen atom without an attached hydrogen atom which does not coordinate to the lithium ion. There is one ring formed by chelation which includes the short hydrogen bond [Li O(4)C(5)O(3)H(6)···O(1)C(1)O(2)] and one ring involving two lithium ions [Li O(5)C(6)O(6)Li'–O(5')C(6')O(6')] (Fig. 4).

### Computations

All computations were done on an IBM 1620 computer with programs written in this laboratory. For a list of these programs see Johnson (1965a). The Symbolic Addition Procedure Program (ICR No. 15) was written by E. J. Gabe and M. R. Taylor and the Data Reduction Program (ICR No. 16) by E. J. Gabe.

We are grateful to Dr M. R. Taylor for assistance in the data collection and to Dr C. K. Johnson for providing the diagram of the stereo pair in Fig. 2.

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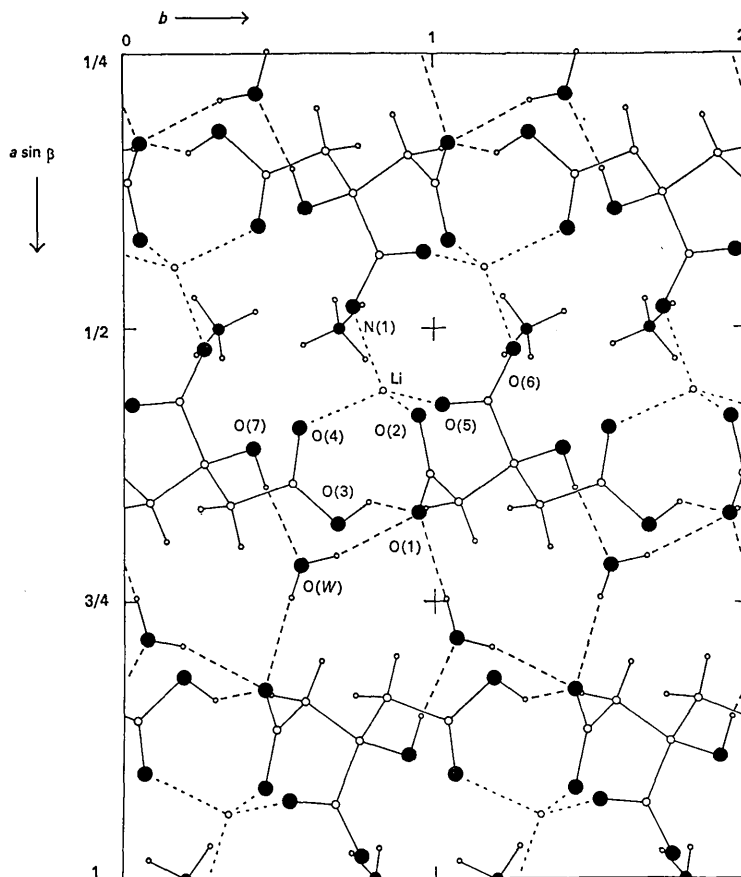


Fig. 4. General packing of the molecule.

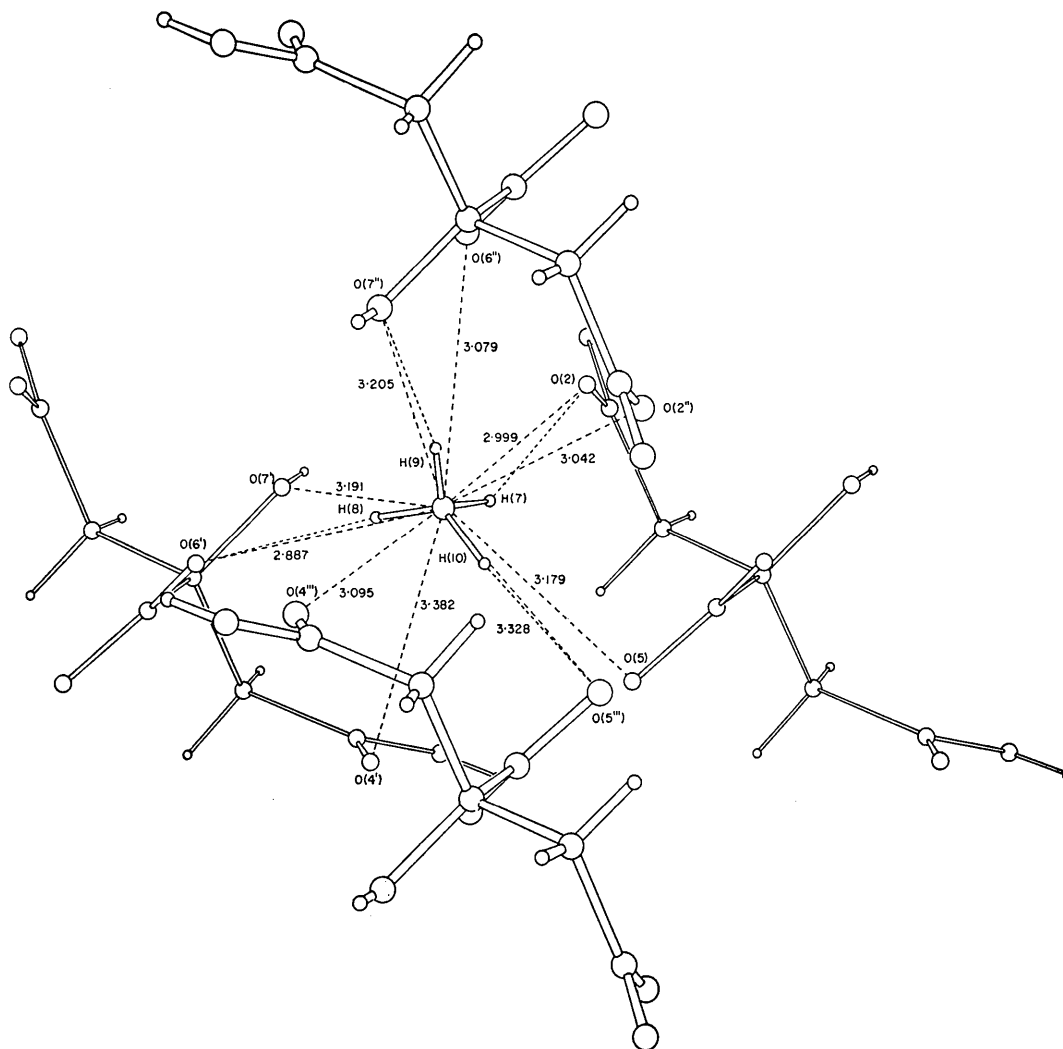


Fig. 5. Packing around the ammonium ion.

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