# Crystallographic Studies of Iodine-Containing Amino Acids. I. Di-iodo-L-tyrosine Dihydrate

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Di-iodo-L-tyrosine dihydrate crystallizes in the monoclinic system with space group  $P2_1$  and cell dimensions  $a=11\cdot162\pm0\cdot014$ ,  $b=11\cdot086\pm0\cdot023$ ,  $c=5\cdot668\pm0\cdot014$  Å and  $\beta=96^{\circ}33'\pm15'$ . The crystal structure has been determined by X-ray diffraction from three-dimensional intensity data recorded on Weissenberg films with molybdenum radiation and estimated visually. The structure (without hydrogen atoms) has been refined by the block diagonal least-squares method, the iodine atoms having anisotropic temperature factors, others isotropic, to an R index of 0.078. The iodine-iodine distance of 6.05 Å is shorter than expected. The di-iodotyrosine molecules are held together in the crystal by means of a net of extensive hydrogen bonding involving the carboxyl, amino, and phenolic groups of the molecule and the water molecules.

#### Introduction

This structure determination was undertaken to provide information for protein crystallography. The direct iodination of proteins is a possible means of introducing heavy atoms to be used as isomorphous replacements. Among the more interesting results of such iodination would be mono- and di-iodotyrosine, monoand di-iodohistidine, and possibly iodinated cystine or cysteine residues. In particular, the intramolecular iodine-iodine vector in di-iodotyrosine and di-iodohistidine residues should be a prominent vector in the Patterson maps of iodinated proteins. To help in the identification of such vectors, accurate structure determinations should be available for di-iodotyrosine and di-iodohistidine. The subject of this paper, di-iodotyrosine, is also of interest because of its similarity to the thyroid hormone, thyroxine.

## Experimental

Cystals were prepared by slow evaporation of di-iodotyrosine in strong aqueous ammonia solution. Small, pale yellow prisms were obtained which were kept in the solution until needed.

## Crystal data

## $C_9H_{19}NO_5I_2$ F.W. 471.090.

Crystal system: monoclinic, space group  $P2_1$  with b chosen as the unique axis.\*

$V = 697 \pm 4 \text{ Å}^3$
$q_{\text{cale}} = 2.243 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \text{ with } Z = 2$
$q_{\rm obs} = 2.20 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ (flotation
using xylene and
bromoform).

\* The choice of  $P2_1$  over P2/m was made after confirming by optical rotation measurements that the crystals were of the L-amino acid. Linear absorption coefficient for Mo radiation,  $42.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Crystal sizes

$0.35 \times 0.15 \times 0.02$ mm.	Three-dimensional Cu data
$0.20 \times 0.15 \times 0.15$ mm.	Three-dimensional Mo data
$0.35 \times 0.17 \times 0.15$ mm.	Mo data retake levels hk3
	and <i>hk</i> 4
$0.35 \times 0.17 \times 0.15$ mm.	Mo data retake levels hk5
	and hk6

Chemical analysis

	Theory	
	(for dihydrate)	Found
Nitrogen	2.99%	2.96%
Oxygen	17.06%	16.46%

Chemical analysis showed the presence of two molecules of water of crystallization. The cell dimensions were measured from Weissenberg films taken with molybdenum radiation and calibrated with aluminum powder lines.

## Structure analysis

Intensity data were estimated visually from equi-inclination Weissenberg films of crystals sealed in thinwalled glass capillary tubes and rotated about the caxis. The first three-dimensional data set was collected with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation; no absorption corrections were applied, and the copper data were processed to see how far the structure analysis could be completed. It proved possible to determine the iodine positions from a threedimensional Patterson map, but the first Fourier map based on phases calculated from these positions proved uninterpretable. In space group  $P2_1$  the origin along the screw axis is not defined by symmetry and hence it was fixed by holding constant the y coordinate of iodine atom I(1).

Meanwhile, with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation, data had been collected from Weissenberg films taken with a fresh

crystal, again rotating about the c axis. These data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, but not for absorption, and structure factors were calculated with the iodine positions obtained from the copper data. Individual scale factors for the levels were found by comparing intensities of spots common to these levels and two intersecting zero level precession film series. The atomic scattering curve for iodine was taken from a paper by Cromer, Larson & Waber (1964) and those for the other elements from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). The overall R value was 24%. A first three-dimensional Fourier map was calculated and from it the position of the benzene ring was obtained, but with some difficulty. The positions of the other atoms could not be determined with any certainty. The ring atoms were included in the phasing calculations and a second three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was calculated. The phenolic oxygen was now placed, but the configuration of the amino and carboxyl atoms was still very uncertain. Least-squares refinement (block-diagonal) was used to improve the positions of the known atoms; during this refinement the temperature factors of the iodine atoms were allowed to vary anisotropically, the lighter atoms isotropically. The overall R value was 16% when the two iodine atoms, six benzene ring atoms, and the phenolic oxygen atom were included in this refinement. The blockdiagonal least-squares program is a much modified version of the Sparks, Trueblood, Okaya program. Most of the changes were made by D.R. Harris and a few by ourselves (World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs, 1966).

Trial and error methods were used to find the atoms in the side chain, choosing the highest peaks to calculate structure factors and then trying to refine the positions by the least-squares method. After several cycles a three-dimensional difference map appeared to be quite flat except for two peaks which proved to be the water molecules, and for some rippling around the iodine atoms. At this stage, on examination of the scale factor between the observed and calculated structure factors for each of the initial individual film levels, it was found that one of them (the zero level) was not unity. This level was rescaled to the calculated values and on a subsequent three-dimensional difference map the rippling had disappeared. The *R* value at this point was 11%; however, the temperature factors of the atoms in the side chain still appeared to be unusually high. Bond lengths were calculated for the structure, and atom C(9) seemed to be in a wrong position. This atom was omitted from phasing calculations and the position redetermined from a difference Fourier synthesis. However, it reappeared in almost exactly the same position making the bond with C(6) abnormally long (1.72 Å). Also, the benzene ring bonds seemed quite varied in length. Changing the weighting factor in the least-squares program gave no significant improvement (until this stage the weights had been unity).

Some difficulty in indexing the upper-level films had been encountered during the data estimation. In order to check on the possibility of such errors, *R* was calculated for each film level. As shown in Table 1, this was increasingly alarming as the levels progressed. Decomposition of the crystal seemed the most likely cause of this behavior in spite of precautions taken, such as mounting the crystal in a sealed capillary tube with a little mother liquor. A retake of levels five and six with a fresh crystal gave greatly improved data. Yet another fresh crystal was used to re-collect levels three and four. The number of reflections thus obtained for levels three through six was approximately twice that given by the old crystal.

Three cycles of least-squares refinement using the old parameters and including the new data reduced R to 9.3%. The weighting scheme,  $w = (F_o/12)^2$  if  $F_o < 12$ , and  $w = (12/F_o)^2$  if  $F_o > 12$ , was introduced (12 being eight times the minimum value of  $F_o$ ) and three more cycles of refinement reduced R to the final value of 7.8% (excluding unobserved reflections). The quantity minimized in all least-squares refinements was  $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$ .

All bond lengths for the structure were now reasonable. In the initial refinement of this structure no corrections were made for the anomalous dispersion effects of the iodine atoms. At the suggestion of the editor we investigated our indexing thoroughly and reassigned indices to some of the initial data levels in accordance with a systematic set of axes. Previously about half of the data had been indexed with respect to a righthanded and half to a left-handed axial set, possibly producing a cancellation of the anomalous scattering effects. The correctly indexed data were then refined further by three cycles of least squares using the blockdiagonal program which has facilities for anomalous

Level	R index	Number of unique reflections	R index after inclusion of new Mo data	Number of unique reflections after inclusion of new Mo data
hk0	9.7	132	4.7	132
hk1	10.1	216	4.9	216
hk2	13.1	185	4.9	185
hk3	13.6	186	11.0	360
hk4	17.2	148	13.0	326
hk5	21.5	143	16.2	286
hk6	15.6	105	15.0	257

dispersion corrections (World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs, 1966). The  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  terms were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). The R value did not improve and only very slight changes in the atomic parameters were obtained, certainly within a maximum value of three times the standard deviation. We believe these results follow from the fact that the iodine atoms contribute such a large part to the total scattering of the molecule that consequently we have approximately a two atom structure. In this case we would expect anomalous scattering but no differences in the Friedel pairs. Unobserved reflections were only included in the final structure factor calculation, being assigned intensities equal to half of the minimum observed value.

The final atomic parameters listed in Table 2 are those from the refinement including anomalous dispersion corrections. Tables 3, 4 and 5 include bond lengths, angles and intermolecular distances calculated both before and after anomalous dispersion corrections, and Table 7 contains the final observed and calculated structure factors calculated from the atomic parameters in Table 2. However, data given on the figures and in the discussion refer to the parameters after the anomalous dispersion corrections. Fig. 1 contains the bond lengths and angles. A diagram of the three-dimensional Fourier synthesis projected on (010) is shown in Fig.2 and a packing diagram of the molecules in four unit cells viewed down the b axis in Fig.3.

## **Results of the analysis**

## Discussion of the structure

The average deviation of a carbon–carbon bond is 0.03 Å, a carbon–nitrogen bond 0.02 Å, and a carbon–iodine bond 0.02 Å, the deviations being calculated

# Table 3. Intramolecular bond lengths and angles and standard deviations

Column A refers to the atomic parameters before anomalous dispersion corrections and column B to those after anomalous dispersion corrections.

Bond lengths	Α	В	
I(1) - C(4)	2∙00 Å	2·02 Å	0.02 Å
I(2) - C(8)	2.09	2.11	0.02
C(3) - C(4)	1.40	1.37	0.03
C(3) - C(8)	1.46	1.45	0.02
C(3) - O(13)	1.26	1.25	0.02
C(4) - C(5)	1.45	1.45	0.03
C(5) - C(6)	1.45	1.45	0.03
C(6) - C(7)	1.44	1.46	0.03
C(6) - C(9)	1.55	1.56	0.02
C(7) - C(8)	1.33	1.31	0.02
C(9) - C(10)	1.50	1.49	0.02
C(10) - N(12)	1.59	1.58	0.02
C(10) - C(11)	1.59	1.57	0.02
C(11)-O(14)	1.23	1.25	0.02
C(11)-O(15)	1.22	1.21	0.02
Angles	Α	В	
C(4) - C(3) - O(13)	117·9°	118·7°	1.3°
C(4) - C(3) - C(8)	119.0	116.8	1.1
C(8) - C(3) - O(13)	122.6	124.2	1.6
I(1) - C(4) - C(3)	125.1	124.8	0.9
I(1) - C(4) - C(5)	117.7	115.9	1.3
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	117.2	119.3	1.9
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	123.5	122.7	2.2
C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	115.3	115.0	1.7
C(5) - C(6) - C(9)	122.8	123.7	1.8
C(7) - C(6) - C(9)	121.9	121.2	1.6
C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	121.6	120.5	1.7
I(2) - C(8) - C(3)	117.6	116.2	1.0
I(2) - C(8) - C(7)	118.8	118.1	0.8
C(3) - C(8) - C(7)	123.4	125.5	1.8
C(6) - C(9) - C(10)	106.7	107.2	0.9
C(9) - C(10) - C(11)	112.9	112.8	0.9
C(9) - C(10) - N(12)	102.7	102.9	1.4
C(11)-C(10)-N(12)	104.5	105.1	1.3
C(10)-C(11)-O(14)	115.4	119.0	1.6
C(10)-C(11)-O(15)	118.7	116.4	1.0
O(14)-C(11)-O(15)	124.8	123.0	1.2

# Table 2. Final atomic coordinates with standard deviations and temperature parameters

These values were obtained after correction for anomalous dispersion.

The anisotropic	temperature fac	ctor is exp [-(b	$h_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{22}k^2$	$\beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2$	$2B_{13}hl + 2B_{23}kl$	and $B_{11} = 2\pi^2$	$a^{*2}U_{11}$ etc.
					, 10 , 120 ,	$B_{12} = 2\pi^2$	$a*b*\dot{U}_{12}$ etc.
	x/a	$\sigma(x a)$	y/b	$\sigma(y/b)$	z/c	$\sigma(z/c)$	B
I(1)	0.7735	0.0001	0.0000*		0.0425	0.0001	†
I(2)	0.4839	0.0001	0.3337	0.0003	0.6041	0.0002	Ť
C(3)	0.6132	0.0014	0.1644	0.0017	0.2929	0.0025	2.6
C(4)	0.6202	0.0017	0.0822	0.0018	0.1146	0.0032	3.0
C(5)	0.5107	0.0021	0.0450	0.0021	-0.0294	0.0040	3.7
C(6)	0.3927	0.0016	0.0913	0.0017	0.0069	0.0029	2.9
C(7)	0.3916	0.0014	0.1754	0.0017	0.2041	0.0026	2.8
C(8)	0.4924	0.0016	0.2061	0.0017	0.3317	0.0030	3.0
C(9)	0.2747	0.0015	0.0595	0.0016	-0.1557	0.0029	2.9
C(10)	0.2235	0.0014	-0.0508	0.0015	-0.0560	0.0026	2.4
C(11)	0.1767	0.0013	-0.0278	0.0014	0.1917	0.0025	2.3
N(12)	0.1063	0.0015	-0.0749	0.0018	-0.2335	0.0031	3.7
O(13)	0.7072	0.0016	0.1917	0.0017	0.4222	0.0030	4.8
O(14)	0.1958	0.0010	-0.1070	0.0010	0.3383	0.0018	2.5
O(15)	0.1041	0.0013	0.0562	0.0013	0.2112	0.0024	3.4
O(16)	0.0262	0.0012	0.2680	0.0013	-0.0076	0.0024	3.6
O(17)	0.9763	0.0014	0.1337	0.0016	0.5612	0.0025	4.1
	† Thern	al vibration ter	isor componer	nts (Å <sup>2</sup> ) for the a	inisotropic ato	ms.	
	* Fixed	to define origin	•			·	
	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$	
I(1)	0.0388	3 0∙0905	0.0738	0.00019	0·0064	-0.0135	
I(2)	0.0672	0.0416	0.0443	-0.0013	0.0062	-0.0047	

Table 4. The more interesting intramolecular and intermolecular distances ( $\leq 4.0$  Å) with standard deviations Column A refers to values obtained before, and column Bto those obtained after, anomalous dispersion corrections.

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	1	x	у	Z	
	ii	x	у	1 + z	
	iii	1-x	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	1 - z	
	iv	x-1	y+1	Z	
	v	x	1+y	1+z	
	vi	-x	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	1-z	
	vii	-x	$\bar{y} - \frac{1}{2}$	1-z	
	viii	x-1	y -	Z	
	ix	x	1+y	Ζ	
	х	x	y - 1	1+z	
	xi	x	y-1	Ζ	
	xii	-x	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	-z	
			A	В	
O(17 <sup>viii</sup>	$-O(15^{i})$		2·72 Å	2·71 Å	0∙02 Å
$O(15^{vii})$	$-0(16^{vi})$	i)	2.75	2.75	0.02
$N(12^{ii})$ -	$-0(16^{vi})$	i)	2.75	2.75	0.02
$N(12^{11})$ -	$-0(14^{i})$	,	2.75	2.75	0.02
O(17viii	$-O(16^{ii})$	)	2.85	2.86	0.02
O(17viii	$-N(12^{ii})$	)	2.88	2.90	0.03
$N(12^{ii})$ -	-O(15 <sup>ii</sup> )		2.91	2.91	0.02
O(13111)	$0(17^{iii})$	)	3.11	3.08	0.02
N(12i)	$-0(14^{i})$	,	3.32	3.30	0.02
$O(15^{vi})$ -	$0(16^{ii})$		3.65	3.64	0.02
O(1711)		)	3.65	3.65	0.02
$O(14^{i})$	$-\dot{O}(17^{vi})$	íi)	3.93	3.93	0.02

## Table 5. Bond angles and standard deviations associated with the hydrogen bonding atoms

Column A refers to those before anomalous dispersion corrections and column B to those after anomalous dispersion corrections.

For notation, see Table 4.

	,		
Water molecule O(16)	A	В	
$O(15^{ii}) - O(16^{ii}) - O(17^{viii})$	88·0°	87·8°	0·4°
$O(15^{vii}) - O(16^{vii}) - N(12^{ii})$	119.2	118.5	0.5
$O(17^{111}) - O(16^{111}) - N(12^{111})$	133.8	133.8	0.4
Phenol oxygen O(13)			
$C(3^{i}) - O(13^{i}) - O(17^{i})$	146-2	146.0	0.9
Water molecule O(17)			
$O(13^{iii}) - O(17^{iii}) - O(16^{xii})$	101.2	101.5	0.2
$O(16^{ii}) - O(17^{viii}) - O(15^{i})$	137.2	136.2	0.4
$N(12^{ii}) - O(17^{viii}) - O(16^{ii})$	92.4	91.9	0.4
$N(12^{ii}) - O(17^{viii}) - O(15^{i})$	76-2	76.1	0.5
$O(13^{viii}) - O(17^{viii}) - N(12^{ii})$	134.2	134.1	0.4
$O(13^{viii}) - O(17^{viii}) - O(15^{i})$	116.7	117· <b>2</b>	0.4
Amino nitrogen N(12)			
$O(15^{ii}) - N(12^{ii}) - O(16^{vii})$	80.2	80.1	0.7
$O(16^{vii}) - N(12^{ii}) - O(17^{viii})$	116.1	115.6	0.8
$O(15^{ii}) - N(12^{ii}) - O(17^{viii})$	84·1	84.1	0.8
$O(17^{viii})-N(12^{ii})-O(14^{i})$	88.7	88·0	0.5
$O(14^{i}) - N(12^{ii}) - O(15^{ii})$	150.5	150-2	0.5
$O(16^{vii}) - N(12^{ii}) - C(10^{ii})$	103.7	104.1	1.2
$O(17^{viii}) - N(12^{ii}) - C(10^{ii})$	117.4	117.4	1.1
$C(10^{ii}) - N(12^{ii}) - O(14^{i})$	102.9	103.1	1.2
$O(16^{vii}) - N(12^{ii}) - O(14^{i})$	128.1	128.8	0.8
Carboxyl oxygen O(14)			
$C(11^{i}) - O(14^{i}) - N(12^{i})$	116· <b>2</b>	117.3	1.4
Carboxyl oxygen O(15)			
$O(17^{viii}) - O(15^{i}) - O(16^{i})$	83.7	83.9	0.6
$O(17^{viii}) - O(15^{i}) - N(12^{i})$	148.4	148.0	0.8
$O(16^{i}) - O(15^{i}) - N(12^{i})$	93.9	94·0	0.4
$C(11^{i}) - O(15^{i}) - O(16^{i})$	141.7	140.6	1.4
$C(11^{i}) - O(15^{i}) - O(17^{v_{ii}})$	133.6	134.6	1.3





Fig.1. Diagram of the molecule showing (a) bond lengths and (b) angles. The average deviations in bond lengths are: carbon-carbon 0.03, carbon-oxygen 0.02, carbon-nitrogen 0.02, carbon-iodine 0.02 Å. These bond lengths and angles were calculated with the atomic parameters after anomalous dispersion corrections. Large circles: I; medium circles: N; small circles: C: double circles: O.

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from the full matrix least-squares totals with the use of the Busing & Levy (1962) function and error program. We would like to emphasize that we feel these deviations are underestimated by this method and should perhaps be 1.5 times the values quoted. The average carbon-carbon bond in the benzene ring is  $1.42 \pm 0.03$  Å which compares with that of  $1.39 \pm 0.03$  Å for tyrosine hydroiodide (Seely, 1966). Considering the pH at which the di-iodotyrosine was crystallized it seems reasonable to expect the carboxyl and amino groups to be charged. This is consistent with the carbon-oxygen bond lengths of  $1.21 \pm 0.02$  Å and 1.25



Fig.2. A composite of the final three-dimensional electron density map viewed along the b axis. The contour levels are spaced every 1 e.Å<sup>-3</sup> beginning with the 2 e.Å<sup>-3</sup> level. The iodine contours are every 5 e.Å-3 beginning with the 2 e.Å<sup>-3</sup> level. For the molecule to have the L configuration the b axis must be assumed to be into the page.

+0.02 Å for di-iodotyrosine compared to 1.15+0.03 Å in tyrosine hydroiodide which has an uncharged carboxyl group. The carbon-nitrogen bond length of 1.58 +0.02 Å compares reasonably with that of 1.55+0.02 Å in tyrosine hydroiodide and is possibly significantly longer than the normal 1.48 Å quoted for a carbonnitrogen bond (Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions, 1958). The carbon-oxygen bond of the phenol group is  $1.25 \pm 0.02$  Å, which is shorter than that of  $1.41 \pm 0.02$  Å in tyrosine hydroiodide.

We believe the short bond length of the phenol group to be an artifact of our data rather than a consequence of any change in the benzene ring due to the iodine

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C(8)

C(9

. . .

Table 6. Mean plane cal the atoms of the b	lculations through enzene ring
equation of the best plane the $C(5), C(6), C(7)$ ,	through atoms $C(3)$ , $C(4)$ , $C(8)$ is:
0.1771X + 0.7571Y - 0.62	289Z + 1.5033 = 0
Deviations from	the plane
I(1)	−0·13 Å
I(2)	0.05
C(3)	0.02
C(4)	-0.01
C(5)	-0.01
C(6)	0.01
C(7)	-0.01

. . .

-0.01

0.11

-0.04

O(13) These results were obtained with the atomic parameters after anomalous dispersion corrections.



Fig. 3. Projection of the structure viewed down the b axis, showing those shortest intermolecular distances which are of interest. Four unit cells are shown. These distances were calculated with the atomic parameters after anomalous dispersion corrections.

# Table 7. The final observed and calculated structure factors obtained with the atomic parameters in Table 2

Fo, Fc, and α(°) are multiplied by 10. < denotes unobserved reflections which were assigned an intensity value half of the minimum observed intensity and were included only in the calculation of the final cycle of structure factors.</li>
 \* Denotes reflections cut off by the beam stop. Intensity values were assigned as in the case of the unobserved reflections.

к Fo Fc **h** K Fo Fc ь к Fo Fc h к Fo Fc ~ ь` к Fo к Fo Fc Fc < 132
< 167
113
87
676
2676
< 76
< 76
< 76
169
20
101
31
116
< 80
1425
105
99</pre> 133 180 108 199 110 405 67 117 33 195 126 126 126 126 126 127 119 762 37 3573 3101 1754 369 20887 1844 2461 337 2776 3177 2776 3177 27453 1838 2026 2770 1619 18425 1203 1619 18425 1203 1303 968 554 4651 2 114 9717347 631 653175 2 112558 7 5 4 6 1 2 5 7 1 1 2 5 3 1 2 5 el **l** = 0 730 1925 3078 1796 2286 1804 755 2287 1804 755 2287 1804 755 2412 53 1632 253 1632 253 1632 2389 3496  $\frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac$ 182 556 823 144 1865 1334 111 2409 1994 1263 1082 1994 263 1082 179 1422 2151  $\frac{137}{197} + \frac{197}{197} +$ 801234560123450123401230 246302012345678901201234567390120123456789012012345679901220 Level & = 1 2 72 7 111111111111111 11 11 14 11 171147177, 717247471 1414144144714 8771 17861 4132474747147861 4128688 71 7617476764047477676404774764417777777476441777777474675 133 2043 TUD312 A CONTRACTOR TO THE CONTRACT OF THE STATE ST Level & = 2 < < < < Ś 12345678911101234567891001234567891112012345678911123012345678012234567801223456789112 < < ł = 3 Level -18 -3 -18 -2 -18 -1 -18 0 90 81 81 81 51 7 39 16 1031 3127 920 96

K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> ≪ h K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> ≪ 3 52 67 322 11 7 75 73 2544 5 55 52 21202 11 8 <u>5</u> 55 46 2172	Table 7 (cont.) <b>b</b> K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> $\prec$ <b>b</b> K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> $\prec$ <b>b</b> K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> $\prec$ <b>b</b> K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> $\prec$ <b>c</b> $= 1$ 133 160 774 $= 1$ $= 3$ 16 41 2797 $= 1$ 170 147 537 $= 10$ 14 $\leq 33$ 11 100 $= 10$ 14 $\leq 33$ 14 $= 10$ 14 $=$	h K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>0</sub> $\propto$ -1 9 89 75 1735 -1 10 100 97 7752 -1 11 61 71 1/02
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 &$

Table 7 (cont.)					
$ \begin{array}{c} h \ K \ F_0 \ F_c \ \propto \ h \ K \ K \ K \ K \ K \ K \ K \ K \ K$	h K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>0</sub> $\sim$ A 100 117 2487 0 -4 100 117 2487 0 -5 117 127 2487 0 -5 117 127 2487 0 -5 115 127 247 0 -5 15 117 247 0 -5 15 127 247 0 -1 117 127 247 1 -7 45 45 137 1	h K F <sub>0</sub> F <sub>c</sub> $\epsilon_{c}$ 3 -1 44 31 555 3 -2 121 10 10 127 3 -1 110 10 127 4 -12 37 45 1777 4 -12 37 45 1777 4 -14 55 55 75 4 -12 37 45 1777 4 -7 $\epsilon_{c}$ 4 -7 10 71 45 145 4 -7 4 10 77 277 4 -7 $\epsilon_{c}$ 4 -7 4 10 77 20 4 -1 $\epsilon_{c}$ 5 -1 10 10 77 277 4 -7 $\epsilon_{c}$ 5 -1 10 10 77 277 4 -2 $\epsilon_{c}$ 5 -1 10 10 77 277 4 -2 $\epsilon_{c}$ 5 -1 10 10 77 277 4 -2 $\epsilon_{c}$ 5 -1 10 10 77 277 5 -1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			

atom. The positions of the phenol oxygen and the connected carbon atom, being between the two iodine atoms, are probably strongly affected by errors in the data due to the presence of the iodine atoms. To be sure there is some change in the benzene ring due to the iodine atoms as is demonstrated by the phenol pK of di-iodotyrosine being considerably lower than that of tyrosine. However, the pK of p-nitrophenol is quite similar to that of di-iodotyrosine, but the carbon to oxygen bonds were found to be normal  $(1.351 \pm 0.006)$  and  $1.361 \pm 0.003$ , respectively) in two separate modifications (Coppens & Schmidt, 1965a, b).

The iodine–iodine distance of  $6.05 \pm 0.02$  Å is shorter than that expected from consideration of van der Waals radii but agrees with values of  $5.96 \pm 0.02$  Å and  $6.03 \pm 0.02$  Å found in thyroxine (Hamilton, Pinkerton, Seely & Steinrauf, 1967).

#### Hydrogen bonding

The molecules of di-iodotyrosine are held together in the unit cell by an elaborate system of hydrogen bonds involving the carboxyl group, amino groups, and phenol group of the molecules and the two molecules of water of crystallization. The water molecules lie almost exactly along the c axis in the ac projection. The benzene rings are tilted slightly from the ac plane and packing in the **a** and **b** directions is governed by closest approach of the iodine atoms and the benzene rings.

A list of the shorter intermolecular distances with standard deviations is given in Table 4 and the corresponding angles in Table 5. The more interesting distances are also plotted on the packing diagram in Fig. 3.

Since the positions of the hydrogen atoms have not been determined, we can only postulate a hydrogen bonding scheme. A reasonable scheme would have the three hydrogen atoms from the charged amino group bonding to each of the water molecules and to O(14)

of the carboxyl group in a tetrahedral arrangement. The hydrogen atoms of the water molecule of O(16)bond to O(15) of the carboxyl group and O(17) of the other water molecule; a hydrogen bond to O(16) is made by the amino group. The hydrogen atoms of the other water molecule, O(17), bond to O(13) of the phenol and to O(15) of the carboxyl group; bonds to O(17)are made by hydrogen atoms of the amino group and the other water molecule. The arrangement about each of the water molecules is only very approximately tetrahedral. In this scheme the hydrogen atom from the phenol group is not used. The hydrogen bond formed by the phenol group and the water molecule is  $3.08 \pm 0.2$  Å, which is probably long owing to the short carbon-oxygen bond the phenol group makes with the benzene ring (mentioned above) and would be more satisfactory if the oxygen were moved farther from the benzene ring. However, when the oxygen was moved out, the least-squares refinement moved it back to the present position. The above water molecule is 0.56 Å from the plane of the benzene ring.

## Mean plane calculation

The equation of the mean plane through the benzene ring is: 0.1771X+0.7571Y-0.6289Z+1.5033=0. The deviations of these atoms and of atoms O(13), C(9), I(1), and I(2) from this plane are shown in Table 6. None of these are considered significant. The closest approach of any other iodine atom to this plane is 3.3 Å. No  $\pi$  bonding is considered present between the iodine and the ring.

A three-dimensional Fourier map obtained from the copper data and the final phases for the molybdenum data proved to be almost impossible to interpret.

All computer programs used in this project were written by the crystallographic group here, except the Busing & Levy full-matrix least-squares program and function and error program (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) and a much modified block-diagonal least-squares program (*World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*, 1966).

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# The Crystal Structure of Nitrilotriacetic Acid

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The crystal structure of nitrilotriacetic acid has been determined by the application of the symbolic addition technique. Three-dimensional data were collected photographically about two axes with copper  $K\alpha$  radiation. The coordinates of the six methylene-hydrogen atoms and the coordinates and anisotropic temperature parameters for the thirteen heavier atoms were refined by the method of least squares. The final *R* index was 0.093. The molecule of nitrilotriacetic acid exists in the crystal as the zwitterion HN<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>COOH)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>. The hydrogen atom bonded to nitrogen appears to form a bifurcated hydrogen bond. The two remaining acidic hydrogen atoms form strong hydrogen bonds of only 2.51 Å length, which connect the molecules into two interpenetrating helical networks. The crystals are monoclinic, space group *Cc* with *a*=7.9936, *b*=18.512, *c*=6.493 Å and  $\beta$ =127.73°, but there exists a nearly orthogonal cell which provides a simple description of these networks. The bond distances and angles are normal within experimental error.

## Introduction

Nitrilotriacetic acid is widely used in complexometric titrations, and its acid and complexometric properties have been thoroughly studied (Schwarzenbach, Kampitsch & Steiner, 1945; Schwarzenbach, Ackermann & Ruckstuhl, 1949; and Schwarzenbach & Freitag, 1951). The pK values for this molecule in 0.1N KCl at 20°C, as determined by Schwarzenbach and his coworkers, are:

$$pK_1 = 1.89$$
  
 $pK_2 = 2.49$   
 $pK_3 = 9.73$ .

The present investigation was initiated in order to determine whether the zwitterion,  $HN^+(CH_2COOH)_2$ - $CH_2COO^-$ , is the stable form of the molecule in the crystal.

## Experimental

Small needlelike crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of an aqueous solution of nitrilotriacetic acid. A pH of 2.3 was measured for this saturated solution. Unit-cell parameters were determined from Straumanis-type single-crystal rotation photographs about the b and c axes. The resulting values for the unit-cell dimensions are given in Table 1. The absence of hklreflections with h+k odd and the absence of h0l reflections with l odd indicate that the space group is either Cc or C2/c.

The density of the crystals as measured by the flotation method is  $1.660 \pm 0.003$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>. The density cal-

World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs (1966). 2nd ed., p. 23. Utrecht: Oosthoek.

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