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**Redetermination of the crystal structure of uracil.** By ROBERT F. STEWART, *Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.* and LYLE H. JENSEN, *Department of Biological Structure, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.*

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The crystal structure of uracil, originally reported by Parry in 1954, has been redetermined. The unit-cell parameters are  $a = 11.938 \pm 0.001$ ,  $b = 12.376 \pm 0.0009$ ,  $c = 3.6552 \pm 0.0003$  Å;  $\beta = 120^\circ 54' \pm 0.4'$ . The space group is  $P2_1/a$ . Three dimensional X-ray diffraction data were measured by diffractometry with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation. The final  $R$  was 0.045. The redetermined structure is essentially a confirmation of Parry's structure. The C(5)–C(6) bond length (1.340 Å, e.s.d. 0.002 Å) in this work, however, is 0.07 Å shorter than the value (1.41 Å, e.s.d. 0.011 Å) reported by Parry.

The crystal structure of uracil was first reported by Parry (1954). One interesting feature of the structure is the close approach of an oxygen atom to carbon atoms in different molecules. The reported distances are 3.19 and 3.28 Å. Another interesting result is the C(5)–C(6) bond length of  $1.41 \pm 0.01$  Å, a value considerably greater (0.07 Å) than for a similar bond found in 1-methylthymine (Hoogsteen, 1963*a, b*), thymine monohydrate (Gerdil, 1961) and 1-methyluracil (Green, Mathews & Rich, 1962). The accuracy of the results, unfortunately, was limited by the quality of the uracil crystal. We report here the structural results of an X-ray diffraction investigation of a uracil crystal.

High quality single crystals of uracil were grown by heating the powder to its decomposition point in a Pyrex test

tube with a sharp temperature gradient. Single crystals of stubby habit with prominent forms {001} and {110} grew on the walls of the tube at a temperature somewhat below the decomposition point. One precession and several Weissenberg photographs confirmed the space group  $P2_1/a$  as reported by Parry (1954). Accurate cell parameters were determined on a Picker X-ray diffractometer with a General Electric quarter circle goniostat. The parameters for the monoclinic cell are:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 11.938 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 12.376 \pm 0.0009 \\ c &= 3.6552 \pm 0.0003 \\ \beta &= 120^\circ 54' \pm 0.4' \\ \lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) &= 0.71069 \text{ \AA}. \end{aligned}$$

Table 1. *Final atomic parameters*

The temperature factors are of the form  $T_i = \exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$  and  $T_H = \exp[-B(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2]$ . Estimated standard deviations, in parenthesis, are right adjusted: e.g. For O(7),  $\sigma(x) = 11 \cdot 10^{-5}$  and for H(9),  $\sigma(x) = 16 \cdot 10^{-4}$ .

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
O(7)	0.08497 (11)	0.28677 (9)	-0.02173 (43)	80 (1)	41 (0.8)	1670 (22)	11 (0.8)	252 (4)	30 (3)
O(8)	0.12987 (10)	-0.07706 (8)	0.01962 (44)	66 (1)	35 (0.7)	1537 (19)	-6 (0.8)	228 (4)	-17 (3)
N(1)	0.27283 (12)	0.21750 (11)	0.05336 (50)	58 (1)	36 (0.9)	1157 (22)	-7 (0.9)	176 (4)	5 (4)
N(3)	0.11208 (12)	0.10468 (10)	0.00406 (48)	43 (1)	37 (0.8)	1040 (19)	-2 (0.8)	143 (4)	0 (3)
C(2)	0.15191 (14)	0.20933 (12)	0.00913 (56)	58 (1)	41 (1)	924 (22)	-3 (1)	143 (5)	10 (4)
C(4)	0.17988 (14)	0.01237 (12)	0.03494 (54)	52 (1)	40 (1)	829 (21)	-2 (1)	129 (5)	-10 (4)
C(5)	0.30519 (14)	0.02857 (13)	0.08193 (58)	51 (1)	44 (1)	1026 (25)	2 (1)	158 (5)	-9 (4)
C(6)	0.34620 (15)	0.12977 (12)	0.08905 (59)	49 (1)	51 (1)	940 (22)	-6 (1)	145 (5)	-14 (4)
H(9)	0.3536 (16)	-0.0322 (14)	0.0986 (56)	3.41 (39): $B_H$					
H(10)	0.4279 (16)	0.1464 (13)	0.1120 (50)	3.04 (35)					
H(11)	0.2964 (15)	0.2804 (14)	0.0416 (52)	3.15 (39)					
H(12)	0.0343 (16)	0.0947 (13)	-0.0320 (52)	3.33 (39)					



secondary extinction. Adsorption differences were found to be small ( $\sim 1.5\%$ ) and no corrections were made.

The averaged intensities were converted to structure factors within the ideal mosaic approximation and with appropriate account of Lorentz and polarization effects. Weights were based on the counting statistics and on other fluctuations in the diffractometer – the latter amounting to a 1% relative standard error. A total of 1163 unique reflections, of which 132 were unobserved, were used in the least-squares analysis.

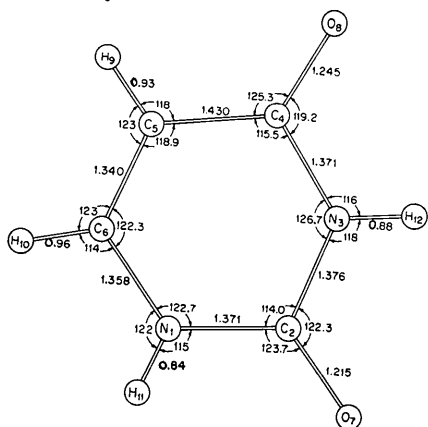


Fig. 1. Dimensions of the uracil molecule.

The structure factor calculation with Parry's (1954) atomic and thermal parameters for all atoms yielded an  $R$  of 0.18. The scattering factors for O, N, and C were from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) and for H were from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Refinement proceeded by full-matrix least-squares whereby an overall scale factor, atomic positions, and anisotropic thermal parameters (isotropic for H atoms) were varied. For these 89 parameters the sum of the weighted, squared residuals,  $w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  was minimized. After three cycles the refinement terminated, with marginal shifts in the parameters, the largest being  $0.25\sigma$ . The final  $R$  was 0.045, omitting the unobserved reflections. The final weighted  $R$  was 0.037. The goodness of fit was 2.34. The average estimated standard deviation for positions of the heavy atoms was  $0.0016 \text{ \AA}$ ; for the hydrogen  $0.018 \text{ \AA}$ . The final atomic parameters are listed in Table 1. All calculations were carried out on an IBM 7094 computer with programs from X-RAY 63 (Stewart *et al.*, 1964).

The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 2.

The distances and angles among the least-squares adjusted precalculated scattering centers are listed in Table 3 and shown in Fig. 1. For comparison the values reported by Parry (1954), corrected to our unit cell parameters are also shown in Table 3. The C(5)–C(6) bond is  $0.07 \text{ \AA}$  shorter than Parry's value, but is in agreement with the C(5)–C(6) bond in thymine (Gerdil, 1961) and 1-methylthymine (Hoog-

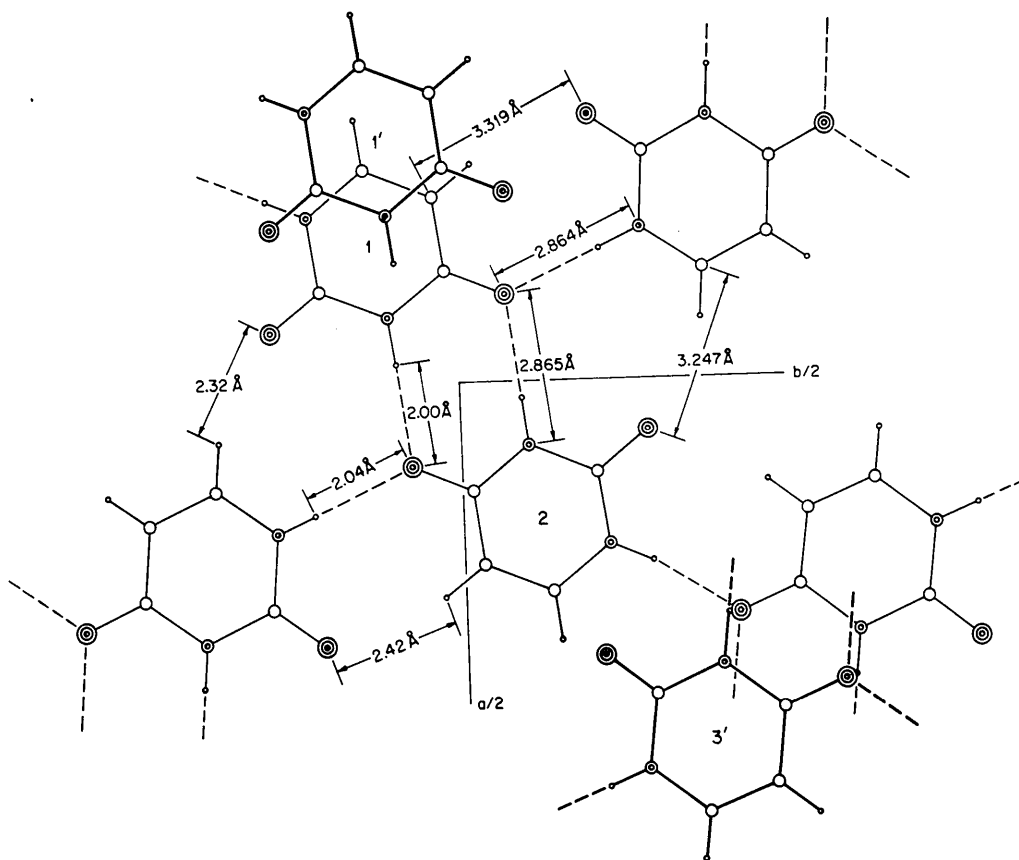


Fig. 2. Orthographic projection of uracil molecules onto (001). Heavy print, molecules near  $z=1$ . Light print, molecules near  $z=0$ . Single large circles, carbon atoms. Single small circles, hydrogen atoms. Double circles, nitrogen atoms. Triple circles, oxygen atoms.

steen, 1963*a, b*). The corresponding bond lengths and angles for 1-methylthymine, also listed in Table 3, are in remarkable agreement with the refined uracil structure. The C(2)–O(7) bond length has not been corrected for the bending motion implied by the thermal parameters. A significantly different bond length is the C(6)–N(1) distance where the bond for uracil (1.358 Å) is 0.025 Å shorter than for 1-methylthymine (1.383 Å). In thymine (Gerdil, 1961), moreover, the C(6)–N(1) bond length is also the same as for 1-methylthymine.

Table 3. Bond distances and angles of uracil

U (1966): this investigation.

U (1954): uracil (Parry, 1954); (corrected to unit-cell parameters in this work).

1-MT: 1-methylthymine (Hoogsteen, 1963*a*).

Estimated standard deviations in parenthesis

	U (1966)	U (1954)	1-MT
N(1)–C(2)	1.371 (0.002 <sub>5</sub> )	1.354 (0.012)	1.379 (0.004)
C(2)–N(3)	1.376 (0.002 <sub>0</sub> )	1.389 (0.008)	1.379 (0.004)
N(3)–C(4)	1.371 (0.002 <sub>1</sub> )	1.379 (0.010)	1.375 (0.004)
C(4)–C(5)	1.430 (0.002 <sub>6</sub> )	1.421 (0.014)	1.432 (0.004)
C(5)–C(6)	1.340 (0.002 <sub>3</sub> )	1.413 (0.011)	1.346 (0.004)
C(6)–N(1)	1.358 (0.002 <sub>2</sub> )	1.347 (0.012)	1.383 (0.004)
C(2)–O(7)	1.215 (0.002 <sub>1</sub> )	1.236 (0.010)	1.214 (0.004)
C(4)–O(8)	1.245 (0.001 <sub>9</sub> )	1.245 (0.010)	1.237 (0.004)
C(5)–H(9)	0.931 (0.020)		
C(6)–H(10)	0.957 (0.020)		
N(1)–H(11)	0.836 (0.018)		
N(3)–H(12)	0.877 (0.021)		
N(1)–C(2)–N(3)	114.0 (0.1)	115.7	115.4° (0.2)
C(2)–N(3)–C(4)	126.7 (0.2)	124.2	126.3 (0.2)
N(3)–C(4)–C(5)	115.5 (0.1)	118.3	116.1 (0.2)
C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	118.9 (0.2)	116.6	118.3 (0.2)
C(5)–C(6)–N(1)	122.3 (0.2)	121.4	123.3 (0.2)
C(6)–N(1)–C(2)	122.7 (0.1)	123.7	120.6 (0.2)
N(1)–C(2)–O(7)	123.7 (0.2)	124.7	123.3 (0.2)
N(3)–C(2)–O(7)	122.3 (0.2)	119.5	121.3 (0.2)
N(3)–C(4)–O(8)	119.2 (0.2)	118.0	120.0 (0.2)
C(5)–C(4)–O(8)	125.3 (0.2)	123.7	123.9 (0.2)
C(4)–C(5)–H(9)	118.1 (1.2)		
C(6)–C(5)–H(9)	123.0 (1.2)		
C(5)–C(6)–H(10)	123.2 (1.0)		
N(1)–C(6)–H(10)	114.5 (1.0)		
C(6)–N(1)–H(11)	122.12 (1.4)		
C(2)–N(1)–H(11)	115.1 (1.3)		
C(2)–N(3)–H(12)	117.8 (1.0)		
C(4)–N(3)–H(12)	115.5 (1.0)		

The least-squares plane through the eight non-hydrogen atoms of the uracil molecule is

$$-1.2601x + 0.2390y + 3.3162z = -0.1100$$

( $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  in fractions of unit-cell axes) and leads to an average standard deviation of 0.0046 Å. The root mean square average for the estimated standard deviations of these atoms along the direction normal to the plane is 0.0017 Å. On the average the deviation of the atoms from the plane is  $2.7\sigma$ ; one may conclude that they depart significantly from a plane. The largest departures are for N(3) (–0.0073 Å) and for O(8) (+0.0070 Å). The other distances in Å are 0.0006, 0.0048, 0.0011, –0.0022, –0.0040, and

–0.0001 for atoms O(7), N(1), C(2), C(4), C(5), and C(6), respectively. The least-squares plane for the pyrimidine ring alone [O(7) and O(8) omitted] is given by the equation

$$-1.2404x + 0.2728y + 3.3135z = -0.1004.$$

The standard deviation of the six atoms from this plane is 0.0025 Å. Atoms N(3) and C(4) are appreciably out of this plane; –0.003<sub>4</sub> and +0.003<sub>5</sub> Å, respectively. The atom O(8) is 0.016<sub>7</sub> Å above the plane. The uracil least-squares plane forms a dihedral angle with (001) of 6°9′; the pyrimidine ring least-squares plane is at a similar angle of 6°6′.

Fig. 2 is an orthographic projection of the atoms in the uracil molecules onto (001). The heavy line molecules are at  $z=1$ ; the light line at  $z=0$ . The N(3)–O(8) hydrogen bond length to the centric related molecule is  $2.865 \pm 0.002$  Å and the N(1)–O(8) length to the screw axis related molecule is  $2.864 \pm 0.002$  Å. These distances are in agreement with Parry's structure (corrected to the  $a$  axis reported here.) The corresponding distances from O(8) to H(12) and to H(11) are  $2.00 \pm 0.02$  and  $2.04 \pm 0.02$  Å, respectively. The distance from C(5) to O(7) of a screw related molecule is 3.319 Å; the corresponding H(9)–O(7) length is 2.42 Å. The distance from C(6) to O(7) of a glide related molecule is 3.246 Å and the corresponding H(10)–O(7) distance is 2.32 Å. These approach distances are also in agreement with Parry (again corrected to the present  $a$ -axis value). Although the H(10)–O(7) approach, 2.32 Å, is close, it is not as close as the distance reported for the 1-methylthymine crystal structure (Hoogsteen, 1963). For the latter case the O(7)–C(6) distance was 3.11 Å and for O(7)–H(9) the length was 2.14 Å.

Aside from the N(1)–O(8) and N(3)–O(8) hydrogen bonds, the closest heavy atom interatomic distance is 3.20 Å between C(6) of molecule 2 and O(7) of molecule 3' as depicted in Fig. 2. The other close approaches are C(2')–N(1) 3.317 Å, and C(4')–C(5) 3.323 Å between molecules 1' and 1 in Fig. 2. The spacing between the (001) planes is 3.136 Å.

The details of data gathering and refinement in this investigation will be submitted elsewhere.

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