

Studies on Intermolecular Complex Formation. IV. Crystal Structure of Cytosine-Resorcylic acid 2:1 Complex monohydrate

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(Received February 14, 1973)

The crystal and molecular structure of a cytosine and resorcylic acid complex monohydrate has been solved by the direct method. The molecular complex is formed by two moles of cytosine and one mole of resorcylic acid. The crystals are monoclinic, with a space group of $P2_1/n$, and with $a=8.335$, $b=20.605$, $c=10.159$ Å, and $\beta=95.5^\circ$. The final R -factor for 1820 reflections is 0.100. Resorcylic acid is hydrogen-bonded to one of the cytosine molecules with one hydrogen bond, and to the two cytosine molecules with one hydrogen bond, and the two cytosine molecules are associated with three hydrogen bonds in a system similar to that of the guanine-cytosine hydrogen bond in the Watson-Crick model.

Recently the biological significance and drug activity of several molecular complexes have been investigated.¹⁻²⁶ Since we surveyed a number of organic compounds interacting with nucleotide bases, some molecules with specific atomic constellations have been found to form complexes with cytosine and/or adenine.²⁵ Some of those complex structures have already been solved by means of single-crystal analysis. Herein we wish to describe the crystal structure of the resorcylic acid-cytosine monohydrate complex.

Experimental

Cytosine and resorcylic acid were dissolved in 70% aqueous ethanol at room temperature and crystallized as single crystals after the solution had been cooled in a refrigerator. The mass spectrometry of this complex revealed that both components were present. Preliminary oscillation and Weissenberg photographs showed that the crystals belong to the monoclinic system, space group of $P2_1/n$, and the density of the crystals was determined to be $1.34 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$ by the flotation method. The lattice parameters are $a=8.335$ (10), $b=20.605$ (18), $c=10.159$ (11) Å, and $\beta=95.5$ (1)°. The results of the elemental analysis and the calculation of the molecular weight from the cell constants and the measured density were compatible with a 2:1 molar ratio for cytosine and resorcylic acid with one water molecule.

Three-dimensional intensity data were collected on a Rigaku Denki auto-diffractometer up to a 2θ limit of 60° , using Mo $K\alpha$ radiation with the $2\theta/\theta$ scanning mode at a scan

speed of 2° min^{-1} . The intensities were reduced to structure factors by correcting for the Lorentz-polarization factors using a program attached to this equipment. Because of the small size of the crystals, no corrections were made for absorption. The 1830 independent observed structure factors thus obtained were used for structure analysis.

Structure Analysis

The normalized structure factors, E , were calculated from the observed structure factors, F , which were put on an absolute scale by the use of Wilson's statistics.²⁷ A trial structure was obtained using the symbolic addition procedure. The reflections of 267 with $|E|$ values greater than 1.30 were obtained using the $\Sigma 2$ of Hauptman and Karle.²⁸ Three linear independent reflections (5,6,—6; 7,0,1; 0,5,2), each with a large number of interactions, were assigned to be +, three other reflections (1,15,5; 2,7,7; 7,1,2) were denoted by the symbols A, B, and C. After the symbolic addition procedure, the A, B, and C symbols are uniquely determined to be all —. A Fourier synthesis using these signs for the E -values showed over 38 large peaks. From a knowledge of the geometry of the molecules, the peaks corresponding to 27 atoms could easily be recognized. The initial structure factor calculations for the 27 atoms gave an R -factor of 0.38, with an isotropic temperature factor. After five cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinements, the R -factor was reduced to 0.24. The remaining water molecules

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were found from the subsequent Fourier synthesis. Then difference synthesis was carried out in order to obtain the positions of the hydrogen atoms, which appeared satisfactorily on the map. The eight subsequent refinement cycles used the anisotropic temperature factor for C, N and O and the isotropic factor for H gave a final *R*-factor of 0.100 for all the observed reflections.

TABLE 1. FRACTIONAL ATOMIC COORDINATES IN CYTOSINE-RESORCYLIC ACID (2:1) COMPLEX MONOHYDRATE

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
C (1)	-0.0718	0.2165	0.2923
C (2)	-0.1980	0.1835	0.2167
C (3)	-0.3507	0.1920	0.2570
C (4)	-0.3790	0.2311	0.3629
C (5)	-0.2545	0.2617	0.4284
C (6)	-0.1017	0.2573	0.3974
C (7)	-0.1633	0.1437	0.1010
O (8)	-0.0188	0.1361	0.0801
O (9)	-0.2803	0.1192	0.0307
O (10)	-0.4772	0.1602	0.1881
O (11)	0.0825	0.2100	0.2616
N (12)	0.4376	0.0077	-0.2265
C (13)	0.3088	-0.0174	-0.3041
N (14)	0.1579	-0.0070	-0.2691
C (15)	0.1375	0.0303	-0.1633
C (16)	0.2683	0.0580	-0.0844
C (17)	0.4158	0.0448	-0.1190
C (18)	0.3332	-0.0511	-0.4013
N (19)	-0.0107	0.0426	-0.1370
N (20)	-0.3622	-0.0960	-0.4579
C (21)	-0.2391	-0.0623	-0.3867
N (22)	-0.0884	-0.0719	-0.4261
C (23)	-0.0552	-0.1086	-0.5294
C (24)	-0.1874	-0.1435	-0.5995
C (25)	-0.3361	-0.1343	-0.5604
O (26)	-0.2616	-0.0274	-0.2936
N (27)	0.0901	-0.1135	-0.5596
W (28)	-0.2699	0.1634	-0.2403
H (4)	-0.486	0.238	0.383
H (5)	-0.247	0.282	0.510
H (6)	0.015	0.255	0.430
H (10)	-0.420	0.139	0.108
H (11)	0.078	0.188	0.200
AH (19)	-0.091	0.014	-0.166
BH (19)	-0.018	0.063	-0.054
H (16)	0.252	0.083	-0.017
H (17)	0.533	0.070	-0.098
H (12)	0.553	0.007	-0.323
AH (27)	0.171	-0.096	-0.499
BH (27)	0.112	-0.081	-0.591
H (24)	-0.176	-0.164	-0.676
H (25)	-0.436	-0.145	-0.606
H (20)	-0.466	-0.084	-0.429
H (22)	0.013	-0.058	-0.374
AW (28)	-0.243	0.195	-0.239
BW (28)	-0.271	0.159	-0.136

Results and Discussion

The final atomic parameters are given in Tables 1 and 2 and the corresponding structure factors, in Table 3. The bond lengths and angles are shown in Table 4, while Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the atomic notation. The crystal structure and hydrogen-bond system of the molecules are shown in Fig. 3, while a stereographic view is illustrated by the ORTEP plot in Fig. 2. Some important intermolecular atomic distances are listed in Table 5. The average estimated standard deviations for bond distances are: for C-C within 0.020 Å; for C-N and C-O within 0.013 Å; and for bond angles, 1.0° for all the heavy atoms.

Description of Crystal and Molecular Structure. As is shown in the stereographic plot (Fig. 2), two approximately coplanar cytosine (A and B) molecules are coupled to each other, with two NH...O (2.889, 2.778 Å) and one NH...N (2.815 Å) hydrogen bonds forming

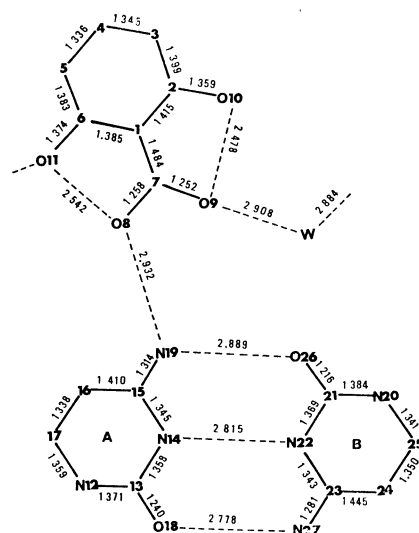


Fig. 1(a). Interatomic distances in cytosine-resorcylic acid (2:1) complex monohydrate.

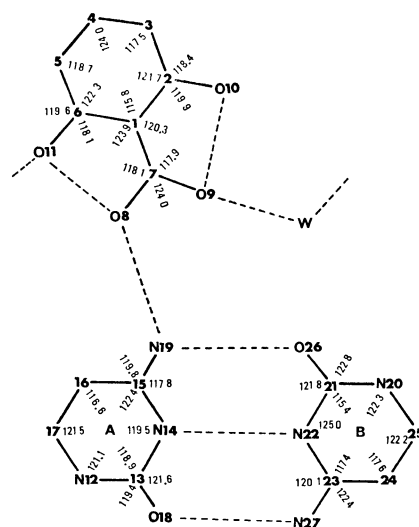


Fig. 1(b). Interbond angles in cytosine-resorcylic acid (2:1) complex monohydrate.

TABLE 2(a). ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS IN CYTOSINE-RESORCYLIC ACID (2:1) COMPLEX MONOHYDRATE

The thermal parameters are given in the form $T = \exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + 2B_{12}hk + 2B_{13}hl + 2B_{23}kl)]$.

Atom	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
C (1)	0.01679	0.00145	0.00928	0.00104	0.00311	0.00006
C (2)	0.01258	0.00158	0.00565	0.00033	0.00259	-0.00021
C (3)	0.01630	0.00181	0.00854	0.00089	0.00124	0.00054
C (4)	0.02185	0.00304	0.01423	0.00260	0.00921	0.00176
C (5)	0.02685	0.00222	0.01003	-0.00030	0.00570	0.00051
C (6)	0.02183	0.00245	0.01016	-0.00050	0.00438	-0.00064
C (7)	0.01521	0.00142	0.00740	-0.00055	0.00170	0.00059
O (8)	0.01787	0.00286	0.00938	-0.00128	0.00298	-0.00145
O (9)	0.01753	0.00273	0.00888	-0.00133	-0.00007	-0.00074
O (10)	0.01716	0.00371	0.01327	0.00047	0.00128	0.00168
O (11)	0.01831	0.00263	0.01141	-0.00195	0.00269	-0.00141
N (12)	0.00677	0.00184	0.00666	-0.00018	0.00039	-0.00062
C (13)	0.00928	0.00148	0.00689	-0.00035	0.00125	-0.00032
N (14)	0.00636	0.00143	0.00626	-0.00029	0.00041	-0.00063
C (15)	0.00877	0.00180	0.00513	0.00026	0.00057	0.00004
C (16)	0.01011	0.00220	0.00684	0.00070	0.00175	-0.00051
C (17)	0.01218	0.00189	0.00755	-0.00057	-0.00192	-0.00069
C (18)	0.00709	0.00195	0.00588	-0.00044	0.00100	-0.00075
N (19)	0.00760	0.00228	0.00627	-0.00076	0.00028	-0.00039
N (20)	0.00609	0.00223	0.00783	-0.00125	0.00075	-0.00112
C (21)	0.00886	0.00174	0.00649	-0.00006	0.00114	0.00009
N (22)	0.00784	0.00168	0.00414	-0.00007	0.00028	-0.00071
C (23)	0.00839	0.00137	0.00496	0.00042	0.00102	0.00015
C (24)	0.01184	0.00152	0.00656	0.00032	0.00091	-0.00054
C (25)	0.01001	0.00157	0.00648	-0.00033	-0.00055	-0.00066
O (26)	0.00859	0.00252	0.00884	-0.00003	0.00128	-0.00150
N (27)	0.00817	0.00179	0.00682	-0.00023	0.00072	0.00005
W (28)	0.02303	0.00306	0.01034	0.00141	0.00380	-0.00026

TABLE 2(b). ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS OF HYDROGEN IN CYTOSINE-RESORCYLIC ACID (2:1) COMPLEX MONOHYDRATE

Atom	B_{iso}	Atom	B_{iso}	Atom	B_{iso}
H (4)	5.77	BH (19)	4.20	H (24)	4.70
H (5)	4.59	H (16)	3.08	H (25)	2.96
H (6)	9.09	H (17)	4.14	H (20)	3.06
H (10)	4.46	H (12)	10.08	H (22)	5.01
H (11)	5.30	AH (27)	6.74	AW (28)	1.48
AH (19)	4.82	BH (27)	3.31	BW (28)	7.51

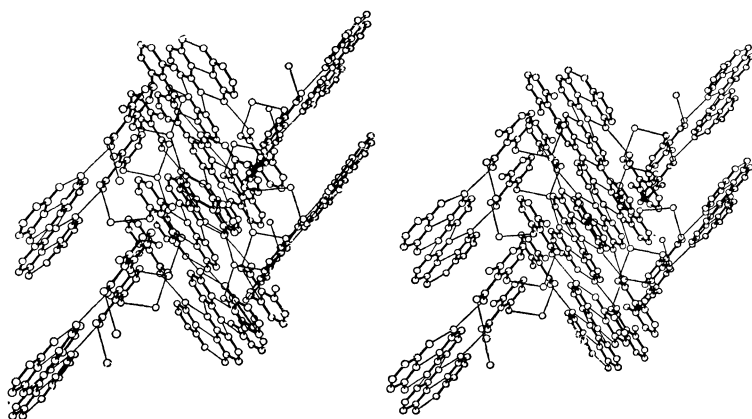


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic view of the packing and hydrogen bonding. Molecular bonds are drawn thick and hydrogen bonds thin.

TABLE 3. STRUCTURE FACTOR DATA ($\times 10$) FOR THE OBSERVED REFLECTIONS

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TABLE 5. INTERMOLECULAR ATOMIC DISTANCES, LESS THAN 3.7 Å BETWEEN THE MOLECULES

x, y, z		C (18) O (26)	3.484
O (9) O (10)	2.478	$1-x, -y, -z$	
O (8) O (11)	2.542	O (17) C (17)	3.251
O (8) N (19)	2.932	$-x, -y, -1-z$	
O (8) W (28)	2.908	N (12) N (20)	3.687
N (14) N (22)	2.815	N (12) C (25)	3.443
N (18) N (27)	2.778	C (13) N (20)	3.422
N (19) O (26)	2.889	C (13) C (21)	3.542
$-x, -y, -z$		C (13) N (22)	3.647
C (2) N (22)	3.487	C (13) C (23)	3.658
C (2) C (23)	3.372	C (13) C (24)	3.576
C (2) N (27)	3.460	C (13) C (25)	4.432
C (1) C (13)	3.676	N (14) N (22)	3.495
C (1) N (14)	3.687	N (14) C (23)	3.203
C (1) C (18)	3.554	N (14) C (24)	3.394
C (6) C (13)	3.642	N (14) N (27)	3.574
C (6) C (18)	3.249	C (15) C (23)	3.522
C (4) N (27)	3.554	C (15) C (24)	3.407
C (3) C (23)	3.544	C (15) N (27)	3.664
C (3) N (27)	3.387	C (16) C (24)	3.668
C (7) C (13)	3.603	C (17) C (25)	3.747
C (7) N (14)	3.292	C (18) N (20)	3.371
C (7) C (15)	3.644	C (18) C (21)	3.223
O (9) N (14)	3.540	C (18) N (22)	3.602
O (9) C (15)	3.689	C (18) O (26)	3.496
O (8) N (12)	3.608	N (19) N (27)	3.417
O (8) C (13)	3.507	O (26) N (27)	3.620
O (8) N (14)	3.432	N (27) W (28)	2.832
O (8) C (15)	3.524	$-1-x, -y, -z$	
O (8) C (16)	3.693	O (11) N (20)	3.428
O (11) N (12)	3.495	$1/2+x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z$	
O (11) C (13)	3.421	C (2) W (28)	3.567
O (11) C (18)	3.268	C (3) O (11)	3.478
O (11) C (21)	3.503	C (3) W (28)	3.607
O (10) N (22)	3.299	O (10) W (28)	2.884
O (10) C (23)	3.455	$1/2+x, 1/2-y, -1/2+z$	
N (19) N (19)	3.280	O (9) C (4)	3.509
$1+x, y, z$		C (16) C (4)	3.722
N (12) N (20)	3.692	$-1/2+x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z$	
N (12) C (20)	3.582	C (4) O (9)	3.509
N (12) O (26)	2.758	C (4) C (16)	3.722
C (13) N (20)	3.661	$1/2+x, 1/2-y, -1/2+z$	
C (13) O (26)	3.578	O (11) C (4)	3.703
C (17) O (8)	3.216	O (11) C (16)	3.478
C (17) O (26)	3.675	W (28) C (2)	3.567
C (18) N (21)	2.813	W (28) C (3)	3.607
C (18) C (21)	3.561	W (28) O (10)	2.884
C (18) C (25)	3.742		

isocytosine,³³⁾ thymine monohydrate,³⁴⁾ uracil³⁵⁾ barbituric acid,³⁶⁾ and cytosine monohydrate³⁷⁾ (1.354,

TABLE 6. DEVIATIONS OF THE ATOMS FROM THE LEAST-SQUARES PLANES (Å)

Resorcylic acid	Cytosine (B)	Cytosine (A)
C (1) -0.004	N (12) -0.001	N (20) 0.002
C (2) -0.012	C (13) 0.013	C (21) 0.005
C (3) -0.027	N (14) -0.030	N (22) -0.019
C (4) -0.010	C (15) -0.017	C (23) 0.010
C (5) 0.021	C (16) 0.005	C (24) -0.012
C (6) 0.047	C (17) -0.002	C (25) 0.005
C (7) 0.015	N (18) 0.010	O (26) 0.003
O (8) -0.068	O (19) 0.022	N (27) 0.008
O (9) 0.108		
O (10) -0.056		
O (11) -0.015		

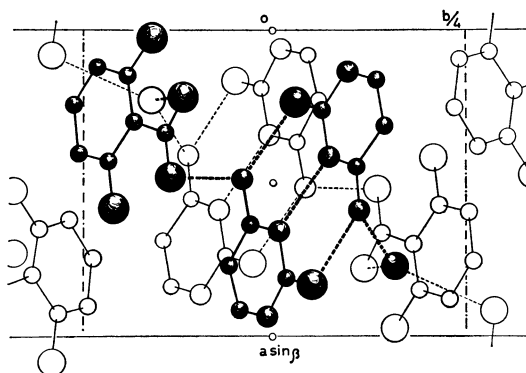


Fig. 3. The molecular packing and hydrogen bonding in cytosine-resorcylic acid (2 : 1) complex monohydrate viewed along the c-axis.

1.372, 1.361, 1.369 and 1.361 Å respectively), but which is slightly longer than those of the completely-conjugated systems of melamine,³⁴⁾ pyrimidine³⁵⁾ and purine³⁶⁾ (1.343, 1.326, and 1.337 Å respectively). The bond lengths of C(16)–C(17), 1.338 Å, and C(24)–C(25), 1.350 Å, are clearly shorter than the fully-conjugated C=C double bond of 1.395 Å. The deviations of the atoms from each molecular plane are listed in Table 6; the inter-plane angles of the individual molecules are 7.23° for cytosine(A)–cytosine(B) and 5.14° for cytosine(B)–resorcylic acid.

A particularly interesting phenomenon in this analysis is the fact that the two cytosine molecules could form three hydrogen bonds in which they are bound to each other, with the formation of a pseudo-dimer of A and B. Such a hydrogen-bonding scheme resembles that of the guanine–cytosine three-hydrogen-bond system in the Watson-Crick model and its model complex.²⁾ Furthermore, it is reminiscent of the crystal structure of isocytosine³³⁾ reported by McConell, in which tautomeric isomers of two cytosine molecules are bound by three hydrogen bonds. The present analysis of the complex is structurally different, but the

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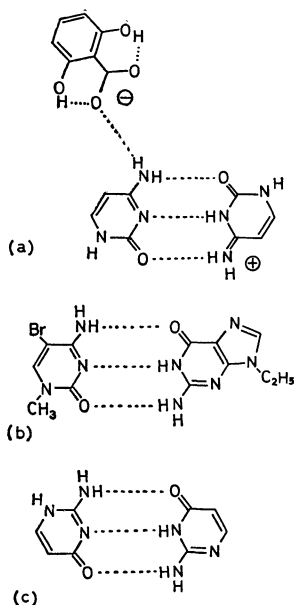


Fig. 4. Hydrogen bonding scheme of (a) present analysis, (b) 9-ethyl guanine²⁾ and (c) isocytosine³³⁾.

combination scheme between these two molecules is very similar in manner when the proton is introduced from resorcylic acid, as is shown in Fig. 4. The crystal structures of cytosine and cytosine monohydrate have been determined to contain two hydrogen bonds which are of the $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \cdots \text{NH} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{NH} \cdots \text{N} \end{array}$ type; this has been established using $\text{NH} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{NH} \cdots \text{N}$ hydrogen bonds, as is shown in Figs. 5(a) and (b).³⁰⁾ On the other hand, in crystals of cytosine-5-acetic acid (5-acetic-cytosine) and the

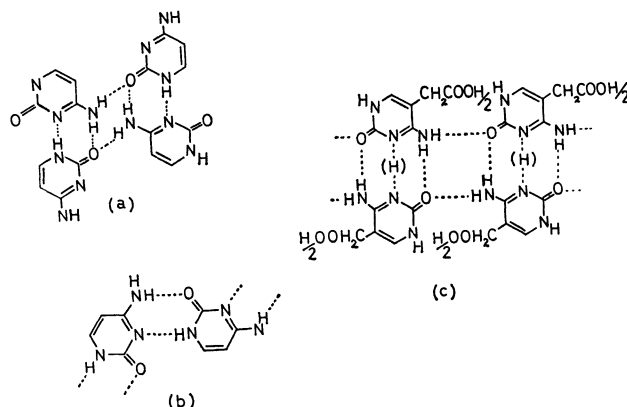


Fig. 5. Various hydrogen-bonding scheme in cytosine and its derivatives. (a) Cytosine⁴¹⁾ (b) cytosine monohydrate³⁷⁾ (c) cytosine-5-acetic acid⁴²⁾.

present complex which contain carboxylic acid moieties, the crystals form three hydrogen bonds (Fig. 5(c)).⁴²⁾ These facts indicate that the change in the internal electronic states in the molecules is caused by a proton in the crystals involving a catalytic effect. The three-hydrogen-bond scheme resembles the Watson-Crick model between cytosine and guanine. In biological paths of RNA or DNA, the protonation of the bases may occur in many instances; thus, the cytosine-cytosine three-hydrogen-bond system might be said to be an interaction potentially important as a genetic proto-type in dynamic biological processes.

The authors are indebted to Miss Yuko Moriyama for her computational assistance.

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