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84. Sataro Imado, Motoo Shiro,*¹ and Zen-ichi Horii*² : The Crystal Structure of Securinine Hydrobromide Dihydrate and the Molecular Structure of Securinine.*³(Osaka Research Laboratory, Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd.*¹ and Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University*²)

Elaborate investigations have been made by the several authors on the physical and chemical properties of securinine, C₁₃H₁₅O₂N, an alkaloid which can be isolated from *Securinega suffruticosa* REHD. Thus, the chemical structure of this compound has been already determined, and its absolute configuration also has been established, as is shown in Fig. 1, mainly on the basis of the ORD curve and so on.

In their reports, it was proposed that the lone electron pair on the nitrogen atom should exert a possibly strong influence on the diene part which probably would not lie on a plane,¹⁾ as evidenced, *e.g.*, by the disappearance of absorption band (λ_{\max} 330 m μ) in acidifying the alcoholic solution of securinine. However, no direct knowledges have been given yet regarding the steric configuration of the diene part itself. It is also the case with the piperidine ring.^{2,3)}

The present work was undertaken to confirm the chemical structure of securinine, and furthermore, to obtain exact and detailed conformational informations on this alkaloid molecule by means of X-ray crystal structure analysis.

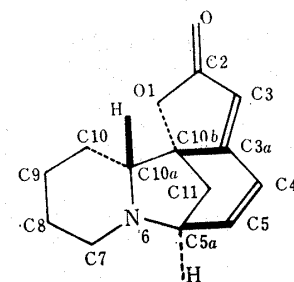


Fig. 1. Absolute Configuration of Securinine

Experimental

In order that the heavy atom method could be applied in analyzing procedures, the hydrobromide of securinine was prepared. Needle-like and colorless crystals of the anhydrous, mono- and di-hydrated compounds were obtained from ethanol solutions; their crystallographic data are given in Table I, and the results of elemental analyses in Table II.

TABLE I. Crystallographic Data of Securinine·HBr·*n*H₂O

<i>n</i>	<i>a</i> (Å)	<i>b</i> (Å)	<i>c</i> (Å) ^{a)}	γ (°)	Space group	<i>Z</i> ^{b)}	ρ obs.	ρ calc.	(g. cm ⁻³ .)
2	7.71	14.83	7.04	112.13	<i>C</i> ₂ ^v - <i>P</i> 2 ₁	2	1.492	1.488	
1	9.64	21.80	6.55		<i>D</i> ₂ ^v - <i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	4		1.510	
0	12.31	14.17	7.23		<i>D</i> ₂ ^v - <i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	4	1.572	1.570	

a) The *c*-axis lies along a direction of elongation of the needle-like crystals.
b) Number of formula units per unit cell.

Of those, however, the crystal of dihydrated compound was found to be most stable, showing the dehydrating range of 110~120°, and the melting point of about 250°(decomp.). Therefore, the present work was conducted on the dihydrated compound.

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TABLE II. Results of Chemical Analyses

		<i>n</i>	C(%)	N(%)	H(%)	Br(%)
C ₁₃ H ₁₅ O ₂ N·HBr· <i>n</i> H ₂ O	2	found	46.60	4.44	5.71	23.70
		calcd.	46.72	4.19	6.03	23.91
	1	found	49.31		5.75	
		calcd.	49.38		5.74	
	0	found	50.41	4.60	5.25	25.94
		calcd.	52.36	4.70	5.41	26.80

The unit cell dimensions and the space group were determined (Table I) from the oscillation and Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu K α radiation about the three principal axes.

For the intensity measurements, the reflections of (*hk*0) to (*hk*5) were recorded on equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs, employing the multiple film technique. The specimen used was a small needle-like crystal of about 0.1 \times 0.2 mm. cross section. Visual estimations of the intensities were made for the 1416 observed reflections in the usual way, and they were corrected for the spot-size (for upper layers) and Lorentz-polarization factors. No absorption corrections were applied.

Because of the shape of the crystals, reliable data were prevented from being obtained about the *a*- and *b*-axes; the analysis was made mainly on the basis of the (*hk*0) to (*hk*5) data, and the less reliable (*0kl*) data about the *a*-axis was used as a check on the essential correctness of the atom locations as will be described below.

Structure Determination

The structure was determined by making use of the heavy atom method. The *x*- and *y*-coordinates of the bromine atom were derived from the Patterson function, P(UV). With the signs given by the contributions of the bromine atom, the electron density projection, ρ (XY), was evaluated. There showed up the peaks corresponding to all of the light atoms, and consequently, refinements for the *x*- and *y*-coordinates of all atoms were made successively following the conventional Fourier technique. Finally, the value of R for (*hk*0) came to 0.180.

On the other hand, the determination of *z*-parameters was forced to be carried out without uses of the projections along the *a*- and *b*-axes owing to the heavy overlappings of the atoms in the Fourier maps. Then, *z*-parameters of the light atoms were assigned relatively to *z*-parameter of the bromine atom, *z*=0.0000, since the choice of it in space group *P*2₁ (for 1st setting) is arbitrary. With (*hk*1) data, the generalized components R₁(XY) and I₁(XY)⁴ were computed, and the *z*-parameters were adjusted by using the relation, $2\pi Lz_i = \tan^{-1} I_L(X_i Y_i) / R_L(X_i Y_i)$. In those projections the other parameters of each atom were also refined. The same procedure was put forward with (*hk*5) data. After several refinements, the R indices for (*hk*0), (*hk*1) and (*hk*5) were reduced to 0.143, 0.111, and 0.127, respectively.

The structure was then refined by the method of least squares. At first the refinements were separately carried out in each layer of (*hk*1) to (*hk*5). The block-diagonal approximations were applied for the scale factor and the overall isotropic temperature factor as well as for the positional parameters of each atom. After the scale factors had been fixed the data of different layers were correlated, and then the structure was improved by the same program, as the above using all the data of (*hk*1) to (*hk*5). The weighting system employed was as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{w} &= 0 && \text{for } F_o > 30 \text{ Fmin.} \\ \sqrt{w} &= 1/|F_o| && \text{for } 2.2 \text{ Fmin.} \leq F_o \leq 30 \text{ Fmin.} \\ \sqrt{w} &= 0 && \text{for } F_o < 2.2 \text{ Fmin.} \end{aligned}$$

4) These denotements are used as in M.J. Buerger: "Crystal-Structure Analysis," 392 (1960), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London.

and the 908 of 1162 terms were meaningful. The atomic structure factors were calculated with the aid of the analytical representations given by Vand, *et al.*⁵⁾ The final set of atomic coordinates is shown in Table III, and their standard deviations in Table IV, the temperature factor B being 3.3 \AA^2 for all atoms. The R values for $(hk0)$, $(hk1)$, $(hk2)$, $(hk3)$, $(hk4)$, and $(hk5)$ were 0.135, 0.105, 0.105, 0.106, 0.090, and 0.115, respectively, with the exception of the terms too weak to be observed. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table V. The contributions of hydrogen atoms were neglected.

TABLE III. Atomic Coordinates Expressed in Fraction of Unit Cell Edges

Atom ^{a)}	x	y	z	Atom ^{a)}	x	y	z
Br	0.3950	0.2114	0.9963	C 4	0.4396	0.4295	0.5401
C 7	0.0056	0.1173	0.5936	C 5	0.4313	0.3379	0.4828
C 8	0.8997	0.0777	0.7805	C 3	0.2351	0.5311	0.5443
C 9	0.8294	0.1561	0.8845	C 2	0.0288	0.5009	0.5203
C 10	0.8504	0.2393	0.7449	N 6	0.1407	0.2182	0.6259
C 10a	0.0541	0.2912	0.6893	O	0.9362	0.5496	0.5271
C 5a	0.2458	0.2650	0.4453	O 1	0.9499	0.4013	0.5089
C 11	0.1144	0.3033	0.3503	O (H ₂ O)	0.6035	0.1126	0.3254
C 10b	0.0890	0.3623	0.5068	O (H ₂ O)	0.3837	0.0530	0.6482
C 3a	0.2721	0.4509	0.5377				

a) The atoms are numbered as in Fig. 1.

TABLE IV. Averaged Standard Deviations of Atomic Coordinates in \AA

Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
Br	0.0016	0.0016	0.0062	N	0.021	0.021	0.022
C	0.023	0.023	0.026	O	0.015	0.015	0.017

At this stage, the evaluation of the electron density projection along the a -axis (Fig. 2) was attempted to see the appropriateness of the structure obtained with the c -axis data; for the atomic arrangement given in Table III the R index for the $(0kl)$ was found to be 0.131. Thus it was confirmed that the structure model based on the c -axis data was reasonably fitted.

The absolute configuration of securinine hydrobromide was established on the basis of the Bijvoet's inequality relation due to the anomalous dispersion of bromine atom. The intensities of $(hk1)$ and $(hk\bar{1})$ reflections were visually compared with one another on the oscillation photographs taken about the c -axis (Table VI). The absolute configuration, thus determined, is correctly indicated by the atomic parameters in Table III. The right-handed coordinate system was used throughout this work. The indexing of the reflexions followed the work of Peerdeman, *et al.*⁶⁾ This method has been applied in the determination of the absolute configuration of securinine hydrobromide dihydrate.

Description of Structure

Packing of the molecules: The arrangement of the molecules is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In these figures, the broken and dot-dash lines represent the hydrogen bond and the close approaches, respectively.

5) V. Vand, P.F. Eiland, R. Pepinsky: *Acta Cryst.*, **10**, 303 (1957).

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-13	16	18	-1	88	88	-4	6	14	5	98	91	-3	148	140	-15	52	27	-5	28	38	-5	64	60
-14	9	29	-2	128	126	-5	40	39	6	196	202	-4	70	58				-6	131	154	-6	12	17
-15	64	72	-3	56	48	-6	24	30	7	85	74	-5	145	150	<u>4 k 5</u>			-7	24	23	-7	85	85
-16	4	7	-4	89	87	-7	10	13	8	16	17	-6	62	62	1	159	156	-8	85	101	-8	22	18
			-5	47	54	-8	39	45	9	126	110	-7	151	165	2	42	39	-9	28	35	-9	50	51
	<u>5 k 4</u>		-6	95	72	-9	16	20	10	39	22	-8	96	85	3	126	145	-10	58	70	-10	64	61
1	31	33	-7	92	78	-10	40	41	11	105	92	-9	107	98	4	28	48	-11	64	84	-11	4	4
2	95	108	-8	73	59	-11	39	31	12	28	28	-10	132	130	5	80	78	-12	21	27	-12	67	60
3	77	79	-9	122	118	-12	22	21	13	55	46	-11	9	21	6	98	100	-13	79	75			
4	74	61	-10	27	26				-1	237	236	-12	88	90	7	28	25	-14	18	11			
5	50	58	-11	77	77	<u>h 0 5</u>			-2	135	144	-13	46	44	8	62	56	-15	22	34	<u>8 k 5</u>		
6	7	12	-12	40	42	1	169	159	-3	283	299	-14	80	71	9	30	26				-3	7	12
7	61	66	-13	64	57	2	186	184	-4	119	135	-15	9	22	-1	91	91	<u>6 k 5</u>			-4	25	23
8	16	29	-14	30	35	3	160	169	-5	159	170				-2	135	135	1	21	24	-6	43	45
9	24	28	-15	10	13	4	79	85	-6	147	165	<u>3 k 5</u>			-3	70	59	2	80	69	-7	52	43
-1	36	25				5	59	46	-7	79	76	1	98	99	-4	180	173	3	22	23	-8	7	8
-2	177	187	<u>7 k 4</u>			6	76	78	-8	93	80	2	73	78	-5	50	58	4	46	44	-9	52	52
-3	107	105	1	59	57	7	56	48	-9	16	8	3	162	166	-6	128	139	5	21	21			
-4	154	171	2	10	20				-10	76	85	4	22	24	-7	110	125	-1	56	49			
-5	177	184	3	31	37	<u>0 k 5</u>			-11	43	40	5	111	126	-8	86	98	-2	9	13			
-6	24	15	4	25	35	1	200	158	-12	93	85	6	9	14	-9	101	111	-3	104	95			
-7	129	115	-1	86	67	2	206	186	-13	42	51	7	58	53	-10	9	13	-4	50	61			
-8	92	86	-2	31	36	3	230	178	-14	16	24	8	64	58	-11	59	76	-5	119	115			
-9	122	122	-3	71	69	4	203	175	-15	58	58	9	70	67	-12	7	14	-6	31	40			
-10	138	143	-4	116	103	5	132	138				10	58	65	-13	77	68	-7	49	53			
-11	101	105	-5	31	21	6	172	165	<u>2 k 5</u>			11	30	16	-14	62	60	-8	65	73			
-12	52	52	-6	110	84	7	64	67	1	113	97	-1	15	32	-15	71	54	-9	21	28			
-13	43	44	-7	7	12	8	187	171	2	251	233	-2	188	200				-10	15	53			
-14	91	79	-8	86	74	9	73	87	3	98	85	-3	119	127	<u>5 k 5</u>			-11	7	5			
-15	6	23	-9	39	37	10	77	81	4	147	144	-4	156	161	1	92	84	-12	46	60			
-16	55	48	-10	71	60	11	80	89	5	92	86	-5	174	197	2	76	71	-13	39	32			
			-11	76	77	12	21	20	6	67	50	-6	93	93	3	77	68	-14	30	29			
	<u>6 k 4</u>		-12	25	13	13	58	66	7	139	147	-7	125	129	4	85	83						
1	88	89	-13	45	38	14	25	12	8	22	19	-8	43	40	5	24	24	<u>7 k 5</u>			1	12	22
2	46	32	-14	22	19				9	70	70	-9	113	128	6	46	46	2	46	51			
3	129	109				<u>1 k 5</u>			10	36	55	-10	46	59	7	36	31	3	30	28			
4	28	34	<u>8 k 4</u>			1	145	131	11	7	25	-11	71	73	-1	110	111	-1	30	28			
5	79	57	-1	50	47	2	177	146	12	55	53	-12	92	98	-2	9	17	-2	67	56			
6	31	24	-2	4	7	3	39	46	-1	99	112	-13	43	36	-3	110	113	-3	50	59			
7	25	25	-3	77	59	4	203	200	-2	107	71	-14	43	41	-4	85	95	-4	52	55			

TABLE VI. Comparison of the Observed Inequality with Calculated Values

<i>h k l</i>	<i>I(hkl)^a</i>	<i>I(hk\bar{l})</i>	observed ^b	<i>h k l</i>	<i>I(hkl)^a</i>	<i>I(hk\bar{l})</i>	observed ^b
5 1 1	618	596	?	3 $\bar{7}$ 1	822	908	<
5 2 1	64	48	>	4 $\bar{7}$ 1	398	446	<
5 3 1	181	191	?	4 $\bar{9}$ 1	258	274	?
8 6 1	88	73	>	4 $\bar{11}$ 1	203	162	>

a) Calculated relative intensity, $f' = 0.9$ and $f'' = +1.5$ being used for bromine atom.

b) The inequality sign > shows that the observed intensity for (hkl) is larger than that for $(hk\bar{l})$, and the symbol ? that the inequality could not be decided.

Securinine molecules are linked through N-H...Br...H-O to a spiral chain, which is composed of the hydrogen-bonded water molecules and extend along the two-fold screw axis (Figs. 2 and 3). Hence, the crystal can be considered to be made up of hydrogen-bonded layers of the securinine molecules and crystal water, running parallel to (110). A water molecule is hydrogen-bonded to two water molecules and a bromine atom with the approximately tetrahedral angles (105°, 108°, 111°; 107°, 115°, 121°). On the other hand, a bromine atom is linked to a nitrogen atom and two water molecules through the hydrogen bonds with the similar angles (104°, 110°, 114°). Thus, the arrangement of the three carbon and bromine atoms is approximately tetrahedral around the nitrogen atom. It may be suggested that the lone electron pair on the nitrogen atom even in the free base might be located substantially along the direction of N...Br as shown in the present work. This situation is in good agreement with the findings obtained by spectral measurements.¹⁾

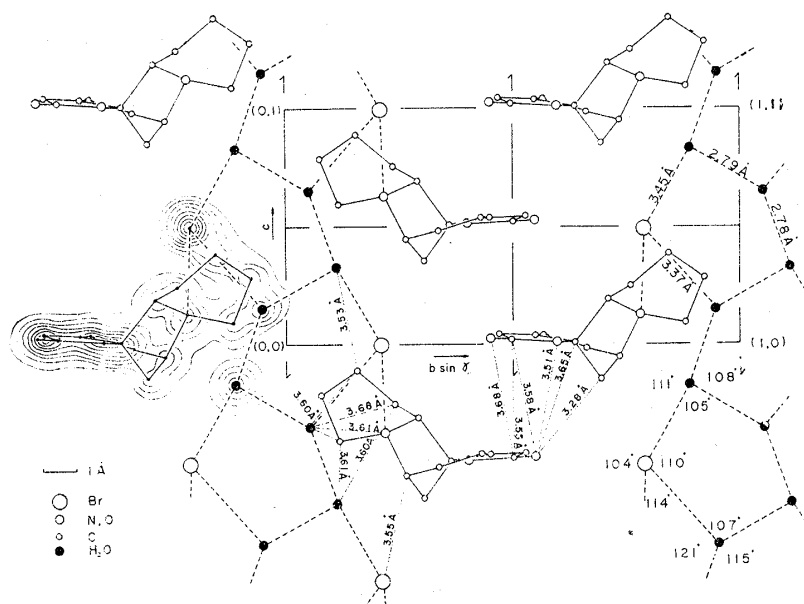


Fig. 2. The Structure and the Electron-density Projection along the *a*-Axis, with Bond Angles and Intermolecular Distances

Contours are at every $2e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-3}$, starting at two electron level, except around the bromine atom.

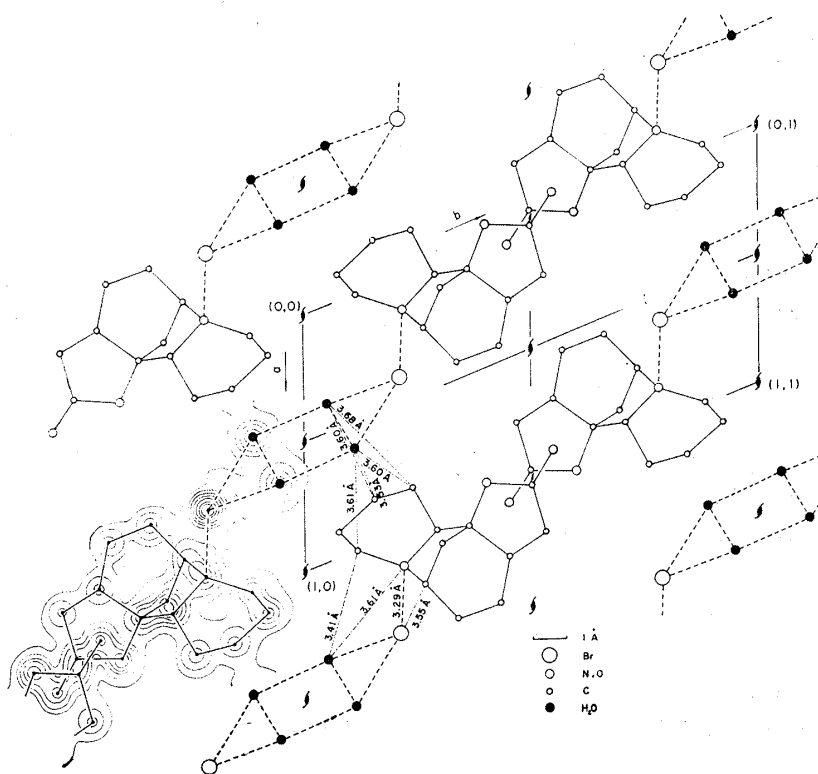


Fig. 3. The Structure and the Electron-density Projection along the *c*-Axis, with Intermolecular Distances

Contours are at every $2e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-3}$, starting at two electron level, except around the bromine atom.

Molecular structure of securinine: The bond lengths and bond angles, calculated by the use of the parameters in Table III, are given in Fig. 4. The standard deviations of bond lengths and angles were estimated to be about 0.03 Å and 2°, respectively.

The three C-N bonds and the Br-N bond are arranged approximately tetrahedrally around the nitrogen atom (C-N-C: 103°, 112°, 115°; C-N-Br: 107°, 115°, 117°).

The skeleton of securinine molecule is shown Fig. 5, being oriented in accord with its absolute configuration. It can be seen easily that the piperidine ring has the "boat" form, and that the α , β and γ , δ -unsaturated lactone linkage is not coplanar. The C3=C3a bond and the C4=C5 bond in the diene part are not on a plane; in other words, one plane involving C2-, C3-, C3a-, C10b-, O- and O1-atoms is inclined to the plane which is composed of C3a-, C4-, C5-, C5a-, and C10b-atoms, the dihedral angle being about 10°.

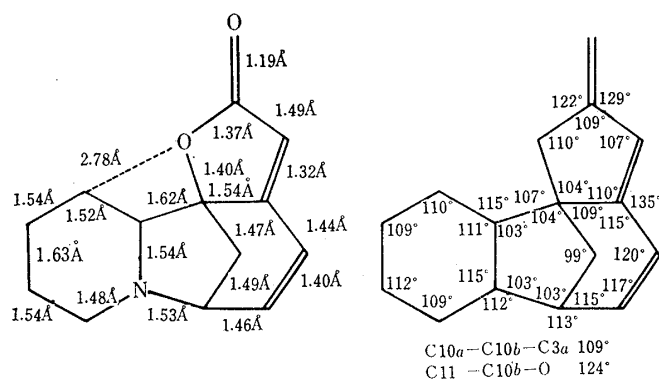


Fig. 4. Bond Distances and Bond Angles

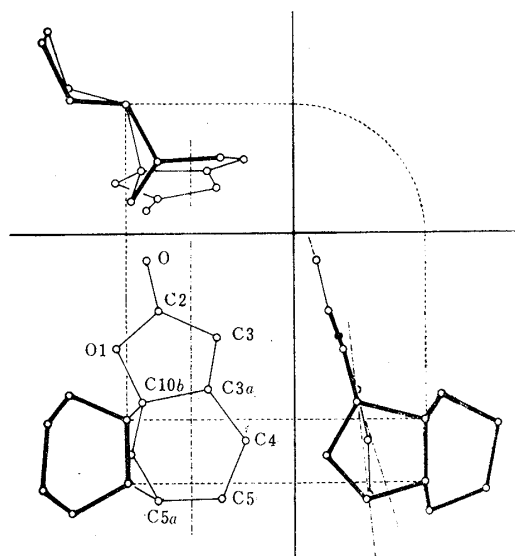


Fig. 5. Molecular Skeleton of Securinine in the Hydrobromide Dihydrate Crystal showing the Absolute Configuration

TABLE VII. Distances of Atoms from the Best Plane

(i) Best plane through C 10b, C 3a, C 3, C 2, O 1, O :			
$-0.0651x - 0.0981y + 0.9920z - 3.1576 = 0$			
Distances from plane :			
C 10b	0.022Å	C 2	0.033Å
C 3a	-0.016Å	C 1	-0.025Å
C 3	-0.001Å	O	-0.013Å
(ii) Best plane through C 10b, C 3a, C 4, C 5, C 5a :			
$0.0100x - 0.2608y + 0.9651z - 2.0951 = 0$			
Distances from plane :			
C 10b	-0.038Å	C 5	0.010Å
C 3a	0.059Å	C 5a	0.015Å
C 4	-0.047Å		
(iii) Angle between planes : about 10°			
Coordinate system : $x = ax + b \cos \gamma$, $y = b \sin \gamma$, $z = cz$			

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Summary

X-ray crystal structure analysis has been made on the securinine hydrobromide dihydrate, which is monoclinic, with two formula units in a cell of dimensions: $a=7.71 \text{ \AA}$, $b=14.83 \text{ \AA}$, $c=7.04 \text{ \AA}$, and $\gamma=112.13^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1$. The determination of the atomic parameters was carried out by the generalized projection methods.

The conclusions may be summed up as follows:

The piperidine ring has a skewed boat form, and the diene part is not co-planar. A dihedral angle of about 10° has been found between the plane passing through C2-, C3-, and C3 α -atoms and the one involving C3 α -, C4-, and C5-atoms.

Discussion has been made on the location of the lone electron pair on the nitrogen atom in the free base.

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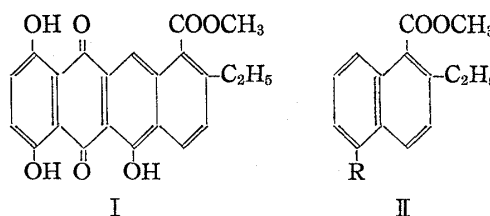
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85. Zen-ichi Horii, Takefumi Momose, and Yasumitsu Tamura : Synthetic Studies on η -Pyrromycinone II.*¹ Synthesis of Methyl 2-Ethyl-5-hydroxy-1-naphthoate.

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In recent communications,^{1,2)} the synthesis of η -pyrromycinone (I) has been accomplished *via* the Friedel-Crafts reaction of 3,6-dimethoxyphthalic anhydride and methyl 2-ethyl-5-hydroxy-1-naphthoate (II, R=OH). This paper describes a detail of the experiments for the synthesis of II (R=OH), which was carried out by a similar series of reactions to those for II (R=H) reported in the preceding paper.*¹ The stereochemistries of the intermediate tetralone derivatives are also discussed.



Condensation of (*m*-methoxyphenyl)acetonitrile³⁾ with ethyl 2-pentenoate⁴⁾ in the presence of one molar equivalent of sodium ethoxide gave ethyl 3-ethyl-4-cyano-4-(*m*-methoxyphenyl)butyrate (III) in 65% yield. A short time alkaline hydrolysis of III gave three products, *i.e.* 3-ethyl-4-cyano-4-(*m*-methoxyphenyl)butyric acid (IV), 3-ethyl-4-carbamoyl-4-(*m*-methoxyphenyl)butyric acid (V) and 2-(*m*-methoxyphenyl)-3-ethylglutaric acid (VI). Refluxing III with 28% aqueous potassium hydroxide for 24 hours gave

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