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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -Dihydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11, 20-dione and its Comparison with the Related -16 $\beta$ -Bromo-3 $\beta$ -acetate and -21-Bromo-3 $\beta$ -ol Steroids

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The crystal structure of 3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11, 20-dione (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Br, *M* = 427.37) has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis and refined to a final *R* value of 0.045. Unit-cell constants are *a* = 11.946 Å, *b* = 11.011 Å, *c* = 7.837 Å,  $\beta$  = 107.39°, space group *P*2<sub>1</sub>. Standard deviations for bond lengths and angles are in the ranges of 0.007–0.012 Å and 0.5–0.8°, respectively. There are two hydrogen bonds, 3 $\beta$ -hydroxyl to 11-keto oxygen (2.77 Å) and 17 $\alpha$ -hydroxyl to 3 $\beta$ -hydroxyl oxygen (2.84 Å). The molecules are  $\alpha$ - $\beta$  (bottom to top) oriented, and arranged in sheets perpendicular to the *b* axis of the unit cell. Packing of the molecule as influenced by the position of heavy atoms and side chain substituents is discussed.

### Introduction

The structural details of a series of 5 $\alpha$ -pregnane adrenocortical metabolites are being investigated to ascertain features which are significant in the determination of biological function at the molecular level. The crystal and molecular structures of 3 $\beta$ -acetoxy-17 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione (Fig. 1, II) and 3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-21-bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione (Fig. 1, III) have already been reported (Ohrt, Cooper, Kartha & Norton, 1968; Ohrt, Haner, Cooper & Norton, 1968). This paper reports the crystal and molecular

structure determination of 3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione (Fig. 1, I) and compares the architecture of the molecules and their packing as influenced by the position of attachment of the heavy atom and of side chain substituents.

### Experimental

Crystals of 3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Br, *M* = 427.37) were grown from methanol solution by slow evaporation at room temperature. The crystal data are:

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*a* = 11.946 ± 0.002, *b* = 11.011 ± 0.002, *c* = 7.837 ± 0.001 Å,  $\beta$  = 107.39° ± 0.01 (at 20°C, CuK $\alpha$ <sub>1</sub> = 1.54051

Å),  $V_0 = 983.73 \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $D_m = 1.450 \pm 0.002 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,  $D_c = 1.444 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,  $Z = 2$ ,  $F(000) = 448$ . Space group  $P2_1$  ( $C_2^2$  No. 4) ( $0k0$  absent for  $k$  odd).

The intensities of 2142 independent X-ray spectra were measured on a General Electric single crystal orienter by the stationary crystal/stationary counter method, using Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation monochromatized by balanced nickel and cobalt filters (ten second count with each filter). Thirty-one reflections regarded as 'weak', for which the measured intensity was less than two standard deviations, were rejected. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, but no absorption corrections were applied ( $\mu_{\text{Cu } K\alpha} = 33 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). The crystal used was cubic shaped, of side

0.1 mm, and the corners were rounded off so that absorption was approximately isotropic.

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was computed using  $|F_o|^2$  values modified to represent point atoms with thermal motion, and the bromine atom was located from the Harker section. The positions of the carbon and oxygen atoms in the steroid molecule were determined by routine application of the heavy atom method.

Three cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinement ( $4 \times 4$  matrices for  $x, y, z$ , and  $B$ ) using these twenty-six atoms and isotropic temperature factors, reduced the  $R$  value (defined as  $\sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ ) to 0.19. All 2111 reflections, all with equal weights, were included in this refinement. At this point the

Table 1. Final refined positional and thermal parameters

Standard deviations are given in parentheses for the last two digits of each number. The thermal parameters are of the form:  $\exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^2 + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + \dots)]$ .

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
C 1	0.53915(51)	0.26545(66)	0.43315(75)	0.0268(28)	0.0478(38)	0.0223(28)	0.0045(28)	0.0063(23)	0.0014(27)
C 2	0.40880(52)	0.28736(64)	0.40435(82)	0.0284(29)	0.0441(39)	0.0318(31)	0.0066(29)	0.0112(25)	-0.0029(29)
C 3	0.35622(49)	0.36158(57)	0.24099(80)	0.0222(27)	0.0291(31)	0.0335(31)	-0.0022(23)	0.0068(25)	-0.0007(25)
C 4	0.37460(51)	0.30284(60)	0.07826(80)	0.0253(28)	0.0368(35)	0.0289(29)	0.0060(26)	0.0046(25)	0.0019(26)
C 5	0.50575(49)	0.28199(59)	0.10466(76)	0.0231(26)	0.0359(34)	0.0246(27)	0.0028(25)	0.0056(22)	0.0009(25)
C 6	0.53117(53)	0.23725(72)	-0.06336(76)	0.0277(29)	0.0588(44)	0.0190(27)	0.0125(30)	-0.0002(22)	0.0041(29)
C 7	0.66291(53)	0.23638(76)	-0.03817(77)	0.0275(30)	0.0664(47)	0.0206(27)	0.0089(32)	0.0054(23)	0.0084(31)
C 8	0.73032(49)	0.16095(54)	0.12687(73)	0.0272(27)	0.0283(31)	0.0217(25)	-0.0019(24)	0.0083(21)	0.0018(24)
C 9	0.69715(48)	0.20446(52)	0.29587(72)	0.0264(27)	0.0240(28)	0.0210(25)	-0.0057(23)	0.0080(21)	-0.0001(22)
C 10	0.56314(48)	0.20293(52)	0.26977(75)	0.0247(26)	0.0240(29)	0.0263(27)	-0.0010(23)	0.0103(22)	0.0018(23)
C 11	0.77378(50)	0.13940(63)	0.46086(75)	0.0256(27)	0.0400(34)	0.0245(27)	0.0031(26)	0.0083(25)	-0.0035(26)
C 12	0.90590(48)	0.14828(70)	0.49317(76)	0.0203(27)	0.0541(41)	0.0232(27)	-0.0002(27)	0.0021(22)	0.0080(29)
C 13	0.93453(47)	0.10373(51)	0.32615(76)	0.0221(26)	0.0201(27)	0.0323(29)	0.0012(21)	0.0075(22)	-0.0000(24)
C 14	0.86310(48)	0.17703(56)	0.16457(73)	0.0234(26)	0.0314(30)	0.0214(25)	0.0032(23)	0.0071(21)	0.0019(23)
C 15	0.91762(53)	0.14534(70)	0.01684(80)	0.0306(30)	0.0517(42)	0.0268(29)	0.0021(30)	0.0118(25)	-0.0071(30)
C 16	1.04847(53)	0.13342(62)	0.11536(87)	0.0310(30)	0.0326(33)	0.0411(34)	0.0000(27)	0.0170(27)	-0.0045(28)
C 17	1.06224(49)	0.13149(60)	0.32266(81)	0.0228(27)	0.0317(31)	0.0350(30)	-0.0028(24)	0.0130(24)	-0.0020(26)
C 18	0.91024(60)	-0.03496(55)	0.30196(98)	0.0390(34)	0.0220(32)	0.0556(40)	-0.0004(25)	0.0139(30)	0.0091(27)
C 19	0.51401(54)	0.07154(60)	0.24469(97)	0.0302(30)	0.0252(32)	0.0532(38)	-0.0019(26)	0.0096(28)	0.0110(29)
C 20	1.15327(55)	0.04911(75)	0.44764(99)	0.0246(29)	0.0632(48)	0.0548(41)	0.0048(31)	0.0131(28)	0.0211(37)
C 21	1.22261(71)	0.10122(99)	0.62499(99)	0.0407(39)	0.0955(71)	0.0445(41)	-0.0063(43)	0.0019(33)	0.0136(45)
O 3	0.23218(34)	0.38120(42)	0.21381(59)	0.0220(20)	0.0363(24)	0.0425(24)	0.0013(18)	0.0043(20)	-0.0043(20)
O 11	0.73480(37)	0.08074(47)	0.56153(58)	0.0315(22)	0.0527(30)	0.0369(23)	0.0047(21)	0.0144(18)	0.0223(23)
O 17	1.08419(38)	0.25562(43)	0.37896(64)	0.0321(22)	0.0366(25)	0.0472(25)	-0.0104(20)	0.0178(19)	-0.0082(22)
O 20	1.16709(57)	-0.05466(59)	0.41350(97)	0.0606(36)	0.0600(38)	0.0881(44)	0.0328(30)	0.0109(33)	0.0093(33)
BR	1.11724( 8)	0.00000(14)	0.01876(12)	0.0704( 4)	0.0640( 4)	0.0714( 4)	0.0239( 5)	0.0403( 4)	-0.0116( 5)

### 5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-17 $\alpha$ -ol-11,20-dione-

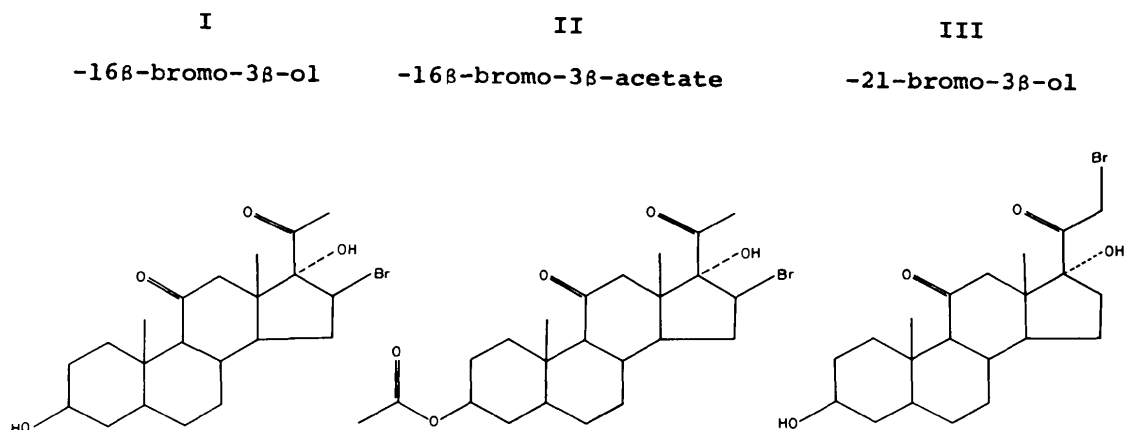


Fig. 1. Schematic drawings of the three 5 $\alpha$ -pregnane steroids. I 3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione. II 3 $\beta$ -acetoxy-17 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione. III 3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-21-bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione.

Table 2. Comparison between the values of |F<sub>0</sub>| and |F<sub>c</sub>| calculated for the refined atomic parameters

|F<sub>0</sub>| and |F<sub>c</sub>| are given on ten times absolute scale.

Table with 16 columns (H, K, L, F<sub>0</sub>, F<sub>c</sub>) and 100 rows of numerical data. Each row represents a different (hkl) reflection, comparing the observed structure factor magnitude (F<sub>0</sub>) with the calculated structure factor magnitude (F<sub>c</sub>) for various atomic parameters.



weighting scheme was changed to  $\omega^{-1} = 1.56 - 0.075|F_o| + 0.0025|F_o|^2$ , such that  $\langle \omega \Delta^2 \rangle$  remained invariant with increasing  $|F_o|$ . Further refinement using anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms ( $9 \times 9$  matrix blocks) converged with  $R = 0.069$ .

A three-dimensional Fourier difference synthesis was now computed and the positions of the thirty-one hydrogen atoms were located. These atoms were included in the least-squares calculations, and after four cycles of refinement (keeping the isotropic thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms fixed at  $1.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ ), the  $R$  value had decreased to 0.045 (omitting 238 reflections with  $\sin \theta/\lambda$  greater than 0.6). Refinement was terminated at this point with the minimization function,  $\sum \omega(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2/m - n$ , at 0.80 and with the calculated shifts about one tenth of a standard deviation.

The scattering factors used in the refinement were obtained from *International Tables* (1962). The bromine factors were corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion correction ( $\Delta f'_{\text{Br}} = -0.96$ ), but not for the imaginary part of the correction. When the refinement had been terminated, two separate structure factor calculations were performed using  $\Delta f'_{\text{Br}} = 1.46$  and  $\Delta f''_{\text{Br}} = -1.46$ . In neither case was the  $R$  factor significantly better than that obtained using  $\Delta f'_{\text{Br}} = 0$ , and hence, the absolute configuration of the steroid was not experimentally determined. However, the parameters listed in the tables have been given in the same absolute configuration as is normally observed in naturally occurring steroids.

The final positional and thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 1. Table 2 compares the observed structure amplitudes with those calculated from the final parameters for all atoms. The positional parameters for the atoms, corrected for libration of the molecule (Schomaker & Trueblood, 1968)\* are given in Table 3. These corrected parameters

\* The significance of the rigid body vibrational analysis for this and other steroid molecules will be discussed in another communication.

were used in all calculations pertaining to the geometry of the molecule. Of course, these corrections are only applicable to intramolecular geometry, and the uncorrected coordinates were used for calculations of intermolecular geometry and packing. All the atoms in the molecule, with the exception of C(21), O(20), and bromine appear to behave as a rigid body; these three atoms appear to have some independent motion as well. The configuration of the molecule and the thermal vibration ellipsoids of the atoms are shown in Fig. 2.

### Results and accuracy

Interatomic distances and angles are shown in Fig. 3. Standard deviations are 0.08 Å for hydrogen–non-hydrogen bonds, 0.12 Å for hydrogen–hydrogen bonds, and 0.009 Å when only heavier atoms are considered. Bond angle standard deviations are  $0.5^\circ$  for angles not involving hydrogen,  $5^\circ$  for H–C–C type angles, and  $7^\circ$  for H–C–H angles.

Average distances for hydrogen–carbon and hydrogen–oxygen are 1.00 Å and 0.77 Å, respectively.

The only significant deviation from currently reported bond lengths is that for C(21)–Br in  $3\beta, 17\alpha$ -dihydroxy-21-bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione (III). In this case, a correction of 0.04 Å, which may be applied to compensate for the thermal motion of the bromine atom (Busing & Levy, 1964), makes this seemingly short observed distance of  $1.84 \pm 0.02$  Å just barely significant. (*cf.* Romers, Hesper, van Meijkoop & Geise (1966), in which a value of 1.89 Å was reported for C–Br in 4-bromo-9 $\beta, 10\alpha$ -pregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione.)

Intra- and extranuclear  $sp^3$ – $sp^2$ – $sp^3$  angles [those involving C(11) and C(20)] are decreased to  $117 \pm 1^\circ$  while the  $sp^3$ – $sp^2$ –O angles have an average value of  $122 \pm 1^\circ$ . The  $sp^3$ – $sp^3$ – $sp^2$  type angles in the acetyl side chain have an average value of  $115.4 \pm 0.9^\circ$  for the structures studied; however, in the  $3\beta$ -ol,16 $\beta$ -bromo compound (I), angle C(16)–C(17)–C(20) equals  $120.1 \pm 0.5^\circ$ .

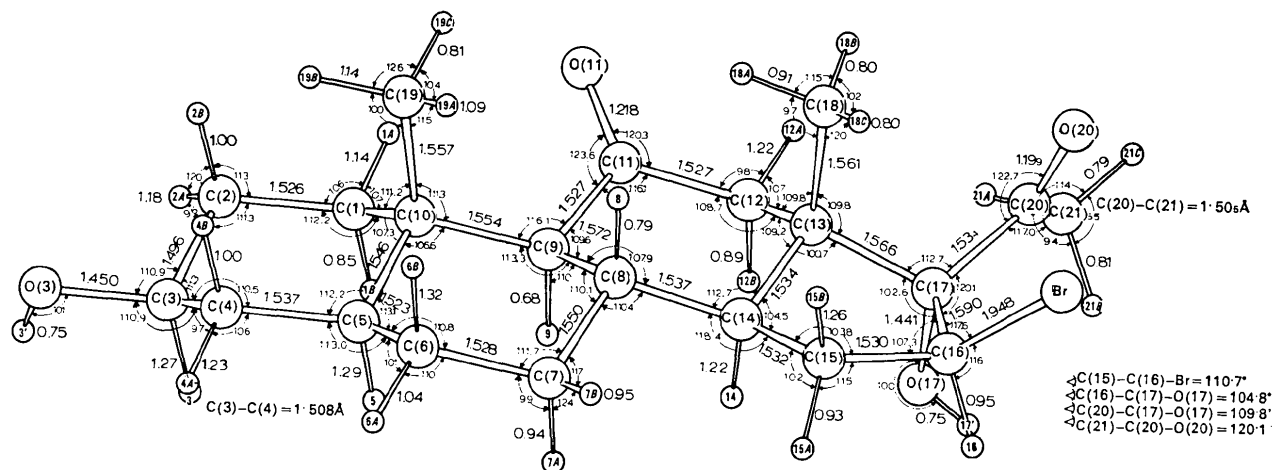


Fig. 3. Interatomic distances and angles in  $3\beta, 17\alpha$ -dihydroxy-16 $\beta$ -bromo-5 $\alpha$ -pregnan-11,20-dione.

The extranuclear angles at C(3) and C(17), involving the  $2\beta$  and  $17\alpha$  hydroxyl oxygen atoms, have an average value of  $108.2 \pm 0.8^\circ$ . If the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  groups are considered separately, the  $17\alpha$  value tends to be lower ( $107.2 \pm 0.9^\circ$ ) and the  $3\beta$  value higher ( $110.2 \pm 0.6^\circ$ ). Substitution of an acetoxy group at the  $3\beta$  position decreases angles O(3)-C(3)-O(2) and O(3)-C(3)-C(4) to  $106 \pm 1^\circ$ ; this effect has also been observed in  $3\beta$ -acetoxy- $7\alpha,11\alpha$ -dibromolanostane- $8\alpha,9\alpha$ -epoxide (Fawcett & Trotter, 1966) and in euphenyl iodoacetate (Carlisle & Ladd, 1966) where the corresponding values are 106 and  $107^\circ$ . The average values for the intranuclear  $sp^3$  angles in the A, B and C rings is  $110.2 \pm 0.9^\circ$ . In all three steroids, angle C(5)-C(10)-C(9) tends to be significantly smaller and angle C(8)-C(9)-C(10) tends to be larger, having average values of  $105.2 \pm 0.8^\circ$  and  $114.2 \pm 0.8^\circ$ , respectively. Although the three D rings have different stereochemistries (I and II being distorted half-chairs and III a  $\beta$ -envelope) these differences are not obvious from consideration of the intranuclear angles but are clearly shown by differences in torsional angles (Table 5 and Fig. 5). Angle C(14)-C(13)-C(17) has an

average value of  $99.7 \pm 0.8^\circ$  and the remaining angles in this ring have an average value of  $104.8 \pm 0.9^\circ$ , with no significant variations observed. Values similar to these have been observed in other steroids, such as androsterone (High & Kraut, 1966) and  $17\beta$ -bromoacetoxy- $9\beta,10\alpha$ -androst-4-en-3-one (Oberhansli & Robertson, 1967).

The six extranuclear  $sp^3$  angles at the ring junctions have an average value of  $113.6 \pm 0.9^\circ$ , the tendency being for enlargement to  $115.2 \pm 0.8^\circ$  at angle C(10)-C(9)-C(11) (B/C ring junction) and at angle C(12)-C(13)-C(17) (C/D junction) and to  $120.1 \pm 0.9^\circ$  at angle C(8)-C(14)-C(15) (C/D junction). The average value for the six angles involving each of the methyl groups attached to C(10) and C(13)  $111.2 \pm 0.9^\circ$  with no significant variations from values found in other steroids.

The least-squares planes through important regions of the steroid nucleus, distances of atoms from these planes, and interplanar angles are given in Table 4. The least-squares planes through rings A, B, C and D (as defined in Table 4) are almost parallel and the root

Table 4(a). *Least-squares planes through the atoms*

The planes are in the form  $lX + mY + nZ = p$ , where X, Y, Z and p are in Å units referred to an orthogonal coordinate system with X||a, Y||b and Z|| $(a \times c)$ .

Plane	Atom	l	m	n	p
A1	C(2), C(3), C(4)	0.8554	0.4931	0.1587	5.406
A2	C(1), C(2), C(4), C(5)	0.1421	0.9856	0.0920	3.956
A3B1	C(1), C(5), C(6), C(10)	0.8202	0.5398	0.1896	6.613
B2	C(6), C(7), C(9), C(10)	-0.0208	0.9897	0.1414	2.377
B3C1	C(7), C(8), C(9), C(11)	-0.6960	0.6974	0.1708	7.302
C2	C(8), C(11), C(12), C(14)	-0.1087	0.9891	0.0990	0.951
C3D1	C(12), C(13), C(14), C(15)	0.6466	0.7300	0.2214	8.183
D2	C(13), C(15), C(16), C(17)	-0.0929	0.9884	0.1201	0.517
D3	C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.2095	0.9777	-0.0161	3.922
D4	C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.0810	0.9962	0.0304	2.483
A	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(10)	0.4401	0.8887	0.1284	5.167
B	C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10)	0.2846	0.9409	0.1832	4.459
C	C(8), C(9), C(11), C(12), C(13), C(14)	0.2086	0.9699	0.1254	3.840
D	C(13), C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17)	0.1014	0.9821	0.1589	2.843
C(1)-C(17)		0.2618	0.9568	0.1264	4.440

Table 4(b). *Deviations (Å) from the least-squares planes*

Atom	A	B	C	D	A2	A3B1	B2	B3C1	C2	C3D1	D2	D3	D4	C1-C17
C(1)	0.24				-0.00	0.03								0.19
C(2)	-0.23				0.00									0.00
C(3)	0.23				0.66									0.57
C(4)	-0.24				-0.00									-0.05
C(5)	0.25	0.26			0.00	-0.03	0.69							0.15
C(6)		-0.24				0.03	0.01							-0.30
C(7)		0.22					-0.01	0.04						0.11
C(8)		-0.22	-0.24				-0.66	-0.04	-0.02					-0.42
C(9)		0.24	0.22				0.01	-0.04	0.67					-0.01
C(10)	-0.24	-0.25			-0.70	-0.03	-0.01							-0.45
C(11)			-0.22					0.04	0.02					-0.40
C(12)			0.22						-0.02	0.08				0.12
C(13)			-0.26	-0.28					-0.71	-0.08	-0.06	-0.67	-0.43	-0.32
C(14)			0.28	0.27					0.02	-0.07	0.64	0.05	+0.30	0.18
C(15)				-0.14						0.08	0.07	-0.07	+0.00	-0.03
C(16)				-0.02							-0.10	0.07	-0.00	0.28
C(17)				0.17							0.10	-0.04	+0.00	0.38



$16\beta$ - and  $21$ -bromo derivatives;  $\phi[\text{O}(20)\text{--C}(13)\text{--C}(18)\text{--C}(20)]$ , likewise, increases from  $5.2^\circ$  in I to  $10.1^\circ$  in III and to  $19.6^\circ$  in II, as does  $\phi[\text{O}(17)\text{--C}(17)\text{--C}(20)\text{--C}(21)]$ , values being  $17.1^\circ$  (I),  $39.1^\circ$  (III) and  $58.6^\circ$  (II). Angle  $\phi[\text{O}(20)\text{--C}(16)\text{--C}(17)\text{--O}(17)]$  is almost equal in the

$16\beta$ -bromo steroids,  $38.2^\circ$  (I) and  $39.4^\circ$  (II), whereas in the  $21$ -bromo compound it has increased to  $51.6^\circ$ .

In the three cases, the  $\text{C}(10)\text{--C}(19)$  and  $\text{C}(13)\text{--C}(18)$  nuclear to methyl group bonds are parallel to within  $1\text{--}2^\circ$ .

Table 6(a). Intermolecular distances less than  $4.0 \text{ \AA}$ 

	I		II		III	
	Position	Distance	Position	Distance	Position	Distance
O(3)—O(11)	2/101	2.77*			2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	2.75*
O(3)—C(11)	2/101	3.83			2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.79
C(2)—O(11)	2/101	3.70			2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.45
C(3)—O(11)	2/101	3.23			2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.06
C(15)—O(3)	2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.60			2/101	3.70
C(18)—O(3)	2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	4.00	4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.86		
C(19)—C(4)					2/101	3.94
C(19)—C(5)					2/101	3.91
C(19)—C(6)	2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.92			2/101	3.81
O(3)—C(8)					2/101	3.79
O(17)—O(3)	1/100	2.84*			1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	2.73*
O(17)—C(2)	1/100	3.84			1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	4.00
O(17)—C(3)	1/100	3.90			1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	3.86
C(16)—O(3)	1/100	3.44			1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	3.74
C(17)—O(3)	1/100	3.67			1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	3.62
C(21)—C(2)	1/100	3.80			1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	3.92
C(20)—C(2)					1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	3.96
Br —C(2)					1/ $\bar{1}$ 00	3.88
O(11)—C(7)	1/001	3.89			1/00 $\bar{1}$	3.63
O(11)—C(15)	1/001	3.65				
C(1)—C(6)	1/001	3.99			1/00 $\bar{1}$	3.77
C(1)—C(7)	1/001	3.98				
C(12)—C(15)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.94	1/00 $\bar{1}$	3.96
C(21)—Br	1/001	3.83				
C(4)—Br					1/101	3.93
O(17)—C(18)					2/0 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.83
C(9)—Br					2/0 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.85
C(7)—O(20)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.70	2/0 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.85
C(12)—C(16)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.92		
O(11)—O(17)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	2.70*		
O(11)—C(16)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.48		
O(11)—C(17)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.63		
O(11)—C(21)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.76		
C(11)—O(17)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.50		
C(12)—O(17)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.49		
O(20)—C(9)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.81		
O(20)—C(14)			3/01 $\bar{1}$	3.94		
C(18)—C(2)			4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.80		
C(18)—C(22)			4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.99		
C(18)—C(23)			4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.96		
O(20)—C(2)			4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.82		
O(20)—C(19)			4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.63		
C(21)—C(19)			4/1 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.92		

The equivalent positions are:

$$1 = x, y, z; 2 = \bar{x}, \frac{1}{2} + y, \bar{z}; 3 = \frac{1}{2} - x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2} + z; 4 = \bar{x}, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z.$$

\* The hydrogen bonded oxygen atoms are marked by an asterisk.

Table 6(b). Intermolecular distances less than  $3.0 \text{ \AA}$  between hydrogen and non-hydrogen atoms.

	Position	Distance		Position	Distance
H(2A)—C(19)	2/101	2.96 $\text{\AA}$	O(17)—H'(3)	1/100 $\text{\AA}$	2.90 $\text{\AA}$
H(2A)—O(11)	2/101	2.89	H(16)—O(3)	1/100	2.54
H(3)—O(11)	2/101	2.63	H'(17)—O(3)	1/100	2.13
*H'(3)—O(11)	2/101	2.00	O(11)—H(7B)	1/001	2.97
H(15B)—O(3)	2/1 $\bar{1}$ 0	2.41			

\* H' refers to a hydroxyl hydrogen atom.



Table 6(c). Intermolecular distances less than 0.3 Å Between hydrogen atoms

	Position	Distance		Position	Distance
H(2A)—H(19C)	2/101	2.20 Å	H(19A)—H(6A)	2/1T0	2.43 Å
H(3)—H(1A)	2/101	2.93	H(19C)—H(6A)	2/1T0	2.83
H'(3)—H(12A)	2/101	2.86	H'(17)—H'(3)	1/100	2.28
H(15B)—H'(3)	2/1T0	2.36	H'(17)—H(2B)	1/100	2.80
H(6B)—H(3)	2/1T0	2.61	H(21B)—H(2B)	1/100	2.36
H(7B)—H(3)	2/1T0	2.78	H(21C)—H(2B)	1/100	2.96
H(8)—H(3)	2/1T0	2.92	H(1A)—H(6A)	1/001	2.97
H(8)—H(4A)	2/1T0	2.37	H(1A)—H(7B)	1/001	2.31
H(18A)—H(4A)	2/1T0	2.54	H(2A)—H(6A)	1/001	2.62
H(19A)—H(4A)	2/1T0	2.44	H(21B)—H(6B)	1/101	2.89
H(6B)—H(5)	2/1T0	2.68	H(21C)—H(6B)	1/101	2.62
H(19A)—H(5)	2/1T0	2.62			

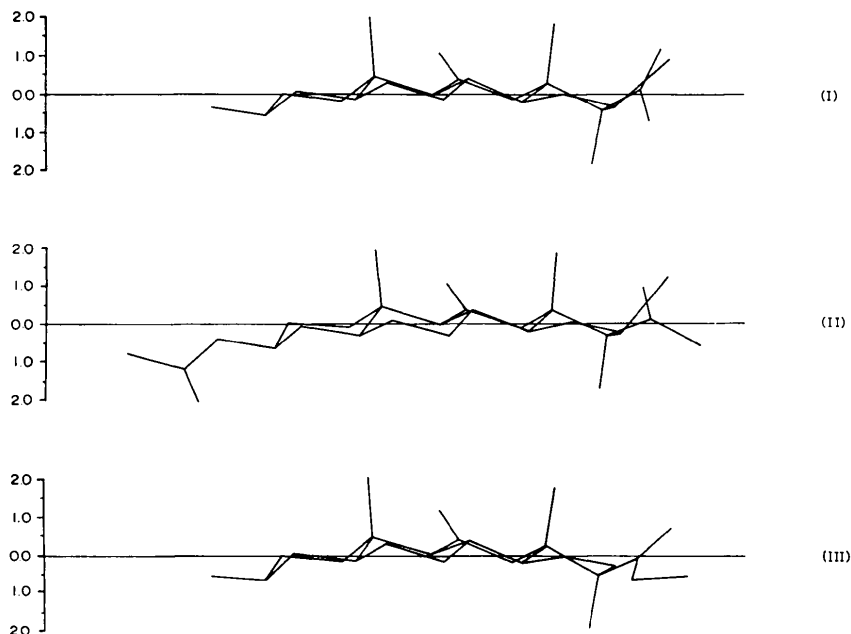


Fig. 4. Projections perpendicular to best planes C(1)—C(17) of steroids 3β,17α-dihydroxy-16β-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione, (I), 3β-acetoxy-17α-hydroxy-16β-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione, (II), 3β,17α-dihydroxy-21-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione, (III).

### Packing of the molecule

The position of attachment of the bromine atom is the same (16β) in both I and II. In II, the presence of acetate side chain attached to C(3) removes the oxygen available for hydrogen bonding at this site, and results

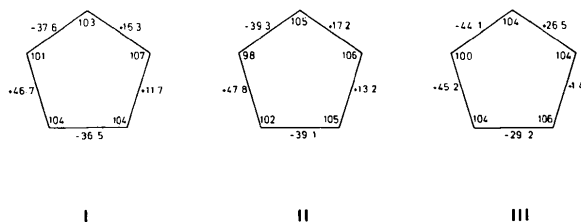


Fig. 5. Torsional angles in ring D for steroids 3β,17α-dihydroxy-16β-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (I), 3β-acetoxy-17α-hydroxy-16β-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (II), 3β,17α-dihydroxy-21-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (III).

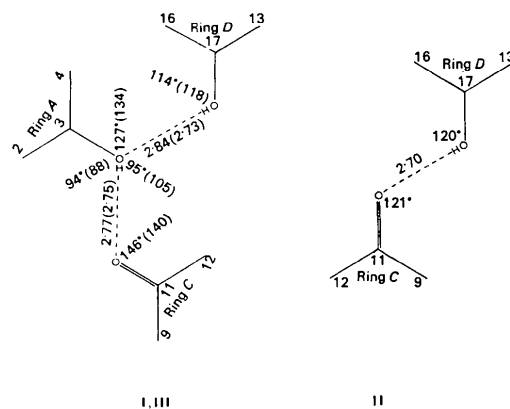


Fig. 6. Hydrogen bonding for steroids 3β,17α-dihydroxy-16β-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (I), 3β-acetoxy-17α-hydroxy-16β-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (II), 3β,17α-dihydroxy-21-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (III); the respective dimensions for 3β,17α-dihydroxy-21-bromo-5α-pregnan-11,20-dione (III) are given in parentheses.

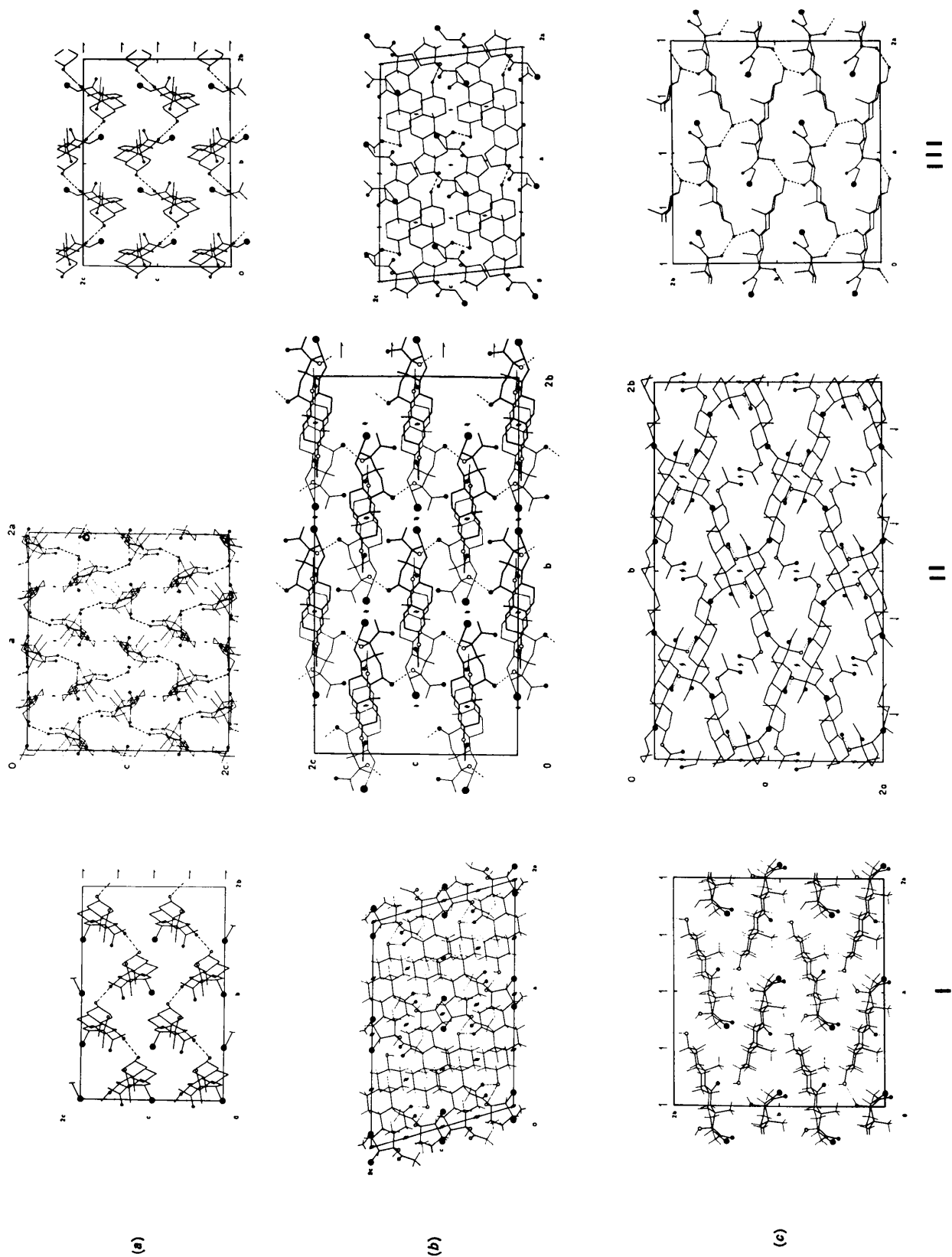


Fig. 7. Comparative projections of the steroids I, II and III (as defined in Fig. 1), showing packing modifications due to the variation in ring substituents and side chains. The hydrogen bonding is shown by broken lines. Large black dot = bromine; small black dot = keto oxygen; open circle = hydroxyl oxygen.

in a change in stacking arrangement, with a single 11-keto  $17\alpha$ -hydroxyl hydrogen bond of 2.70 Å. Although I and III differ in the position of attachment of the heavy atom, the functional group at C(3) is the same; namely,  $3\beta$ -hydroxyl. In both compounds there are two hydrogen bonds:  $3\beta$ -hydroxyl to 11-keto oxygen and  $3\beta$ -hydroxyl to  $17\alpha$ -hydroxyl oxygen. In I, these distances are 2.77 Å and 2.84 Å and in III, they are equal to 2.75 Å and 2.73 Å, respectively, as shown in Fig. 6.

In both steroids I and II, there are sixteen additional contacts less than 4.0 Å, but these are to different portions of the molecules in the two cases. In III, there are twenty-two additional contacts less than 4.0 Å, twelve of which are to the same portions of the molecule as in I, the differences being mainly those involving the tail to which the bromine is attached in III, and the methyl groups at C(18) and C(19). Steroids II and III also have similar contacts involving C(7)–O(20) and C(12)–C(15). In I, aside from the contacts mentioned above (Table 6), there are nine contacts less than 3.0 Å between hydrogen non-hydrogen atoms, eight with the oxygens attached to C(3), C(11), C(17), and the other one with the C(19) methyl group. There are twenty-three hydrogen–hydrogen contacts less than 3.0 Å, ten of which involve the methyl groups at C(18), C(19) and C(21).

The molecules in I and III are  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ (bottom-to-top) oriented and arranged in sheets perpendicular to the *b* axis of the unit cell [Fig. 7(b)]. The hydrogen bonding *via* the axial  $3\beta$ -hydroxyl oxygen atom to the  $17\alpha$ -hydroxyl oxygen atom is of the head-to-tail type wherein the bonded molecules are related by one unit-cell translation in the *a* direction. The  $3\beta$ -hydroxyl hydrogen atom bonds to the 11-keto oxygen of the molecule generated by the  $2_1$  screw axis [Fig. 7(a) and (c)].

In II the hydrogen bonding *via* the  $17\alpha$ -hydroxyl oxygen and the 11-keto oxygen is of a modified paired tail-to-tail type resulting in an  $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ (bottom-to-bottom) orientation [Fig. 7(b)]. These paired molecules extend in sheets in the *c* direction and these sheets in turn are arranged in pairs which are packed  $\beta$ - $\beta$ (top-to-top) [Fig. 7(a) and (c)]. This represents the closest packing in that each sheet has six similar sheets in contact with it.

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## Structure Cristalline et Moléculaire de la Méthyl-2-napthohydroquinone-1,4

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Crystals of 2-methylnaphthalene-1,4-diol are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$  with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions  $a=13.50$   $b=4.49$   $c=14.83$  Å  $\beta=104^\circ$ . The structure was solved with data from three projections and refined by least-squares techniques. The final *R* index is 0.086. The naphthyl group is exactly planar, the oxygen atoms are displaced orthogonally from the plane. The methyl group does not disturb the symmetry of naphthalene-1,4-diol. Molecules are connected by four hydrogen bonds  $\text{OH} \cdots \text{O}$ . The geometry of these bonds is discussed. Molecules overlap each other with an average interplanar spacing of 3.55 Å. A comparison is made with the structure of 1,4-naphthalene diol.

#### Données expérimentales

Nous avons préparé la méthyl-2 napthohydroquinone-1,4 suivant la méthode préconisée par Fieser (1940).

En solution, le composé très instable se transforme rapidement en composé quinonique, le déplacement de l'équilibre pouvant être suivi facilement par l'évolution de la couleur. Aussi, nous l'avons cristallisé par refroidissement.