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Crystal Structure of *N*-Salicylideneglycinatoaquocopper(II) Tetrahydrate

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N-Salicylideneglycinatoaquocopper(II) tetrahydrate, $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/c$, with eight formula units per unit cell, of dimensions, $a=10.721$, $b=17.769$, $c=13.895$ Å, $\beta=94.71^\circ$. Intensity data were collected on a diffractometer with $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation. The molecular structure of the complex is essentially the same as that found by other workers in *N*-salicylideneglycinatoaquocopper(II) hemihydrate. The environment of the copper(II) ion is a square pyramid, with four short and one long coordination bond. The crystal structure of the tetrahydrate is entirely different from that of the hemihydrate; the complexes are not bound together by coordination bonds, but are connected by nine hydrogen bonds to form a three-dimensional network. The bond distances of N-C(3) of the salicylaldimine residue and C(2)-N of the glycine residue are 1.302 Å and 1.461 Å respectively. A comparison on these bonds of the related compounds was also made in relation to the transamination reactions.

Introduction

Kishita, Nakahara & Kubo (1964) prepared complexes from copper(II) ion and *N*-salicylideneglycine at various temperatures. Below 10°C they obtained *N*-salicylideneglycinatoaquocopper(II) tetrahydrate $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (SGCT) and above 30°C they obtained the hemihydrate (SGCH). The structures of the complexes were discussed on the basis of the magnetic susceptibility. The value of the magnetic moment obtained, 1.86 Bohr magnetons, suggested that the copper(II) ions were separated from each other so as not to permit appreciable spin interaction between them.

In this laboratory the crystal structure of SGCH was established (Ueki, Ashida, Sasada & Kakudo, 1967) and it was found that the complex had a five-coordinated square pyramid configuration. In the structure the fifth weak coordination bond is formed by the 'free' carboxyl oxygen atom of an adjacent complex. Therefore, the crystal structure of SGCT, especially the hydrogen bonding system of the free crystallization water molecules [water molecules which do not coordinate to the copper(II) ion] and the coordination configuration of the copper(II) ion, were of much interest.

Since this complex is expected to be a catalytic intermediate in the non-enzymatic transamination reactions (Eichhorn & Marchand, 1956; Longenecker & Snell, 1957), the bond distances concerning the nitrogen atom are also of interest.

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Experimental

The crystals of SGCT were supplied by Professor A. Nakahara of this University. They are bright-green needles, with the needle axis along the crystallographic *c* axis. A crystal with dimensions $0.12 \times 0.07 \times 0.22$ mm was used throughout the experiment. This was mounted with its *b* axis along the spindle axis. Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs were taken to determine the

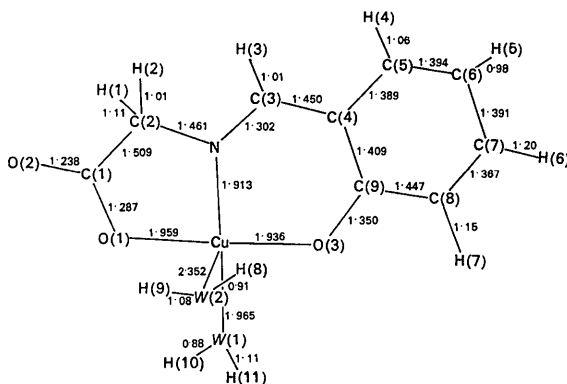


Fig. 1. Bond lengths in the complex, including *W*(2).

cell dimensions and the space group. The more accurate cell dimensions were obtained with the use of a diffractometer with Mo *K* α radiation ($\lambda=0.71069$ Å). The crystal data are: monoclinic with $a=10.721 \pm 0.010$, $b=17.769 \pm 0.006$, $c=13.895 \pm 0.006$ Å, $\beta=94.71 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $D_x=1.744$ g. cm $^{-3}$ ($Z=8$), $\mu=17.5$ cm $^{-1}$, space group *C2/c* or *Cc*.

Intensity data were collected on a General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer with Mo *K* α radiation within a sphere of radius $2 \sin \theta/\lambda=0.962$. The measurement was carried out below 15°C. The stationary-crystal stationary-counter technique was used with a counting time of 10 seconds for each reflexion. A total of 1245 reflexions were measured, of which 164 were recorded as of zero intensity. Beyond the sphere the intensities dropped rapidly, indicating large thermal vibrations in the crystal.

The absorption correction was ignored. The extinction effect was found not to be appreciable at the final stage of the refinement.

Determination of the structure

The space group, *C2/c*, was first assumed for this crystal and used throughout the structure determination, and resulted in a reasonable structure.

Table 1. Atomic positional parameters and their standard deviations (e.s.d.'s in Å)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
Cu	0.12566	0.14374	0.09551	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
O(1)	0.3028	0.1636	0.0806	0.0057	0.0061	0.0059
O(2)	0.4933	0.1116	0.1007	0.0060	0.0067	0.0074
O(3)	-0.0487	0.1172	0.1031	0.0057	0.0059	0.0056
N	0.1830	0.0441	0.1264	0.0068	0.0072	0.0065
C(1)	0.3782	0.1088	0.1028	0.0085	0.0097	0.0091
C(2)	0.3193	0.0375	0.1367	0.0088	0.0095	0.0096
C(3)	0.1167	-0.0167	0.1327	0.0087	0.0092	0.0087
C(4)	-0.0191	-0.0185	0.1261	0.0088	0.0083	0.0081
C(5)	-0.0771	-0.0878	0.1344	0.0097	0.0094	0.0090
C(6)	-0.2065	-0.0953	0.1325	0.0102	0.0099	0.0100
C(7)	-0.2790	-0.0306	0.1201	0.0098	0.0097	0.0087
C(8)	-0.2275	0.0388	0.1078	0.0091	0.0091	0.0087
C(9)	-0.0929	0.0468	0.1122	0.0085	0.0085	0.0078
W(1)	0.0749	0.2405	0.0361	0.0061	0.0062	0.0060
W(2)	0.1471	0.2020	0.2479	0.0061	0.0063	0.0059
W(3)	0.4018	0.2341	0.3115	0.0065	0.0069	0.0067
W(4)	0.2965	0.3127	0.4566	0.0063	0.0067	0.0063
W(5)	0.0550	0.3410	0.3606	0.0079	0.0088	0.0097
H(1)	0.355	0.036	0.213	0.08	0.08	0.08
H(2)	0.347	-0.013	0.116	0.10	0.10	0.10
H(3)	0.171	-0.061	0.146	0.12	0.12	0.12
H(4)	-0.023	-0.136	0.146	0.12	0.13	0.12
H(5)	-0.245	-0.143	0.137	0.08	0.09	0.08
H(6)	-0.390	-0.030	0.112	0.08	0.08	0.08
H(7)	-0.273	0.096	0.098	0.09	0.09	0.09
H(8)	0.230	0.212	0.251	0.08	0.08	0.08
H(9)	0.099	0.166	0.289	0.13	0.13	0.13
H(10)	0.042	0.276	0.068	0.12	0.12	0.12
H(11)	0.118	0.275	-0.016	0.09	0.09	0.09
H(12)	0.382	0.263	0.358	0.13	0.14	0.13
H(13)	0.425	0.205	0.354	0.12	0.13	0.12
H(14)	0.375	0.337	0.495	0.13	0.13	0.13
H(15)	0.244	0.364	0.466	0.14	0.14	0.13
H(16)	0.124	0.332	0.409	0.12	0.12	0.12
H(17)	0.073	0.280	0.323	0.12	0.12	0.12

Table 3. The observed and calculated structure factors on absolute scale

K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC						
H.L.	0	0	13	45	44	9	73	-74	4	70	-65	8	128	127	13	29	26	H.L.	4	-2	7	16	118			
2	8	5	17	44	-44	11	99	-104	6	18	21	10	0	0	5	45	48	0	57	-58	9	3	-36			
4	132	-128	H.L.	1	1	13	67	71	8	76	76	17	80	-76	1	67	-67	7	63	-62	2	79	-74	11	58	-55
6	126	123	1	185	-180	15	20	22	10	46	-45	14	0	2	3	21	20	9	29	32	4	120	120	13	25	22
8	124	123	3	114	-111	H.L.	1	-3	17	63	-61	H.L.	2	-6	5	0	0	H.L.	3	-11	6	33	-38	H.L.	5	5
10	124	-126	5	190	-189	1	127	128	14	42	-42	0	79	86	7	12	-17	1	19	-17	6	36	-38	1	16	-39
12	30	-48	7	34	-37	3	123	128	16	21	21	2	87	-79	6	0	6	3	57	-68	10	38	-40	3	79	-74
14	16	-4	9	151	-149	5	96	-101	H.L.	2	4	4	77	76	11	0	5	5	49	50	12	18	18	5	81	77
16	45	-48	11	82	87	7	34	38	0	107	-107	6	51	-50	13	0	10	7	40	-45	14	20	-21	7	21	21
H.L.	0	1	13	82	82	9	127	128	2	79	75	8	43	-44	H.L.	3	8	9	63	-72	H.L.	4	-3	9	41	-44
2	214	-207	15	54	-51	11	59	-61	4	162	-157	10	15	15	1	25	26	H.L.	3	-12	7	118	-122	11	0	8
4	65	61	H.L.	1	2	15	72	-67	12	92	-88	17	32	34	5	24	-20	0	177	-168	H.L.	4	-9	9	14	-16
6	5	12	1	67	-62	15	20	21	8	60	-60	14	43	-39	5	18	-17	3	10	-14	6	101	-117	H.L.	5	4
8	28	-29	3	138	143	H.L.	1	-4	10	0	5	H.L.	2	-7	7	59	61	5	0	-12	8	94	-91	1	28	-30
10	85	-81	5	45	-46	1	55	-49	12	0	2	13	14	9	0	-2	H.L.	3	-13	10	23	-23	3	87	-87	
12	76	78	7	111	-117	3	237	-237	14	63	-58	4	48	-54	11	14	-17	1	32	-31	12	80	77	5	0	-4
14	43	45	9	62	64	5	62	54	H.L.	2	5	6	51	53	H.L.	3	9	H.L.	4	0	14	0	7	7	21	30
16	10	10	17	60	66	3	23	-18	7	66	67	8	68	67	0	40	-30	0	177	-168	H.L.	4	-9	9	14	-16
H.L.	0	2	13	0	0	9	0	2	4	72	-71	10	37	35	3	34	-34	2	95	105	10	36	37	11	0	-10
0	147	140	15	24	-31	11	21	21	6	150	-144	12	44	-42	5	88	85	4	59	54	2	22	-24	H.L.	5	7
2	19	-14	H.L.	1	3	15	16	17	8	72	74	14	0	6	7	9	16	6	52	-55	4	83	-82	1	77	-70
4	117	-117	1	69	-67	15	14	-12	10	0	-3	H.L.	2	-8	9	51	-48	8	62	-64	6	70	73	3	48	-50
6	46	46	3	101	105	H.L.	1	-5	17	96	-86	0	55	-60	11	28	28	10	100	103	8	37	37	5	8	82
8	56	58	5	43	43	1	214	214	14	0	0	2	8	3	H.L.	3	10	12	0	8	10	105	-103	7	21	23
10	62	-51	7	53	-51	3	37	37	H.L.	2	6	4	60	58	1	13	-16	14	86	-81	12	38	-39	9	61	-60
12	8	11	9	150	-153	5	45	-52	6	27	-25	6	42	-40	3	0	11	H.L.	4	0	14	54	-54	11	15	17
14	0	0	11	90	93	7	40	-37	2	10	5	8	29	-28	5	9	5	2	69	77	H.L.	4	-5	H.L.	5	8
16	0	4	13	58	58	9	91	90	4	0	-2	10	84	80	7	43	-42	4	15	13	2	47	-47	1	5	-62
H.L.	0	3	15	0	-10	11	15	-17	6	130	127	17	27	25	9	0	6	6	59	-60	4	13	14	3	73	70
2	267	-257	H.L.	1	4	13	9	-6	8	17	-16	12	26	31	H.L.	3	11	8	8	10	6	0	1	5	1	-1
4	45	-41	1	182	-181	15	56	60	18	55	-56	2	49	-54	1	0	-5	10	54	50	8	55	-57	7	41	-43
6	223	221	3	139	141	H.L.	1	-6	12	0	8	4	17	24	3	14	-15	12	47	-45	10	30	-33	9	0	0
8	142	-136	5	19	20	1	56	-55	14	51	-49	6	37	40	5	32	36	14	24	-26	12	0	3	H.L.	5	9
10	77	-78	7	143	-145	3	113	107	H.L.	2	7	8	44	-42	7	0	6	H.L.	4	2	14	23	30	1	19	22
12	113	109	9	28	31	5	16	-12	2	17	-17	16	0	-8	H.L.	3	12	0	83	82	H.L.	4	-6	3	9	-15
14	16	20	11	62	66	7	117	-114	4	2	18	12	26	31	1	10	-20	2	34	29	1	175	178	5	24	22
16	0	8	13	63	-65	9	31	30	8	85	-84	H.L.	2	-10	3	37	35	4	7	7	0	35	34	7	21	-22
H.L.	0	4	15	25	-28	11	109	108	10	17	21	0	9	4	H.L.	3	-1	6	7	-9	4	84	-84	H.L.	5	10
0	492	-509	H.L.	1	5	13	47	-48	10	55	51	2	15	-10	1	131	-132	8	51	-50	6	42	42	1	0	-7
2	283	-282	1	91	94	15	40	-39	12	24	-24	4	16	13	3	8	-11	10	62	61	8	63	61	3	8	83
4	192	183	3	68	75	H.L.	1	-7	14	15	-17	6	0	1	5	68	78	17	31	-30	10	93	-93	5	10	13
6	92	-90	5	169	-168	7	117	-114	8	41	-41	H.L.	2	8	8	10	-9	7	10	14	14	25	-28	12	17	-13
8	104	-100	7	56	58	3	41	-41	0	51	50	10	23	28	9	78	-78	H.L.	4	3	14	56	-53	1	41	43
10	100	101	9	50	54	5	22	-19	2	32	-29	H.L.	2	-11	11	17	18	2	107	108	H.L.	4	-7	5	21	24
12	31	34	11	53	-58	7	29	-32	4	129	-128	2	23	-24	15	67	67	4	31	-35	2	91	91	H.L.	5	-1
14	0	2	13	27	-31	9	17	-14	6	95	92	4	27	27	15	48	-46	6	83	-88	4	50	-53	1	10	31
16	53	53	15	18	21	11	0	-8	8	48	47	6	22	20	H.L.	3	-2	8	133	126	6	47	-44	3	1	34
H.L.	0	9	H.L.	1	6	13	39	41	10	53	48	8	67	-67	1	69	60	10	23	28	8	78	77	5	15	-15
2	87	-84	2	H.L.	1	-8	12	10	12	23	26	H.L.	2	-12	0	0	0	5	18	-84	14	20	28	12	54	-54
4	42	46	3	86	86	1	29	28	H.L.	2	9	0	50	47	9	13	-18	14	20	28	12	54	-54	9	15	17
6	37	-32	5	24	-24	3	116	111	2	34	-34	2	17	-17	7	84	86	H.L.	4	4	H.L.	4	-8	11	0	3
8	15	5	7	8	2	5	72	73	4	71	71	4	36	-37	9	0	-2	0	58	54	0	8	3	13	22	-29
10	28	-15	9	15	10	7	95	-96	6	39	38	6	18	20	11	23	-25	2	12	9	2	15	9	H.L.	5	-2
12	13	-2	11	24	23	9	21	20	8	41	-41	H.L.	2	-13	13	28	30	4	87	-87	4	26	22	1	285	-282
14	49	-47	13	0	3	11	22	19	10	23	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	42	6	5	59	7	24	-22
H.L.	0	6	15	0	-15	13	38	-39	12	46	41	H.L.	3	0	H.L.	3	-3	8	32	32	8	56	58	5	45	45
0	244	-239	H.L.	1	7	H.L.	1	-9	H.L.	2	10	1	104	-98	1	102	-109	10	43	-42	10	0	-8	7	100	-110
2	36	23	1	109	107	1	60	-58	0	41	40	3	125	178	3	37	-28	12	24	-22	12	10	-14	9	1	-4
4	184	184	3	10	13	3	94	-91	2	0	-5	5	9	8	5	37	-36	14	46	44	H.L.	4	-9	11	98	99
6	104	-102	5	160	-164	5	96	97	4	53	-56	7	33	-43	7	7	4	H.L.	4	5	2	82	81	13	55	-59
8	74	83	7	14	-21	9	41	-41	6	41	-41	9	15	-15	9	15	-15	10	26	-28	H.L.	5	-3	3	21	-28
10	53	55	9	88	83	9	53	-51	8	10	13	11	48	48	11	34	31	4	50	-52	6	59	-59	H.L.	5	-2
12	46	43	11	46	-43	11	0	-2	10	10	9	13	14	-12	13	25	-25	6	8	7	8	33	34	3	23	-26
14	42	-38	13	80	-79	H.L.	1	-10	H.L.	2	11	15	43	-44	15	18	-14	8	28	33	10	18	20	5	130	134
H.L.	0	7	H.L.	1	8	1	0	12	2	62	-62	H.L.	3	1	H.L.	3	-4	10	18	-22	H.L.	4	-10	7	1	-4
2	225	226	1	88	86	3	18	-17																		

ecules and the schematically drawn complex molecules. In SGCT, the fifth coordination bond is formed by one of the water molecules, while that in SGCH is the 'free' carboxyl oxygen atom of the adjacent complex. Therefore, in SGCH the complexes are joined together strongly by the fifth coordination bond to form an infinite chain of the complexes along the *b* axis. In SGCT no coordination bonds are involved in constructing

the crystal structure, and there are nine hydrogen bonds in the asymmetric unit. Some of them are used to connect the complexes *via* water molecules to form a three-dimensional network, and the others connect the water molecules to each other.

Since this crystal was prepared below 10°C while the SGCH crystal was obtained above 30°C, the behaviour of the SGCT crystal in the intermediate temperature

Table 5. Bond angles in *N*-salicylidene-glycinatoaquocopper(II) tetrahydrate and hemihydrate

The standard deviations for the angles are listed in parentheses.

Atoms	SGCT	SGCH	
W(1)—Cu—O(1)	92.0 (3)	88.0	angles around C(2) with H(1), H(2):102, 121, 99, 111, 112;
W(1)—Cu—O(3)	89.8 (3)	91.0	angles around C(3) with H(3):111, 124;
O(1)—Cu—N	83.9 (3)	83.4	angles around C(5) with H(4):120, 118;
O(3)—Cu—N	93.4 (3)	94.6	angles around C(6) with H(5):121, 121;
W(1)—Cu—N	168.0 (3)	165.3	angles around C(7) with H(6):125, 113;
O(1)—Cu—O(3)	174.8 (3)	166.3	angles around C(8) with H(7):131, 109;
Cu—O(1)—C(1)	115.7 (6)	116.5	
O(1)—C(1)—O(2)	124.8 (9)	125.3	H(10)—W(1)—H(11) 99
O(2)—C(1)—C(2)	119.1 (8)	119.5	H(8)—W(2)—H(9) 127
O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	116.1 (8)	115.2	H(12)—W(3)—H(13) 139
C(1)—C(2)—N	110.0 (8)	109.8	H(14)—W(4)—H(15) 89
C(2)—N—Cu	113.4 (6)	112.3	H(16)—W(5)—H(17) 86
C(3)—N—Cu	128.1 (6)	125.5	
C(2)—N—C(3)	118.3 (8)	121.8	
N—C(3)—C(4)	124.3 (8)	125.1	
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	117.7 (8)	116.1	
C(3)—C(4)—C(9)	122.9 (8)	124.3	
C(5)—C(4)—C(9)	119.4 (8)	119.6	
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	122.4 (9)	120.7	
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	117.9 (9)	120.2	
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	122.3 (9)	120.0	
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	119.7 (8)	121.1	
C(8)—C(9)—O(3)	116.4 (8)	117.4	
C(4)—C(9)—O(3)	125.4 (8)	124.3	
C(8)—C(9)—C(4)	118.2 (8)	118.4	
C(9)—O(3)—Cu	125.4 (5)	125.8	

Table 6. Hydrogen bonds and close intermolecular atomic contacts

Hydrogen bonds			
W(2)—W(3)	2.86 Å	(within the original set)	
W(2)—W(5)	3.13	(within the original set)	
W(3)—W(4)	2.77	(within the original set)	
W(4)—W(5)	2.86	(within the original set)	
W(3)—O(2)	2.70	(within the original set)	
W(1)—W(5 ⁱⁱ)	2.74		
W(2)—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.85		
W(1)—O(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.76		
W(4)—O(3 ^v)	2.79		
Close contacts less than 3.5 Å			
Cu—C(5 ⁱ)	3.35 Å	C(5)—C(5 ⁱⁱ)	3.49
Cu—C(6 ⁱ)	3.46	O(2)—W(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.29
C(3)—C(9 ⁱ)	3.43	W(1)—C(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.36
C(7)—C(1 ⁱ)	3.48	W(4)—C(3 ^{iv})	3.43
O(1)—C(6 ⁱ)	3.29	W(4)—C(8 ^v)	3.40
C(4)—C(4 ⁱⁱ)	3.44	W(4)—C(9 ^v)	3.45
W(5)—W(5 ⁱⁱ)	3.20	W(4)—W(1 ^v)	3.24
W(2)—C(9 ⁱⁱ)	3.45	O(2)—C(8 ^{vi})	3.26

Code for superscripts

i	−x,	−y,	−z
ii	−x,	y,	$\frac{1}{2}$ −z
iii	$\frac{1}{2}$ −x,	$\frac{1}{2}$ −y,	−z
iv	$\frac{1}{2}$ −x,	$\frac{1}{2}$ +y,	$\frac{1}{2}$ −z
v	$\frac{1}{2}$ +x,	$\frac{1}{2}$ −y,	$\frac{1}{2}$ +z
vi	1+x,	y,	z

range is also of interest. The present structure analysis of SGCT indicated a large thermal parameter of about 7.5 \AA^2 for the $W(5)$ oxygen atom. This high value of the temperature factor, compared with normal values for the other four water oxygen atoms, implies a large thermal vibration or a disorder on this site. The crystal used in the experiment was kept between 15°C and 25°C in air. After six months the crystal became non-transparent and gave a powder pattern corresponding to neither SGCH nor SGCT. Kishita, Nakahara & Kubo (1964) prepared a complex in this temperature range and found that the complex was a mixture of SGCH and SGCT. However, the powder pattern in our case did not correspond to such a mixture. The

quantitative elemental analysis of the crystals suggested that the crystals are *N*-salicylideneglycinato-copper(II) hemihydrate. Since this crystal has only a half of the water molecule per complex, this will have a molecular structure different from both SGCH and SGCT.

A remark on the non-enzymatic transamination reactions

As stated in the introduction the complex of SGCT is considered to be a catalytic intermediate in the non-enzymatic transamination reactions. This type of complex is called 'Type I' in this paper. On the other hand, there are complexes which are similarly prepared from a ketone (aldehyde)-amino acids-copper(II) ion system but not through transamination reactions. This type is called 'Type II'. The mechanism of the reactions proposed so far (Metzler, Ikawa & Snell, 1954) was concerned with the migration of the double bond around the nitrogen atom. Therefore, the bond distances concerning the nitrogen atom may give a clue to the reaction mechanism. The part of the structure in question is:

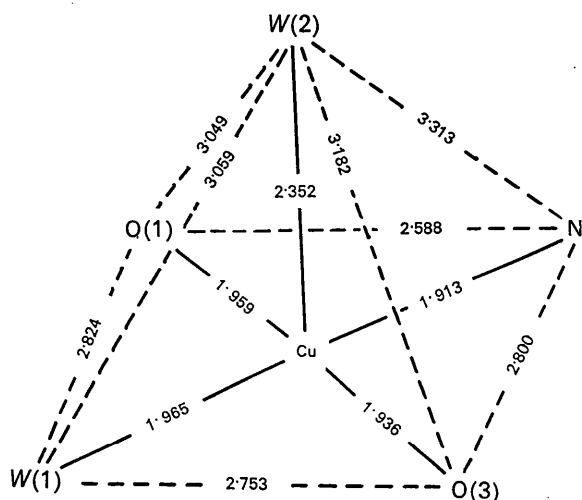
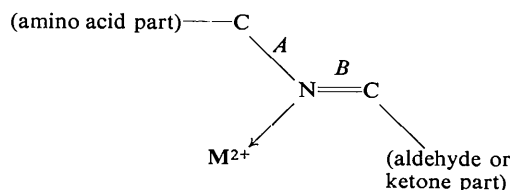


Fig. 3. The distances in the square pyramid.



The distances of these bonds established by the X-ray diffraction method are:

Table 7. Equations of least-squares planes and normal distances from the planes

$P(1)$	$0.04803x - 0.22700y - 0.97271z + 1.67327 = 0.0$	(all the atoms)
$P(2)$	$0.00044x - 0.33939y - 0.94064z + 1.97517 = 0.0$	(square coordination atoms)
$P(3)$	$-0.01480x - 0.29621y - 0.95501z + 1.99813 = 0.0$	(Cu-glycinato)
$P(4)$	$0.04121x - 0.13172y - 0.99043z + 1.69070 = 0.0$	(benzene ring)
$P(5)$	$0.05017x - 0.14785y - 0.98774z + 1.69929 = 0.0$	(Cu-salicylaldimine)

Normal distances from the planes ($\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}$)

	$P(1)$	$P(2)$	$P(3)$	$P(4)$	$P(5)$
Cu	-134	-135 (-227)*	-40 (24)		77 (-34)
O(1)	79	-60 (-5)	24 (16)		
O(2)	115		2 (-60)		
O(3)	-195	-52 (-5)	51*	1*	-26 (-21)
N	-120	63 (5)	67 (142)		-55 (-65)
C(1)	39		8 (-19)		
C(2)	-162		-55 (-127)		-105*
C(3)	6		315*	-45*	-17 (-6)
C(4)	33			-9 (6)	6 (-18)
C(5)	170			13 (3)	43 (-27)
C(6)	159			-1 (-10)	19 (-19)
C(7)	29			-14 (8)	-20 (29)
C(8)	-58			16 (2)	-6 (29)
C(9)	-81			-4 (-9)	-15 (-3)
W(1)	253	54 (5)	243		611*

* Not included in the least-squares calculations.

A distance in parentheses indicates that of *N*-salicylideneglycinatoaquocopper(II) hemihydrate. The coordinates (x, y, z) (in \AA units) are referred to the orthogonal axes, a , b and c^* .

		Bond <i>A</i>	Bond <i>B</i>
Type I	SGCT	1.461 Å	1.302 Å
	SGCH	1.446	1.282
	MPV*	1.45	1.27
	mean value	1.453	1.285
Type II	PACD†	1.480	1.247

From the structural point of view, the difference between Type I and II is significant. In Type I, the bond *B* has the normal C=N bond dimensions, and the bond *A* is rather shorter than the normal single bond (1.47–1.49 Å). On the other hand, in Type II, the bond *A* is normal, while the bond *B* is much shorter than the usual (1.29–1.30 Å).

* Manganese(II) pyridoxylidenevaline (Willstadter, Hamor & Hoard, 1963).

† Pyruvidene-β-alaninatoaquocopper(II) dihydrate (Ueki, Ashida, Sasada & Kakudo, 1968).

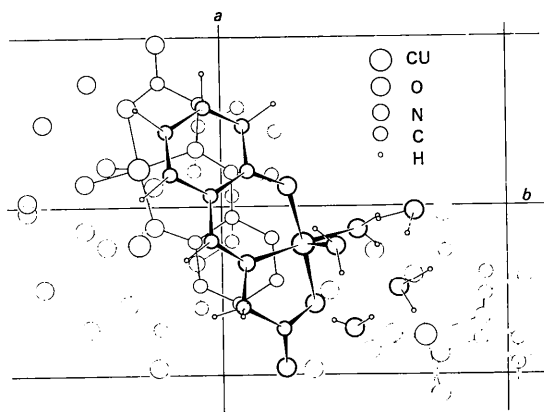


Fig. 4. A part of the crystal structure, looking down along the *c* axis.

In view of the fact that in both types, one bond, *A* or *B*, is shorter than normal, it may be considered that the nitrogen atom carries more electrons than usual and that either bond is electron-rich. This effect is common to both types, and may be one of the characteristics of the complexes derived from Schiff bases and the copper(II) ion.

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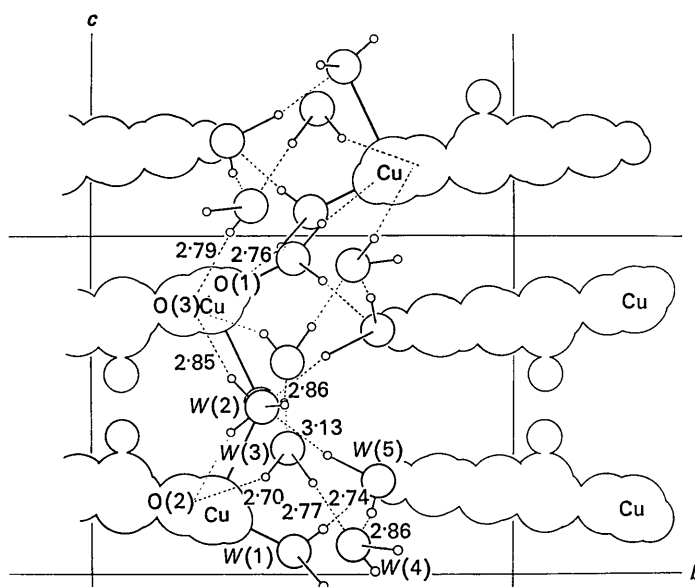


Fig. 5. The crystal structure with the hydrogen bonds, the complex molecules are drawn schematically.