

Fig. 6. Stereobild eines Ausschnitts der Molekülschraube entlang der zweizähligen Schraubenachse.

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# The Crystal Structure of DL-Histidine Hydrochloride Dihydrate

BY I. BENNETT, A. G. H. DAVIDSON, MARJORIE M. HARDING AND ISABELLE MORELLE

Department of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JJ, Scotland

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The structure of DL-histidine hydrochloride dihydrate has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data and refined until R = 0.108 and the standard deviations in bond lengths are ~ 0.01 Å. The crystals are monoclinic,  $P2_1/a$ , with a = 8.87, b = 15.30, c = 8.48 Å,  $\beta = 114.5^{\circ}$ . The histidine cation,  $C_3N_2H_4^+$ . CH<sub>2</sub>. CH(NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>). COO<sup>-</sup>, is fully extended, with the imidazole group *trans* to the carboxyl group across the  $C_{\alpha}-C_{\beta}$  bond; in this and a number of smaller ways the conformation is different from that of the chemically identical cation in L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate [Donohue & Caron, Acta Cryst. (1964) 17, 1178]. Despite the difference in conformation the bond lengths in the DL- and L-crystals agree very closely.

We have determined the crystal structure of DL-histidine hydrochloride dihydrate (A) so that we can compare the histidine cation here with the histidine group in various other situations. The structure of L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate is already known (Donohue, Lavine & Rollett, 1956; Donohue & Caron, 1964, subsequently referred to as DC), and also the structure of various metal complexes containing the histidine anion such as (B), bis(histidino)cobalt(II) (Candlin & Harding, 1969; Harding & Long, 1968*a*; see also the review by Freeman, 1967).





Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

 $(10 \times absolute values)$ 

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1         -114         -104           1         -22         -97           2         -22         -97           3         -53         -111           4         -22         -97           2         -23         -97           3         -53         -114           4         -114         -114           5         -114         -114           4         -114         -114           5         -114         -114           5         -114         -114           1         -114         -115           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -115           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114           1         -114         -114	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7$	4         04         73           7         052         00           12         050         02           12         050         02           12         050         10           13         020         10           14         01         10           12         050         02           12         050         02           12         050         02           12         050         02           12         050         02           12         050         02           12         050         03           13         050         07           14         010         10           15         07         07           16         07         07           17         07         07           10         07         07           11         070         07           11         070         07           12         070         07           13         070         07           14         00         07           15         012	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
12 -111 -105 13 113 92	1 71 68	3 -52 -50	A 192 206	3 K 3	3 223 248	13 35 41
13 -46 -43 15 42 32	12 119 116	4 32 30	9 -94 -89	1 227 1#2	4 284 284	14 100 129
8 5 1 8 -7	14 170 194	6 -36 -45	10 112 108	2 2269 235	5 -139 -150	4 K 5
9 -34 -33 4 -77 -52	16 75 471	7 +29 -40	12 -2-11 -211	3 272 259	6 31 27	3 148 130

Table 1 (cont.)

5 -79 -63 6 -35 -35 6 113 116 9 -52 -47 5 K 0	3 194 175 4 137 127 5 90 90 6 95 112 8 238 235	4 -59 -49 5 -53 -32 6 125 110 8 69 52 10 179 169	1 •93 -79 2 75 •9 3 145 129 4 -119 -125 5 190 104	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	3 -81 -75 4 110 104 5 102 99 6 -242 -249 7 -154 -168	1 -109 -104 2 -96 -88 4 103 92 5 24 38 6 24 21	7 56 56 10 661 465 12 17 6 7 K 48 1 81 65
2 -174 -149 3 35 -32 4 47 30 5 94 92 6 -64 -68	10 115 105 11 66 55 13 150 134 14 64 55 15 77 65	14 64 65 15 43 48 16 25 22 5 K 2 1 81 64	7 -172 -140 6 -54 -50 9 122 112 10 199 211 11 -69 -63	V 67 51 10 -60 -52 11 -102 -96 12 39 44 14 46 41 15 -57 -63	• • • 102 • • • 72 10 • 193 • 164 11 30 30 12 • 9 102 13 57 50	7 -40 -41 8 -120 -112 9 157 168 10 -24 -30 12 -38 -53 7 K -2	J 70 57 4 -42 -41 7 -45 -36 6 -63 -66 9 -38 -43 7 5 -6
7 180 161 8 -94 -92 9 25 22 10 -90 -44 11 -99 -97 13 -100 -104	16 35 27 17 31 37 5 K =5 1 =101 =196 2 195 174	2 -100 -91 3 -112 -99 6 53 25 7 -75 -62 8 47 48	12 -168 -199 13 -39 -47 14 116 116 16 -30 -36 6 K -2	16 -17 -32 0 K =6 0 -214 -221 1 39 34 2 93 102	14 -54 -48 15 -17 -17 6 K 2 - 0 211 203 1 -77 -59	1 -83 -80 2 149 148 3 131 136 4 -54 -51 6 38 - 37	1 -24 -27 2 24 22 3 -61 -60 7 -38 -28 8 24 90
13 -61 -55 14 -25 -25 17 -56 -57 5 K -1 1 -112 -78	5 -43 -49 7 25 36 8 105 111 9 710 212 11 61 50	10 43 44 11 59 60 13 67 95 15 -35 -42 5 K 3	2 94 92 3 151 129 4 234 202 5 291 274 6 117 67	3 -60 -52 4 39 25 5 86 95 6 189 189 8 -60 -55 10 214 222	2 .304 .284 3 157 140 4 .52 .49 5 .113 .114 6 .42 .44 7 134 148	7 93 103 8 83 75 9 143 140 11 74 55 12 •45 •36 7 K •5	7 K 1 1 110 94 2 68 60 4 6116 6111 5 648 625
2 -49 -59 3 201 149 6 61 67 7 77 66 9 89 81 10 -178 -181	12 -+2 -100 13 -47 -54 14 53 48 15 71 61 5 K -6 2 -40 -40	1 =73 =71 3 =35 =23 4 =103 =110 5 =54 =57 7 =\$0 =52	7 232 227 8 30 27 9 197 -186 10 60 65 11 52 46	12 -128 -117 13 52 61 14 49 52 15 -39 -51 6 K -7	8 -30 -33 9 -39 -30 10 -54 -59 11 67 76 12 94 110	1 116 171 2 36 34 3 e113 e113 4 e38 e54 6 42 36	6 -70 -55 7 -56 -60 8 138 149 9 -76 -90 10 -45 -48
11 01 46 12 50 54 13 -61 -96 14 -136 -129 5 K -2	3 -120 -114 4 35 16 5 -73 -56 6 -57 -56 7 106 127	10 -102 -115 11 -75 -82 12 -31 -27 13 25 26 14 -16 -17	14 117 101 15 46 38 16 -30 -15 6 K -3 0 276 400	1 -100 -94 2 174 189 3 102 105 4 -42 -43 5 -134 -135	• • 3 • • 176 -169 2 121 112 3 109 107 5 •123 -120 • 30 25	0     0123     010       10     01     03       11     05     04       12     36     22       14     54     45       15     24     31	11 24 37 12 34 44 7 K 2 1 0107 0101 2 059 050 4 24 22
1 -92 -123 2 59 41 3 -144 -226 4 -25 -24 5 -153 -148 6 -16 -12	10 -56 -57 11 73 67 12 47 47 13 64 72 14 -35 -35 5 5 5 7	5 R 4 2 = 35 = 28 4 71 70 5 25 28 7 59 62	1 _109 _215 2 _086 _94 3 _83 _91 4 _209 _220 5 _151 _148	6 30 29 7 89 85 8 67 73 9 39 30 11 24 27	7 77 93 9 103 114 10 34 38 12 54 61 13 46 90	7 k =4 1 70 68 2 =103 =117 3 65 77 5 =152 =157	5 -61 -77 6 24 28 7 -24 -28 8 -45 -44 9 59 69
7 -232 -241 9 231 236 9 66 58 10 112 110 11 87 79	1 135 134 3 92 94 4	5 K 5 2 25 27 3 54 43 4 40 -35 5 40 44	7 116 116 8 116 106 9 130 126 10 144 130 11 207 207	12 -39 -41 13 -42 -41 14 17 31 6 K -8 6 150 148 1 -30 -30	• K 4 0 w110 w120 1 w39 w35 2 114 127 4 w24 w20 5 39 25	6 -134 -133 7 -122 -107 8 -48 -24 9 -59 -52 10 -94 -85 11 -74 -85	7 K 3 2 48 45 3 •61 •52 5 38 36 6 36 37 7 74 85
12 066 045 13 66 56 14 59 55 15 31 2% 16 64 35 17 35 37	7 -128 -137 8 -35 -21 12 +1 71 13 -40 -40 5 K -8 1 - 46 -44	7 31 37 8 43 44 9 40 49 10	12 49 47 13 -64 -55 14 -79 -75 15 73 67 16 17 13	2 =60 =54 5 =131 =126 6 =57 =57 7 93 94 9 =110 =129	6 83 89 7 -71 -64 8 -24 -13 10 49 63 11 -24 -41	14 -38 -33 15 17 20 7 K -5 2 68 68 3 -109 -105	7 K 4 3 81 100 7 K 5 2 924 948 8 K 0
5 K +3 1 308 293 2 +53 +46 3 +188 -196 4 +144 -156	3 -61 -53 4 35 36 6 -57 -449 7 -73 -59 8 56 29	4 18 22 5	0 196 185 1 24 32 2 168 -161 3 17 27 4 180 177	10 -01 -103 11 17 25 12 39 42 4 K -9 0 30 38 1 844 -54	• K 5 0 52 53 1 49 39 2 -24 +17 3 -54 -61 5 71 -7	4 -24 -15 9 -59 -40 10 -70 -54 11 72 58 12 38 46 14 -48 -47	1 .254 .247 2 .87 .66 3 .49 .56 4 .079 .84 5 .077 .76 4 .180 .144
5 -170 -150 6 -43 -43 7 -43 -42 9 -124 -113 10 -59 -41	12 - 35 - 42 13 18 20 5 K - 9 1 - 64 - 46 5 - 40 - 43 7 - 41	2 116 107 3 238 222 4 189 164 5 123 115 6 155 134	5 -24 -11 6 -210 -212 7 -46 -47 8 49 28 9 156 136	2 •112 •129 4 52 54 5 44 52 4 •42 •39 7 •39 •35	6 24 32 7 42 467 6 K 6 0 24 44 1 24 46	7 K =6 1 =110 =109 3 =24 =51 4 129 140 5 24 43	9 975 985 10 952 946 11 79 79 9 K 0 1 82 87
11 -121 -132 12 66 50 13 1n1 173 14 61 54 15 -72 -75	5 K-10 4 18 16 5 40 50	r etar e105 6 e49 e36 9 42 35 11 e99 e94 12 e71 e60 13 96 91	10 .242 .214 11 .113 .102 12 .57 .59 13 .54 .58 14 .112 .106 16 .91 .100	9 24 24 10 -17 -19 6 K-10 0 -57 -74 1 49 62 3 -34 -42	7 K 0 1 158 134 2 -83 -51 3 -102 -93 4 38 51 8 -42 -37	6     24     20       9     143     153       10     105     116       11     445     -35       12     -24     -29       14     24     -39	3 52 60 4 882 86 5 82 8 827 6 837 86 10 916 823 10 916 823
16 -69 -61 17 -25 -11 5 K -4 1 215 216 2 -226 -217	6 18 16 7 18 18 5 K 1 1 73 47 3 47 41	14 =60 =58 15 =60 =65 16 =24 =33 6 k =1 0 =532 =376	6 K =5 0 -101 -105 1 159 171 2 -97 -112 3 -211 -214	5 42 53 6 K 1 0 64 68 J =116 =100 2 =83 =58	9 -100 -106 10 72 62 11 -70 -63 12 24 25 7 K -1	7 K 47 1 70 58 2 48 36 3 76 90 4 42 51	0 104 111 3 -52 -54 4 88 94

The structure of histidine itself (C) has also just been determined in this laboratory (Edington, 1969). From these studies we hope to discover how the conformation, and perhaps bond lengths or angles can vary from one situation to another. In the structure of DL-bis(histidino)cobalt there are two chemically identical histidine groups which differ in conformation by small rotations about several bonds, a difference which must be due to their different hydrogen bonding environments in the crystal lattice. In crystals of L-cysteine (Harding & Long, 1968b) two molecules in the asymmetric unit were found to have major differences in their conformations; N-C<sub> $\alpha$ </sub>-C<sub> $\beta$ </sub>-S is *trans* in one and gauche in the other, showing that the energy of the two forms is sufficiently close for van der Waals forces or hydrogen bonds to be able to tip the balance in favour of either. We have now found that the conformation of the histidine cation in our DL crystals is quite different from that in L-histidine hydrochloride (DC).

# Crystal data

DL-Histidine hydrochloride dihydrate,  $C_6H_9N_3O_2$ . HCl. 2 H<sub>2</sub>O,  $M = 227 \cdot 5$ , monoclinic needles elongated along c.  $a = 8 \cdot 87 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 15 \cdot 30 \pm 0.02$ ,  $c = 8 \cdot 48 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $\beta = 114.5 \pm 0.20^{\circ}, V = 1047 \text{ Å}^3, D_m = 1.44 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}, Z = 4, D_{\text{calc}} = 1.44 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}.$ Space group  $P2_1/a$ , Cu K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\mu = 24.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$ 

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Fig. 1. The conformation of the L-histidine cation in (a) DL-histidine hydrochloride dihydrate, and (b) L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate. In both cases the atomic positions are projected onto the plane of the imidazole ring.

#### Experimental

Commercial DL-histidine hydrochloride was recrystallized from aqueous alcohol (1:1). The intensities of 1469 reflexions were estimated visually from multiple film Weissenberg photographs of the layers 0kl to 7kland hk0. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied and all the reflexions placed on a common scale.

#### Solution and refinement of the structure

The chlorine atom positions were found from a threedimensional sharpened Patterson series. They are very nearly on the glide planes at y=0.25 and y=0.75 and so there was an ambiguity in the relation of the set of chlorine atom positions to the symmetry elements of the cell; they may be placed at 0.04, 0.25, 0.20 and symmetry related positions, or at  $0.04 + \frac{1}{4}$ , 0.25, 0.20 etc. A chlorine-phased electron density series was calculated, which is the same for either set of chlorine positions and has a false mirror plane at y=0.25. In its interpretation the first set of chlorine positions was initially assumed and a plausible trial structure found; however electron density difference maps failed to show how it could be improved and the agreement of observed and calculated structure amplitudes was very poor for reflexions with h odd  $(R \sim 0.7)$  although quite good for those with h even (R < 0.4). When the alternative set of chlorine positions was assumed, the histidine cation already found could be displaced by a/4, and the structure was then easily refined, first by difference electron density series (to R=0.33) and then by 'least squares'.

A full-matrix least-squares refinement program based on that of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) was used. Form factors were taken from *International Tables for*  X-ray Crystallography (1962), the carboxyl oxygen atoms were treated as  $O^{1/2-}$ . For weighting purposes  $\sigma(F)$ was taken as 0.05|F| when |F| > 10.0 and 5/|F| otherwise. Refinement of positional parameters, isotropic thermal parameters and layer scale factors reduced R to 0.15. A difference electron density series indicated seven hydrogen atoms and some large anisotropic thermal vibrations. Layer scale factors were not adjusted after this, but the contributions of these seven hydrogen atoms to  $F_{calc}$  were included, and anisotropic thermal vibration parameters were refined. The refinement converged, with R=0.108.

A difference electron density series then showed no peaks greater than  $0.5 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$  except near the sites of the two water molecules (peaks of 0.7 and  $0.9 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$ ) and in possible positions for the amino hydrogen atoms which had not been included in the structure factor calculation.

Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 1, positional and thermal parameters in Table 2, and bond lengths and angles in Table 3.

# Table 3. Bond lengths, bond angles and angles between planes, in the histidine cation

Those in the DL-crystals (this work) are compared with those in the L-crystals (DC).

DL-crystals	L-crystals
•	-
1·515 Å	1∙530 Å
1.545	1.527
1.487	1.508
1.355	1.358
1.403	1.386
1.306	1.319
1.331	1.314
1.381	1.359
1.504	1.495
1.235	1.240
1.262	1.265
	DL-crystals 1.515 Å 1.545 1.487 1.355 1.403 1.306 1.331 1.381 1.504 1.235 1.262

#### Table 2. Positional and vibrational parameters

The numerals in parentheses are 10<sup>4</sup> times the estimated standard deviations of the positional parameters. The vibrational parameters, U, are 10<sup>3</sup> times the mean square vibration amplitudes (Å<sup>2</sup>), with estimated standard deviations ~3. The hydrogen parameters are those used in the structure factor calculations and have not been refined.

	x	у	Ζ	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{31}$	$U_{12}$
Cl	0.2908(2)	0.2460(1)	0.1975 (2)	49	38	61	1	23	-7
C(1)	0.7909 (7)	0.3082(3)	0.6412 (8)	36	31	50	0	25	2
C(2)	0.8038 (7)	0.2109(3)	0.6161 (8)	30	32	48	1	17	2
C(3)	0.8771(7)	0.1670 (3)	0.7964 (8)	34	33	46	2	11	- 1
C(4)	0.8957 (7)	0.0710(3)	0.7836 (8)	36	30	39	1	10	1
C(5)	0.9978 (8)	-0.0515(4)	0.7326 (9)	49	32	52	-2	19	-1
C(6)	0.8070 (8)	0.0050 (4)	0.8102 (9)	43	38	48	6	14	0
N(1)	0.6334 (6)	0.1748 (3)	0.5119 (7)	30	32	48	-6	10	0
N(2)	1.0140 (6)	0.0334 (3)	0.7345 (7)	38	31	51	- 1	19	- 3
N(3)	0.8739 (7)	-0.0705(3)	0.7766 (7)	47	33	55	0	18	8
O(1)	0.6537 (5)	0.3389 (3)	0.6146 (7)	36	33	85	- 7	29	4
O(2)	0.9246 (5)	0.3504 (2)	0.6864 (7)	42	34	75	-9	27	-6
O(W1)	0.6661 (6)	0.0270 (3)	0.3354 (7)	62	37	65	-6	22	3
O( <i>W</i> 2)	0.4380 (8)	0.0988 (4)	0.0340 (8)	106	65	69	6	34	8
	x y	, z	$ar{U}$		x		у	z	$\bar{U}$
H(C2)	0.8828 0.19	970 0.5480	25	H(C6)	0.7058	0.0	0112	0.8486	25
H(C3)	0.7780 0.11	778 0.8470	25	H(N2)	1.0985	0.0	0688	0.7054	25
H(C3)	0.9907 0.19	992 0.8818	25	H(N3)	0.8298	-0.	1319	0.7875	25
H(C5)	1.0720 - 0.09	958 0.6992	25						

## Table 3 (cont.)

(b) Bond angles ( $\sigma = 0.4 - 0.6$	°)			
O(1)-C(1)-O(2)	126·3°	125·8°		
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	118.3	120.0		
O(2)-C(1)-C(2)	115.4	114.2		
C(1)-C(2)-N(1)	109.1	109.4		
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	108.3	113-3		
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	109-2	111.1		
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	111.8	114.9		
C(3) - C(4) - C(6)	129.4	131.6		
C(3)-C(4)-N(2)	123.1	1 <b>22·1</b>		
C(6) - C(4) - N(2)	107.5	106-2		
C(4) - N(2) - C(5)	108.6	108.5		
N(2)-C(5)-N(3)	108.3	108-7		
C(5) - N(3) - C(6)	110.5	109.6		
N(3)-C(6)-C(4)	105.1	106-9		
(c) Dihedral angles ( $\sigma = 0.5 - 1.0^{\circ}$ )				
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-N(1)	-16·7°	0∙4°		
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	102.1	125.0		

# Table 3 (cont.)

O(2)-C(1)-C(2)-N(1)	162.6	179.5	$\psi_1$
O(2)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	- 78.6	- 55.9	
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	179.4	- 52.1	
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-61.9	71.5	Xı
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-N(2)	-70.6	-120.5	X21
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(6)	107.7	61.1	X22

\* The signs, and symbols  $\psi_1$ ,  $\chi_{12}$  etc. correspond to those used by Lakshminarayanan, Sasisekharan & Ramachandran (1967).

## Discussion

The crystals are racemates, containing equal numbers of D and L molecules, so throughout the discussion we shall compare the L-histidine cation found here with the same cation in L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate (DC).



 $\psi_2^*$ 

Fig. 2. c-Axis projection of the structure. The heavier lines represent molecules whose atoms have  $\frac{1}{2} < z < 1$  and hydrogen bonds between them (broken lines); only these molecules are shown in the unit cell on the left. On the right the remainder of the cell contents is included (thinner lines) and thin broken lines show hydrogen bonds joining the two regions. Additional close contacts are shown around one chloride ion as dotted lines.

#### Conformation

As shown in Table 3(c) and Fig. 1, the conformations are different, chiefly around the bonds C(2)-C(3)and C(3)-C(4). The imidazole ring is rotated about C(3)-C(4) by nearly 180°, thus interchanging the carbon and nitrogen atoms in relation to amino group; C(2) is nearer C(6) than N(2) in the L-crystals, but nearer N(2) than C(6) in the DL-ones. The C(3)-C(4)conformation is such that C(1) is *trans* in the DL crystals with respect to C(4), and N(1) is *gauche*, but in the L-crystals both C(1) and N(1) are in *gauche* positions. There are smaller differences in other torsion angles.

In the extended form found in the DL crystals interatomic repulsions within the cation should be less than in the compact form in the L crystals, but the latter would have a more favourable electrostatic energy since the negative carboxylate group is closer to the positively charged imidazole ring. In each crystalline form the molecules participate in seven hydrogen bonds which may appreciably affect the relative energies of the different conformations. Crystallization from a solution containing D- and L-histidine yields the racemic crystals rather than separate D and L crystals so the former must be more favourable. These results emphasize that predictions about conformation made on the basis of minimum energy or any other calculations for an isolated molecule, may not always be correct for the molecule in a crystal – or in any other environment.

# Bond lengths and angles

Despite the difference in conformation the bond lengths [Table 3(a)] are in close agreement in the L- and

# Table 4. Intermolecular contacts

Hydrogen bonds			
$N(1) \cdots O(2)$	at	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$	2·84 Å
$N(1) \cdots O(W1)$			2.79
$N(2) \cdots O(1)$	at	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	2.73
$O(2) \cdots O(W2)$	at	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 + z$	3.00
$O(W1) \cdots O(W2)$			2.75
$Cl \cdots N(1)$			3.29
$Cl \cdots N(3)$	at	1-x, -y, 1-z	3.11
$Cl \cdots O(W2)$			3.19
Other contacts less th	an 3·5 Å		
$C(1) \cdots O(W2)$	at	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 + z$	3.35
$C(2) \cdots O(1)$	at	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	3.20
$C(3) \cdots O(1)$	at	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	3.40
$C(4) \cdots O(1)$	at	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	3.45
$C(6) \cdots O(W2)$	at	1-x, -y, 1-z	3.37



Fig. 3. b-Axis projection of the structure. Double circles represent chloride ions, open circles oxygen and shaded circles nitrogen atoms. Heavy lines represent molecules straddling the glide plane at  $y = \frac{1}{4}$ , and the water molecules near it, with hydrogen bonds shown as broken lines. Thinner lines represent the molecules straddling the glide planes at  $y = -\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  (hydrogen bonds are not shown for these). Additional close contacts are shown around one chloride ion.

DL-crystals; there are no differences greater than  $3\sigma$  (0.03 Å); the root mean square difference is 0.015 Å (1.5 $\sigma$ ), and the variations in bond lengths around the imidazole ring follow the same pattern.

Only four of the bond angles [Table 3(b)] in the DL crystals differ by more than  $3\sigma$  from those in the L crystals, and only two of these differences are much greater than  $3\sigma$ . C(1)-C(2)-C(3) and C(2)-C(3)-C(4) are both 5° smaller in the DL than in the L crystals, and in the DL crystals their values (108.3 and 111.8°) are closer to the tetrahedral angle; this suggests that these angles have increased (to 113.3 and 114.9°), in the compact conformation in the L-crystals, to relieve the repulsions between non-bonded atoms within the molecule.

Like the bond lengths, the bond angles in and adjacent to the imidazole ring follow the same pattern in both L and DL crystals. It is particularly noteworthy that C(3)-C(4)-C(6) is large (131.6, 129.4°) compared with C(3)-C(4)-N(2) (123.1, 122.1°); this cannot be attributed to repulsion by C(2) since this atom is nearer to C(6) in the L-crystals, but to N(2) in the DL-crystals; it must presumably be a result of the electronic structure around C(4), and connected with the fact that C(4)-C(6) is shorter, and so of higher bond order, than C(4)-N(2).

The variation in angles at C(1) is the same in the two crystal forms. As in other amino-acids O(1)-C(1)-C(2)is slightly greater than O(2)-C(1)-C(2). The average values for amino-acids given by Marsh & Donohue (1967) are 118.0 and 116.4°, but both histidine cations have smaller values still for the second angle.

C(3) and all the atoms of the imidazole ring are coplanar, within 0.01 Å or two standard deviations. C(2) and the atoms of the carboxyl group are coplanar, within 0.004 Å, but N(1) is 0.42 Å out of this plane.

# Hydrogen bonds and intermolecular contacts

These are listed in Table 4, and Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the packing in the crystal lattice.

Ribbons of histidine cations, each straddling a glide plane, extend in the **a** direction. Each histidine cation forms four strong N-H···O bonds to its two glide plane related neighbours. In the **b** direction the edges of neighbouring ribbons are held together by the interaction of chloride ions with positively charged imidazole groups, and by one N(3)-H···Cl<sup>-</sup> bond from each molecule (see Fig. 2). In the **c** direction, neighbouring ribbons are displaced by b/2 relative to each other, so that the chloride ions can interact with the  $-NH_3^+$ groups (see Fig. 3). In addition, hydrogen bonds involving the water molecules hold the ribbons together. The imidazole groups of molecules in neighbouring ribbons lie in parallel planes 3.40 Å apart.

The chloride ion makes three short hydrogen bonded contacts with an N(1), an N(3) (both positively charged), and an O(W1) (see Table 4); there are also a number of more distant neighbours the closest of which are an O(W1) at 3.54 Å, an N(1) at 3.56 Å an N(3) at 3.69 Å and an O(W2) at 3.71 Å. This may be contrasted with the situation in the L crystals where the chloride ion makes hydrogen bonds to two  $-NH_3^+$  groups and a water molecule, but has no imidazole ring atoms as neighbours.

Donohue & Caron (1964) have pointed out that in the L-crystals and in both bis(histidino)zinc complexes the conformation around C(2)-N(1) is the expected staggered one and that even the atoms involved in the hydrogen bonds N-H···X are appropriately placed for this. Fig. 4 shows a projection along C(2)-N(1) in the DL-crystals. The three hydrogen bonded atoms are slightly rotated from the ideal staggered positions. The hydrogen atom positions have not been accurately determined, but in the final difference electron density series there are two peaks of 0.6 e.Å<sup>-3</sup> at the positions indicated in Fig. 4, corresponding closely to a staggered conformation (and at the appropriate position for the third hydrogen of the  $-NH_3^+$  group there is a region 0.4 e.Å<sup>-3</sup> high.)

## Thermal vibrations

For the whole histidine cation and for the chloride ions the vibration amplitudes found in the least-squares refinement are greater for vibrations perpendicular to the *ab* plane than for vibrations in it. The large vibration amplitudes are across the planes of the ribbons, which is consistent with the looseness of the molecular packing in this direction; the vibrations are particularly large for the carboxyl oxygen atoms.

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Fig.4. Projection along the bond N(1)-C(2) showing the positions of atoms involved in hydrogen bonds with N(1) and the tentative positions (broken circles) of two of the three amino hydrogen atoms.

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# An Accurate Crystal Structure Determination of 2,2'-Diaminodiphenyl Disulphide

#### BY J. D. LEE AND M. W. R. BRYANT

#### Department of Chemistry, University of Technology, Loughborough, Leics., England

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The crystal structure of 2,2'-diaminodiphenyl disulphide has been determined accurately from threedimensional X-ray diffraction data. Crystals are orthorhombic, and belong to the space group *Pbca*. The unit cell has dimensions  $a=8\cdot21$ ,  $b=13\cdot14$ ,  $c=22\cdot77$  Å, and contains eight molecules. The positional and anisotropic thermal parameters for the sulphur, carbon and nitrogen atoms have been refined by Fourier and full-matrix least-squares methods on 1313 independent observed reflexions. In the later stages hydrogen atoms were included in fixed positions, and the final agreement factor  $R=8\cdot6\%$ . The central part of the molecule C-S-S-C has a skewed non-planar conformation similar to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, with a dihedral angle of 90.5°. The S-S bond length is 2.06 Å, which is longer than in diphenyl and dibenzyl disulphides. The C-S bond lengths of 1.77 and 1.75 Å are significantly short. This indicates some double bond character, which may be explained by  $p\pi$ - $d\pi$  bonding. The benzene rings are inclined at an angle of 32.5° to each other.

#### Experimental

A sample of 2,2'-diaminodiphenyl disulphide, H<sub>2</sub>N-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-S-S-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, kindly provided by the Clayton Aniline Co. Ltd, was recrystallized from ethanol and gave pale yellow-green platelets elongated along **a**. These showed straight extinction parallel and perpendicular to **a** when viewed under the polarizing microscope. The density of the crystals was measured by flotation in aqueous potassium iodide solution, and was found to be 1.33 (5) g.cm<sup>-3</sup>.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in selecting a single crystal for X-ray examination. Many crystals consisted of several parallel platelets, indistinguishable from a single crystal under the polarizing microscope but detectable on higher layer line Weissenberg photographs. Eventually a suitable single crystal of dimensions  $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.15$  mm was used to obtain oscillation photographs about the *a* and *b* axes, and equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs for the 0kI - 6kI and h0Izones. The relative intensities of 1313 independent reflexions were measured visually and corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. Absorption corrections were considered unnecessary, in view of the small crystal size compared with the optimum size of 0.50 mm (Buerger, 1958). Reflexions too weak to be observed were omitted.

#### Crystal data

C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, M.W. 248·36,  
Orthorhombic; 
$$a = 8 \cdot 21 \pm 0.02$$
,  $b = 13 \cdot 14 \pm 0.02$ ,  
 $c = 22 \cdot 77 \pm 0.03$  Å  
 $U = 2456 \cdot 4$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 8$ ,  $D_m = 1 \cdot 33$  (5) g.cm<sup>-3</sup>,  
 $D_c = 1.343$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>  
 $F(000) = 1040$ , Cu K $\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 1.5418$  Å,  $\mu = 39.7$  cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Absent reflexions hk0 when h odd, 0kl when k odd, h0l when l odd. The space group is thus uniquely determined as Pbca  $(D_{2k}^{15})$ , no. 61.

#### Structure analysis

The determination of the crystal structure of 2,2'-diaminodiphenyl disulphide was undertaken as part of a series of accurate structure determinations on disul-