

only close contact occurs between C(13), C(7), and C(8) of a symmetry-related molecule. A view of the crystal structure down the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 6.

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## Molecular and Crystal Structure of the tRNA Minor Constituent Dihydrouridine

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The tRNA minor constituent dihydrouridine crystallized from aqueous *n*-butanol as needles in the space group  $P2_12_12_1$  with  $a=11\cdot779$ ,  $b=8\cdot150$ ,  $c=23\cdot068$  Å, and two molecules of the nucleoside plus one molecule of water in the asymmetric unit. The structure was solved by direct methods using the tangent formula and refined to an *R* value of 5·1%. The oxygen atom O(5') of one molecule is threefold disordered with the occupational parameters 0·5:0·25:0·25 but generally bond distances and angles are similar in both molecules. Owing to the saturated C(5)–C(6) bond the two nucleobases are puckered so that atom C(6) is on opposite sides of the plane through atoms N(1), C(2), N(3), C(4), *i.e.* the two nucleosides within an asymmetric unit are conformational isomers. Both molecules exhibit the usual *anti* conformation; the conformation of the ribose residues is C(2')-*endo*. The packing of the molecules in the crystal is determined by a network of numerous hydrogen bonds and shows no base stacking.

#### Introduction

Transfer ribonucleic acids (tRNA's) are macromolecules of molecular weight 25000 to 30000 consisting of about 75 to 85 nucleosides. These nucleosides are not

only adenosine, guanosine, uridine, cytidine but about 10% are modified nucleosides such as dihydrouridine. Since tRNA's are synthesized in the cell on DNA-cistrons it is generally assumed that the 'virgin' tRNA does not contain modified nucleosides *a priori* but that

the modification takes place enzymatically at a later stage. It is not clear whether the occurrence of dihydrouridine in tRNA's is a result of the hydrogenation of uridine or of cytidine with subsequent deamination (Zachau, 1970). In the cloverleaf model which was proposed by Holley, Apgar, Everett, Madison, Marquisee, Merrill, Penswick & Zamir (1965) for the secondary structure of tRNA's, dihydrouridine is a regular constituent of the 'dihydrouridine loop' (for an exception see Doctor, Loebel, Sodd & Winter, 1969) but it also occurs in other non-helical, non-base-paired regions (Zachau, 1965). Since the role of the modified nucleosides in tRNA's is still uncertain we undertook the X-ray analysis described below to contribute to an understanding of the structural features of dihydrouridine.

### Experimental

Dihydrouridine (purchased from P-L Biochemicals, Inc. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) crystallized as needles when a hot, concentrated aqueous n-butanol solution was allowed to cool down slowly. The crystallographic data presented in Table 1 were obtained from Weissenberg and precession photographs and measurements on a four circle Siemens diffractometer. The density of the crystals as determined by the flotation method with a methyl iodide/toluene mixture is in agreement with the density calculated from the crystallographic data only if one assumes the asymmetric unit to consist of two molecules of dihydrouridine plus one of water.

Using the five-point method in which the intensity of every reflexion is measured twice, we collected 2335 data with Ni-filtered Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation in the  $\theta$ ,  $2\theta$  scan mode. The intensity measurements were averaged and corrected for geometrical factors but not for absorption due to the small linear absorption coefficient.

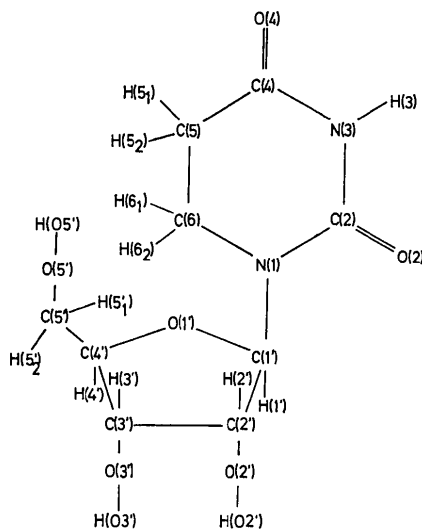


Fig. 1. Chemical structure and numbering scheme for dihydrouridine.

Table 1. *Crystallographic data*

Space group $P2_12_12_1$ , $Z=8$
Systematic extinctions when $h00$ , $0k0$ , $00l$ were odd.
$a = 11.779 \pm 0.003$ Å
$b = 8.150 \pm 0.002$
$c = 23.068 \pm 0.006$
Chemical formula $C_9H_{14}N_2O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$
Density observed (toluene/ $CH_3I$ ) $1.51$ g.cm $^{-3}$
Density calculated ( $Z=8$ ) $1.53$ g.cm $^{-3}$
Linear absorption coefficient (Cu $K\alpha$ ) $\mu = 11.4$ cm $^{-1}$
Size of crystal $0.23 \times 0.38 \times 0.15$ mm

### Solution and refinement of the structure

An overall temperature ( $B=3.26$  Å $^2$ ) and scale factor were evaluated (Wilson, 1942) and used to compute normalized structure factors ( $E$ 's; Karle & Hauptman, 1956). The  $E$ -statistics suggested an acentric structure (*Computing Methods in Crystallography*, 1965).

The structure was solved by direct methods through application of the tangent formula in the form programmed by Main, Woolfson & Germain (1970) and by Zechmeister (1969). Of the 200 greatest  $E$ 's the triple products were determined from which the reliabilities  $\alpha_h$  (Karle & Karle, 1966) of the phases to be expected from the tangent formula refinement were estimated (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1970). These  $\alpha$ 's were then used to select the best starting set by an iterative procedure ('convergence') and further starting phases were evaluated from a  $\sum_1$  relationship (Hauptman & Karle, 1953).

The starting phases were

$h$	$k$	$l$	phase	
0	1	23	90°	} to determine the origin
10	0	7	90°	
9	0	9	90°	
3	4	4	45°	} to determine the enantiomorph
8	0	12	0°	
0	7	2	90°	} these phases were varied by 90°
9	1	0	90°	
6	0	0	0°	} from $\sum_1$ relationship
0	2	0	180°	

This phase information was extended by iterative (12 cycles) weighted tangent formula refinement to yield the phases of all 200 strongest  $E$ 's. Since the phases of reflexions 8,0,12, 072, 910, 344 were assigned arbitrarily they were allowed to vary in turn by 180° for the equatorial reflexions and by 90° for 344 and we obtained phase sets for all 16 possible combinations. One of these sets seemed to be the correct one, judging by probability characteristics such as the 'absolute figure of merit', the 'sum of the  $\alpha$ 's' and the 'sum of the residuals', and the phases of this set were further extended to yield the phases of the 300 strongest  $E$ 's which were used to compute a Fourier synthesis.

This  $E$  map revealed the whole structure, but atoms

O(5') of molecule *B* and the water oxygen atom O(*W*) were weakly indicated. They were confirmed from an electron density distribution calculated from the 1600 strongest structure factors phased with the positional and overall isotropic temperature parameters of the 33 well-resolved atoms of the *E* map. A structure factor calculation based on the parameters of all the atoms yielded a residual  $R = \sum |F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{cal}}| / \sum |F_{\text{obs}}|$  of 19.1% for the 1600 strongest reflexions.

After four cycles of isotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) the crystallographic reliability value, *R* was 11.2% for the 2143 significant reflexions. We applied a weighting scheme

based on counter statistics (Stout & Jensen, 1968) and all data with  $F_{\text{obs}} \leq 3.0 \cdot \sigma F_{\text{obs}}$  were treated as unobserved and not included in the refinement. A difference Fourier synthesis computed after the isotropic refinement provided us with the positions of 15 hydrogen atoms. Since the isotropic temperature factor of atom O(5') in molecule *B* was unusually high (13.4 Å<sup>2</sup>) a further isotropic refinement cycle and difference Fourier synthesis were computed but with the 15 hydrogen atoms included and atoms O(5') and C(5') of molecule *B* omitted. This synthesis revealed the position of atom C(5') and three peaks of weights 0.5:0.25:0.25 (compared to other oxygen atoms) in locations which could

Table 2. Atomic coordinates of dihydrouridine molecules *A* (above) and *B* (below) in fractions of the crystallographic axes and thermal parameters in the form  $T = \exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$

Estimated standard deviation separated by a slash.

ATCM	X	Y	Z	BETA(11)	BETA(22)	BETA(33)	BETA(12)	BETA(13)	BETA(23)
N(1)	.5375/2	.3450/4	.3815/1	.0038/2	.0093/6	.0009/1	-.0013/3	-.0002/1	.0006/1
C(2)	.6440/3	.4083/5	.3827/1	.0042/3	.0106/7	.0010/1	-.0008/4	-.0003/1	.0006/2
O(2)	.6842/2	.4974/4	.3452/1	.0054/2	.0178/6	.0015/1	-.0029/3	-.0003/1	.0025/2
N(3)	.7097/2	.3671/4	.4106/1	.0040/2	.0125/6	.0012/1	-.0013/3	-.0004/1	.0011/2
C(4)	.6720/3	.2907/5	.4797/2	.0051/3	.0111/7	.0011/1	-.0002/4	-.0003/1	.0004/2
O(4)	.7390/2	.2691/4	.5203/1	.0066/2	.0231/8	.0013/1	-.0015/4	-.0011/1	.0020/2
C(5)	.5504/3	.2447/5	.4809/1	.0060/3	.0140/8	.0011/1	-.0015/4	-.0003/1	.0005/2
C(6)	.5065/3	.2124/5	.4204/1	.0055/3	.0114/7	.0011/1	-.0019/4	-.0002/1	.0011/2
C(1*)	.4664/3	.3774/4	.3318/1	.0040/2	.0075/6	.0008/1	.0002/3	-.0000/1	.0002/2
C(2*)	.4396/3	.2318/5	.2938/1	.0048/3	.0091/6	.0010/1	.0003/4	.0001/1	-.0005/2
O(2*)	.5335/2	.1766/4	.2861/1	.0065/2	.0124/5	.0015/1	.0023/3	.0005/1	-.0009/1
C(3*)	.3362/3	.2930/5	.2596/1	.0049/3	.0106/7	.0009/1	-.0012/4	-.0000/1	-.0003/2
O(3*)	.3677/2	.3921/4	.2108/1	.0061/2	.0150/5	.0008/0	-.0001/3	.0002/1	.0001/1
C(4*)	.2744/3	.3924/5	.3066/1	.0040/2	.0135/7	.0008/1	.0006/4	-.0001/1	.0002/2
C(5*)	.1793/3	.2925/6	.3240/1	.0049/3	.0207/1	.0015/1	-.0019/5	.0007/1	-.0000/3
O(5*)	.1346/2	.3720/4	.3841/1	.0053/2	.0250/7	.0014/1	.0033/4	.0009/1	.0014/2
O(1*)	.3582/2	.4317/3	.3511/1	.0040/2	.0143/5	.0016/0	.0013/3	-.0001/1	-.0011/1
G(W)	.8861/4	.4362/6	.2680/2	.0170/5	.0352/12	.0032/1	.0010/7	.0010/2	.0000/3
H(3)	.2081	-.0856	.0711	.0034	.0082	.0010	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	.0542	.3151	.4907	.0051	.0136	.0013	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	.4723	-.1707	.0089	.0051	.0106	.0013	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(6 <sub>1</sub> )	.4272	.1948	.4167	.0044	.0092	.0012	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	.4533	-.2992	.0900	.0044	.0092	.0012	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(1*)	.4949	.4676	.3102	.0033	.0073	.0009	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(2*)	.4141	.1219	.3117	.0040	.0082	.0010	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(3*)	.3008	.2006	.2449	.0042	.0088	.0011	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(4*)	.2374	.4900	.2922	.0040	.0085	.0011	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	.1987	.1986	.3384	.0057	.0118	.0015	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	.1215	.2563	.3074	.0057	.0118	.0015	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(05*)	.1777	.3370	.4161	.0052	.0092	.0010	.0000	.0000	.0000

ATCM	X	Y	Z	BETA(11)	BETA(22)	BETA(33)	BETA(12)	BETA(13)	BETA(23)
N(1)	.5484/2	.2368/5	.2160/1	.0042/2	.0175/7	.0010/1	.0010/3	.0003/1	.0004/2
C(2)	.4713/3	.2726/5	.0575/2	.0043/3	.0149/8	.0013/1	-.0005/4	.0002/1	.0007/2
O(2)	.3720/2	.3022/5	.0492/1	.0037/2	.0365/10	.0015/1	.0008/4	.0001/1	.0002/2
N(3)	.5133/2	.2800/4	.1139/1	.0044/2	.0138/6	.0010/1	-.0001/3	.0005/1	.0003/1
C(4)	.6255/3	.2957/5	.1288/2	.0049/3	.0100/7	.0013/1	.0004/4	.0001/1	.0006/2
O(4)	.6524/2	.3347/4	.1782/1	.0065/2	.0198/7	.0015/1	-.0004/3	-.0001/1	-.0009/2
C(5)	.7091/3	.2647/6	.3813/2	.0039/3	.0195/10	.0015/1	.0002/4	.0003/1	.0007/2
C(6)	.6568/3	.1633/6	.0335/2	.0056/3	.0180/9	.0011/1	.0025/5	.0004/1	.0004/2
C(1*)	.5134/3	.2346/5	-.0440/2	.0049/3	.0141/8	.0012/1	-.0017/4	.0000/1	.0002/2
C(2*)	.5921/3	.3223/5	-.0857/2	.0041/3	.0092/7	.0012/1	-.0003/4	.0000/1	.0005/2
O(2*)	.5730/2	.4920/3	-.0862/1	.0038/2	.0101/5	.0017/1	.0004/3	-.0003/1	-.0000/1
C(3*)	.5717/4	.2342/5	-.1434/2	.0072/4	.0113/8	.0013/1	.0008/4	.0002/1	-.0002/2
O(3*)	.4819/3	.3096/4	-.1761/1	.0122/3	.0204/7	.0018/1	.0030/5	-.0018/1	-.0005/2
C(4*)	.5374/4	.0614/6	-.1244/2	.0071/4	.0134/8	.0017/1	-.0012/5	.0003/2	-.0005/2
C(5*)	.6254/6	-.0663/7	-.1323/3	.0183/9	.0154/11	.0052/2	.0027/9	.0003/4	.0009/4
O(5 <sub>1</sub> )	.6760/8	-.0995/10	-.1758/4	.0147/9	.0214/16	.0044/3	.0031/11	.0039/5	-.0015/6
O(5 <sub>2</sub> )	.7306/10	-.0316/18	-.1184/6	.0046/11	.0169/24	.0032/4	.0016/13	.0007/5	.0040/8
O(5 <sub>3</sub> )	.5862/28	-.0641/26	-.2070/12	.0225/31	.0218/40	.0065/10	-.0079/31	.0092/15	-.0062/16
O(1*)	.5090/3	.0703/4	.0703/1	.0133/4	.0127/6	.0015/1	-.0039/4	.0003/1	-.0000/2
H(3)	.4622	.2992	.1480	.0042	.0089	.0011	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	.1948	-.2929	.4070	.0057	.0119	.0015	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	.2758	-.1312	.4251	.0057	.0119	.0015	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(6 <sub>1</sub> )	.3437	-.4471	.4498	.0047	.0092	.0012	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	.2079	.3149	.0034	.0047	.0092	.0012	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(1*)	.0720	-.2649	.4517	.0048	.0100	.0012	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(2*)	.1753	.2071	.0726	.0042	.0087	.0011	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(3*)	.1393	.2876	.1707	.0057	.0120	.0015	.0000	.0000	.0000
H(4*)	.0370	-.0596	.3638	.0052	.0108	.0013	.0000	.0000	.0000

be assigned to a disordered atom O(5'). In three cycles of anisotropic least-squares refinement the hydrogen atoms were assigned the isotropic temperature factors of the atoms to which they were bound covalently and the atomic parameters of all the non-hydrogen atoms and the occupational parameters of the disordered atom O(5') were varied. From a subsequent difference Fourier synthesis we were able to pick the positions of seven more hydrogen atoms but the hydrogen atoms attached to O(2') and O(3') in molecule *A* and to O(2'), O(3'), C(5'), O(5') in molecule *B* and to the water oxygen atom O(*W*) could not be located. Prior to the third cycle of refinement the reflexions 004, 012, 022, 101, 104, 020, 021, 200, 210, 211, 312 were corrected for secondary extinction (Stout & Jensen, 1968).

After two further cycles of anisotropic refinement the average parameter changes were less than one third of the standard deviations estimated from the correlation matrix. The final *R* value is 5.1% for the 2143 significant and 5.7% for all 2335 data.

### Results and discussion

In Tables 2 to 7 we have listed the final atomic coordinates, intramolecular bond distances and angles (standard deviations are given in the Tables 2 and 3), the deviations of the atoms from least-squares planes through nucleobases and riboses, some dihedral angles, the geometrical data for the hydrogen bonds and the observed and calculated structure factors. In Figs. 2 to 5 are presented bond distances and angles averaged from the two molecules in the asymmetric unit together with comparative values, a schematic sketch of the pucker of the dihydrouracil residues, a thermal ellipsoids plot and the projection of the crystal structure along the *b* axis.

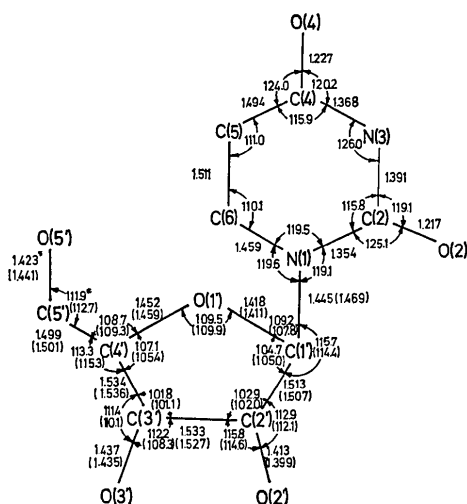


Fig. 2. Bond distances and angles averaged from molecules *A* and *B*. Hydrogen atoms are omitted. The figures in parentheses represent data averaged from several C(2')-endo ribose units (Saenger & Eckstein, 1970).

Table 3. Bond distances and angles

Estimated standard deviations for data not involving hydrogen atoms are 0.005 Å and 0.5°. In molecule *B* the standard deviations are 0.008 Å for C(4')-C(5'), 0.8° for C(3')-C(4')-C(5') and standard deviations for data involving O(5') are meaningless due to the disorder of this atom. Bond distances C(5')-O(5'<sub>1</sub>) and C(5')-O(5'<sub>2</sub>) are shorter than normal, a feature common to distances involving atoms with highly anisotropic thermal motion (Busing & Levy, 1964). C(5')-O(5'<sub>3</sub>) however is too long for a C-O bond but position O(5'<sub>3</sub>) was found in a difference Fourier synthesis and did not disappear in later refinement cycles.

	Bond lengths (Å)	
	Molecule <i>A</i>	Molecule <i>A</i>
N(1)-C(2)	1.356	1.351
C(2)-O(2)	1.223	1.210
C(2)-N(3)	1.389	1.393
N(3)-C(4)	1.364	1.371
C(4)-O(4)	1.229	1.225
C(4)-C(5)	1.492	1.495
C(5)-C(6)	1.512	1.510
C(6)-N(1)	1.450	1.467
N(1)-C(1')	1.444	1.445
C(1')-C(2')	1.510	1.516
C(2')-O(2')	1.424	1.401
C(2')-C(3')	1.534	1.531
C(3')-O(3')	1.435	1.438
C(3')-C(4')	1.538	1.529
C(4')-C(5')	1.518	1.480
C(5')-O(5')	1.423	
C(5')-O(5' <sub>1</sub> )		1.20
C(5')-O(5' <sub>2</sub> )		1.31
C(5')-O(5' <sub>3</sub> )		1.78
C(4')-O(1')	1.461	1.442
O(1')-C(1')	1.420	1.415
N(3)-H(3)	1.04	1.00
C(5)-H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	1.18	1.25
C(5)-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	0.78	0.88
C(6)-H(6 <sub>1</sub> )	0.95	0.98
C(6)-H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	1.05	1.06
C(1')-H(1')	0.95	1.04
C(2')-H(2')	1.03	1.05
C(3')-H(3')	0.93	1.03
C(4')-H(4')	0.97	0.92
C(5')-H(5' <sub>1</sub> )	0.81	
C(5')-H(5' <sub>2</sub> )	0.97	
O(5')-H(05')	0.94	

### Bond angles (°)

N(1)-C(2)-O(2)	124.7	125.4
N(1)-C(2)-N(3)	116.0	115.6
O(2)-C(2)-N(3)	119.2	118.9
C(2)-N(3)-C(4)	126.5	125.4
N(3)-C(4)-O(4)	119.9	120.4
N(3)-C(4)-C(5)	115.9	115.9
O(4)-C(4)-C(5)	124.2	123.7
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	111.0	111.0
C(5)-C(6)-N(1)	110.8	109.4
C(6)-N(1)-C(2)	120.3	118.6
C(6)-N(1)-C(1')	118.7	120.5
C(2)-N(1)-C(1')	118.9	119.3
N(1)-C(1')-O(1')	109.2	109.2
N(1)-C(1')-C(2')	116.1	115.3
O(1')-C(1')-C(2')	103.9	105.4
C(1')-C(2')-O(2')	113.8	111.9
C(1')-C(2')-C(3')	102.1	103.6
O(2')-C(2')-C(3')	116.0	115.6
C(2')-C(3')-O(3')	112.5	111.8
C(2')-C(3')-C(4')	100.6	103.0
O(3')-C(3')-C(4')	112.3	110.5

Table 3 (cont.)

	Bond angles (°)	
	Molecule A	Molecule B
C(3')-C(4')-C(5')	111.3	115.3
C(3')-C(4')-O(1')	107.0	107.1
O(1')-C(4')-C(5')	108.9	108.5
C(4')-O(1')-C(1')	108.5	110.5
C(4')-C(5')-O(5')	111.9	
C(4')-C(5')-O(5 <sub>1</sub> )		127.7
C(4')-C(5')-O(5 <sub>2</sub> )		118.7
C(4')-C(5')-O(5 <sub>3</sub> )		86.0
C(2)-N(3)-H(3)	114	122
C(4)-N(3)-H(3)	120	112
C(4)-C(5)-H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	107	112
C(4)-C(5)-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	100	104
H(5 <sub>1</sub> )-C(5)-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	120	108
C(6)-C(5)-H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	100	109
C(6)-C(5)-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	108	113
C(5)-C(6)-H(6 <sub>1</sub> )	116	103
C(5)-C(6)-H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	102	105
H(6 <sub>1</sub> )-C(6)-H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	107	118
N(1)-C(6)-H(6 <sub>1</sub> )	108	119
N(1)-C(6)-H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	113	102
N(1)-C(1')-H(1')	111	111
O(1')-C(1')-H(1')	104	99
C(2')-C(1')-H(1')	112	115
C(1')-C(2')-H(2')	121	106
O(2')-C(2')-H(2')	100	112
C(3')-C(2')-H(2')	105	107
C(2')-C(3')-H(3')	106	119
O(3')-C(3')-H(3')	107	109
C(4')-C(3')-H(3')	118	103
C(3')-C(4')-H(4')	114	100
O(1')-C(4')-H(4')	111	94
C(5')-C(4')-H(4')	104	128
C(4')-C(5')-H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	113	
C(4')-C(5')-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	112	
H(5 <sub>1</sub> )-C(5')-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	96	
O(5 <sub>1</sub> )-C(5')-H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	111	
O(5 <sub>2</sub> )-C(5')-H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	112	
C(5')-O(5')-H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	108	

Table 4 (cont.)

(2) Ribose units				
Molecule A	$l = -0.1672$	$m = -0.8579$	$n = 0.4859$	$p = -0.181$
Molecule B	$l = 0.9492$	$m = -0.1597$	$n = 0.2712$	$p = -5.175$
		Displacements (Å)		
		Molecule A	Molecule B	
C(1') <sup>+</sup>	-0.019	-0.016		
C(3') <sup>+</sup>	0.017	0.015		
C(4') <sup>+</sup>	-0.029	-0.025		
O(1') <sup>+</sup>	0.030	0.026		
C(2')	0.625	0.489		
C(5')	1.157	1.075		
O(2')	0.449	0.051		
O(3')	-1.285	-1.292		
O(5')	1.258			
O(5 <sub>1</sub> )			1.413	
O(5 <sub>2</sub> )			2.293	
O(5 <sub>3</sub> )			0.167	

## (a) Heterocycles

In contrast to pyrimidine nucleobases the dihydro-uracil moiety is not planar owing to the saturation of the C(5)-C(6) double bond. The deviations of atoms C(5) and C(6) from the least-squares plane through the nearly coplanar atoms N(1), C(2), N(3) and C(4) are indicated in Fig. 3 and Table 4. In both nucleoside molecules atom C(6) is deviating from this plane more than atom C(5). The nucleobase in molecule A exhibits a half-chair conformation with atom C(6) and atom C(5) displaced by 0.466 and 0.166 Å on opposite sides of this plane, a geometry which is similar to the one observed in dihydrouracil (Rohrer & Sundaralingam, 1970) and in dihydrothymidine (Konnert, Karle & Karle, 1970). In molecule B, however, atom C(6) is deviating by 0.652 Å from this plane whereas C(5) is

Table 4. Least-squares planes through heterocycles and riboses

The plane equations are of the form  $lX + mY + nZ + p = 0$  where  $X, Y, Z$  are along  $a, b, c$ . Atoms which define the planes are marked by †.

## (1) Heterocycles

Molecule A  $l = -0.3146$   $m = 0.575$   $n = 0.4072$   $p = -4.022$   
 Molecule B  $l = 0.0301$   $m = 0.9857$   $n = -0.1656$   $p = -2.069$

	Displacements (Å)	
	Molecule A	Molecule B
N(1)†	-0.019	-0.033
C(2)†	0.040	0.069
N(3)†	-0.042	-0.072
C(4)†	0.021	0.036
C(5)	0.166	-0.001
C(6)	-0.466	-0.652
O(2)	0.162	0.303
O(4)	0.006	0.171
C(1')	0.004	0.166
C(2')	-1.272	1.058
H(3')	-0.073	-0.07
H(5 <sub>1</sub> )	-0.33	-0.50
H(5 <sub>2</sub> )	1.20	0.90
H(6 <sub>1</sub> )	-0.34	-1.60
H(6 <sub>2</sub> )	-1.49	-0.32

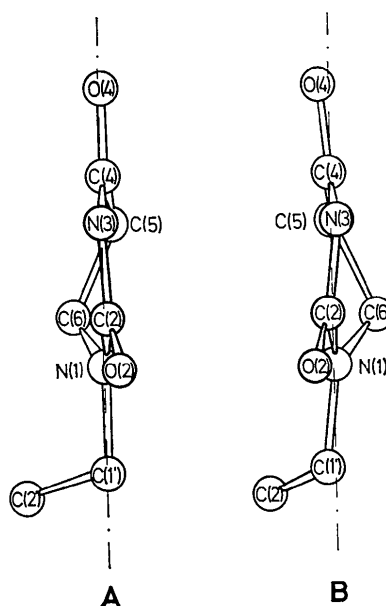


Fig. 3. Schematic view along the N(1), C(2), N(3), C(4) plane through the dihydrouracil residues. Atom C(2) is a reference point to demonstrate that the heterocycles are conformational isomers.

almost coplanar with it. These differences in the pucker of the two bases are also reflected in the absolute values of the dihedral angles  $N(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)$  and  $C(2)-N(1)-C(6)-C(5)$  which differ by  $7^\circ$  for molecules *A* and

Table 5. Some dihedral angles describing the conformation of dihydrouridine molecules

These four-atom angles  $A-B-C-D$  are defined as zero if, when looking from *B* to *C*, bonds  $A-B$  and  $C-D$  are cisplanar and counted positive if the rear bond  $C-D$  is rotated clockwise with respect to the front bond  $A-B$ .

	Molecule <i>A</i>	Molecule <i>B</i>
$C(2)-N(1)-C(6)-C(5)$	+44.1	-51.0
$N(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)$	+28.8	-21.1
$C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-N(1)$	-49.3	+50.4
$C(2')-C(1')-N(1)-C(2)$	+111.8	+134.2
$C(2')-C(1')-N(1)-C(6)$	-51.6	-60.6
$O(1')-C(1')-N(1)-C(6)$	+65.4	+57.8
$O(1')-C(1')-N(1)-C(2)$	-131.3	-107.4
$O(2')-C(2')-C(3')-O(3')$	-41.9	-32.8
$O(5')-C(5')-C(4')-O(1')$	-52.0	
$O(5')-C(5')-C(4')-C(3')$	-169.6	
$O(5'_1)-C(5')-C(4')-O(1')$		-173.7
$O(5'_2)-C(5')-C(4')-O(1')$		-77.3
$O(5'_3)-C(5')-C(4')-O(1')$		+162.0
$O(5'_1)-C(5')-C(4')-C(3')$		-53.6
$O(5'_2)-C(5')-C(4')-C(3')$		+42.7
$O(5'_3)-C(5')-C(4')-C(3')$		-78.0
$C(1')-C(2')-C(3')-C(4')$	-37.3	-28.7
$C(2')-C(3')-C(4')-O(1')$	+20.5	+15.6
$C(3')-C(4')-O(1')-C(1')$	-5.4	-4.8
$C(4')-O(1')-C(1')-C(2')$	-29.8	-23.6
$O(1')-C(1')-C(2')-C(3')$	+42.3	+32.5
$N(1)-C(1')-C(2')-O(2')$	-72.1	-81.9
$N(1)-C(1')-C(2')-C(3')$	+162.1	+153.0
$N(1)-C(1')-O(1')-C(4')$	-154.2	-148.0
$C(5')-C(4')-C(3')-O(3')$	+141.9	+135.3
$C(5')-C(4')-C(3')-C(2')$	-98.3	-105.2
$C(5')-C(4')-O(1')-C(1')$	+125.8	+129.8

*B* (Table 5) whereas the dihedral angle  $C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-N(1)$  is similar in both cases and comparable to the corresponding angle in dihydrouracil.

Table 6. Geometrical data for hydrogen bonds and close intermolecular contacts

Atom 1 in	Atom 2	in position			Distance (Å)
<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>			
$N(3)A$	$O(2')B$	$\frac{3}{2}-x$	$1-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	2.832*
$O(2')A$	$O(4)B$	$x$	$y$	$z$	2.682
$O(3')A$	$O(2')A$	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	2.680
$O(5')A$	$O(4)A$	$-\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$1-z$	2.774†
$O(2')B$	$O(5')A$	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$1-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$	2.771
$O(3')B$	$O(W)$	$\frac{3}{2}-x$	$1-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$	2.893
$O(5'_1)B$	$O(3')A$	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\bar{z}$	2.93
$O(5'_2)B$	$O(3')A$	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\bar{z}$	2.91
$O(5'_3)B$	$O(2)B$	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\bar{z}$	2.97
$O(3')B$	$O(5'_3)B$	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$-\frac{1}{2}-\bar{z}$	3.00
$O(W)$	$O(5'_3)B$	$\frac{3}{2}-x$	$\bar{y}$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	2.94
$N(3)B$	$O(3')A$	$x$	$y$	$z$	2.962‡

\* Distance  $H(3)A \cdots O(2')B$  1.80 Å; angle  $H(3)A-N(3)A-O(2')B$   $6^\circ$

† Distance  $H(05')A \cdots O(4)A$  1.85 Å; angle  $H(05')A-O(5')A-O(4)A$   $8^\circ$

‡ Distance  $H(3)B \cdots O(3')A$  1.98 Å; angle  $H(3)B-N(3)B-O(3')A$   $9^\circ$ .

It is interesting to note that in molecule *A*,  $C(6)$  is located on the same side of the plane through atoms  $N(1)$ ,  $C(2)$ ,  $N(3)$ ,  $C(4)$  as atom  $C(2')$  but on the opposite side in molecule *B* (Fig. 3), *i.e.* molecules *A* and *B* are conformational isomers. One has to assume that in solution as well these two modes of puckering of the dihydrouracil residue exist.

The four atoms comprising the  $N(1)$ ,  $C(2)$ ,  $N(3)$ ,  $C(4)$  planes and their substituents  $O(2)$  and  $O(4)$  should be

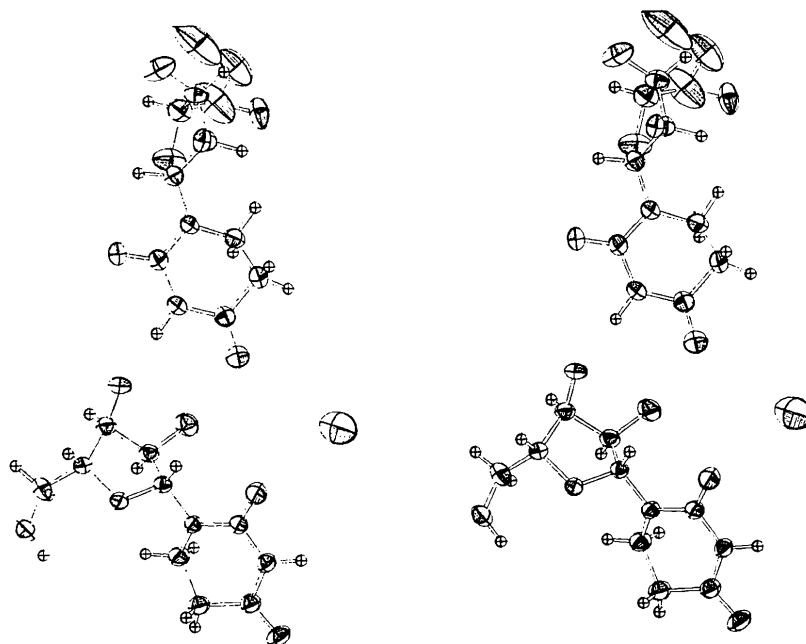


Fig. 4. Stereoscopic view along *b* of the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids representing one asymmetric unit (Johnson, 1965.)

coplanar in order to allow optimum resonance. In both molecules however, atoms N(3) and C(2) are deviating from the least squares planes by about 0.07 Å and atom O(2) by as much as 0.3 Å. This non-planarity of the conjugated system of the dihydrouracil residue might in part be responsible for the association constant of the 1-cyclohexyldihydrouracil: 9-ethyladenine complex to be about one third the constant of the corresponding 1-cyclohexyluracil: 9-ethyladenine complex (Kyogoku, Loid & Rich, 1967). The different association constants are due mainly to the *pK*-differences of the amino-N(3)-groups of the uracil residues; but since for optimum base-pairing a coplanar complex is required, the pucker of the dihydrouracil residue should further reduce the association constant of the corresponding complex with adenine.

Bond angles and distances are very similar in the two dihydrouracil residues except for bond N(1)–C(6) which differs by 0.017 Å. Both heterocycles exist in the usual diketo form, *i.e.* C(2)–O(2) and C(4)–O(4) have double bond character.

Comparable geometrical data have been reported for dihydrouracil (Rohrer & Sundaralingam, 1970). Due to the substitution at N(1) however, the N(1)–C(2) bond in the nucleoside is longer by 0.02 Å.

#### (b) Riboses

The riboses in molecules *A* and *B* exist in the envelope form with carbon atom C(2') displaced by 0.625 and 0.489 Å respectively from the best least-squares plane through atoms C(1'), C(3'), C(4') and O(1') and on the same side as atom C(5') (Table 4). Thus the ribose units are in the C(2')-*endo* conformation. Most of the bond distances and angles are very similar in both ribose units and compare well with averaged data for C(2')-*endo* riboses (Saenger, Eckstein,

1970); see Fig. 2. Significant differences between the dihydrouridine molecules occur only in the bonds C(2')–O(2') and O(1')–C(4') and the dihedral angle O(2')–C(2')–C(3')–O(3'). The hydrogen bonds involving atoms O(2') and O(3') could be responsible for the relatively long C(2')–O(2') bond distance of 1.424 Å in molecule *A* [compared to other C(2')-*endo* nucleosides] and for the difference of about 10° in the O(2')–C(2')–C(3')–O(3') dihedral angles of the two molecules (Table 5). The differences around atom C(5') have to be explained with the disorder of atom O(5') in molecule *B*.

The conformation about the C(4')–C(5') bond is defined by the dihedral angles  $\varphi_{OO}$ , O(5')–C(5')–C(4')–O(1') and  $\varphi_{OC}$ , O(5')–C(5')–C(4')–C(3') (Shefter & Trueblood, 1965). These are +52.0° and +169.6° for molecule *A* and –173.7° and –53.6° for the most preferred location O(5')<sub>1</sub> in molecule *B*, *i.e.* the conformations are *gauche*, *trans* and *trans*, *gauche* respectively. In most of the nucleosides investigated so far a *gauche*, *gauche* conformation was observed with O(5') located above the ribose.

As in all pyrimidine nucleosides, except 4-thiouridine (Saenger & Scheit, 1970) the conformation about the glycosidic bond N(1)–C(1') is *anti* in dihydrouridine, *i.e.* atom O(2) is pointing away from the ribose (Donohue & Trueblood, 1960). Owing to the pucker of the nucleobase the quantitative measure of this conformation should not be the angle C(2')–C(1')–N(1)–C(6) (Saenger & Scheit, 1970) but rather the angle [180° + C(2')–C(1')–N(1)–C(2)] which is –68.2° for molecule *A* and –45.8° for molecule *B* respectively (Table 5), *i.e.* both dihedral angles are in the *anti* range.

#### (c) Packing of the molecules and hydrogen bonding scheme

In Fig. 5 we have presented a projection of the crys-

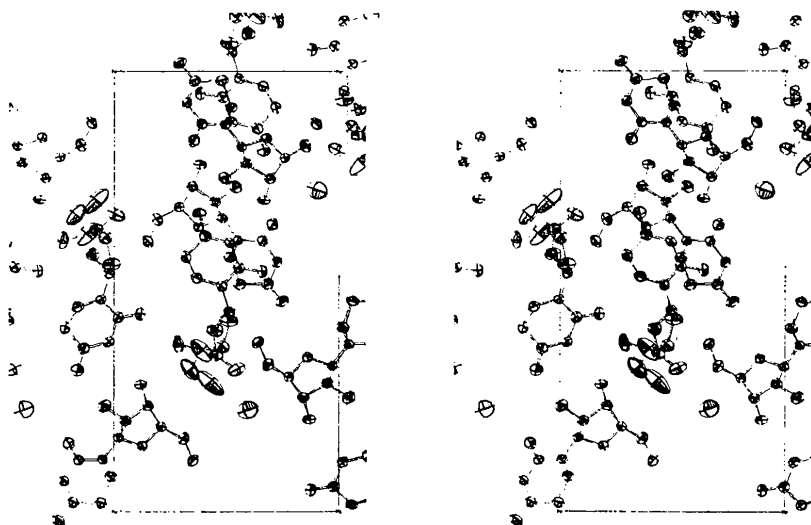


Fig. 5. Stereoscopic view along the *b* axis of the crystal structure. One should note the peculiar packing of the molecules around the disordered O(5')-hydroxyl group in molecule *B* and how poorly the dihydrouracil residues of the molecules in the centre do overlap.





Table 7 (cont.)

M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL	M	K	L	F0A5	FCAL
4	7	17	52	48	4	5	5	104	99	4	5	2	537	337	7	1	9	152	139	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	10	53	53	5	5	5	171	163	4	5	2	228	231	7	1	10	132	137	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	13	130	133	5	5	5	303	303	4	5	1	6	169	167	7	1	11	208	205	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68			
4	7	14	107	109	5	5	5	130	128	4	5	1	169	167	7	1	11	208	205	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	2	82	84	5	5	9	76	78	4	5	6	156	151	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	11	117	119	5	5	5	117	117	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	4	10	22	5	5	11	131	131	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	5	24	24	5	5	10	122	129	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	6	125	125	5	5	10	126	126	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	7	91	92	5	5	14	126	117	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	8	46	46	5	5	11	137	137	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	9	50	42	5	5	13	141	134	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	11	33	35	5	5	13	134	136	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	12	125	125	5	5	15	131	131	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	17	40	52	5	5	19	146	149	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	18	74	75	5	5	20	166	163	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	19	16	16	5	5	19	153	153	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	20	149	149	5	5	22	167	170	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	21	162	162	5	5	1	149	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	22	347	323	5	5	6	149	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	23	163	163	5	5	2	171	175	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	24	185	187	5	5	4	171	175	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	25	653	681	5	5	4	181	131	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	26	556	659	5	5	4	174	183	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	27	63	59	5	5	6	93	98	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	28	185	126	5	5	6	93	98	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	29	112	129	5	5	6	124	115	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	30	119	102	5	5	6	94	73	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	31	127	145	5	5	6	117	98	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	32	235	243	5	5	6	111	81	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	33	14	31	7	5	12	193	185	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	34	132	218	7	5	12	193	185	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	35	192	192	7	5	14	94	94	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	36	224	212	7	5	15	62	68	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	37	133	120	7	5	6	16	53	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	38	159	151	7	5	6	17	53	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	39	211	215	7	5	6	18	59	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	40	211	211	7	5	6	19	37	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	41	23	42	7	5	7	81	81	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	42	26	40	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	43	21	28	7	5	7	114	117	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	44	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	45	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	46	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	47	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	48	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	49	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	50	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11	72	68				
4	7	51	21	28	7	5	7	144	142	4	5	1	117	117	7	1	11	313	319	4	3	7	52	15	4	7	2	36	38	4	7	2	11						

Table 7 (cont.)

H	K	L	F055	FCAL	H	K	L	F055	FCAL	H	K	L	F055	FCAL	H	K	L	F055	FCAL	H	K	L	F055	FCAL	H	K	L	F055	FCAL	H	K	L	F055	FCAL
11	0	11	77	24	11	2	3	121	114	11	4	3	93	91	12	0	0	49	55	12	2	13	87	85	12	5	51	57	13	2	9	125	121	
11	2	12	111	121	11	2	8	122	120	11	4	8	87	95	12	0	5	143	115	12	2	11	89	39	12	5	61	61	13	2	12	39	43	
11	0	11	43	35	11	2	13	63	47	11	4	10	56	45	12	0	10	26	39	12	2	12	77	16	13	3	16	27	13	3	2	34	32	
11	0	14	53	58	11	2	114	23	15	11	4	11	39	35	12	0	13	85	37	12	2	11	63	65	13	2	85	58	13	5	1	65	59	
11	0	15	7	17	11	2	12	69	69	11	4	12	15	27	12	0	12	151	155	12	2	14	61	52	13	0	3	127	121	14	3	2	87	93
11	0	16	55	67	11	2	115	74	41	11	4	13	18	22	12	0	13	127	126	12	2	1	9	4	15	7	4	31	25	13	3	3	0	28
11	2	17	17	13	11	2	18	98	95	11	4	14	45	48	12	0	14	70	71	12	2	3	137	131	13	5	56	82	13	4	4	38	31	
11	0	18	17	4	11	2	15	34	49	11	5	20	18	33	12	2	15	32	25	12	2	2	62	63	12	7	6	16	15	1	4	4	4	27
11	1	1	76	76	11	2	16	56	55	11	5	1	66	66	12	1	7	94	86	12	3	5	85	86	13	5	8	33	3	6	38	26		
11	1	1	143	152	11	2	17	80	58	11	5	2	78	75	12	1	1	67	72	12	3	4	11	84	13	0	8	1	3	13	1	18	26	
11	1	2	33	47	11	2	26	23	17	11	5	3	57	52	12	1	2	79	90	12	3	5	52	39	13	0	6	53	13	3	8	31	42	
11	1	3	65	72	11	2	1	117	129	11	5	4	85	83	12	1	3	129	119	12	3	5	143	137	13	3	17	3	3	14	7	43	46	
11	1	4	255	236	11	2	183	155	11	5	5	104	130	12	1	4	20	27	12	3	7	47	45	13	0	11	16	25	3	4	1	31	39	
11	1	5	131	138	11	2	5	62	65	11	5	6	95	93	12	1	5	86	81	12	3	8	24	39	13	1	7	33	32	13	4	2	66	64
11	1	6	148	158	11	2	6	135	136	11	5	7	79	77	12	1	6	93	92	12	3	9	66	91	13	1	14	23	36	13	4	3	91	91
11	1	7	243	249	11	2	7	127	91	11	5	8	119	114	12	1	7	122	121	12	3	11	65	53	13	1	2	47	14	7	74	75		
11	1	8	44	51	11	2	8	127	115	11	5	9	44	51	12	1	8	37	39	12	3	11	126	111	13	1	3	74	46	14	3	1	33	31
11	1	9	88	45	11	2	7	36	95	11	5	10	32	34	12	1	9	28	21	12	3	12	55	53	13	1	4	69	44	14	2	35	26	
11	1	10	61	53	11	2	8	122	126	11	5	11	97	95	12	1	10	65	46	12	4	7	129	124	13	1	5	75	69	14	3	87	82	
11	1	11	78	38	11	2	9	87	65	11	5	12	42	37	12	1	11	85	67	12	4	1	63	72	13	1	6	64	71	14	2	6	176	99
11	1	12	29	18	11	2	10	25	24	11	5	13	42	38	12	1	12	46	92	12	4	2	53	67	13	1	7	2	19	18	3	7	18	
11	1	13	35	38	11	2	11	131	127	11	5	14	55	58	12	1	13	89	75	12	4	3	146	135	13	1	8	59	47	14	6	6	137	128
11	1	15	13	24	11	2	12	111	113	11	5	15	43	27	12	1	14	41	46	12	4	4	52	61	13	1	9	0	15	1	7	27	25	
11	1	15	67	77	11	2	13	98	51	12	5	16	44	64	12	1	15	99	121	12	4	5	51	95	13	1	11	65	82	14	1	1	57	48
11	1	16	61	54	11	2	14	38	35	11	5	17	48	47	12	1	16	46	28	12	4	6	64	47	13	1	11	111	128	14	1	2	55	44
11	1	17	134	113	11	2	14	7	12	11	5	18	6	6	12	1	17	124	139	12	4	7	16	6	14	2	10	7	10	14	1	3	36	33
11	2	1	157	179	11	2	15	65	56	12	7	19	152	163	12	2	18	66	70	12	4	8	24	25	14	2	11	24	19	14	1	8	89	66
11	2	1	124	115	11	2	16	127	137	11	2	20	175	172	12	2	19	176	182	12	4	9	62	62	15	2	12	83	82	14	1	5	55	58
11	2	2	57	54	11	2	17	135	127	12	2	21	3	3	12	2	20	61	64	12	4	10	21	12	15	2	13	21	14	2	3	59	55	
11	2	3	49	55	11	2	18	26	24	12	2	22	7	12	2	21	77	80	12	5	3	43	47	15	2	4	94	94	14	2	1	44	45	
11	2	4	122	121	11	2	19	4	4	12	3	23	4	4	12	2	22	42	58	12	5	1	35	34	15	2	5	37	33	14	2	2	67	63
11	2	5	24	21	11	2	20	5	5	12	3	24	121	121	12	2	23	53	48	12	5	2	131	117	15	2	6	59	50	14	2	1	111	114
11	2	6	216	217	11	2	21	2	2	12	3	25	2	2	12	2	24	61	62	12	5	3	112	114	15	2	7	111	114	14	2	1	111	114
11	2	7	37	137	11	2	22	37	37	12	3	26	0	15	12	2	25	58	47	12	5	4	62	59	15	2	8	113	135	14	2	1	113	135

The hydroxyl group O(2') of molecule *A* is involved in two short hydrogen bonds. It acts as an acceptor for atom O(3') of another molecule *A* related to the first one by the twofold screw axis parallel to *b* in  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c = \frac{1}{4}$  and as a donor for atom O(4) of molecule *B*. By means of the screw operation a ribbon of hydrogen bonds is formed along the mentioned twofold screw axis. Atom O(5') in molecule *A* is the donor for a hydrogen bond of 2.774 Å to O(4) in a symmetry related molecule *A* and the acceptor for a hydrogen bond from O(2') of molecule *B* (2.771 Å).

Around the water molecule there are located atoms O(3') and the disordered O(5<sub>3</sub>) of molecule *B*. Another hydrogen bond exists between N(3) in molecule *A* to O(2') in molecule *B* and from N(3) in molecule *B* to O(3') in molecule *A*. Since in some cases the hydrogen atoms could not be traced from a difference Fourier synthesis, intermolecular distances close to or shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii which are given in Table 6 served to indicate hydrogen bonds.

The computations were carried out on the IBM 360/91 computer at München/Garching, on the UNIVAC 1108 at Göttingen/Nikolausberg and on the IBM 7094 computer at Deutsches Rechenzentrum, Darmstadt.

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