

Crystal and Molecular Structure of a Silver Salt of Antibiotic A-130A

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The crystal structure of the title compound has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis from diffractometer data. Crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, $a = 28.179(5)$, $b = 9.582(2)$, $c = 18.096(3)$, $Z = 4$. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares calculations to R 0.065 for 3 977 independent observed reflexions. Hydrogen atoms were located. The absolute configuration was determined by the anomalous dispersion method. The molecule is wrapped around the Ag^+ cation, and held in this configuration by two very strong hydrogen bonds between the carboxylate oxygen atoms and the two alcohol groups of the terminal six-membered ring.

THE antibiotic A-130A, $C_{47}H_{78}O_{13}$, was isolated¹ as the sodium salt from a culture of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* strain A-130A and has an antimicrobial activity *in vitro* against gram-positive bacteria and mycobacteria. From its biological activity and physicochemical properties, the antibiotic A-130A was thought to belong to the family of polyether monocarboxylic acid antibiotics. The structures of several polyether antibiotics have recently been established²⁻²⁴ by X-ray diffraction methods. In

the earlier reports,^{21,25} the structure of antibiotic A-130A was suggested to be (I), from an X-ray crystallographic analysis of the silver salt. The structure of this compound was found to be very similar to that of dianemycin¹² and identical to that of RO 21-6150.²¹ The present X-ray crystal structure analysis was undertaken in order to obtain more detailed information of the molecular conformation.

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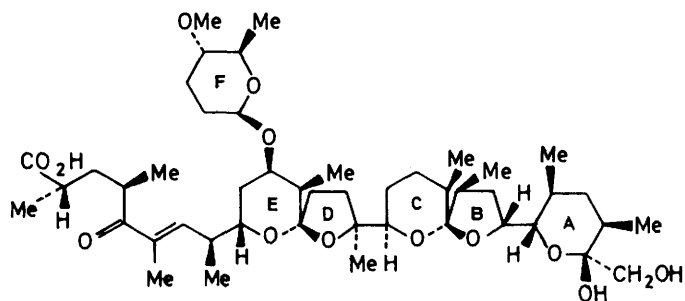
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EXPERIMENTAL

Crystals of (I) were isolated according to the method of ref. 26 and recrystallized from ethyl alcohol as colourless prisms, m.p. 157–160 °C, elongated along the *b* axis.



Preliminary space-group data were determined from Weissenberg and precession photographs by use of $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) radiation, and accurate unit-cell dimensions were obtained by least-squares refinement of the setting angles of 20 reflexions measured on an automatic diffractometer.

Crystal Data.— $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{77}\text{AgO}_{13}$, $M = 958.0$. Orthorhombic, $a = 28.179(5)$, $b = 9.582(2)$, $c = 18.096(3) \text{ \AA}$, $U = 4886 \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m = 1.305$ (by flotation), $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.302$, $F(000) = 2036$. Space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_2^4 , No. 19), from systematic absences: $h00$ for h odd, $0k0$ for k odd, and $00l$ for l odd. $\text{Mo-K}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$; $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 4.668 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Three-dimensional intensity data were collected on a Hilger and Watts automatic four-circle Y 290 diffractometer controlled by a PDP 8 computer. Integrated intensities were measured for $\theta < 27.5^\circ$ by the θ – 2θ scan technique with $\text{Mo-K}\alpha$ radiation and a scintillation counter (with zirconium filter and pulse-height analyser). Each reflexion was integrated in 80 steps of 0.01° . A standard reflexion was monitored every 10 reflexions. Scan counts (P) and background counts (B_1 , B_2) were combined to yield the integrated intensities $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$.

A total of 6253 independent reflexions was measured, of which 3977 having $I > 3\sigma(I)$ were considered observed. All intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, and structure amplitudes were derived. No absorption corrections were applied since the specimen was considered to be sufficiently small ($0.28 \times 0.36 \times 0.31 \text{ mm}$).

Structure Analysis.—The structure was solved by the SEARCHER programme for automatic heavy-atom analysis, written^{27,28} for the CDC 3600 computer (later modified for CDC 6600 computer). Initial co-ordinates for the silver atom were easily derived from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. The atomic co-ordinates of 60 light atoms, which were treated as carbon atoms, were found from the first cycle (CDC 6600 computer), and the co-ordinates of these 61 atoms refined²⁹ by full-matrix least-squares calculations. After three cycles of isotropic and a further three cycles of anisotropic least-squares refinement, R decreased to 0.089 for observed reflexions. A three-dimensional difference-Fourier synthesis was then calculated and the positions of the 77 hydrogen atoms were found. The final five cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement were carried out with anisotropic temperature factors, the function minimized being $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$ with unit weights; hydrogen atoms were

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²⁸ H. Koyama and K. Okada, *Acta Cryst.*, 1970, **B26**, 444.

included in the structure-factor calculations with isotropic temperature factors (B fixed at 2.425 \AA^2). In the final calculations the hydrogen co-ordinates were also permitted

TABLE I

Final fractional atomic co-ordinates ($\times 10^4$), with estimated standard deviations in parentheses

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Ag+	3 993(0)	8 838(1)	5 242(0)
C(1)	2 449(3)	9 866(13)	6 070(5)
C(2)	1 897(3)	9 709(13)	6 045(5)
C(3)	1 681(3)	10 271(13)	5 322(6)
C(4)	1 711(3)	11 805(14)	5 217(6)
C(5)	1 602(4)	12 201(16)	4 432(6)
C(6)	1 973(4)	12 304(14)	3 848(5)
C(7)	2 406(3)	11 838(14)	3 973(5)
C(8)	2 833(4)	11 834(13)	3 447(5)
C(9)	3 138(3)	10 553(12)	3 573(5)
C(10)	2 876(3)	9 186(13)	3 474(5)
C(11)	3 197(3)	7 960(10)	3 521(5)
C(12)	3 621(3)	8 166(13)	2 998(4)
C(13)	3 854(3)	9 528(13)	3 097(5)
C(14)	4 244(3)	9 911(14)	2 537(5)
C(15)	4 522(3)	11 013(16)	2 945(6)
C(16)	4 487(3)	10 595(12)	3 759(5)
C(17)	4 926(3)	9 835(12)	4 052(5)
C(18)	5 111(3)	8 627(17)	3 607(6)
C(19)	5 488(4)	7 804(16)	3 980(6)
C(20)	5 318(4)	7 342(12)	4 736(7)
C(21)	5 156(3)	8 584(12)	5 185(5)
C(22)	5 538(3)	9 635(12)	5 478(6)
C(23)	5 283(3)	10 233(12)	6 147(6)
C(24)	5 012(3)	9 050(11)	6 452(5)
C(25)	4 572(3)	9 352(10)	6 879(5)
C(26)	4 660(3)	10 050(12)	7 618(6)
C(27)	4 179(3)	10 467(13)	7 957(6)
C(28)	3 872(3)	11 285(13)	7 440(5)
C(29)	3 823(3)	10 579(10)	6 692(4)
C(30)	1 780(4)	8 298(17)	6 169(8)
C(31)	1 374(5)	12 661(16)	5 727(7)
C(32)	1 816(4)	12 884(16)	3 114(6)
C(33)	3 109(4)	13 165(14)	3 518(6)
C(34)	3 250(3)	6 600(12)	4 621(5)
C(35)	2 716(3)	6 596(13)	4 841(6)
C(36)	2 624(4)	5 422(13)	5 370(6)
C(37)	2 926(4)	5 486(12)	6 024(6)
C(38)	3 446(3)	5 540(11)	5 768(5)
C(39)	3 791(4)	5 788(16)	6 378(6)
C(40)	2 477(5)	4 308(16)	6 884(9)
C(41)	3 932(5)	6 887(14)	3 014(6)
C(42)	4 368(4)	11 836(13)	4 224(7)
C(43)	4 936(4)	6 275(14)	4 699(7)
C(44)	6 011(4)	8 984(14)	5 707(6)
C(45)	4 939(4)	9 171(14)	8 142(6)
C(46)	3 397(4)	11 549(19)	7 781(7)
C(47)	3 618(3)	11 532(12)	6 111(6)
O(48)	2 638(2)	9 709(12)	6 665(4)
O(49)	2 649(2)	10 067(11)	5 481(3)
O(50)	1 194(3)	12 462(13)	4 258(4)
O(51)	3 523(2)	10 628(7)	3 055(3)
O(52)	4 102(2)	9 580(8)	3 782(3)
O(53)	4 800(1)	9 380(7)	4 771(3)
O(54)	4 912(2)	8 141(7)	5 826(3)
O(55)	4 286(2)	10 215(7)	6 417(3)
O(56)	3 577(2)	9 341(8)	6 748(4)
O(57)	3 531(2)	10 878(8)	5 436(3)
O(58)	3 381(2)	7 806(7)	4 254(3)
O(59)	3 519(2)	6 681(7)	5 286(3)
O(60)	2 891(3)	4 328(10)	6 499(4)

to vary (a shift factor of 0.35 was applied), and at this stage R was 0.065 for the 3977 reflexions.

Observed and calculated structure amplitudes and anisotropic temperature factors are listed in Supplementary

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TABLE 2

Final fractional hydrogen atomic co-ordinates ($\times 10^3$)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(2)	177	1 034	646	H(33a)	328	1 301	313
H(3a)	181	980	496	H(33b)	290	1 409	344
H(3b)	128	1 004	538	H(33c)	316	1 338	398
H(4)	192	1 211	533	H(34)	339	575	435
H(7)	243	1 140	437	H(35a)	262	756	503
H(8)	274	1 169	308	H(35b)	261	627	453
H(9)	327	1 052	399	H(36a)	274	454	517
H(10a)	279	936	299	H(36b)	242	504	520
H(10b)	264	936	374	H(37)	285	636	620
H(11)	308	706	344	H(38)	350	467	557
H(12)	353	812	269	H(39a)	384	511	662
H(14a)	440	899	241	H(39b)	367	659	666
H(14b)	411	1 014	225	H(39c)	414	586	623
H(15a)	472	1 100	279	H(40a)	224	384	671
H(15b)	436	1 176	281	H(40b)	246	358	711
H(17)	508	1 055	406	H(40c)	242	506	697
H(18a)	522	916	328	H(41a)	402	682	345
H(18b)	484	824	349	H(41b)	381	588	292
H(19a)	556	866	409	H(41c)	412	703	275
H(19b)	565	719	372	H(42a)	412	1 226	406
H(20)	550	677	497	H(42b)	458	1 253	415
H(22)	563	1 032	523	H(42c)	441	1 146	457
H(23a)	506	1 097	613	H(43a)	487	551	490
H(23b)	539	1 087	631	H(43b)	470	679	456
H(24)	521	861	673	H(43c)	496	573	434
H(25)	444	859	692	H(44a)	591	803	589
H(26)	482	1 096	754	H(44b)	616	985	588
H(27a)	409	958	798	H(44c)	609	851	540
H(27b)	423	1 073	839	H(45a)	494	979	855
H(28)	397	1 211	731	H(45b)	483	838	829
H(30a)	187	776	571	H(45c)	521	919	804
H(30b)	191	784	639	H(46a)	321	1 202	764
H(30c)	156	815	608	H(46b)	346	1 193	821
H(31a)	145	1 252	622	H(46c)	336	1 050	798
H(31b)	141	1 350	577	H(47a)	388	1 235	600
H(31c)	121	1 196	565	H(47b)	338	1 213	626
H(32a)	159	1 227	278	H(56)	337	928	670
H(32b)	168	1 377	325	H(57)	333	1 048	544
H(32c)	199	1 261	286				

TABLE 3

Determination of the absolute configuration

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$F_c(hkl)$	$F_c(h\bar{k}l)$	$I(hkl) \geq I(h\bar{k}l)$
1	1	5	54.3	24.1	>
2	1	2	165.2	169.1	>
4	1	2	77.5	55.5	>
4	1	3	38.4	59.0	>
4	1	4	43.2	36.5	>
4	1	9	35.8	32.5	>
6	1	1	78.7	46.7	>
6	1	7	39.9	49.4	>
6	1	8	46.0	58.5	>
9	1	11	31.6	34.2	>
10	1	5	54.4	34.5	>
10	1	8	12.2	29.5	>
11	1	5	27.7	52.4	>
12	1	7	39.1	37.8	>
14	1	9	16.2	24.0	>

atoms. Final positional parameters, with their estimated standard deviations, are given in Tables 1 and 2.

^{*} See Notice to Authors No. 7 in *J.C.S. Perkin II*, 1975, Index issue.

³⁰ P. A. Doyle and P. S. Turner, *Acta Cryst.*, 1968, **A24**, 390.

³¹ R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1965, **42**, 3175.

³² J. M. Bijvoet, A. F. Peerdeman, and A. J. van Bommel, *Nature*, 1951, **168**, 271.

Absolute Configuration.—In the final stage of the analysis the absolute configuration of the molecule was determined by the anomalous dispersion method.³² The differences between $I_o(hkl)$ and $I_o(h\bar{k}l)$ were measured visually from the photographs rotated around the *b* axis, taken with Cr- K_α radiation ($\lambda = 2.2909 \text{ \AA}$). Structure factors were calculated for all *hkl* and $h\bar{k}l$ reflexions, with a scattering factor³³ for the silver atom of the form: $f_{Ag} = f_{Ag} + \Delta f'_{Ag} + i\Delta f''_{Ag}$, with $\Delta f'_{Ag} = 0.924$ and $\Delta f''_{Ag} = 8.235$. The results (see Table 3) unambiguously indicated that the parameters of Tables 1 and 2 represent the left-hand co-ordinate system.

DISCUSSION

The configuration of the molecule is illustrated³⁴ in Figure 1. The molecule is a new member of the polyether antibiotics containing four six-membered (A, C, E, and F) and two five-membered rings (B and D). The junctions B/C and D/E are of spiro-conformation, *i.e.* in each case the two rings have only one atom in common. The molecule are very similar in structure and stereochemistry to dianemycin,¹² except for the differences at atoms C(10)—(12), C(19), and C(34).

Intramolecular bond distances and angles are given in Table 4, together with their estimated standard deviations computed from the least-squares residuals. Mean estimated standard deviations are *ca.* 0.014 \AA and 0.8°. The observed C—C distances lie in the range 1.409—1.567 \AA (mean 1.509 \AA), and C—O distances in the range 1.360—1.464 \AA (mean 1.422 \AA). Most observed bond distances and angles are comparable to those found in

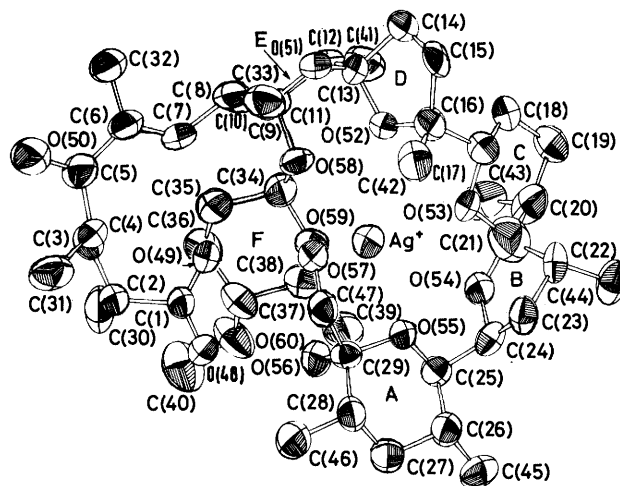


FIGURE 1 An ORTEP drawing of the molecule, showing the atom numbering system used

other polyether antibiotics including monesin,^{5,9} polyetherin A (nigericin),⁶ salinomycin,²³ and lysocellin.²⁴ The C(2)—C(30) bond (1.409 \AA) is considerably shorter than the normal single-bond distance. Two or three differences which appear to be significant in terms of the estimated standard deviations are more likely to indicate

³³ 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography,' vol. 4, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, 1974, pp. 149.

³⁴ C. K. Johnson, ORTEP, A Fortran thermal-ellipsoid plot program, Oak Ridge, National Laboratory, Tennessee, Report ORNL 3794, 1965.

TABLE 4

Interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°), with standard deviations in parentheses

(a) Bond distances

C(1)-C(2)	1.561 (13)	C(19)-C(20)	1.516 (18)
C(1)-O(48)	1.212 (12)	C(20)-C(21)	1.511 (16)
C(1)-O(49)	1.221 (12)	C(20)-C(43)	1.485 (18)
C(2)-C(3)	1.540 (15)	C(21)-C(22)	1.567 (14)
C(2)-C(30)	1.409 (20)	C(21)-O(53)	1.464 (12)
C(3)-C(4)	1.484 (18)	C(21)-O(54)	1.414 (12)
C(4)-C(5)	1.503 (16)	C(22)-C(23)	1.521 (16)
C(4)-C(31)	1.557 (18)	C(22)-C(44)	1.527 (15)
C(5)-C(6)	1.489 (16)	C(23)-C(24)	1.473 (15)
C(5)-O(50)	1.216 (15)	C(24)-C(25)	1.490 (13)
C(6)-C(7)	1.317 (16)	C(24)-O(54)	1.455 (12)
C(6)-C(32)	1.506 (16)	C(25)-C(26)	1.515 (14)
C(7)-C(8)	1.533 (15)	C(25)-O(55)	1.425 (11)
C(8)-C(9)	1.516 (16)	C(26)-C(27)	1.540 (15)
C(8)-C(33)	1.500 (18)	C(26)-C(45)	1.492 (16)
C(9)-C(10)	1.514 (16)	C(27)-C(28)	1.495 (15)
C(9)-O(51)	1.434 (11)	C(28)-C(29)	1.520 (14)
C(10)-C(11)	1.485 (15)	C(28)-C(46)	1.494 (15)
C(11)-C(12)	1.536 (13)	C(29)-C(47)	1.507 (14)
C(11)-O(58)	1.432 (11)	C(29)-O(55)	1.439 (11)
C(12)-C(13)	1.471 (17)	C(29)-O(56)	1.377 (12)
C(12)-C(41)	1.507 (18)	C(34)-C(35)	1.555 (15)
C(13)-C(14)	1.538 (14)	C(34)-O(58)	1.382 (13)
C(13)-O(51)	1.409 (13)	C(34)-O(59)	1.424 (12)
C(13)-O(52)	1.423 (11)	C(35)-C(36)	1.499 (17)
C(14)-C(15)	1.507 (18)	C(36)-C(37)	1.458 (16)
C(15)-C(16)	1.530 (15)	C(37)-C(38)	1.537 (16)
C(16)-C(17)	1.529 (15)	C(37)-O(60)	1.407 (15)
C(16)-C(42)	1.495 (17)	C(38)-C(39)	1.489 (16)
C(16)-O(52)	1.460 (12)	C(38)-O(59)	1.413 (12)
C(17)-C(18)	1.502 (18)	C(40)-O(60)	1.360 (18)
C(17)-O(53)	1.417 (12)	C(47)-O(57)	1.394 (13)
C(18)-C(19)	1.484 (18)		

O(48) ··· H(56)-O(56)	2.673 (9)
O(49) ··· H(57)-O(57)	2.604 (9)

(b) Valency angles

C(2)-C(1)-O(48)	116.9(8)	C(21)-C(20)-C(43)	110.3(9)
C(2)-C(1)-O(49)	116.7(8)	C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	118.6(8)
O(48)-C(1)-O(49)	126.2(9)	C(20)-C(21)-O(53)	110.0(8)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	112.6(8)	C(20)-C(21)-O(54)	110.6(9)
C(1)-C(2)-C(30)	108.6(9)	C(22)-C(21)-O(53)	107.9(8)
C(3)-C(2)-C(30)	112.2(10)	C(22)-C(21)-O(54)	104.4(8)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	115.5(9)	O(53)-C(21)-O(54)	104.0(6)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	111.0(10)	C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	100.7(7)
C(3)-C(4)-C(31)	114.2(9)	C(21)-C(22)-C(44)	115.3(9)
C(5)-C(4)-C(31)	107.6(10)	C(23)-C(22)-C(44)	110.5(9)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	122.8(9)	C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	104.6(9)
C(4)-C(5)-O(50)	119.3(10)	C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	118.4(9)
C(6)-C(5)-O(50)	117.7(10)	C(23)-C(24)-O(54)	105.6(8)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	120.3(10)	C(25)-C(24)-O(54)	110.9(7)
C(5)-C(6)-C(32)	116.3(10)	C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	114.0(8)
C(7)-C(6)-C(32)	123.2(10)	C(24)-C(25)-O(55)	106.1(7)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	128.2(9)	C(26)-C(25)-O(55)	110.7(8)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	110.7(9)	C(25)-C(26)-C(27)	108.7(8)
C(7)-C(8)-C(33)	110.6(9)	C(25)-C(26)-C(45)	113.4(9)
C(9)-C(8)-C(33)	112.3(9)	C(27)-C(26)-C(45)	110.8(9)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	113.9(8)	C(26)-C(27)-C(28)	113.3(8)
C(8)-C(9)-O(51)	106.8(8)	C(27)-C(28)-C(29)	112.0(9)
C(10)-C(9)-O(51)	109.5(8)	C(27)-C(28)-C(46)	110.4(9)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	112.3(8)	C(29)-C(28)-C(46)	111.2(8)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	109.7(8)	C(28)-C(29)-C(47)	112.7(8)
C(10)-C(11)-O(58)	110.7(7)	C(28)-C(29)-O(55)	109.5(7)
C(12)-C(11)-O(58)	107.6(7)	C(28)-C(29)-O(56)	111.2(8)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	112.6(8)	C(47)-C(29)-O(55)	104.6(7)
C(11)-C(12)-C(41)	109.6(9)	C(47)-C(29)-O(56)	112.3(7)
C(13)-C(12)-C(41)	117.3(9)	O(55)-C(29)-O(56)	105.8(7)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	116.7(9)	C(35)-C(34)-O(58)	112.5(9)
C(12)-C(13)-O(51)	111.1(7)	C(35)-C(34)-O(59)	107.4(8)
C(12)-C(13)-O(52)	110.8(9)	O(58)-C(34)-O(59)	120.5(7)
C(14)-C(13)-O(51)	104.9(9)	C(34)-C(35)-C(36)	109.4(9)
C(14)-C(13)-O(52)	102.4(7)	C(35)-C(36)-C(37)	112.6(10)
O(51)-C(13)-O(52)	110.1(8)	C(36)-C(37)-C(38)	108.2(9)
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	102.5(8)	C(36)-C(37)-O(60)	114.9(10)
C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	104.7(10)	C(38)-C(37)-O(60)	106.1(9)

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	113.9(8)	C(37)-C(38)-C(39)	113.7(9)
C(15)-C(16)-C(42)	110.4(10)	C(37)-C(38)-O(59)	110.5(8)
C(15)-C(16)-O(52)	104.4(8)	C(39)-C(38)-O(59)	103.8(9)
C(17)-C(16)-C(42)	111.4(9)	C(29)-C(47)-O(57)	113.9(9)
C(17)-C(16)-O(52)	105.9(8)	C(9)-O(51)-C(13)	115.3(7)
C(42)-C(16)-O(52)	110.2(8)	C(13)-O(52)-C(16)	111.3(7)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	117.4(8)	C(17)-O(53)-C(21)	117.2(7)
C(16)-C(17)-O(53)	105.2(7)	C(21)-O(54)-C(24)	111.3(7)
C(18)-C(17)-O(53)	109.9(9)	C(25)-O(55)-C(29)	116.7(6)
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	114.4(9)	C(11)-O(58)-C(34)	115.7(7)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	109.8(9)	C(34)-O(59)-C(38)	113.6(7)
C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	110.5(10)	C(37)-O(60)-C(40)	112.6(10)
C(19)-C(20)-C(43)	112.8(11)	O(48)-H(56)-O(56)	162.7(9)
		O(49)-H(57)-O(57)	157.7(8)

(c) Bond distances associated with hydrogen-atom positions

C(2)-H(2)	1.02	C(32)-H(32c)	0.72
C(3)-H(3a)	0.86	C(33)-H(33a)	0.86
C(3)-H(3b)	1.14	C(33)-H(33b)	1.07
C(4)-H(4)	0.70	C(33)-H(33c)	0.87
C(7)-H(7)	0.83	C(34)-H(34)	1.02
C(8)-H(8)	0.72	C(35)-H(35a)	1.02
C(9)-H(9)	0.85	C(35)-H(35b)	0.69
C(10)-H(10a)	0.91	C(36)-H(36a)	0.97
C(10)-H(10b)	0.84	C(36)-H(36b)	0.74
C(11)-H(11)	0.92	C(37)-H(37)	0.92
C(12)-H(12)	0.61	C(38)-H(38)	0.91
C(14)-H(14a)	1.01	C(39)-H(39a)	0.80
C(14)-H(14b)	0.67	C(39)-H(39b)	0.99
C(15)-H(15a)	0.62	C(39)-H(39c)	1.01
C(15)-H(15b)	0.87	C(40)-H(40a)	0.85
C(17)-H(17)	0.81	C(40)-H(40b)	0.80
C(18)-H(18a)	0.84	C(40)-H(40c)	0.76
C(18)-H(18b)	0.84	C(41)-H(41a)	0.84
C(19)-H(19a)	0.87	C(41)-H(41b)	1.03
C(19)-H(19b)	0.88	C(41)-H(41c)	0.73
C(20)-H(20)	0.87	C(42)-H(42a)	0.85
C(22)-H(22)	0.83	C(42)-H(42b)	0.92
C(23)-H(23a)	0.93	C(42)-H(42c)	0.73
C(23)-H(23b)	0.75	C(43)-H(43a)	0.83
C(24)-H(24)	0.87	C(43)-H(43b)	0.86
C(25)-H(25)	0.81	C(43)-H(43c)	0.83
C(26)-H(26)	0.99	C(44)-H(44a)	1.01
C(27)-H(27a)	0.87	C(44)-H(44b)	1.00
C(27)-H(27b)	0.84	C(44)-H(44c)	0.74
C(28)-H(28)	0.87	C(45)-H(45a)	0.96
C(30)-H(30a)	1.00	C(45)-H(45b)	0.85
C(30)-H(30b)	0.70	C(45)-H(45c)	0.80
C(30)-H(30c)	0.65	C(46)-H(46a)	0.72
C(31)-H(31a)	0.93	C(46)-H(46b)	0.88
C(31)-H(31b)	0.81	C(46)-H(46c)	1.07
C(31)-H(31c)	0.82	C(47)-H(47a)	1.10
C(32)-H(32a)	1.03	C(47)-H(47b)	0.91
C(32)-H(32b)	0.96	O(56)-H(56)	0.59
		O(57)-H(57)	0.67

(d) Interatomic distances around the silver atom

Ag ⁺ ··· O(52)	2.751 (6)	Ag ⁺ ··· O(56)	3.006 (7)
Ag ⁺ ··· O(53)	2.483 (5)	Ag ⁺ ··· O(57)	2.375 (7)
Ag ⁺ ··· O(54)	2.875 (6)	Ag ⁺ ··· O(58)	2.672 (6)
Ag ⁺ ··· O(55)	2.636 (6)	Ag ⁺ ··· O(59)	2.461 (6)

a slight underestimation of errors. The C(1)-O(48) and C(1)-O(49) bond distances (1.212 and 1.221 Å) in the carboxylate group are shorter than expected for single bonds and hence may be inferred to show partial double-bond character. The C-H bond distances range from 0.62 to 1.14 Å, being shorter than the internuclear separations (1.08 Å) obtained spectroscopically.³⁵

The bond angles in the side chain are as expected. The mean interbond angle in the six-membered rings is 110.6°, except for the angles at O(51), O(53), O(55), and O(59), which are slightly, but not significantly, greater than the normal tetrahedral angle of 109.4°. The mean

³⁵ L. E. Sutton, *Chem. Soc. Special Publ.*, No. 18, 1965.

interbond angle in the five-membered rings is 103.7°, except for the angles at atoms O(52) and O(54). The mean C—O—C bond angles in the six- and five-membered rings are 115.7 and 111.3°. The arrangement of atoms

TABLE 5

Equations of planes, and in square brackets, displacements (Å) of the atoms from means planes; X , Y , Z are orthogonal co-ordinates (Å)

Plane (I): C(26), C(27), C(29), O(55)

$$0.248 7X + 0.966 8Y - 0.056 9Z = 11.800 0$$

[C(25) -0.63, C(26) 0.00, C(27), 0.00, C(28) 0.60, C(29) 0.00, O(55) 0.00]

Plane (II): C(18), C(19), C(21), O(53)

$$0.607 5X + 0.794 1Y - 0.015 2Z = 15.220 7$$

[C(17) 0.58, C(18) 0.00, C(19) 0.00, C(20) -0.65, C(31) 0.00, O(53) 0.00]

Plane (III): C(9), C(10), C(12), C(13)

$$0.261 3X - 0.266 5Y + 0.927 7Z = 5.609 6$$

[C(9) 0.00, C(10) 0.00, C(11) 0.62, C(12) 0.00, C(13) 0.00, O(51) -0.60]

Plane (IV): C(34), C(35), C(37), C(38)

$$0.104 1X + 0.902 9Y + 0.416 9Z = 10.154 4$$

[C(34) 0.00, C(35) 0.00, C(36) -0.64, C(37) 0.00, C(38) 0.00, O(59) 0.64]

Plane (V): C(21), C(23), C(24), O(54)

$$-0.831 0X + 0.496 7Y - 0.250 2Z = -10.309 9$$

[C(21) -0.02, C(22) -0.55, C(23) 0.02, C(24) -0.04, O(54) 0.04]

Plane (VI): C(13), C(15), C(16), O(52)

$$-0.587 8X + 0.776 3Y + 0.227 2Z = 1.942 4$$

[C(13) 0.03, C(14) -0.55, C(15) -0.03, C(16) 0.05, O(52) -0.05]

Plane (VII): C(5)—(8)

$$0.267 8X + 0.900 0Y + 0.343 8Z = 14.493 4$$

[C(5) 0.00, C(6) 0.00, C(7) 0.00, C(8) 0.00, C(9) -0.79, C(32) -0.07, C(33) 1.39, O(50) -0.19]

Plane (VIII): C(4)—(6), O(50)

$$0.143 6X + 0.962 8Y + 0.228 7Z = 13.743 6$$

[C(4) 0.00, C(5) 0.00, C(6) 0.00, C(7) -0.20, C(32) 0.16, O(50) 0.00]

Plane (IX): C(1), C(2), O(48), O(49)

$$-0.084 9X + 0.984 0Y + 0.156 1Z = 10.414 9$$

[C(1) 0.01, C(2) 0.00, C(3) 0.37, C(30) -1.27, O(48) 0.00, O(49) 0.00]

around C(13) and C(21) is tetrahedral, so that the junctions B/C and D/E are of spiro-conformation. The mean of the angles around the spiro-carbon atoms [C(13) and C(21)] are *ca.* 109.3 and 109.2°. However angles C(12)—C(13)—C(14) and C(20)—C(21)—C(22) are significantly larger (mean 117°), than the inter-ring angles. A similar effect is noted in the other compound,³⁶⁻⁴¹ containing five- and six-membered rings joined at a spiro-carbon atom, and can be attributed to ring strain. Maximum distortion of the bond angles occurs at C(21).

The displacements of atoms from some least-squares mean planes and the various torsion angles are listed in

³⁶ C. E. McEachan, A. T. McPhail, and G. A. Sim, *J. Chem. Soc. (C)*, 1966, 579.

³⁷ G. W. Smith, *Acta Cryst.*, 1970, **B26**, 1946.

³⁸ C. Knobler, C. Romers, P. B. Braun, and J. Hornstra, *Acta Cryst.*, 1972, **B28**, 2097.

Tables 5 and 6. The six-membered rings are in the normal chair form and the five-membered rings have the envelope conformation. The carboxylate group [C(1), C(2), O(48), and O(49)], carbonyl-containing group [C(4)—(6) and O(50)], and ethylene group [C(5)—(8)] are quite planar. The molecule is wrapped around the silver ion and co-ordinated to it by eight oxygen atoms. Moreover, the conformation of the molecule seems to be

TABLE 6

Torsion angles (°)

O(48)—C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	166.0
O(48)—C(1)—C(2)—C(30)	-69.0
O(49)—C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	-17.4
O(49)—C(1)—C(2)—C(30)	107.4
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	-67.8
C(30)—C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	169.1
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)—C(31)	-71.8
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	166.1
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	-90.0
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)—O(50)	90.4
C(31)—C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	144.1
C(31)—C(4)—C(5)—O(50)	-35.2
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	10.6
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)—C(32)	-172.6
O(50)—C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	-169.9
O(50)—C(5)—C(6)—C(32)	6.8
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	179.3
C(32)—C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	2.8
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	-145.5
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)—C(33)	89.1
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)—O(51)	179.3
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	58.2
C(33)—C(8)—C(9)—O(51)	-56.4
C(33)—C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	-177.5
C(11)—C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	-172.8
C(11)—C(12)—C(13)—O(52)	70.5
C(41)—C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	58.4
C(41)—C(12)—C(13)—O(52)	-58.2
C(9)—O(51)—C(13)—C(14)	-175.6
C(9)—O(51)—C(13)—O(52)	-66.1
C(15)—C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	-49.7
C(15)—C(16)—C(17)—O(53)	-172.4
O(52)—C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	64.5
O(52)—C(16)—C(17)—O(53)	-58.1
C(42)—C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	-175.4
C(42)—C(16)—C(17)—O(53)	61.8
C(19)—C(20)—C(21)—C(22)	-70.9
C(19)—C(20)—C(21)—O(54)	168.4
C(43)—C(20)—C(21)—C(22)	163.4
C(43)—C(20)—C(21)—O(54)	42.8
C(17)—O(53)—C(21)—C(22)	76.2
C(17)—O(53)—C(21)—O(54)	-173.1
C(23)—C(24)—C(25)—C(26)	-69.0
C(23)—C(24)—C(25)—O(55)	53.2
O(54)—C(24)—C(25)—C(26)	168.6
O(54)—C(24)—C(25)—O(55)	-69.1
C(28)—C(29)—C(47)—O(57)	-174.7
O(55)—C(29)—C(47)—O(57)	66.3
O(56)—C(29)—C(47)—O(57)	-48.0
C(10)—C(11)—O(58)—C(34)	116.1
C(12)—C(11)—O(58)—C(34)	-123.9
C(11)—O(58)—C(34)—C(35)	-70.3
C(11)—O(58)—C(34)—O(59)	174.5
C(36)—C(37)—O(60)—C(40)	-72.8
C(38)—C(37)—O(60)—C(40)	167.6

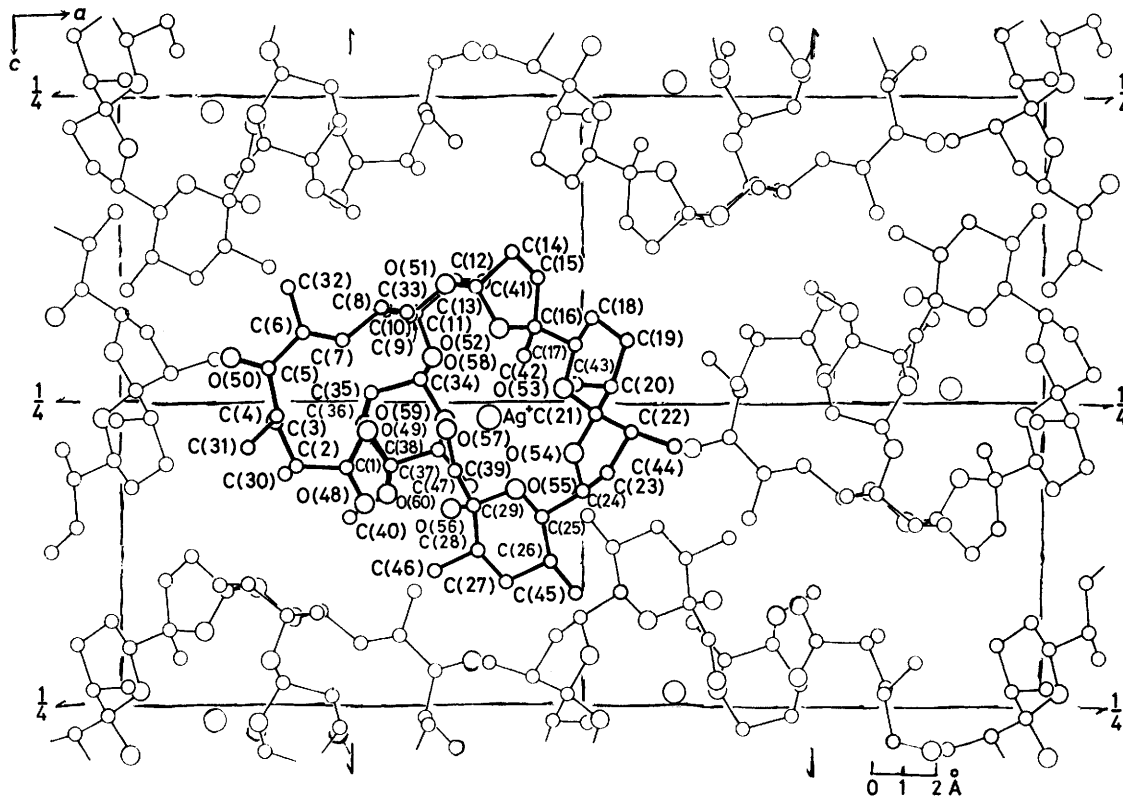
maintained by two very strong hydrogen bonds⁴² (2.604 and 2.673 Å) between the carboxylate oxygen

³⁹ O. Dideberg and L. Dupont, *Acta Cryst.*, 1972, **B28**, 3014.

⁴⁰ M. H. J. Koch, *Acta Cryst.*, 1973, **B29**, 379.

⁴¹ J. M. Franco, S. Martinez-Carrera, and S. Garcia-Blanco, *Acta Cryst.*, 1974, **B30**, 415.

⁴² I. D. Brown, *Acta Cryst.*, 1976, **A32**, 24.

FIGURE 2 Packing of the structure viewed down the *b* axis

atoms and the two alcohol groups of the terminal six-membered ring A. The two oxygen atoms attached to C(34) are both co-ordinated to the silver ion, but the carboxylate oxygens are not among these. The co-ordination of silver does include one oxygen atom O(57) of the alcohol group of ring A. The silver ion is within 3.006 Å of eight oxygen atoms (see Table 4). The $\text{Ag} \cdots \text{O}$ contacts agree with distances reported for the silver salts of other polyether antibiotics: monensin,^{2,5} polyetherin A (nigericin),⁶ grisorixin,⁸ X-537A,¹⁰ X-206,¹¹ lysocellin,^{18,24} RO 21-6150,²¹ and emericid.²²

The molecular packing arrangement along the *b* axis is illustrated in Figure 2. All intermolecular distances were calculated, and the most significant contacts (<3.600 Å) are given in Table 7. The shortest contact

is $\text{C}(22) \cdots \text{O}(50^{\text{III}})$ 3.372 Å, and other intermolecular contacts are greater than the sum of the van der Waals

TABLE 7

Intermolecular distances (<3.600 Å)			
$\text{C}(22) \cdots \text{O}(50^{\text{I}})$	3.372	$\text{C}(32) \cdots \text{O}(56^{\text{II}})$	3.449
$\text{C}(23) \cdots \text{O}(50^{\text{I}})$	3.465	$\text{C}(44) \cdots \text{O}(50^{\text{I}})$	3.443

The Roman numerals as superscripts refer to the equivalent position relative to the reference molecule at *x*, *y*, *z*:

$$\text{I } \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{3}{2} - y, 1 - z \quad \text{II } \frac{1}{2} - x, 2 - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$$

radii. The normal van der Waals separation between a methyl carbon and an oxygen atom is 3.40 Å.⁴³

We thank Dr. T. Kubota (the late) for suggesting this investigation and for the preparation of suitable crystals, and H. Nakai for technical assistance.

⁴³ L. Pauling, 'The Nature of the Chemical Bond,' 3rd edn., Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1960, p. 260.