

Crystal Structure of the *p*-Bromophenylhydrazone of Mannose

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The crystal structure of the *p*-bromophenylhydrazone of mannose has been determined by X-ray crystallographic methods and refined to an *R* index of 0.078. Three-dimensional film data were used. The compound is a true hydrazone, the mannose having an acyclic structure. The carbon atoms of the sugar form a nearly planar zigzag chain. Delocalization effects in the hydrazine part of the molecule are indicated.

Chemical evidence indicates that the phenylhydrazones of the sugars may occur in cyclic or acyclic forms.¹ The crystal structure of the *p*-bromophenylhydrazones of a number of sugars have been determined in this laboratory. Those of arabinose² and glucose³ were found to be hydrazides with the sugar in the pyranose chair form, whereas that of ribose⁴ is a true hydrazone, the sugar occurring in the open-chain form. In this paper the crystal structure of the mannose derivative is reported.

The formazan reaction of the phenylhydrazone of mannose would seem to indicate that it has an acyclic structure,¹ but recent infrared spectroscopic evidence suggests a cyclic structure for this compound in the solid state.⁵ We have found no information on the structure of the *p*-bromophenylhydrazone of mannose in the literature.

Crystals of *p*-bromophenylhydrazone of mannose were grown from pyridine-water mixtures, and 1182 reflections recorded by taking Weissenberg photographs about the *b* axis. The structure was solved from the Patterson projection and stereochemical considerations, and refined by least squares methods to a final *R* value of 0.078. The positions of the atoms are listed in Table 1 and the corresponding bond lengths and angles in Table 2 and Fig. 1. Details of the structure analysis are given below. The estimated standard deviations are 0.02–0.03 Å in the bond lengths and 1–2° in the angles (Table 2).

It is evident from the atomic positions that the sugar has an acyclic structure and that the compound is a true hydrazone,

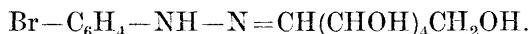


Table 1. Final atomic coordinates (in fractions of cell edges) and temperature factors.
Estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
Br	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	^a
O(2)	0.2902 (21)	0.5780 (21)	0.4534 (7)	2.00 (16)
O(3)	0.9903 (22)	0.9014 (21)	0.6601 (7)	2.15 (17)
O(4)	0.9706 (21)	0.3758 (21)	0.6452 (7)	2.12 (17)
O(5)	0.5782 (22)	0.8907 (22)	0.7971 (8)	2.16 (17)
O(6)	0.5765 (25)	0.3700 (24)	0.7829 (8)	2.81 (20)
N(2)	0.8405 (30)	0.1031 (29)	0.3594 (10)	2.63 (23)
N(1)	0.8458 (25)	0.9034 (26)	0.4020 (9)	2.06 (20)
C(7)	0.2634 (35)	0.0387 (36)	0.1142 (12)	2.82 (27)
C(8)	0.4795 (38)	0.2636 (38)	0.1484 (13)	3.23 (30)
C(9)	0.6581 (52)	0.2772 (52)	0.2334 (18)	3.54 (38)
C(10)	0.6449 (31)	0.0750 (31)	0.2780 (11)	2.20 (23)
C(11)	0.4263 (36)	0.8492 (36)	0.2375 (12)	2.88 (28)
C(12)	0.2406 (37)	0.8329 (37)	0.1569 (13)	3.08 (29)
C(1)	0.0800 (28)	0.9178 (30)	0.4517 (10)	1.85 (21)
C(2)	0.0985 (27)	0.7049 (28)	0.5006 (9)	1.67 (20)
C(3)	0.2026 (25)	0.8006 (28)	0.6112 (9)	1.46 (20)
C(4)	0.2370 (28)	0.5857 (29)	0.6631 (10)	1.79 (21)
C(5)	0.3175 (32)	0.6787 (34)	0.7777 (11)	1.67 (25)
C(6)	0.3606 (29)	0.4729 (30)	0.8291 (10)	1.98 (22)

$$\begin{aligned}
 ^a \beta_{11} &= 0.04515 (75) & \beta_{22} &= 0.03051 (79) \\
 \beta_{33} &= 0.00286 (6) & \beta_{12} &= 0.03486 (103) \\
 \beta_{13} &= -0.00496 (31) & \beta_{23} &= 0.00443 (29) \\
 \text{in } \exp & -(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{23}kl + \beta_{13}hl)
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å units) and bond angles (°) with estimated standard deviations.

Bond lengths		Bond angles	
Br	—C(7)	1.894 (17)	Br —C(7) —C(8) 119.8 (1.4)
C(7)	—C(8)	1.372 (25)	Br —C(7) —C(12) 118.1 (1.3)
C(8)	—C(9)	1.384 (29)	C(7) —C(8) —C(9) 116.0 (1.9)
C(9)	—C(10)	1.380 (31)	C(8) —C(9) —C(10) 123.7 (2.2)
C(10)	—C(11)	1.395 (21)	C(9) —C(10) —C(11) 117.3 (1.6)
C(11)	—C(12)	1.352 (24)	C(10) —C(11) —C(12) 120.3 (1.7)
C(7)	—C(12)	1.376 (27)	C(7) —C(12) —C(11) 120.5 (1.7)
C(10)	—N(2)	1.373 (19)	C(12) —C(7) —C(8) 122.0 (1.7)
N(2)	—N(1)	1.370 (20)	C(9) —C(10) —N(2) 119.7 (1.6)
N(1)	—C(1)	1.254 (18)	C(11) —C(10) —N(2) 123.0 (1.6)
C(1)	—C(2)	1.504 (22)	C(10) —N(2) —N(1) 121.4 (1.3)
C(2)	—C(3)	1.513 (16)	N(2) —N(1) —C(1) 117.8 (1.3)
C(3)	—C(4)	1.561 (21)	N(1) —C(1) —C(2) 120.2 (1.3)
C(4)	—C(5)	1.545 (19)	C(1) —C(2) —C(3) 110.3 (1.2)
C(5)	—C(6)	1.525 (24)	C(2) —C(3) —C(4) 111.5 (1.2)
C(2)	—O(2)	1.422 (16)	C(3) —C(4) —C(5) 111.4 (1.2)
C(3)	—O(3)	1.428 (16)	C(4) —C(5) —C(6) 112.1 (1.4)
C(4)	—O(4)	1.438 (16)	C(1) —C(2) —O(2) 111.8 (1.0)
C(5)	—O(5)	1.428 (19)	O(2) —C(2) —C(3) 109.7 (1.1)
C(6)	—O(6)	1.433 (18)	C(2) —C(3) —O(3) 109.3 (1.0)
		O(3) —C(3) —C(4) 108.0 (1.0)	
		C(3) —C(4) —O(4) 111.3 (1.0)	
		O(4) —C(4) —C(5) 109.1 (1.1)	
		C(4) —C(5) —O(5) 109.9 (1.1)	
		O(5) —C(5) —C(6) 110.1 (1.2)	
		C(5) —C(6) —O(6) 110.5 (1.1)	

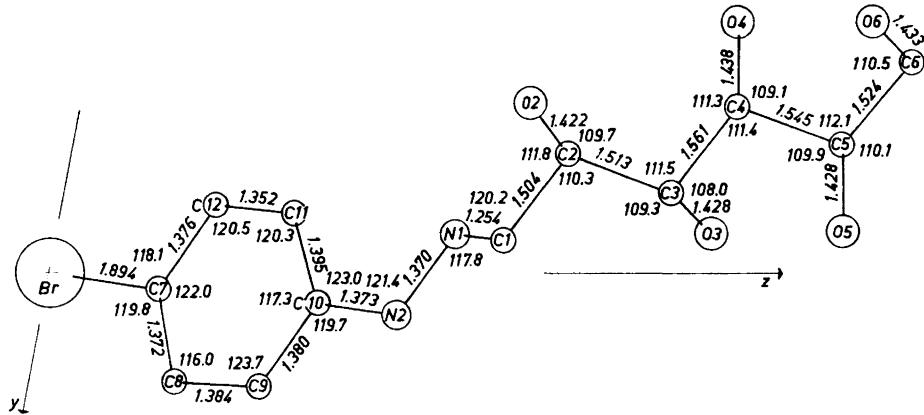


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of mannose-*p*-bromophenylhydrazone (seen along *a*). Bond lengths in Å units.

The carbon atoms of the mannose form a nearly planar zigzag chain, the largest deviation from the best least squares plane through these atoms being only 0.04 Å. The mean bond lengths and bond angles in this part of the molecule are 1.530 Å (C—C), 1.430 Å (C—O), 111.3° (C—C—C), and 109.9° (C—C—O). The corresponding values reported for galactitol are 1.520 Å, 1.432 Å, 111.6°, and 110.0°, respectively.⁹ The conformation of mannose is the same as in the polymorphs of mannitol.⁵ The terminal oxygen atom O(6) is not a linear extension of the zigzag chain.

Table 3. Short intermolecular distances (Å units) and their angles (°) with adjacent bonds.

Distances		Angles	
O _b (2)...N(2)	2.940 (18)	C(10)—N(2)...O _b (2)	124.4 (1.1)
O(2)...N _a (1)	2.934 (16)	N(1)—N(2)...O _b (2)	114.2 (0.9)
O(3)...O _b (4)	2.770 (17)	C _a (1)—N _a (1)...O(2)	117.4 (1.0)
O _a (3)...O(5)	2.745 (15)	N _a (2)—N _a (1)...O(2)	119.2 (0.9)
O _a (4)...O(6)	2.692 (15)	C _b (2)—O _b (2)...N(2)	98.3 (0.8)
O(5)...O _b (6)	2.769 (19)	C(2)—O(2)...N _a (1)	115.4 (0.8)
		N(2)...O _b (2)...N _{ab} (1)	137.2 (0.5)
		C(3)—O(3)...O _b (4)	120.6 (0.8)
		C _a (3)—O _a (3)...O(5)	150.7 (0.9)
		C _b (4)—O _b (4)...O(3)	120.4 (0.8)
		C _a (4)—O _a (4)...O(6)	117.0 (0.8)
		C(5)—O(5)...O _a (3)	116.7 (0.9)
		C(5)—O(5)...O _b (6)	123.0 (1.0)
		C(6)—O(6)...O _a (4)	148.9 (1.0)
		C _b (6)—O _b (6)...O(5)	120.4 (0.9)
		O _a (3)...O _{ab} (4)...O _b (6)	92.0 (0.5)
		O _a (4)...O _b (6)...O(5)	89.0 (0.5)
		O _b (6)...O(5)...O _a (3)	91.9 (0.5)
		O(5)...O _a (3)...O _{ab} (4)	87.9 (0.4)

A_a is an atom in (x+1, y, z), A_b in (x, y+1, z) and A_{ab} in (x+1, y+1, z).

The atoms N(1), N(2), C(1), and C(2) are coplanar (to within 0.002 Å), as is to be expected for a true hydrazone structure. This plane forms an angle of 21.3° with the benzene ring plane and of 124.0° with the plane of the sugar carbon atoms. The bond N(1)—C(1) is *trans* to the bisecting line of the angle O(2)C(2)C(3). Essentially the same relative orientation of the sugar and hydrazine part of the molecule with respect to the bond C(1)—C(2) was found also in the ribose derivative.⁴ This conformational feature may well be preferred for all hydrazones as it implies *cis* relation between N(1) and the hydrogen atom at C(2). The N(1)—C(1) bond length of 1.25 Å is close to a normal double bond, whereas the bonds N(1)—N(2) (1.37 Å) and N(2)—C(10) (1.37 Å) are significantly shorter than normal single bonds. The angles at N(1) and N(2) are close to 120°, and it is possible that both these atoms are nearly *sp*² hybridized. At least some of the shortening may be explained on this basis, but additional delocalization effects probably also occur.

The azimuthal angle at the N—N bond is 157°, not far from the value of 165° found in the ribose derivative.

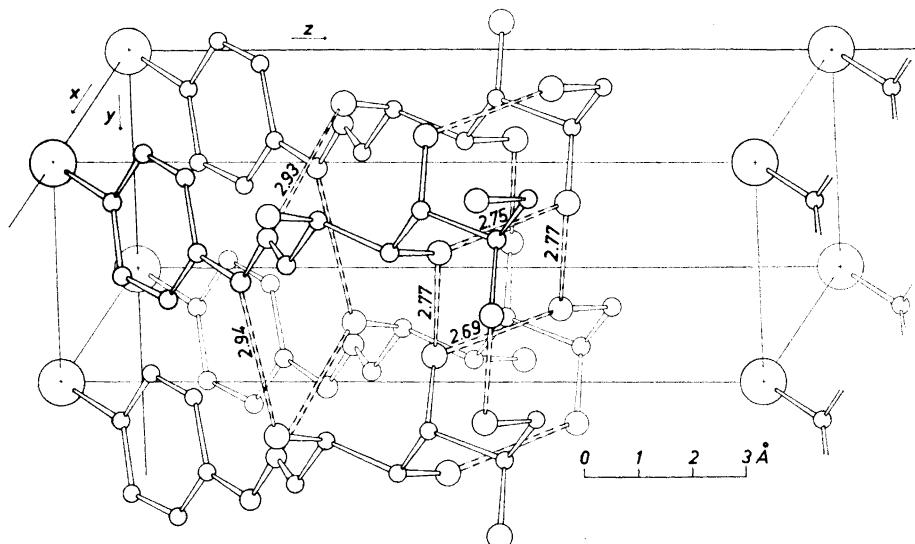


Fig. 2. Arrangement of the molecules in the crystal. Four neighbouring molecules are projected into the plane (111). Broken lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

The arrangement of the molecules in the crystal is shown in Fig. 2. The hydrogen atoms were not located in the present analysis, but distances and directions strongly suggest that all oxygen and nitrogen atoms in the structure are involved in hydrogen bonds. There are six intermolecular O...O and O...N distances shorter than 3.0 Å, corresponding to six different hydrogen bonds, one for each hydrogen atom attached to oxygen or nitrogen atoms. The atom

O(2) is linked to nitrogen atoms in two different neighbouring molecules by bonds N(2)—H...O(2) (2.94 Å) and O(2)—H...N(1) (2.93 Å). The remaining four oxygen atoms are all connected to two different neighbouring molecules by O—H...O bond of lengths 2.69—2.77 Å. These bonds form a closed roughly planar square ring, the angle between the two hydrogen bonds being close to 90° at each oxygen atom (range 88°—92°).

As there is only one molecule per unit cell, all molecules have the same orientation. They are stacked in layers parallel to the *xy* plane, with their "axes" roughly perpendicular to this plane, which is also the predominant crystal face. There are no hydrogen bonds between these layers.

EXPERIMENTAL. STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

The compound was prepared by mixing aqueous solutions of D-mannose and *p*-bromo-phenylhydrazine hydrochloride at room temperature. It is almost insoluble in most of the usual solvents, except boiling pyridine. Crystals were grown by slow cooling of a saturated pyridine-water solution. Flat needles, elongated along *a*, and with (001) as the predominant face, were obtained.

X-Ray diagrams showed that the crystals were triclinic. The unit cell dimensions were derived from 15 well resolved low order lines recorded on a Guinier camera calibrated against KCl. The following values were found: $a=4.750$ (0.006) Å, $b=5.685$ (0.007) Å, $c=13.577$ (0.021) Å, $\alpha=100.43^\circ$ (0.11), $\beta=92.13^\circ$ (0.09), $\gamma=107.09^\circ$ (0.12). The uncertainties indicated are estimated standard deviations. As the compound is optically active, the space group is *P*1. There is only one molecule in the unit cell. The density was found to be 1.70 g/cm³. The calculated value is 1.69 g/cm³.

A crystal of dimensions $0.26 \times 0.09 \times 0.04$ mm was used to record layers $h0l-h4l$ by Weissenberg integrating techniques, employing CuK α radiation ($\lambda=1.542$ Å). The intensities were measured on a Hilger & Watts photometer. The weakest ones were estimated visually. In all 1182 non-equivalent reflections were recorded with measurable intensities. They were corrected for absorption effects. The non-observed reflections were not included in the analysis.

The structure was solved by the heavy atom procedure, deriving first the (*h0l*) projection. A program based on the "minimum residual method"⁶ proved useful in locating the atoms. The structure was refined by block diagonal least squares calculations. The weighting scheme used was $w=10.0$ for $F \leq 6.0$ and of the form $w=17.1 F^{-0.30}$ for $F > 6.0$. The scale factors for the different layers were adjusted by means of the calculated values of the structure factors. Anisotropic temperature factor was used only for the bromine atom, the vibrations of the light atoms being treated as isotropic. The temperature factors are given in Table 1. The hydrogen atoms could not be unequivocally located from difference maps. The positions of 13 of them were postulated on the basis of stereochemical considerations, but not refined. A temperature factor $B=2.5$ Å² was applied. The contribution from the remaining four hydrogen atoms [those attached to O(3), O(4), O(5), and O(6)] was neglected. The final value of the *R* index is 0.078. In Table 4 observed and calculated structure factors are compared.

The atomic form factors of Hanson *et al.*⁷ were used. The programs applied were written, or revised, for CDC 3300 by T. Dahl, F. Gram, P. Groth, B. Klewe and Chr. Røming.

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