

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 5-Hydroxydopamine Hydrochloride

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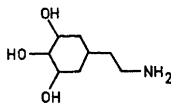
The crystal structure of 5-hydroxydopamine hydrochloride has been determined by X-ray methods using 1310 reflections collected by counter methods. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group *Pbca*, with unit cell dimensions  $a=14.58$ , Å,  $b=16.34$ , Å and  $c=7.83$ , Å. The refinements yielded an *R*-factor of 0.039; standard deviations in bond lengths are 0.002–0.003 Å and in angles 0.2°. The molecular structure is close to that found for other hydroxylated phenylethylamine derivatives. The crystal structure is stabilized through an extensive hydrogen bond system.

Interference with the chemistry of synaptic transmission is one of the mechanisms through which drug molecules may influence a biological system. Drugs with a biological activity which may be explained by the structural analogy to normal neuro transmitters represent a source of information about the transmission mechanism.<sup>1</sup> Whereas noradrenaline is considered to be a normal transmitter in adrenergic synapses, it seems probable that structurally related compounds can be stored in nerve terminals and released by stimulation.<sup>2</sup> It appears that the biological activity of 3,4,5-trihydroxyphenylethylamine (5-hydroxydopamine), at least partly, is based on this mechanism and thus may act as a "false" transmitter,<sup>3</sup> and it is also closely related to the hallucinogen mescaline (3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylethylamine). The structure determinations of 5-hydroxydopamine hydrochloride seems to be of value for the study of the influence of the environment on the side chain conformation in analogous compounds.<sup>4,5</sup>

### EXPERIMENTAL

Crystals of 5-hydroxydopamine hydrochloride were formed by slow diffusion of ethyl ether into a concentrated solution of the compound in alcohol. The thin, needle-formed crystal plates could be directly used for the X-ray experiments.

Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs indicated orthorhombic symmetry. Absent reflections were  $0kl$  for  $k$  odd,  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd and  $hk0$  for  $h$  odd which uniquely show the space group to be *Pbca*.



Unit cell parameters were determined from diffractometer measurements of the eight equivalents of six unique reflections on a manual Picker diffractometer using  $\text{CuK}\beta$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.3922 \text{ \AA}$ ). The take-off angle was  $0.5^\circ$ . The computer program employed in the least squares treatment of the measurements as well as the other programs applied during the structure investigation are described in Ref. 6.

Three-dimensional intensity data were recorded on an automatic Picker diffractometer using graphite crystal monochromated  $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation. The take-off angle was  $4^\circ$ . A crystal of dimensions  $0.04 \times 0.17 \times 0.39 \text{ mm}^3$  was mounted with the needle axis ( $c$ ) along the diffractometer  $\phi$  axis. The  $\omega - 2\theta$  scanning mode was employed, the  $2\theta$  scan speed being  $1^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$  through the scan range from  $0.5^\circ$  below  $2\theta(\alpha_1)$  to  $0.6^\circ$  above  $2\theta(\alpha_2)$ . Background counts were taken for 20 sec at each of the scan range limits. Intensities of three standard reflections were measured for every 100 reflections of the data set. They showed no decrease during the run. Fluctuations up to 4 % occurred, however, and the intensities were accordingly adjusted. Estimated standard deviations in the intensities were taken as the square root of the total counts; 2 % was added to allow for the uncertainty in the adjustments.

The measurements included 2614 unique reflections with  $\sin \theta/\lambda$  less than  $0.7 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . Of these 1310 had net intensities larger than  $3\sigma(I)$ ; the rest were regarded as unobserved and excluded from the further calculations.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects.

Atomic form factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*<sup>7</sup> for oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, of Stewart *et al.*<sup>8</sup> for hydrogen. For the chlorine ion the values listed in *International Tables* (1962) were employed.

#### CRYSTAL DATA

5-Hydroxydopamine hydrochloride,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3\text{NCl}$ , orthorhombic.  
 $a = 14.588(0.005) \text{ \AA}$ ;  $b = 16.345(0.003) \text{ \AA}$ ;  $c = 7.835(0.003) \text{ \AA}$ . Figures in parentheses are estimated standard deviations.  $V = 1868 \text{ \AA}^3$ ;  $M = 205.64$ ;  
 $F(000) = 864$ ;  $\mu = 0.38 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ ;  $Z = 8$ .

$D_{\text{obs}}$  (flotation) =  $1.46 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.462 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Space group  $Pbca$ .

#### STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The parameters of the chlorine ion were determined from a sharpened Patterson function. A weighted Fourier map<sup>9</sup> gave information about the position of all non-hydrogen atoms; one Fourier refinement yielded an  $R$ -factor of 0.15. Two cycles of least squares refinement of the parameters lowered  $R$  to 0.10. Two additional cycles, introducing anisotropic thermal parameters for the heavy atoms and including the six hydrogen atoms bonded to carbon atoms in calculated positions yielded an  $R$ -factor of 0.073. A difference Fourier map calculated at this point did not give sufficient information about the remaining six hydrogen atoms, and the hydrogen bond system in the crystal was therefore considered. Probable hydrogen bonds with the heteroatoms acting as hydrogen donors were found. Tentative positions of the six hydrogen atoms were chosen on the connecting line between the hydrogen bond partners. Least squares refinements led to hydrogen atomic positions giving bond angles





Table 1. Continued.

2 11 5 212 - 217	2 12 6 92 - 105	10 3 6 188 189	5 4 7 97 - 95	5 10 8 105 89
2 10 5 152 - 158	2 16 6 114 102	10 4 6 84 - 146	5 6 7 163 - 155	5 7 8 91 - 79
2 9 5 277 - 276	3 16 6 113 110	10 6 6 101 - 98	5 7 7 365 367	5 3 8 235 238
2 8 5 261 271	3 14 6 175 172	10 7 6 163 156	5 9 7 353 337	5 0 8 172 - 173
2 7 5 193 - 194	3 12 6 180 - 165	10 11 6 137 - 129	5 12 7 142 129	6 2 8 96 - 100
2 6 5 254 252	3 8 6 164 - 156	11 13 6 109 - 106	5 15 7 134 - 131	6 4 8 146 - 137
2 5 5 324 - 323	3 7 6 149 - 145	11 8 6 100 96	4 10 7 108 99	6 6 8 192 209
2 4 5 236 238	3 3 6 292 287	11 5 6 125 119	4 3 7 151 - 152	6 8 8 99 99
2 3 5 130 129	3 2 6 348 355	11 3 6 87 57	4 1 7 132 127	6 9 8 121 102
2 2 5 440 - 451	3 1 6 104 105	11 0 6 273 - 267	3 4 7 459 471	6 11 8 108 - 88
2 1 5 546 556	3 0 6 181 - 187	12 2 6 117 130	3 6 7 232 - 247	7 8 8 105 - 124
1 1 5 150 - 145	4 0 6 156 - 142	12 8 6 104 - 109	3 7 7 116 110	7 6 8 145 128
1 2 5 240 242	4 3 6 378 - 378	12 9 6 100 - 89	3 10 7 106 127	7 3 8 89 95
1 3 5 237 - 242	4 5 6 87 - 96	12 12 6 112 - 90	3 12 7 287 290	8 7 8 200 203
1 5 5 177 183	4 8 6 83 76	13 11 6 173 - 170	3 14 7 107 120	8 11 8 126 - 113
1 6 5 124 124	4 12 6 110 109	13 5 6 145 129	2 4 7 84 72	9 8 8 112 - 96
1 7 5 139 139	4 13 6 92 78	13 3 6 110 114	2 3 7 97 106	9 7 8 107 87
1 10 5 73 - 83	5 14 6 157 136	14 5 6 124 - 121	2 2 7 137 142	10 2 8 160 150
1 12 5 156 - 155	5 11 6 259 253	15 8 6 120 - 116	2 1 7 81 - 73	10 3 8 133 127
1 14 5 85 95	5 8 6 219 - 211	15 6 6 104 - 128	1 1 7 383 395	12 0 8 172 165
1 15 5 139 - 117	5 7 6 123 - 117	15 2 6 134 132	1 2 7 304 - 306	13 3 8 103 - 88
1 16 5 92 - 89	5 5 6 98 - 92	15 2 7 146 - 145	1 4 7 223 - 218	10 4 9 116 - 64
0 18 5 194 171	5 4 6 69 61	15 4 7 173 - 146	1 5 7 92 - 105	9 7 9 107 111
0 16 5 138 125	5 3 6 121 - 116	14 4 7 122 112	1 6 7 123 - 118	8 5 9 119 - 98
0 14 5 369 - 368	5 2 6 153 150	13 1 7 154 164	1 7 7 224 - 219	8 1 9 143 143
0 12 5 369 - 368	5 1 6 302 - 312	13 4 7 158 - 170	1 8 7 118 104	7 7 9 115 - 91
0 10 5 232 - 224	6 0 6 192 - 204	13 6 7 101 - 73	1 9 7 243 - 248	7 8 9 128 - 115
0 8 5 86 - 73	6 1 6 104 - 72	13 9 7 142 - 143	1 10 7 91 - 97	7 10 9 112 102
0 6 5 477 475	6 2 6 147 - 141	11 1 7 213 216	1 12 7 116 129	6 4 9 151 161
0 4 5 525 523	6 3 6 136 150	11 4 7 101 103	1 14 7 155 159	6 2 9 137 133
0 2 5 688 693	6 6 6 124 133	11 7 7 213 - 193	1 17 7 190 174	5 3 9 130 124
0 2 5 212 208	6 7 6 151 - 154	11 9 7 222 - 210	0 8 7 107 97	5 5 9 126 - 118
0 4 6 259 253	6 9 6 106 98	10 6 7 125 103	0 6 7 144 138	4 9 9 112 102
0 6 6 370 - 372	6 10 6 95 122	10 6 7 109 - 72	0 4 7 208 208	4 7 9 145 168
0 8 6 159 - 156	7 11 6 155 152	10 5 7 152 - 140	0 0 8 154 161	4 4 9 130 137
0 10 6 157 - 158	7 8 6 165 - 168	9 2 7 242 250	0 2 8 124 109	4 1 9 168 - 165
0 12 6 168 153	7 7 6 105 - 99	9 4 7 319 321	0 4 8 101 97	3 1 9 93 74
1 16 6 116 - 104	7 6 6 334 333	9 6 7 179 191	0 6 8 219 - 215	3 2 9 190 172
1 15 6 132 119	8 1 6 104 - 95	9 10 7 139 - 136	0 10 8 158 174	3 6 9 93 76
1 14 6 164 164	7 4 6 102 - 93	9 12 7 137 - 131	0 14 8 112 86	2 9 9 172 167
1 12 6 85 74	7 1 6 106 - 99	9 14 7 137 - 156	1 13 8 121 108	2 7 9 99 99
1 10 6 125 - 121	7 0 6 148 - 150	8 8 7 110 - 101	1 11 8 97 104	2 4 9 125 - 124
1 9 6 156 - 160	8 0 6 73 - 55	8 7 7 86 - 98	1 10 8 91 14	2 1 9 124 - 141
1 8 6 137 - 119	8 1 6 95 81	8 1 7 82 31	1 8 8 102 99	1 4 9 149 133
1 7 6 105 80	8 4 6 139 - 143	7 1 7 223 - 230	1 7 8 92 - 96	0 12 9 132 123
1 6 6 160 - 150	8 5 6 80 88	7 4 7 235 244	1 6 8 95 102	0 6 9 123 - 129
1 5 6 81 98	8 6 6 226 227	7 5 7 124 135	1 5 8 97 - 93	0 4 9 239 - 219
1 3 6 243 236	8 7 6 144 152	7 6 7 110 100	2 3 8 169 - 159	0 2 9 149 - 154
1 2 6 129 118	8 9 6 115 - 107	7 9 7 209 210	3 10 8 93 62	0 0 10 215 - 187
1 1 6 206 221	8 10 6 134 113	7 11 7 136 135	3 6 8 93 92	0 2 10 123 - 125
1 0 6 65 43	9 8 6 108 102	7 12 7 130 - 127	3 4 8 84 - 48	0 6 10 113 89
2 0 6 376 380	9 7 6 150 152	7 14 7 116 - 91	3 0 8 309 - 325	1 0 10 97 - 68
2 2 6 173 - 175	9 6 6 213 215	6 10 7 172 - 147	4 0 8 114 - 122	2 1 10 99 48
2 4 6 71 53	9 5 6 192 - 195	6 8 7 177 157	4 2 8 99 - 83	3 0 10 161 - 163
2 7 6 221 - 221	9 4 6 89 82	6 5 7 83 - 66	4 3 8 199 206	4 5 10 170 166
2 8 6 80 70	9 2 6 192 - 194	6 1 7 88 88	4 4 8 104 81	5 3 10 118 119
2 10 6 89 - 79	9 0 6 287 - 284	5 1 7 359 - 366	4 7 8 108 - 91	6 0 10 118 120
2 11 6 154 153	10 2 6 172 163	5 2 7 125 - 126	4 11 8 151 156	

closer to tetrahedral values on the hetero atoms; the magnitudes of the thermal parameters were also quite reasonable. Finally, six least squares refinement cycles with variation of all parameters yielded a conventional  $R$ -factor of 0.039 and a weighted  $R$  of 0.032.

A comparison of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 1. Final parameters are listed in Table 2 for non-hydrogen atoms and in Table 3 for hydrogen atoms.

Magnitudes and directions of the principal axes of the vibrational ellipsoids are given in Table 4. The r.m.s. discrepancy between the atomic vibration tensor components obtained in the structure determination and those calculated from a rigid-body analysis of the cation was  $0.0036 \text{ \AA}^2$ . The translational r.m.s. amplitudes of vibration are  $0.18 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $0.17 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $0.16 \text{ \AA}$  along the principal axes and the r.m.s. librational amplitudes  $5.3^\circ$ ,  $1.9^\circ$ , and  $1.2^\circ$ . The coordinates were adjusted according to this libration.

## DISCUSSION

Bond lengths and angles are presented in Table 5. The bond lengths corrected for the librational effects and the bond angles may be found in

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations for non-hydrogen atoms ( $\times 10^5$ ). The temperature factor is given by  $\exp - (B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)$ .

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>22</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>33</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>12</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>13</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>23</sub>
Cl	8383	6128	14243	271	284	1253	-40	145	0
	4	4	8	3	2	11	5	11	10
O1	29518	8075	14617	252	204	2304	9	122	155
	10	9	23	8	6	40	11	31	28
O2	46948	10445	4424	295	282	1495	188	-168	-48
	10	9	21	8	7	35	13	29	27
O3	53036	25844	-2628	268	358	2840	26	531	455
	10	11	26	8	8	50	14	35	34
N	9505	44143	22376	305	229	1322	34	59	13
	12	11	24	10	7	38	15	34	30
C1	28909	30246	7148	272	213	1026	45	40	9
	14	13	30	11	9	44	17	40	35
C2	26062	22417	11239	203	229	1342	10	102	-26
	14	14	30	10	9	50	16	39	36
C3	32116	15948	10627	265	188	1079	6	-14	16
	14	13	29	11	9	49	18	37	33
C4	41118	17155	5953	247	212	1111	121	-87	-44
	15	13	29	10	9	44	17	43	35
C5	44049	24978	1996	215	310	1179	13	92	66
	14	16	32	10	10	51	19	39	36
C6	37993	31501	2743	301	204	1344	-41	175	129
	15	13	30	11	10	50	18	42	37
C7	22018	37164	6740	318	213	1369	103	111	145
	15	13	32	12	9	51	17	44	37
C8	17323	38312	23697	399	261	1408	257	99	96
	15	14	35	13	9	54	22	46	43

Fig. 1 where the numbering of the atoms is indicated. The estimated standard deviations were calculated from the correlation matrix. Standard deviations in carbon-carbon and carbon-nitrogen bond lengths are 0.003 Å and in carbon-oxygen bond lengths 0.002 Å. The standard deviation in angles involving carbon, nitrogen, or oxygen atoms is 0.2°.

The pyrogallol part is nearly planar. The C1 to C6 carbon atoms deviate less than 0.009 Å from a least squares benzene ring plane whereas the deviation for C7 is 0.104 Å and for the oxygen atoms -0.015 Å (O1), 0.085 Å (O2) and 0.015 Å (O3). The geometry of the carbon frame is quite normal, the average C-C bond length is 1.386 Å. The C3-O1 and C5-O3 bond lengths, 1.380 Å and 1.370 Å, respectively, agree well with the value commonly found in phenols. The C4-O2 bond of 1.394 Å is significantly longer, but is the expected single bond length between an oxygen and an *sp*<sup>2</sup> hybridized carbon atom.

The distortions of the external C-C-O angles from 120° at the C3 and C5 atoms are in accordance with those usually observed in hydroxylated benzenes where the phenolic hydrogen atom is involved in a hydrogen bond roughly coplaner with the benzene ring. The larger angle seems in such cir-

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and isotropic thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations for hydrogen atoms.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
HO1	2406	770	1553	3.4
	19	15	35	7
HO2	5047	1003	1266	3.8
	19	17	35	7
HO3	5400	3022	-545	4.8
	21	18	40	9
HN1	733	4504	3278	4.9
	19	17	41	8
HN2	494	4231	1544	4.5
	19	16	37	8
HN3	1163	4914	1809	3.7
	17	17	32	7
H2	2000	2139	1498	1.7
	13	11	26	4
H6	4018	3681	-4	2.4
	17	16	34	7
H71	1710	3581	-197	3.2
	14	14	30	5
H72	2489	4237	312	3.6
	17	13	29	5
H81	2192	4074	3175	4.6
	16	15	33	7
H82	1491	3331	2773	4.2
	16	15	35	7

Table 4. R.m.s. amplitudes of vibration ( $\bar{u}^2$ )<sup>1/2</sup> (Å) and *B* values (Å<sup>2</sup>) along the principal axes of vibration given by the components of a unit vector *e* in fractional coordinates.

Atom	( $\bar{u}^2$ ) <sup>1/2</sup>	<i>B</i>	<i>e<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>e<sub>y</sub></i>	<i>e<sub>z</sub></i>
Cl <sup>-</sup>	.202	3.23	.0262	.0227	.1080
	.196	3.04	-.0032	.0555	.0535
	.165	2.15	.0632	.0122	-.0421
O1	.269	5.73	.0054	.0069	.1264
	.165	2.14	.0367	.0510	-.0175
	.164	2.11	-.0577	.0331	.0007
O2	.226	4.02	.0333	.0316	-.0900
	.207	3.37	.0237	.0384	.0890
	.151	1.80	.0551	-.0356	.0161
O3	.311	7.62	.0150	.0179	.1188
	.210	3.48	.0114	-.0582	.0331
	.158	1.97	.0659	.0060	-.0327
N	.204	3.28	.0146	.0050	.1243
	.184	2.67	.0549	.0341	-.0282
	.172	2.34	-.0384	.0506	.0068
C1	.182	2.60	.0376	.0253	.0928
	.176	2.44	.0331	.0338	-.0867
	.162	2.08	-.0468	.0443	.0131
C2	.205	3.33	.0097	-.0040	.1261
	.176	2.44	.0056	.0609	.0070
	.146	1.69	-.0676	.0045	.0186

Table 4. Continued.

C3	.183	2.65	-.0051	.0036	.1271
	.169	2.25	.0679	.0073	.0086
	.159	2.00	.0079	-.0606	.0086
C4	.194	2.96	.0348	-.0322	-.0870
	.179	2.53	.0276	.0340	.0929
	.142	1.59	.0522	-.0394	.0089
C5	.207	3.39	.0058	.0569	.0457
	.190	2.86	.0112	-.0225	.1168
	.150	1.79	-.0674	.0012	.0235
C6	.211	3.52	.0240	.0108	.1174
	.181	2.59	-.0555	.0337	.0258
	.157	1.94	.0323	.0499	-.0428
C7	.215	3.65	.0283	.0228	.1061
	.187	2.76	.0522	.0221	-.0688
	.157	1.94	.0343	-.0523	.0171
C8	.238	4.46	.0510	.0361	.0398
	.206	3.35	.0183	.0101	-.1212
	.152	1.83	.0420	-.0483	.0044

Table 5. Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°).

Bond lengths		Corrected	Bond angles	
C1-C2	1.383	1.388	C1-C2-C3	120.6
C2-C3	1.379	1.379	C2-C3-C4	120.7
C3-C4	1.377	1.382	C3-C4-C5	119.1
C4-C5	1.384	1.388	C4-C5-C6	120.3
C5-C6	1.386	1.387	C5-C6-C1	120.4
C6-C1	1.386	1.389	C6-C1-C2	118.8
C1-C7	1.513	1.514	C2-C1-C7	119.8
C7-C8	1.507	1.512	C6-C1-C7	121.3
C8-N	1.490	1.491	C1-C7-C8	112.2
C3-O1	1.377	1.380	C7-C8-N	111.5
C4-O2	1.393	1.394	C2-C3-O1	122.2
C5-O3	1.368	1.370	C4-C3-O1	117.1
			C3-C4-O2	119.5
			C5-C4-O2	121.3
			C4-C5-O3	116.9
			C6-C5-O3	122.8
Hydrogen bond lengths				
O1-Cl <sup>-</sup>	3.100			
O2-Cl <sup>-</sup> (a)	3.051		(a)	$x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$
O3-Cl <sup>-</sup> (b)	3.181		(b)	$x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z$
N-Cl <sup>-</sup> (c)	3.285		(c)	$x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$
O1-N(d)	2.850		(d)	$-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$
O2-N(b)	2.886			
Other short contacts				
O3-H2(b)	2.70			
C3-C6(c)	3.44			

cumstances always to be *cis* to the hydrogen atom relative to the C-O bond. A slight shortening of these bonds also appears to be associated with this coplanarity.



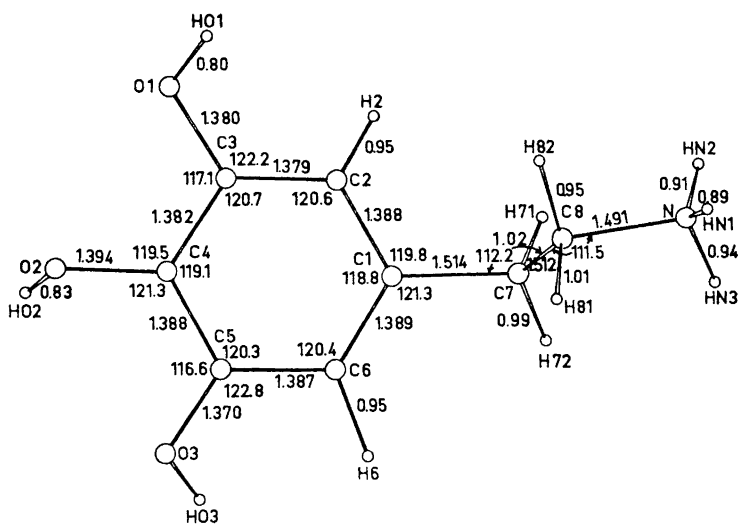


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (corrected) (Å) and angles (°).

The bond lengths in the ethylammonium part are not significantly different from those found in 6-hydroxydopamine hydrochloride.<sup>5</sup>

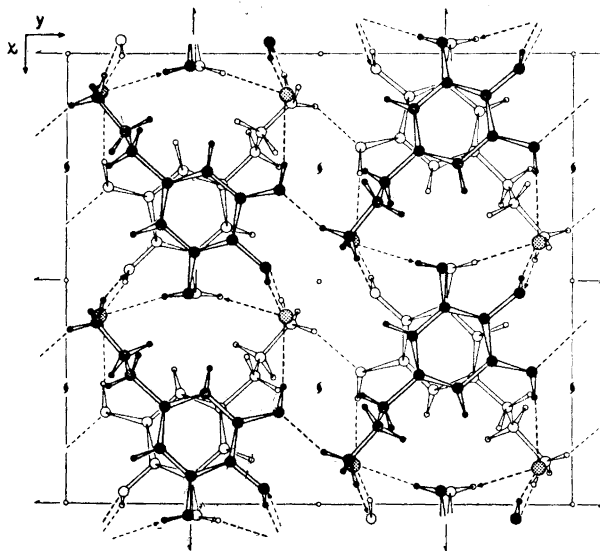


Fig. 2. The structure as viewed down the *c*-axis.

The angle between the benzene ring plane and the plane defined by C1, C7, and C8 is  $57.7^\circ$ , the C7–H72 bond is thus situated in the plane of the benzene ring. The dihedral angle C1–C7–C8–N is  $189.6^\circ$  and the conformation about the C8–N bond is staggered. This extended structure is always found in hydrochloric salts of phenylethylamines.<sup>5,10</sup> Of the two torsional angles determining the molecular conformation, the one about C1–C7 seems to be less rigidly fixed than does the one about C7–C8 in these structures. However, MO calculations on the free *N*-protonated dopamine showed a preferred *gauche* conformation of the nitrogen atom relative to the phenyl ring; this was supported by an NMR analysis of the molecule.<sup>11</sup> Thus, the structures of the hydrochlorides alone are not conclusive as to the preferred conformation of this type of molecules.

The crystal structure (Fig. 2) is mainly stabilized by hydrogen bonds of the types N–H...O, N–H...Cl<sup>-</sup> and O–H...Cl<sup>-</sup>.

The phenol oxygen atoms act as hydrogen donors in hydrogen bonds to chlorine ions, the lengths being 3.100 Å (O1), 3.051 Å (O2), and 3.181 Å (O3). The H–Cl<sup>-</sup> distances are 2.30 Å, 2.24 Å, and 2.42 Å, respectively. The nitrogen atom is hydrogen donor in a corresponding bond, the N–Cl<sup>-</sup> distance being 3.285 Å and the HN1–Cl<sup>-</sup> distance 2.48 Å. O1 and O3 are hydrogen acceptors in hydrogen bonds to nitrogen atoms of neighbouring molecules; the hydrogen bond lengths are 2.850 Å and 2.886 Å, respectively.

Each 5-hydroxydopamine ion is thus hydrogen bonded to four chlorine ions and to four other organic moieties. There are two additional neighbouring organic ions along the *z* axis with van der Waals contacts as listed in Table 5. The chlorine ions are hydrogen bonded to four organic ions as shown in Fig. 3.

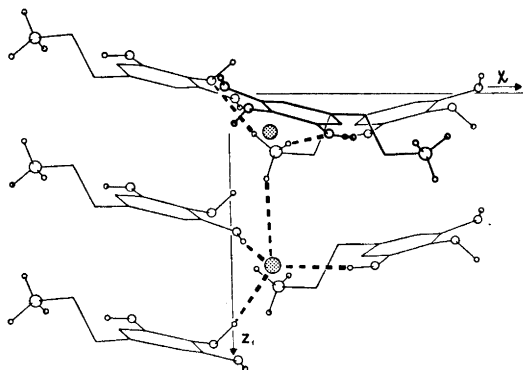


Fig. 3. The coordination about the chlorine ion (dotted).

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