

Crystal Structure of Bis-pyrimidyl-2,2'-disulfide Dihydrate

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The crystal structure of bis-pyrimidyl-2,2'-disulfide dihydrate has been derived from 1690 observed reflections measured by counter methods. The final value of R is 0.030 and the estimated standard deviations in distance between non-hydrogen atoms are 0.001–0.003 Å. The C-S-S-C dihedral angle is 82.5°, and both sulfur atoms lie approximately in the plane of both pyrimidine rings. The S-S bond length is 2.016 Å. The bonds C2-N1 and C2-N3 appear to be significantly different.

Continuing our investigations of the structure of pyrimidine derivatives¹ we have carried out an X-ray analysis of bis-pyrimidyl-2,2'-disulfide. The structure of this compound is of interest because it is a derivative of the 2-thiol rather than the usual 2-thio tautomer of pyrimidine. It would also appear to be of interest to compare the structure of this simple disulfide with those of other aromatic disulfides, such as diphenyl disulfide.²

EXPERIMENTAL. STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

The compound was prepared by solving 2-thiopyrimidine in hot ammoniacal water. Oxidation takes place and after some time a crystalline precipitate was formed, which was shown by the structure analysis to be the dihydrate of the disulfide. The crystals disintegrate in air and were sealed off in glass capillaries containing some water during the X-ray exposures.

Unit cell dimensions are $a = 11.835(4)$ Å, $b = 6.944(1)$ Å, $c = 18.655(3)$ Å, and $\beta = 128.94(1)$ °. The space group is $P2_1/c$, with four disulfide and eight water molecules in the unit cell. The density was measured by flotation in KI-solutions and found to be 1.44 g/cm.³ The calculated value is also 1.44 g/cm.³

The intensity measurements were carried out on a crystal of dimensions $0.24 \times 0.36 \times 0.40$ mm using a Syntex automatic diffractometer and MoKα radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069$ Å, graphite monochromator). The $\omega/2\theta$ scan technique (rates 1–12°/min) was used and 1690 reflections with 2θ less than 55° were recorded with measurable intensities, using a cut-off limit of 2σ . No breakdown of the crystal could be observed. Corrections for absorption or secondary extinction were not made.

The structure was solved by Patterson methods and refined by block diagonal least squares calculations to $R = 0.030$ ($R_w = 0.032$). The weighting scheme was based on standard deviations from counter statistics and an assumed 2% fluctuation in diffractometer stability. Anisotropic temperature factors were applied to the non-hydrogen atoms,

common isotropic ones to the hydrogen atoms. Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 1, positional and thermal parameters in Table 2 and corresponding bond lengths and angles in Table 3 and Fig. 1.

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

Table 1. Continued.

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Table 2. Positional ($\times 10^5$ for non-hydrogens, $\times 10^4$ for hydrogens) and thermal ($\times 10^5$ for non-hydrogens) parameters with estimated standard deviations. The anisotropic temperature factor is $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{23}hl + B_{31}kl)]$.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁ (B)	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
Ring A									
S	-2459 5	69050 8	32958 3	1022 6	3059 15	400 2	864 16	751 6	-2 10
N1	-4284 15	71924 20	45977 10	1105 19	1811 37	600 9	311 43	1199 23	155 29
C2	5323 17	74542 23	44556 11	981 21	1475 37	439 9	617 48	868 24	222 33
N3	18956 15	80218 23	50536 10	1004 19	2450 42	490 8	-96 45	913 22	-110 30
C4	23345 20	83735 30	59019 13	1208 25	2529 53	507 11	-25 63	851 29	-213 40
C5	14526 22	81567 30	61339 13	1696 31	2413 51	499 11	634 68	1284 32	114 40
C6	630 21	75539 27	54557 13	1663 29	1911 45	668 12	729 61	1705 34	444 39
H4	3325 19	8725 26	6333 12	5.3 0.2					
H5	1827 18	8386 28	6732 12	5.3 0.2					
H6	-608 20	7355 26	5551 13	5.3 0.2					
Ring B									
S	13482 6	74597 7	32197 3	1836 8	2232 12	615 3	1390 17	1700 9	790 11
N1	34725 15	54857 23	35648 10	1310 21	2411 42	543 9	152 49	1291 25	65 31
C2	24534 17	53549 25	36630 10	982 21	1914 42	346 9	71 50	777 24	-86 31
N3	22281 14	39382 21	40284 9	1128 19	1999 37	451 8	139 44	948 22	210 28

Table 2. Continued.

C4	31308	24325	43125	1545	2126	553	368	1176	336
	22	28	13	29	49	11	63	32	40
C5	42027	23844	42280	1578	2700	655	1587	1318	423
	23	31	14	31	58	13	71	35	44
C6	43474	39617	38571	1300	3282	654	657	1365	86
	21	33	14	27	63	13	68	33	47
H4	3005	1378	4581	5.3					
	19	28	12	0.2					
H5	4806	1332	4409	5.3					
	18	28	12	0.2					
H6	5081	4116	3808	5.3					
	18	28	12	0.2					
Water molecules									
W1	46851	87353	32207	1524	2638	893	-107	1651	14
	14	21	10	20	40	10	47	26	33
W2	35345	14793	18496	1186	5313	1168	124	1266	2195
	15	29	13	20	65	14	60	29	49
H1W1	4255	7982	3278	6.9					
	23	33	15	0.3					
H2W1	5180	8077	3185	6.9					
	22	33	14	0.3					
H1W2	2695	1469	1418	6.9					
	22	32	14	0.3					
H2W2	3720	758	2186	6.9					
	21	32	14	0.3					

Table 3. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°). Estimated standard deviations in parentheses. Corrected bond lengths in brackets {}.

	Ring A	Ring B	Ring A	Ring B
S-S	2.016(1)			
C2-S	1.781(2) {1.788}	1.781(2) {1.789}	C2-S-S	104.6(1) 104.9(1)
N1-C2	1.332(2) {1.342}	1.332(2) {1.342}	N1-C2-S	111.0(1) 110.1(1)
C2-N3	1.319(2) {1.329}	1.316(2) {1.325}	N3-C2-S	121.0(1) 121.7(1)
N3-C4	1.342(2) {1.347}	1.343(2) {1.350}	N1-C2-N3	128.0(2) 128.2(2)
C4-C5	1.366(3) {1.374}	1.373(3) {1.381}	C2-N3-C4	114.4(1) 114.6(1)
C5-C6	1.366(3) {1.374}	1.363(3) {1.370}	N3-C4-C5	123.1(2) 122.5(2)
C6-N1	1.339(2) {1.345}	1.334(3) {1.341}	C4-C5-C6	117.1(2) 117.3(2)
C4-H	0.95(2)	0.95(2)	C5-C6-N1	122.0(2) 122.2(2)
C5-H	0.92(2)	0.92(2)	C6-N1-C2	115.4(2) 115.3(2)
C6-H	0.93(2)	0.93(2)	N3-C4-H4	114(1) 117(1)
			C5-C4-H4	123(1) 120(1)
			C4-C5-H5	119(1) 122(1)
W1-H1	0.78(2)	N1 _A ...W2 2.928(2)	C6-C5-H5	124(1) 120(1)
W1-H2	0.78(2)	N1 _B ...W1 2.953(2)	C5-C6-H6	123(1) 124(1)
W2-H1	0.79(2)	W1...W2 2.766(2)	N1-C6-H6	115(1) 114(1)
W2-H2	0.72(2)	W1...W2' 2.694(2)		

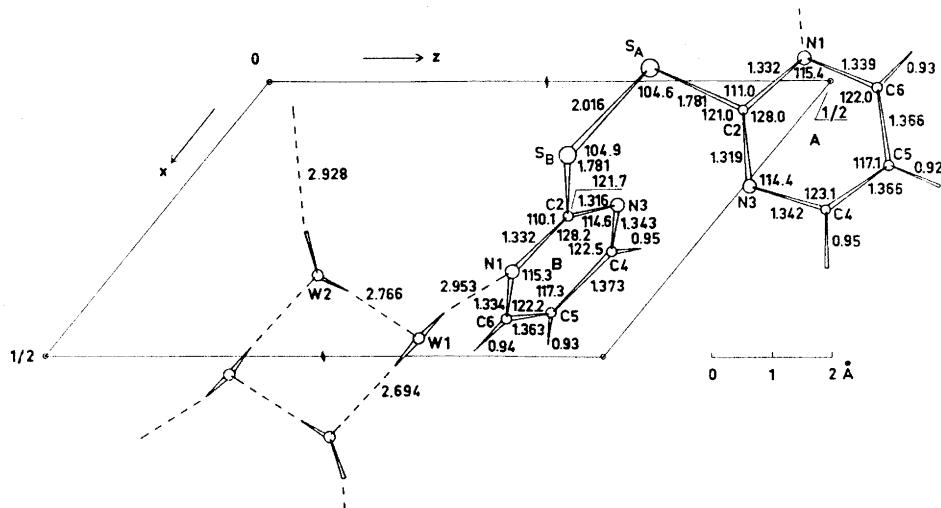


Fig. 1. The *b* projection of one molecule.

The effect of libration was examined by assuming each pyrimidine ring and its sulfur atom to be a rigid body. The root mean square differences between atomic vibration tensor components calculated from Table 1 and those derived from the rigid body model were 0.0019 \AA^2 and 0.0015 \AA^2 , respectively. Corrected bond lengths are included in Table 2.

The atomic scattering factors were those of Hanson *et al.*³ for non-hydrogen atoms and of Stewart *et al.*⁴ for hydrogen atoms. All programs used are described in Ref. 5.

DISCUSSION

Because of the inherent uncertainties in the correction procedure, the discussion is based on uncorrected values of bond lengths and angles.

In Table 4 deviations from least square planes are given for the two pyrimidine residues A and B. It is seen that one ring (A) is almost exactly planar, whereas some of the atoms of the other are significantly displaced from planarity. The angle between the two planes is 80.7° . The hydrogen atoms lie in the ring planes to within 0.06 \AA . Those at C4 and C6 appear to be bent away from that at C5.

Table 4. Deviation of atoms from least squares planes defined by the ring atoms and one sulfur atom.

	Ring A	Ring B	Ring A	Ring B
N1	0.004 \AA	0.017 \AA	$\text{C}5 - 0.003 \text{ \AA}$	-0.024 \AA
C2	0.005	0.009	$\text{C}6 - 0.003$	0.001
N3	0.001	0.016	$\text{S}_A - 0.002$	-0.220
C4	0.000	-0.002	$\text{S}_B 0.052$	-0.009

The dihedral angle C—S—S—C is 82.5° , which is within the range of $90 \pm 10^\circ$ usually found for organic disulfides. It has been pointed out,⁶ that the values of the angle between the ring plane and the C—S—S plane fall into two general classes, being either *ca.* 0° or *ca.* 90° . The present compound clearly belongs to the former class, as the angles are 1.7° and 6.1° for rings A and B, respectively. This means that both sulfur atoms lie approximately in the plane of both pyrimidine rings. There would seem to be considerable strain in the molecule caused by steric repulsion between N3 and the sulfur atom of the other ring. This is shown by the great distortion of the external angles at C2, which differ by about 10° . The distances N_{3A}...S_B and N_{3B}...S_A are 3.08 Å and 3.11 Å, respectively, still somewhat shorter than the sum of van der Waals radii (about 3.3 Å). The length of the S—S bond is 2.016 Å, of the C—S bonds 1.781 Å. The S—S—C angles are 104.6° and 104.9° , respectively. These structural parameters are very similar to those found in other aromatic disulfides of this class, such as diphenyl disulfide² (2.03 Å, 1.80 Å, 106°), and 4,4'-di(thiouridine)⁷ (2.022 Å, 1.79 Å, 104°) but different from those of the other class (2.074 Å, 1.75 Å, 101°).⁶ The corresponding parameters in (CH₃)₂S₂ are 2.022 Å, 1.806 Å, and 104.4° , with a dihedral angle of 84° about S—S.⁹

Corresponding bond lengths and bond angles in the two pyrimidine rings agree very well. The angle N1—C2—N3 is large (128.2° and 128.0°), as is found in pyrimidine itself (128.2°),⁸ but widely different from that in 2-*one* and 2-*thio* derivatives (near 120°). Each pyrimidine ring should be expected to have a plane of symmetry through C2...C5. Within the limits of error this is also found except that C2—N3 is shorter than C2—N1 by 0.013 Å in ring A and by 0.016 Å in ring B. A full matrix least squares refinement of the parameters of C2, N1, N3, and S did not give significant changes and the relevant correlation coefficients were small. The observed differences are therefore probably significant. They may be related either to the angular deformation at C2 or to a N3...S interaction. The effect has apparently not been observed in other structures of this class,^{2,7} which, however, all are less accurately determined than the present one.

The water molecules are linked together in infinite spirals around the two-fold screw axes by nearly linear O—H...O hydrogen bonds of lengths 2.694 Å and 2.766 Å (Fig. 1). Each water molecule is also linked to N1 by an O—H...N bond of length 2.953 Å or 2.928 Å. The angles at the hydrogen atoms involved in hydrogen bonding are 167° , 178° , 164° , and 168° for H1W1, H2W1, H1W2, and H2W2, respectively.

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