

Crystal and Molecular Structure of 3-Hydroxybiuret Potassium Salt (2:1), $\text{KH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_3)_2$

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The structure of the 3-hydroxybiuret potassium salt (2:1) ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{KN}_3\text{O}_3$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$) has been determined, using three-dimensional diffractometer-collected X-ray data. The salt crystallizes in the space group $P2_1/c$ with 4 formula units $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{KN}_6\text{O}_6$ in the unit cell with the dimensions $a = 3.868(2)$, $b = 20.38(1)$, $c = 12.400(7)$ Å, $\beta = 90.38(7)^\circ$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined by full-matrix least-squares calculations to a conventional R of 0.032.

The crystals are built up of K^+ ions and $\text{H}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_3)_2^-$ ions. The two 3-hydroxybiuret residues are joined by a very short hydrogen bond (2.442(3) Å) between the hydroxyl oxygen atoms. In addition the anions are connected by several $\text{NH}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds. Each potassium ion is coordinated to eight oxygen atoms. The $\text{K}\cdots\text{O}$ distances lie in the range 2.663–3.026 Å.

The structure determination of 3-hydroxybiuret, $\text{H}_2\text{N}-(\text{C}=\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{OH})-(\text{C}=\text{O})-\text{NH}_2$, was undertaken as part of an X-ray study of organic hydroxylamine derivatives, which are inhibitors of DNA synthesis in several cell systems. 3-Hydroxybiuret (3-HB) and 1-hydroxybiuret (1-HB) were by Gale *et al.*¹ shown to inhibit DNA synthesis in an *in vitro* Ehrlich ascites tumor test system. The 3-HB used in these experiments was prepared by the method described by Exner,² but following the same method the present author obtained a compound with a different melting point (138–139 °C decomp.; Exner: 133 °C decomp.). The elementary analysis suggested the compound to be a 3-HB potassium salt (2:1), and this assumption was verified by the present structure determination. The *CA* name of the compound for the present collective-index period (1972–76) is 2-

hydroxyimidodicarbonic diamide potassium salt (2:1). By treatment of the potassium salt with a strongly acidic ion-exchange resin a compound was obtained which is presumed to be 3-HB, but the melting point of 158–160 °C decomp. does still not agree with that reported by Exner. X-Ray structure determination of this compound and of 1-HB are in progress.

EXPERIMENTAL

The potassium acid salt of 3-HB was synthesized from hydroxyurea and potassium cyanate following the method described by Exner² for preparation of 3-HB. The yield was 48 % of a crystalline crude product. Recrystallization by precipitation with absolute ethanol from a saturated aqueous solution of the crude product yielded thin, colourless needles, m.p. 138–139 °C (decomp.). (Found: C 17.35; H 3.34; N 30.16. Calc. for $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{KN}_6\text{O}_6$: C 17.40; H 3.28; N 30.20).

Table 1. Crystal data for the 3-HB potassium salt (2:1).

Mol. formula	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{KN}_6\text{O}_6$
Mol. weight	276.3
Melting point	138–139 °C (decomp.)
Space group	$P2_1/c$
a	3.868(2) Å
b	20.38(1) Å
c	12.400(7) Å
β	90.38(7)°
V	977.5 Å ³
Z	4
D_x	1.87 g/cm ³
D_m	1.85 g/cm ³
$\mu\text{MoK}\alpha$	5.78 cm ⁻¹
Crystal size	0.10 × 0.12 × 0.50 mm ³
Rot. axis	a

Table 2. Continued.

	1.13.L	-7	112	113	-2	10E	-101	-8	313	-307	-4	182	176	-7	92	69	
-4	115	-120	10	134	-136	3	362	-373	9	30	35	5	148	137	6	138	-139
5	32	17		51	99	-3	376	-373	-9	166	-167	6	341	-338	-8	142	143
-6	81	20				-4	179	160	10	58	57	-6	124	119			
-5	164	165				5	271	271	-10	38	26	7	64	-61		2.18.L	
-6	131	135	-1	75	-79	-5	207	-129	-11	365	-370	-7	103	-106			-101
-7	463	-476	2	131	130	-6	227	224	-12	154	153	-6	164	-162	1	106	63
-7	136	137	-2	202	207	7	562	560	-12	110	-108	-5	107	-106	-2	56	-54
-9	216	-222	-3	78	-81	-7	313	-311				10	270	-258	-2	118	-108
-9	240	248	-3	180	187	8	84	79		2.7.L		-10	155	156	-3	109	-110
-10	42	56	4	121	119	-8	203	213								73	68
-10	74	79	-4	42	29	9	60	63	0	45	44					69	-71
-11	51	-53	5	69	-71	-9	105	-102	-1	169	-177					79	-81
-11	157	158	-6	79	-79	10	126	127	2	91	86	0	384	-388	-6	38	-21
-12	49	-45	-6	74	-73	-10	191	184	-2	170	170	1	54	-48	-7	76	74
-12	154	-150	-7	218	-220	11	41	28	3	154	-141	-1	35	-3			
			-7	135	130	-12	75	-74	-3	436	-430	-2	206	-204		2.19.L	
			-8	47	-55	-11	90	-85	-4	101	94	-2	79	-72			
						-12	89	-92	-4	168	-168	3	186	-187			
0	182	-184				-13	88	85	5	146	-136	-3	68	-66	0	55	-58
-1	159	-169					71	-66	-5	424	-422	-4	219	-207	-1	152	-146
-1	477	-481	0	244	-250				-6	312	311	-5	596	-591	3	160	-155
-2	62	-72	1	65	-62				-7	85	-79	-5	467	461	-3	164	-165
-2	145	-147	-1	170	-170		2.3.L		-7	43	-51	-6	79	-76	-4	47	-59
-3	79	-81	2	165	170	0	153	-141	8	155	-150	-6	40	-30	5	58	-54
-3	254	-259	-3	134	-136	1	764	738	-8	143	-142	9	35	-25	-5	137	-137
-4	75	72	-3	146	145	2	581	573	-8	56	-56	10	51	-54			
-4	168	160	4	54	-48	-2	43	43	-9	257	-254	11	138	-121		2.20.L	
-5	328	-337	-4	189	192	3	76	75	10	36	-38	-11	60	57			
-5	43	46	-5	36	-22	-3	89	-86	-10	78	79				0	135	-132
-6	359	-369	-4	142	-145	4	252	268	-11	57	-44	3	33	-22	2	208	-214
-6	106	110	-6	74	-73	-4	274	-272	-11	66	-59				-2	71	-73
-7	73	83	7	125	-125	5	32	15	12	82	74	0	104	103	-3	144	-140
-7	177	-177	-7	90	-85	-5	514	506	-12	143	-149	0	353	-342	4	89	-92
-8	124	132				-6	40	32				2	65	-65	-4	89	-92
-8	149	152				-6	99	94		2.8.L		2	24	-24	-5	121	-117
-9	56	52				-7	166	158				-3	261	-258	-5	156	-156
-9	98	-102	0	110	-106	-7	323	324	0	435	420	-4	57	53			
-10	49	-53	1	81	-77	8	204	-208	1	569	556	-5	368	-371		2.21.L	
-10		55	-2	181	-182	9	181	-183	2	183	-185	-6	166	-166	3		
			-2	112	-117	10	34	-23	2	101	-102	-6	203	-210	1	62	-56
			-3	217	-213	-10	60	63	-2	42	44	7	104	-107	-1	66	73
			-3	48	-45	11	110	-106	3	246	242	8	41	34	2	134	133
0	526	-533	5	100	96	13	89	-82	-12	85	-75	-6	87	-87			
0	237	243	5	147	-139	-13	88	87	5	47	-46	-10	50	-64	0	48	-46
-1	49	-46	-5	197	-196				-6	220	-216	-10	67	-60	0	2	313
-1	193	-200					2.4.L		-7	161	163				-2	203	204
-1	100	-103							-7	38	43				-4	272	274
-4	138	-139				0	126	123	-8	38	43				-4	54	46
-4	226	-230	-1	71	-72	1	80	75	9	416	407	0	39	32	-4	111	-106
-5	299	295	-1	84	-73	2	450	-432	-9	300	-290	1	38	22	6	393	393
-5	222	-231	3	94	-73	2	537	527	10	49	-49	-1	137	129	8	124	-126
-6	60	57	3	119	-113	-2	754	734	-10	202	-196	-2	55	-50	-4	134	-136
-6	130	-137	-3	223	221	-3	307	301	-11	65	71	-2	264	-261	10	229	226
-7	166	169	-4	113	-104	-3	37	-33	-11	153	-145	3	230	231	-10	150	-155
-7	131	-136	-4	81	-82	-4	73	-75	-12	61	65	-3	62	-56			
-8	48	48	-4	138	-139	-4	202	-201	-12	104	96	-4	168	-169		3.1.L	
-8	168	-171				-5	352	-349				-4	227	-219			
-9	87	-91				-5	94	91				-5	64	65	0	105	-109
-9	47	52	0	60	65	6	192	187				-5	71	71		168	161
-10	46	46	-2	70	63	-6	325	321	0	39	42	-6	143	145	-2	298	305
-11	59	-54	-2	74	73	-7	465	-469	1	207	209	-6	65	59	-2	154	148
			3	47	47	-7	83	83	-1	123	115	7	104	105	3	120	123
						-8	46	46	-1	189	-182	-7	88	-78	3	83	77
						-9	119	120	3	95	95	-4	40	-36	4	97	98
0	97	-102				-9	78	74	-3	338	334	5	246	242	-4	238	234
-1	257	-264	0	467	-455	10	133	-135	-4	204	203	-5	173	-169	-5	171	166
-1	184	183	0	158	-155	12	153	-154	-4	130	-134	-5	45	29	-6	151	154
-2	224	231	-2	551	-547	-11	178	181	5	183	179	10	45	29	-6	69	69
-2	33	32	-2	120	-118	-12	165	-165	-5	137	130				-6	238	239
-3	70	67	-4	452	-440	-13	203	202	-7	197	190	0	104	105	7	94	96
-3	171	-168	-4	101	104				-7	180	180	0	72	65	8	62	51
-4	273	-289	-6	269	-266				-7	180	180	0	72	65	8	62	51
-4	99	100	-6	160	160				8	48	45	3	163	157	-8	62	55
-5	33	-31	8	76	-68	1	299	-277	-8	120	-116	-3	255	257	9	107	107
-5	105	107	-8	86	-73	-1	456	-459	9	93	90	-4	236	228	-9	62	-62
-6	197	199	-10	89	-89	-2	176	-170	-9	109	108	-4	78	77	10	77	-80
-6	351	-358	-10	45	29	3	244	234	-10	196	157	5	61	-64	-10	143	145
-7	47	-51	12	45	29	3	151	152	-10	185	-180	-6	96	93	11	199	205
-8	219	-224	-12	33	-23	-4	498	-489	-11	68	-65	6	84	-84	-11	175	-177
-8	183	183				-4	170	166	-11	96	94	7	65	72			
						5	110	-106				8	168	164		3.2.L	
			0	320	306	-5	206	200		2.10.L		-8	193	-192	0	153	192
0	366	372	-1	328	-320	6	130	-127				-5	51	-49	-1	168	161
-1	170	-166	-1	475	-458	-6	215	214	0	641	612	-9	143	133	-1	200	202
-1	114	119	2	86	74	7	88	-89	1	34	22				-1	200	202
-2	74	76	-2	85	75	-7	264	-264	-1	141	-137				-2	195	-192
-2	261	267	-3	63	56	8	404	-397	-2	201	202				-3	81	75
-3	132	129	-3	146	-140	-8	156	161	-2	163	163	0	113	-109	-3	349	354
-4	133	134	4	37	82	9	152	139	3	46	-39	1	277	278	4	155	-155
-4	331	334	-4	34	29	10	115	-108	-3	203	-195	-1	232	-232	5	62	61
-5	369	-380	-5	325	-306	-10	169	167	4	212	214	-2	101	101	-5	300	303
-5	77	82	-5	145	133	11	81	84	-4	442	431	-2	228	223	6	51	53
-6	101	105	6	379	372	-11	167	165	5	337	-336	-4	155	137	-6	102	-112
-6	81	-81	-6	49	-35	12	141	-142	-5	370	-359	-4	218	217	7	99	-96
-8	47	37	-7	201	-199	-12	210	212	-6	70	-72	5	110	-107	-7	151	156
-8	89	89	-8	65	57				-6	63	-63	6	15	15	8	216	-217
10	55	-42	-9	213	-215												

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
K ⁺	0.2825(1)	0.1554(1)	0.0242(1)
N(1)	0.4725(7)	0.3586(1)	0.1933(2)
C(2)	0.5465(7)	0.3006(1)	0.1491(2)
O(2)	0.4649(6)	0.2852(1)	0.0571(1)
N(3)	0.7314(6)	0.2564(1)	0.2146(1)
O(3)	0.8180(5)	0.1970(1)	0.1667(1)
C(4)	0.8479(7)	0.2660(1)	0.3193(2)
O(4)	0.7810(5)	0.3168(1)	0.3709(1)
N(5)	1.0356(6)	0.2167(1)	0.3594(2)
N(1')	0.9760(7)	-0.0274(1)	0.1482(2)
C(2')	0.8047(6)	0.0298(1)	0.1502(2)
O(2')	0.7428(5)	0.0618(1)	0.0683(1)
N(3')	0.6879(5)	0.0520(1)	0.2504(1)
O(3')	0.4831(5)	0.1083(1)	0.2475(1)
C(4')	0.7963(7)	0.0300(1)	0.3509(2)
O(4')	0.9568(5)	-0.0224(1)	0.3610(1)
N(5')	0.7118(7)	0.0680(1)	0.4339(2)
H(11)	0.517(10)	0.366(1)	0.262(3)
H(12)	0.345(10)	0.386(1)	0.158(3)
H(3)	0.717(22)	0.166(4)	0.198(6)
H(51)	1.078(10)	0.182(2)	0.317(3)
H(52)	1.113(09)	0.217(1)	0.430(3)
H(1')	1.036(10)	-0.044(1)	0.208(3)
H(1'2)	1.063(10)	-0.038(1)	0.087(3)
H(3')	0.574(24)	0.140(4)	0.219(7)
H(5'1)	0.604(10)	0.107(2)	0.420(3)
H(5'2)	0.795(10)	0.057(1)	0.497(3)

Table 4. Thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms.

$$T_i = \exp[-1/4 (B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + \dots + 2B_{23}klb^*c^*)].$$

	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
K ⁺	1.62(02)	2.12(02)	1.81(03)	0.19(02)	-0.07(02)	0.09(02)
N(1)	3.56(11)	1.95(09)	2.56(06)	0.65(10)	-0.44(10)	-0.14(09)
C(2)	1.71(11)	1.79(10)	1.76(11)	-0.22(06)	0.12(09)	0.09(09)
O(2)	3.75(11)	2.71(10)	1.91(09)	0.21(08)	-0.84(08)	-0.10(07)
N(3)	1.95(10)	1.51(09)	1.48(09)	0.13(08)	-0.03(07)	-0.35(07)
O(3)	2.55(09)	1.77(08)	1.86(08)	0.44(07)	0.28(07)	-0.38(07)
C(4)	1.58(11)	2.00(12)	1.72(11)	-0.59(10)	0.20(09)	-0.01(07)
O(4)	2.81(09)	2.15(09)	1.81(08)	-0.08(07)	-0.13(07)	-0.60(07)
N(5)	2.63(12)	2.37(11)	1.95(10)	0.25(09)	-0.47(09)	-0.02(09)
N(1')	3.28(09)	2.01(11)	1.89(10)	0.89(10)	0.27(09)	0.08(09)
C(2')	1.60(11)	1.69(11)	1.88(11)	-0.18(09)	-0.07(09)	-0.17(09)
O(2')	2.89(09)	2.07(08)	1.52(08)	0.50(07)	0.02(07)	0.27(06)
N(3')	1.82(10)	1.58(09)	1.69(09)	0.33(08)	0.05(08)	0.22(07)
O(3')	2.15(09)	1.94(09)	2.15(09)	0.70(07)	0.29(07)	0.13(07)
C(4')	1.77(11)	1.80(12)	1.86(11)	-0.30(09)	0.00(08)	0.13(09)
O(4')	3.17(10)	1.98(09)	2.03(08)	0.44(08)	-0.29(07)	0.20(07)
N(5')	3.44(13)	2.62(12)	1.72(10)	0.68(10)	-0.04(09)	-0.10(09)

The 3-HB anions. Fig. 3 shows the geometry of the anion together with the bond lengths and angles. No significant differences in the dimensions of the two non-equivalent 3-HB residues were found, and in addition the bond lengths and angles are in agreement with literature values for comparable molecules, *e.g.* biuret,⁸⁻⁹ and hydroxyurea.¹⁰

An analysis of planarity of the 3-HB residues was carried out by calculation of the best plane through the non-hydrogen atoms of each residue and in addition through the N, C, and O atoms of each half of the residues (*cf.* Table 5). The analysis clearly shows that the atoms defining plane 1 is more coplanar than the atoms defining plane 2. In residue 1 there is a twist of only 3.4° between the two H₂N-(C=O)-N-moieties; the corresponding angle of residue 2 is 13.2°. Both residues have adapted the conformation that gives rise to an *intramolecular* NH...O hydrogen bond (*cf.* Fig. 2). The same conformation was found in the biuret molecule⁸ and the perdeuterated biuret molecule,⁹ where the length of the *intramolecular* hydrogen bond was found to be 2.72 Å and the twisting angle 6.3°.

The environment of the potassium ion. The potassium ion has eight oxygen neighbours belonging to six different 3-HB residues, with K-O distances in the range 2.663-3.026 Å (*cf.* Fig. 4). These values are in good agreement

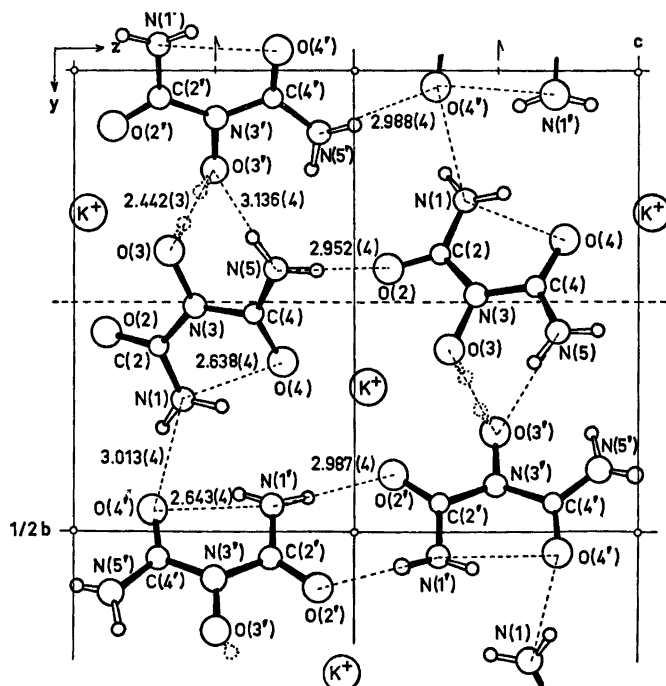


Fig. 2. The structure viewed along the a -axis.

Table 5. Least-squares planes. The equations of the planes can be expressed as $Px + Qy + Rz = S$ in direct space.

	Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	Plane 4	Plane 5	Plane 6
P	3.304	3.253	3.343	3.227	3.326	3.337
Q	8.054	11.019	7.584	8.706	10.059	10.099
R	-4.258	0.083	-4.270	-4.391	1.546	-1.314
S	3.591	2.939	3.472	3.650	3.201	2.494

Distances in Å of the atoms from the planes.

Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	Plane 4	Plane 5	Plane 6	
N(1)	0.03	N(1') -0.05	N(1) 0.001	N(3) 0.000	N(1') -0.003	N(3') -0.002
C(2)	0.00	C(2') 0.02	C(2) -0.003	C(4) 0.000	C(2') -0.008	C(4') 0.005
O(2)	0.00	O(2') 0.16	O(2) 0.001	O(4) 0.000	O(2') -0.003	O(4') -0.002
N(3)	-0.02	N(3') -0.11	N(3) 0.001	N(5) 0.000	N(3') -0.002	N(5') -0.002
O(3)	-0.01	O(3') -0.15				
C(4)	-0.01	C(4') 0.01				
O(4)	-0.04	O(4') -0.04				
N(5)	0.05	N(5') 0.16				

Additional atoms:

H(11)	-0.04	H(1'1)	-0.04
H(12)	-0.01	H(1'2)	0.10
H(51)	0.09	H(5'1)	0.25
H(52)	0.01	H(5'2)	0.32
H(3)	-0.72	H(3')	0.50

Angles between normals to planes:

1:2	21.9°
3:4	3.6°
5:6	13.2°

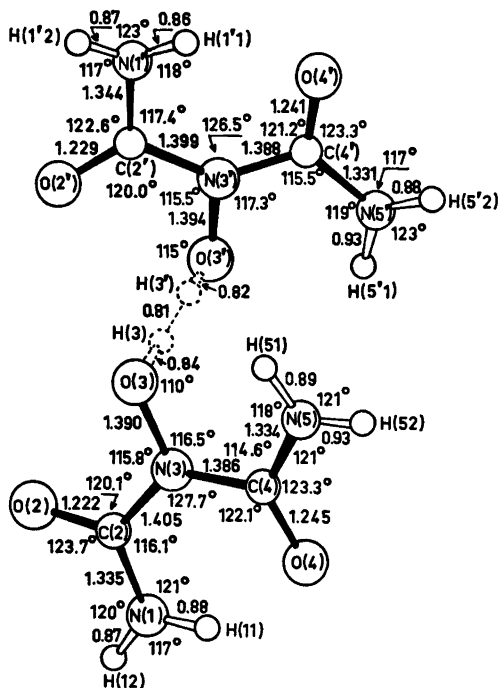


Fig. 3. Bond lengths and valency angles. The standard deviations on bonds between non-hydrogen atoms are 0.003–0.004 Å, and on the angles 0.2–0.3°. The standard deviations on bonds to hydrogen atoms are 0.03–0.04 Å and on angles including hydrogen atoms 2–6°.

with those earlier reported for eight-coordinated potassium,³ e.g. in the structure of potassium hydrogen diformate.¹¹ As in this structure there is no regular geometry of the arrangement (cf. Table 6). It seems likely that the reason for

this is the intensive *intermolecular* hydrogen bonding in the structure.

Two of the coordinating oxygen atoms, O(2) and O(3), belong to residue 1, and other two, O(2') and O(3'), belong to residue 2 (cf. Fig. 4), but the planes through the chelate ligands do not pass through the central potassium ion. The displacements of K⁺ from the planes defined by O(2)–C(2)–N(3)–O(3) and O(2')–C(2')–N(3')–O(3') are –1.51 and –0.47 Å, respectively. A similar situation was found in the potassium acid salts of isonitrosoacetophenone,¹² and the cyclic hydroxamic acid 5-bromo-3-hydroxy-6-methyl-uracil,¹³ and is not a matter for surprise considering the electrostatic nature of the bonding. Nevertheless, the chelate rings in the structures of the potassium acid salts of carboxylic acids are often found to be planar.¹¹

The number of ionic contacts to potassium is different for the two 3-HB residues: residue 1 has five and residue 2 has three contacts to K⁺. This may mean that there is a tendency towards less ionization in residue 2 than in residue 1.

The distance between the layers of the potassium ions is about 6 Å ($\sim \frac{1}{2}c$). The nearest potassium-potassium contact is 3.868 Å (= *a*).

The short hydrogen bond. In most structures with very short hydrogen bonds, e.g. the acid salts of carboxylic acids, the short hydrogen bond has to be symmetric, because the acidic residues are crystallographically symmetry related. In the present structure the hydrogen bond, which links the 3-HB residues to a "dimer", has no crystallographical symmetry.

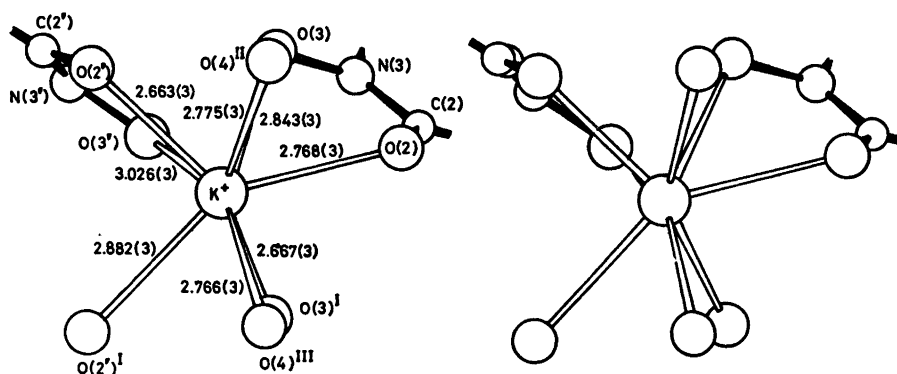


Fig. 4. Stereoscopic view of the potassium ion with its eight oxygen neighbours. In addition the chelate ligands of each 3-HB residue are indicated.

Table 6. The 28 independent O—K—O angles (°). The standard deviations are 0.05–0.07°.

O(2)–K ⁺ –O(3)	55.9	O(2')–K ⁺ –O(3) ^I	123.0
O(2)–K ⁺ –O(2')	119.0	O(2')–K ⁺ –O(2') ^I	88.4
O(2)–K ⁺ –O(3')	96.0	O(2')–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{II}	79.6
O(2)–K ⁺ –O(3) ^I	76.7	O(2')–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	138.8
O(2)–K ⁺ –O(2') ^I	142.1	O(3')–K ⁺ –O(3) ^I	70.4
O(2)–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{II}	74.3	O(3')–K ⁺ –O(2') ^I	78.4
O(2)–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	94.8	O(3')–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{II}	121.1
O(3)–K ⁺ –O(2')	66.6	O(3')–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	150.2
O(3)–K ⁺ –O(3')	49.1	O(3) ^I –K ⁺ –O(2') ^I	66.0
O(3)–K ⁺ –O(3) ^I	89.1	O(3) ^I –K ⁺ –O(4) ^{II}	149.7
O(3)–K ⁺ –O(2') ^I	127.2	O(3) ^I –K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	85.3
O(3)–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{II}	81.9	O(2') ^I –K ⁺ –O(4) ^{II}	140.5
O(3)–K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	150.6	O(2') ^I –K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	76.1
O(2')–K ⁺ –O(3')	54.4	O(4) ^{II} –K ⁺ –O(4) ^{III}	88.6

Roman numerals as superscripts denote the following equivalent positions relative to the reference molecule of x, y, z : I $x-1, y, z$; II $x, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z-\frac{1}{2}$; III $x-1, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z-\frac{1}{2}$.

Table 7. Interatomic angles (°) concerning the hydrogen bonding system.

N(1)–H(11)–O(4)	131(3)
N(1)–H(12)–O(4') ^{IV}	156(3)
O(3)–H(3)–O(3')	172(9)
O(3)–H(3')–O(3')	170(9)
N(5)–H(51)–O(3') ^V	148(3)
N(5)–H(52)–O(2') ^{VI}	158(3)
N(1')–H(1'1)–O(4')	134(4)
N(1')–H(1'2)–O(2') ^{VII}	176(4)
N(5')–H(5'2)–O(4') ^{VIII}	172(4)

Roman numerals as superscripts denote the following equivalent positions relative to the reference molecule of x, y, z : IV $-x+1, y+\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$; V $x+1, y, z$; VI $x+1, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z+\frac{1}{2}$; VII $-x+2, -y, -z$; VIII $-x+2, -y, -z+1$.

But the short O...O distance of 2.442(3) Å, the favourable N–O...O angles of 109.8(3)° and 108.5(2)°, respectively, and the almost identical geometry of the 3-HB-residues being connected, are consistent with the existence of a virtually symmetrical hydrogen bond.^{14–16} Symmetry due to statistical disorder is also possible. The rather elongated peak between the oxygen atoms of the difference map could perhaps be interpreted as an unresolved peak due to two half H-atoms about 0.4 Å on either side of the midpoint. The final refinement ($\sim R=0.032$) was based on this assumption.

But the X-ray data were also consistent with an asymmetric hydrogen bond. Refinement of the positional parameters of the hydrogen atom, with a start position midway between the

oxygen atoms, led to the following, perhaps most reliable, arrangement of the system: O(3)–H(3)=1.31(4) Å, O(3')–H(3)=1.13(4) Å and the angle O(3)–H(3)–O(3')=179(3)°. In fact the O(3')–H(3) bond has just the length corresponding to an O...O distance of 2.44 Å, using the curve, given by Lundgren,¹⁸ of O–H distance as a function of O...O distance.

The conclusion must be that it is not possible from the X-ray data to establish whether this hydrogen bond is symmetric or slightly asymmetric.

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Received March 11, 1974.