

Organic Hydroxylamine Derivatives. XI.* Structural Analogues of γ -Aminobutyric Acid (GABA) of the Isoxazole Enol-betaine Type. Synthesis and the Crystal Structure of 3-Hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole Zwitterion

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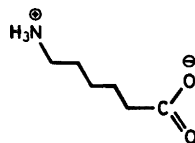
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The synthesis and the crystal structure determination of 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole zwitterion (V), which is a structural analogue of ϵ -aminocaproic acid, are described. The synthesis is based on methyl 3-(3-methoxyisoxazol-5-yl)propionate (I), which by conventional methods is converted into (V). The pK_A values of 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole zwitterion have been determined to 5.37 ± 0.04 and 10.36 ± 0.04 .

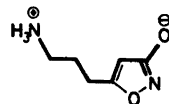
Crystals of 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole monohydrate, $C_8H_{10}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2O$, are monoclinic, space group $C2/c$, $a = 23.45(1)$, $b = 5.768(1)$, $c = 13.483(4)$ Å, $\beta = 120.33(3)^\circ$, $Z = 8$. The structure has been solved by a direct phasing technique using X-ray diffraction data, and has been refined by full-matrix least-squares methods. The final R value is 0.039 for 1218 independent observations. The molecule is a zwitterion, and the crystal structure is stabilized by a system of hydrogen bonds.

As part of our investigations of isoxazole enol-betaines, which are structural analogues of γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) or closely related amino acids with GABA-like activity in the mammalian central nervous system, the crystal structure determinations of muscimol (3-hydroxy-5-aminomethylisoxazole zwitterion)^{1,2} and homomuscimol (3-hydroxy-5-(2-aminoethyl)isoxazole zwitterion)³ have been performed. The present paper describes the synthesis and the crystal structure determination of 3-hy-

droxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole zwitterion (V), which is a structural analogue of ϵ -aminocaproic acid.⁴ This synthetic amino acid exhibits a weak, GABA-like depressant activity when applied to feline spinal interneurons.⁵ The biological properties of ϵ -aminocaproic acid are, however, multifarious, and rather conflicting results have been obtained after administration of this compound to different structures of the mammalian central nervous system (see Ref. 6). Investigations of the biological properties of 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole will be initiated in the near future.



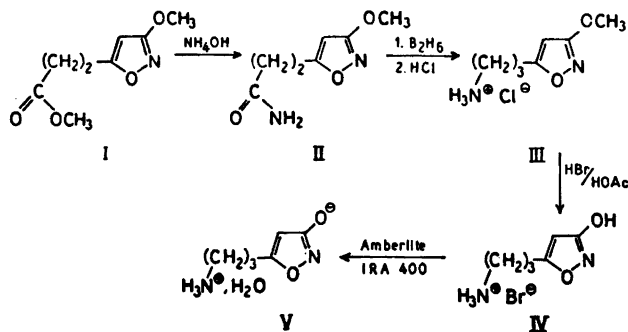
ϵ -Aminocaproic acid



3-Hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole zwitterion (V)

Fig. 1. Schematic drawings of ϵ -aminocaproic acid and 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole.

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Scheme 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The synthesis of 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole zwitterion (V) is based on methyl 3-(3-methoxyisoxazol-5-yl)propionate (I), which is converted into 3-(3-methoxyisoxazol-5-yl)propionamide (II). Subsequent reduction of (II) with diborane gives the corresponding primary amine, isolated from the reaction mixture as its hydrochloride (III). (III) is cleaved by hydrogen bromide in glacial acetic acid to 3-(3-hydroxyisoxazol-5-yl)propylammonium bromide (IV), from which the isoxazole enol-betaine (V) is isolated using a strongly basic ion exchange resin.

The structure determinations of (II–V) are based on IR, UV, and ^1H NMR spectroscopy and supported by elemental analyses. The spectroscopic data arising from the 3-methoxy- and 3-hydroxyisoxazole moieties of (II, III) and (IV), respectively, are in accordance with the general findings described by Jacquier *et al.*⁷ The aromatic character of the isoxazole nucleus of (V) is evident from IR absorption bands at 1610 and 1520–1450 cm^{-1} ,⁸ and absorptions

over the range 3600–2000 and at 2170 cm^{-1} , suggest ammonium salt character of (V). The UV maximum of (V) at 211 nm is in agreement with that observed (210 nm) for homomuscimol.⁸ Some spectroscopic data of the compounds (II–V), which are all new, and the $\text{p}K_{\text{A}}$ values of (V) are listed in Table 1.

The molecular structure of (V) is unambiguously confirmed by the results of the X-ray diffraction analysis. The dimensions and the conformation of the molecule are shown in Figs. 2a and 2b.

The isoxazole ring is planar within the limits of experimental error; Table 2 lists the displacements of some atoms from the least-squares plane through this ring. The least-squares plane through the planar *trans-zigzag* aminopropyl side chain makes an angle of 11.3° with the isoxazole ring plane (Table 2). The three hydrogen atoms are tetrahedrally arranged about the nitrogen atom. Their positions correspond to a 5–15° rotation about the C–N bond relative to that for a strictly staggered conformation.

Tables 3 and 4 and Figs. 2a and 2b show some

Table 1. IR and UV data of (II–V) and the $\text{p}K_{\text{A}}$ values of (V).

	IR data ^a (cm^{-1})	UV data ^b λ_{max} (nm)	$\epsilon \times 10^{-3}$	$\text{p}K_{\text{A}}$ values ^c
II	3370(s), 3200(s), 1660(s), 1635(s), 1615(s), 1515(s), 1460(s)	211	6.86	
III	3700–2400(s), 2040(w), 1615(s), 1515(s), 1505(s), 1460(s)	211	5.58	
IV	3700–2100(s), 2000(w), 1620(s), 1525(s), 1465(s)	209	6.02	
V	3600–2000(s), 2170(m), 1710(w), 1610(s), 1520–1450(s)	211	6.16	5.37 ± 0.04 10.36 ± 0.04

^a The IR spectra were recorded in the solid state (KBr). ^b The UV spectra were recorded in ethanol solutions. ^c The $\text{p}K_{\text{A}}$ values were determined by titrations in aqueous solutions at 17 °C.

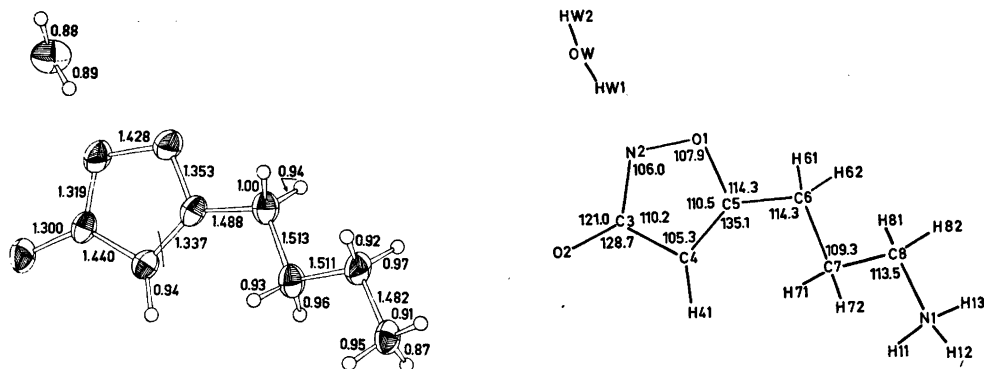


Fig. 2. (a) Bond lengths (Å), and thermal ellipsoids for the non-hydrogen atoms drawn to enclose 50 % probability. (b) The numbering of the atoms, and some bond angles (°).

Table 2. Distances of atoms from least squares planes (Å). The equations of the planes are in direct (unit-cell) space.

Atom	Deviation	Atom	Deviation
I. Isoxazole ring			
Equation: $-10.1648x + 0.7429y + 13.3311z - 0.2225 = 0$			
O(1)	-0.001	O(2) ^a	0.053
N(2)	-0.004	C(6) ^a	0.063
C(3)	0.006	C(7) ^a	0.176
C(4)	-0.007	C(8) ^a	0.471
C(5)	0.005	N(1) ^a	0.601
II. 3-Aminopropyl side chain			
Equation: $14.1011x - 0.6273y - 13.3061z - 1.9908 = 0$			
N(1)	-0.0003	C(6)	-0.0003
C(8)	0.0003	C(5) ^a	-0.2336
C(7)	0.0003		

^a These atoms were not included in the calculation of the least squares plane.

Table 3. Intramolecular distances (Å). The estimated standard deviations ($\times 10^2$ for bonds to hydrogen, $\times 10^3$ for others) of the distances are given in parentheses.

O(1)-N(2)	1.428(2)	C(7)-H(71)	0.93(3)
N(2)-C(3)	1.319(3)	C(7)-H(72)	0.96(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.440(3)	C(8)-H(81)	0.92(2)
C(4)-C(5)	1.337(3)	C(8)-H(82)	0.97(3)
C(5)-O(1)	1.353(2)	N(1)-H(11)	0.95(3)
C(5)-C(6)	1.488(3)	N(1)-H(12)	0.87(3)
C(6)-C(7)	1.513(3)	N(1)-H(13)	0.91(2)
C(7)-C(8)	1.511(3)	O(W)-H(W1)	0.89(2)
C(8)-N(1)	1.482(3)	O(W)-H(W2)	0.88(3)
C(3)-O(2)	1.300(2)	N(1)⋯N(2)	7.252(4)
C(4)-H(41)	0.94(2)	N(1)⋯O(1)	6.165(3)
C(6)-H(61)	1.00(2)	N(1)⋯O(2)	7.925(5)
C(6)-H(62)	0.94(3)		

Table 4. Valency angles ($^{\circ}$). The estimated standard deviations ($\times 10$ for angles not involving hydrogen) of the angles are given in parentheses.

C(5)–O(1)–N(2)	107.9(1)	H(61)–C(6)–H(62)	103(2)
O(1)–N(2)–C(3)	106.0(1)	C(6)–C(7)–H(71)	109(1)
N(2)–C(3)–C(4)	110.2(2)	C(6)–C(7)–H(72)	110(1)
N(2)–C(3)–O(2)	121.0(2)	C(8)–C(7)–H(71)	108(1)
C(4)–C(3)–O(2)	128.7(2)	C(8)–C(7)–H(72)	113(1)
C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	105.3(2)	H(71)–C(7)–H(72)	108(2)
C(4)–C(5)–O(1)	110.5(1)	C(7)–C(8)–H(82)	110(1)
C(6)–C(5)–O(1)	114.3(2)	C(7)–C(8)–H(81)	110(1)
C(6)–C(5)–C(4)	135.1(2)	N(1)–C(8)–H(82)	107(1)
C(5)–C(6)–C(7)	114.3(2)	N(1)–C(8)–H(81)	108(1)
C(6)–C(7)–C(8)	109.3(2)	H(82)–C(8)–H(81)	107(2)
C(7)–C(8)–N(1)	113.5(2)	C(8)–N(1)–H(11)	110(1)
C(3)–C(4)–H(41)	129(1)	C(8)–N(1)–H(13)	107(1)
C(5)–C(4)–H(41)	126(1)	C(8)–N(1)–H(12)	110(1)
C(5)–C(6)–H(61)	110(1)	H(11)–N(1)–H(13)	109(2)
C(5)–C(6)–H(62)	109(1)	H(11)–N(1)–H(12)	110(2)
C(7)–C(6)–H(61)	108(1)	H(13)–N(1)–H(12)	111(2)
C(7)–C(6)–H(62)	111(1)	H(W1)–O(N)–H(W2)	102(2)

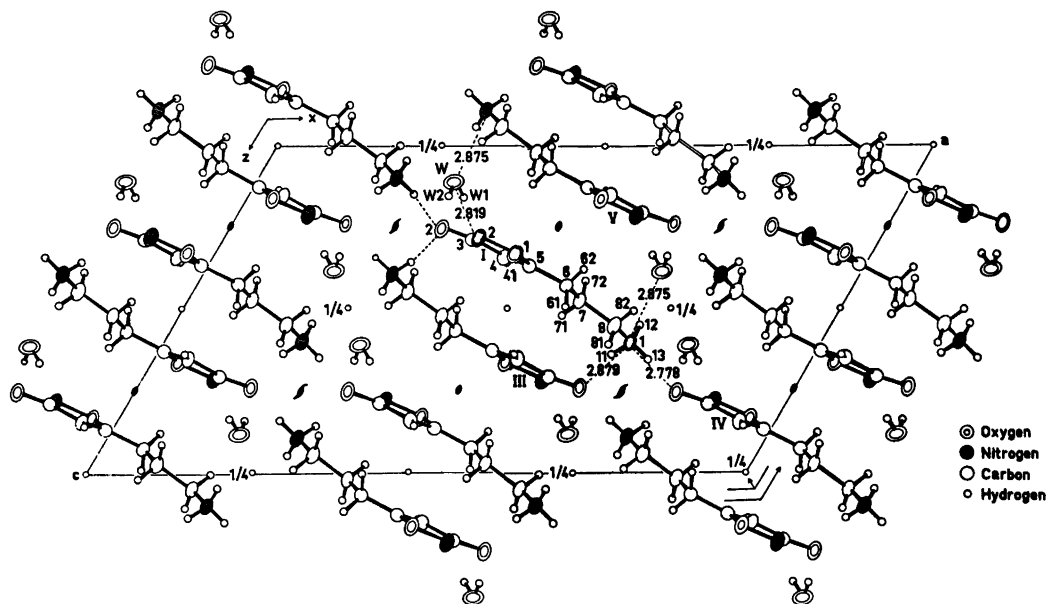


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure down the b axis. Some of the shorter *intermolecular* contacts are indicated.

calculated *intramolecular* distances and angles. The bond lengths and angles appear consistent with the general pattern of 3-hydroxy-5-(ω -aminoalkyl)isoxazole zwitterions.^{2,3} The *intramolecular* distance N(1)⁺...O(2)⁻ is 7.925 Å.

The anisotropic thermal parameters of the

non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table 6 and are drawn schematically in Fig. 2a.

The packing of the molecules in the crystal structure is determined by a system of hydrogen bonds. All hydrogen atoms that are covalently bonded to nitrogen or oxygen atoms are utilized

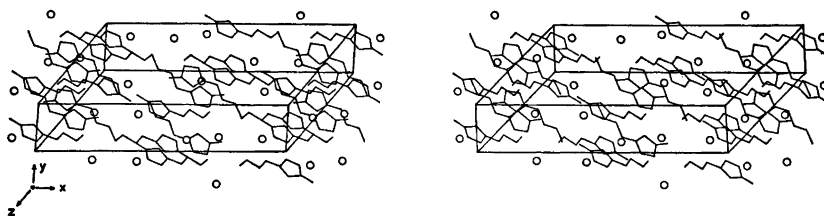


Fig. 4. Stereo diagram illustrating the molecular packing.

in the formation of hydrogen bonds. The zwitterions are inclined at about 13° to the (101) planes and, since they are approximately planar, form layers as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Those zwitterions related by the n -glide plane are bound head to tail by the hydrogen bond $N(1) - H(13) \cdots O(2)_{IV}$, thereby leading to infinite chains in the [101] direction. These chains are interlinked on one side by double hydrogen bonds $[N(1) - H(11) \cdots O(2)_{III}; O(2) \cdots H(11)_{III} - N(1)_{III}]$, formed between pairs of molecules related by a centre of symmetry. The spaces between these pairs of layers are filled with water molecules, each of which is linked by hydrogen bonds in directions almost parallel to the b [$O(W) - H(W1) \cdots N(2)_I; O(W) - H(W2) \cdots O(2)_{II}$] and c [$O(W) \cdots H(12)_V - N(1)_V$] axes to three different 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)-isoxazole molecules. In addition the $N(1) \cdots O(W)_{IV}$ distance is short, presumably because of the strong attractive interactions between the molecules. All other intermolecular contacts are greater than 3.2 Å. A summary of the geometry of the close contacts is shown in Table 5.

EXPERIMENTAL

The determination of melting points, the recording of IR, UV, and 1H NMR spectra, and the performance of microanalyses were ac-

complished as described in a previous paper.⁹

The pH values were measured on a Radiometer pH meter 26, and the pK_A values were determined according to the method of Albert and Serjeant¹⁰ as described previously.³

The computations were performed on a GIER computer and an IBM 360/75 computer using *INDIFF*,¹¹ a local version of *The N. R. C. 2A Picker Data Reduction Program*,¹² *The X-Ray System*,¹³ and *ORTEP*.¹⁴ The X-ray atomic scattering factors used were those of Cromer and Mann¹⁵ for oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, and of Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson¹⁶ for hydrogen.

Synthesis

3-(3-Methoxyisoxazol-5-yl)propionamide (II). A mixture of 3.20 g (17 mmol) of methyl 3-(3-methoxyisoxazol-5-yl)propionate (I)¹⁷ and aqueous ammonia (170 ml; ρ 0.88) was stirred until a clear solution was obtained. This was allowed to stand at $25^\circ C$ for 18 h. Evaporation *in vacuo* afforded 3.0 g of crystalline product, which was recrystallized (acetone) to give 2.21 g (75%) of (II) as colourless crystals, m.p. $142.0 - 143.0^\circ C$. (Found: C 49.60; H 6.03; N 16.42. Calc. for $C_7H_{10}N_2O_3$: C 49.40; H 5.92; N 16.46). 1H NMR data [$CDCl_3$ -DMSO- d_6 (1:1)]: δ 7.5–7.1 and 6.8–6.5 (two broad signals, total 2 H, $CONH_2$); 5.75 (s, 1 H, $C=CH-C$); 3.84 (s, 3 H, $O-CH_3$); 3.1–2.7 (m, 2 H, CH_2-CH_2-C); 2.6–2.2 (m, 2 H, $CO-CH_2-CH_2$).

3-(3-Methoxyisoxazol-5-yl)propylammonium chloride (III). To 100 ml of ice-cooled tetra-

Table 5. Close intermolecular contacts involving hydrogen and non-hydrogen atoms.

C-A-H	B	B equipoint	A-H Å	A...B Å	H...B Å	\angle AHB deg.	\angle CAB deg.
$O(W) - H(W1) \cdots N(2)_I$		(x, y, z)	0.89(2)	2.819(2)	1.94(2)	173(3)	
$O(W) - H(W2) \cdots O(2)_{II}$		$(x, y + 1, z)$	0.88(3)	2.737(2)	1.86(3)	174(3)	
$C(8) - N(1) - H(11) \cdots O(2)_{III}$		$(1 - x, -y, 1 - z)$	0.95(3)	2.879(3)	1.95(3)	168(1)	115.5(1)
$C(8) - N(1) - H(12) \cdots O(W)_V$		$(1 - x, y - 1, \frac{1}{2} - z)$	0.87(3)	2.875(3)	2.07(3)	153(2)	91.6(1)
$C(8) - N(1) - H(13) \cdots O(2)_{IV}$		$(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$	0.91(2)	2.778(2)	1.90(2)	161(2)	94.0(1)
$C(8) - N(1) - H(12) \cdots O(W)_{IV}$		$(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$	0.87(3)	3.073(3)	2.57(2)	118(1)	152.1(2)

hydrofuran containing diborane, externally generated¹⁸ from 4.75 g (125 mmol) of sodium borohydride in diglyme (125 ml) and 25.5 g (180 mmol) of boron trifluoride etherate in diglyme (50 ml), was added during a period of 15 min a solution of 5.95 g (35 mmol) of (II) in tetrahydrofuran (125 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 19 h, and after cooling to 25 °C followed by careful addition of 6 M hydrochloric acid (50 ml) the solution was evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. Upon addition of water (10 ml) and a 50 % aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide (40 ml) the mixture was extracted with two 50 ml portions of ether. The combined ether phases were dried and evaporated *in vacuo* to give 3.3 g of an oil. The oily product was dissolved in ethanol (13 ml) and upon addition of an ethanolic solution of hydrogen chloride, prepared from ethanol (100 ml) and acetyl chloride (12 ml), followed by addition of ether (18 ml) (III) was allowed to crystallize at 5 °C for 18 h to give 2.88 g (43 %) as colourless crystals, m.p. 129–131 °C (decomp.). (Found: C 43.40; H 6.80; N 14.65; Cl 18.43. Calc. for $C_6H_{13}ClN_2O_2$: C 43.65; H 6.80; N 14.54; Cl 18.41). ¹H NMR data [DMSO-*d*₆-CDCl₃ (3:2)]: δ 8.7–8.0 (broad, 3 H, NH₃⁺); 5.93 (s, 1 H, C=CH–C); 3.87 (s, 3 H, O–CH₃); 3.1–2.5 (m, 4 H, NH₃⁺–CH₂–CH₂–CH₂–C=); 2.3–1.7 (m, 2 H, CH₂–CH₂–CH₃).

3-(3-Hydroxyisoxazol-5-yl)propylammonium bromide (IV). 1.40 g (7.3 mmol) of (III) were dissolved in 11 ml of glacial acetic acid containing 43 % of hydrogen bromide. The solution was heated in an oil bath for 30 min, during which time the temperature rose to 90 °C. A further amount of 11 ml of the above mentioned reagent was carefully added, and the solution was refluxed (bath temperature: 90–100 °C) for 40 min. After cooling to 25 °C the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. Recrystallization (methanol-ether) gave 1.10 g (68 %) of (IV) as colourless crystals, m.p. 193 °C (decomp.). (Found: C 32.30; H 5.02; N 12.60; Br 35.74. Calc. for $C_6H_{11}BrN_2O_2$: C 32.30; H 4.97; N 12.55; Br 35.82). ¹H NMR data (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 11.5–10.8 (broad, 1 H, OH); 8.5–7.4 (broad, 3 H, NH₃⁺); 5.82 (s, 1 H, C=CH–C); 3.0–2.4 (m, 4 H, NH₃⁺–CH₂–CH₂–CH₂–C=); 2.2–1.5 (m, 2 H, CH₂–CH₂–CH₃).

3-Hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole zwitterion (V). A solution of 900 mg (4.0 mmol) of (IV) in water (10 ml) was passed through a column containing an ion exchange resin [Amberlite IRA 400, (OH), 90 ml] using acetic acid (1 M) as an eluent. The fractions containing (V) were collected and evaporated *in vacuo* to give an oil. The oily residue was dissolved in water (15 ml), and upon addition of ethanol (35 ml) (V) was allowed to crystallize at 5 °C for 18 h to give 280 mg (43 %) as colourless crystals, m.p. 136–137 °C (decomp.). (Found: C 44.80; H 7.58; N 17.39. Calc. for $C_6H_{10}N_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$: C 44.99; H 7.55; N 17.49). [Found after drying of (V) over P₂O₅ (16 h; 75 °C; 0.05 mmHg): C

50.55; H 6.96; N 19.69. Calc. for $C_6H_{10}N_2O_3$: C 50.69; H 7.09; N 19.71]. ¹H NMR data [D₂O (sodium 3-(trimethylsilyl)propanesulfonate was used as an internal standard)]: δ 5.52 (s, 1 H, C=CH–C); 4.69 (s, 5 H, DOH); 3.2–2.8 and 2.8–2.4 (two t, total 4 H, NH₃⁺–CH₂–CH₂–CH₂–C=); 2.2–1.5 (quintet, 2 H, CH₂–CH₂–CH₃).

X-Ray analysis

Colourless prismatic crystals of 3-hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole monohydrate were grown at room temperature by diffusion of absolute ethanol into an aqueous solution of the compound.

Crystal data. 3-Hydroxy-5-(3-aminopropyl)isoxazole monohydrate, $C_6H_{10}N_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$, *M* = 160.18. Monoclinic, *a* = 23.45(1), *b* = 5.768(1), *c* = 13.483(4) Å, β = 120.33(3)°, *U* = 1574.0 Å³, *D_m* = 1.35 g cm⁻³, *Z* = 8, *D_c* = 1.352 g cm⁻³. Linear absorption coefficient for X-rays [λ (MoKα) = 0.7107 Å], μ = 1.17 cm⁻¹. Number of electrons per unit cell, *F*(000) = 688. Space group *C2/c* from systematically absent reflections: *hkl* when *h*+*k* odd, *h0l* when *l* odd, and from intensity statistics.

The unit-cell parameters were refined by least-squares techniques from the diffractometer-measured θ angles observed for 40 reflections well distributed in reciprocal space. The crystal density was measured by flotation in a chlorobenzene/bromobenzene mixture.

Data collection. Three-dimensional diffraction data were measured at room temperature on a Nonius three-circle automatic diffractometer using graphite monochromated MoKα radiation. The ω scan technique with a scan speed of 1.2° min⁻¹ was employed. Background counts were taken for half the scanning time at each of the scan range limits. One standard reflection was measured after every 25 reflections.

All the data were measured from a single crystal with approximate dimensions 0.25 × 0.32 × 0.30 mm. The crystal was mounted with [010] along the φ axis of the goniostat.

Out of the 1725 independent reflections measured in the range 2.5° ≤ θ ≤ 27°, 1231 had *I*_{net} ≥ 3.0σ(*I*), where σ(*I*) is the standard deviation from counting statistics. These were regarded as observed reflections, whereas the remaining reflections were regarded as unobserved and excluded from the refinement procedure. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied, but no absorption corrections were made owing to the low absorption coefficient.

Structure determination. The observed structure amplitudes were brought to an absolute scale by Wilson statistics and normalized structure amplitudes, |*E*(*hkl*)|, were calculated.

The phase problem was solved by direct methods using the programs of the X-Ray 72 System.¹⁹ Of the highest thirteen peaks in an *E*-map based on 92 *E*(*hkl*)'s with |*E*(*hkl*)| ≥ 1.5, eleven corresponded to all the "heavy" (nitro-

gen, oxygen, and carbon) atoms in the asymmetric unit. Individual atomic parameters of this model were refined, first with isotropic and then anisotropic thermal parameters using the full-matrix least-squares method. On convergence the R value was 0.093. The quantity minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where weights were initially taken as unity.

After having omitted from the data set the strongest observation, *i.e.* 404, which was considered to be severely affected by extinction, a three-dimensional difference synthesis was computed. The subsequent map showed maxima with peak heights of $0.4 - 0.7 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ in positions expected for all the hydrogen atoms, and there were no extraneous peaks greater than the lowest hydrogen atom. Introduction of the hydrogen atoms in the refinement, with the isotropic temperature factors of the connected non-hydrogen atoms as constant parameters reduced the R value to 0.050 for 1231 inde-

pendent observations. Among the strongest reflections twelve were considered to be affected by extinction, and were omitted from the data set.

The least-squares refinement was completed with the introduction of a weighting scheme of the form: $w = 1 / (1 + [(|F_o| - b)/a]^2)$, where $a = 17.50 e$ and $b = 18.75 e$. On the last cycle of least-squares refinement shifts of all parameters were less than one tenth of their estimated standard deviations and the final R value is 0.039 for 1218 independent observations. Tables 6 and 7 list the final positional and thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen and hydrogen atoms, respectively. From these parameters the terminal set of structure factors, listed with the observed data in Table 8, was computed. Comparison of the 92 signs determined by direct methods with the corresponding phases computed from the refined structure shows that all had been correctly assigned.

Table 6. Final positional and thermal ($\times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$) parameters for non-hydrogen atoms. The estimated standard deviations of positional and thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$) are given in parentheses. The temperature expression is of the form:

$$\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + k^2b^{*2}U_{22} + l^2c^{*2}U_{33} + 2hka^*b^*U_{12} + 2hla^*c^*U_{13} + 2klb^*c^*U_{23})]$$

	x/a	y/b	z/c	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
O(1)	0.4590(1)	0.6042(2)	0.3329(1)	250(6)	298(7)	407(7)	35(5)	121(5)	12(6)
N(2)	0.3897(1)	0.5642(3)	0.2821(1)	209(7)	365(9)	372(8)	64(6)	100(6)	21(7)
C(3)	0.3829(1)	0.3391(3)	0.2902(1)	214(8)	353(9)	231(8)	50(7)	94(6)	14(7)
C(4)	0.4464(1)	0.2268(3)	0.3439(2)	225(8)	291(9)	324(9)	44(7)	120(7)	31(8)
C(5)	0.4902(1)	0.3975(3)	0.3687(1)	230(8)	326(9)	226(7)	60(7)	105(6)	16(7)
C(6)	0.5635(1)	0.4121(4)	0.4282(1)	223(8)	380(10)	258(8)	-1(8)	107(7)	6(8)
C(7)	0.5986(1)	0.1838(4)	0.4761(2)	208(8)	385(11)	325(9)	2(8)	108(7)	8(8)
C(8)	0.6718(1)	0.2276(3)	0.5516(2)	198(8)	365(10)	353(9)	7(8)	102(7)	-26(8)
N(1)	0.7108(1)	0.0137(3)	0.6030(1)	199(7)	399(9)	326(8)	1(6)	104(6)	-16(7)
O(2)	0.3250(1)	0.2480(2)	0.2547(1)	193(6)	434(8)	395(7)	22(6)	113(5)	21(6)
O(10)	0.3025(1)	0.8774(3)	0.1127(1)	447(8)	381(8)	324(7)	19(7)	90(6)	29(6)

Table 7. Final positional and thermal ($\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}^2$) parameters for hydrogen atoms. The estimated standard deviations ($\times 10^3$) of the coordinates are given in parentheses.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	U_{iso}
H(41)	0.456(1)	0.068(4)	0.359(2)	28
H(61)	0.580(1)	0.525(4)	0.493(2)	29
H(62)	0.576(1)	0.479(4)	0.379(2)	29
H(71)	0.583(1)	0.120(3)	0.522(2)	31
H(72)	0.588(1)	0.078(4)	0.414(2)	31
H(81)	0.679(1)	0.327(4)	0.610(2)	31
H(82)	0.689(1)	0.300(4)	0.507(2)	31
H(11)	0.693(1)	-0.072(4)	0.641(2)	31
H(12)	0.711(1)	0.071(4)	0.550(2)	31
H(13)	0.752(1)	-0.060(4)	0.656(2)	31
H(W1)	0.331(1)	0.776(4)	0.162(2)	38
H(W2)	0.307(1)	0.996(4)	0.158(2)	38

Table 8. Continued.

H.4.8				H.4.14				H.5.5				H.5.10				H.6.4				H.7.0																																				
-14	51*	-56	-8	43*	-46	-5	14*	-9	-5	32*	32	C	43*	45	1	8*	-2	-4	39*	-37	-10	10*	-1	11	10*	-7	-7	35*	0	E	43*	35	J	33*	8	-24	15*	42	-14	24*	-24	13	27*	41	-11	8*	9	10	10*	-21	5	17*	-35			
H.4.9				H.5.0				H.5.6				H.5.11				H.6.5				H.7.1																																				
2	9*	-5		30*	-30		9*	1	-3	43*	-20	C	41*	32	1	10*	-44	-4	9*	-20	5	11*	-1	9*	-42	-9	33*	-34	E	28*	46	-3	10*	25	-9	25*	24	13	11*	-1	19*	-6	-11	19*	6	8	37*	24	7	28*	17					
H.4.10				H.5.1				H.5.7				H.6.1				H.6.6				H.7.2																																				
2	35*	52	-7	43*	-49	-9	45*	65	-13	16*	8	-10	10*	-11	10*	14	-1	29*	-40	-4	15*	10	-13	39*	53	-13	41*	50	-17	19*	-36	-5	10*	-11	10*	34	-6	9*	-7	15	18*	30	-19	26*	-17	19*	-36	-5	10*	-11	10*	14	-3	31*	14	
H.4.11				H.5.2				H.5.8				H.6.2				H.6.7				H.7.3																																				
-10	9*	28	-15	34*	17	-21	19*	-21	19*	10*	-11	10*	0	40*	14	-1	29*	-40	0	27*	-30		29*	-12	-13	51*	57	14	10*	-11	10*	0	40*	14	-1	29*	-40	2	24*	44	9	29*	-12	-13	51*	57	14	10*	-11	10*	0	40*	14	-1	29*	-40
H.4.12				H.5.3				H.5.9				H.6.3				H.6.8				H.7.4																																				
-14	9*	1	-1	9*	4	7	43*	26	-6	25*	-31	-14	28*	-33	1	41*	-20	-18	32*	-28	-17	9*	-9	-13	35*	-20	-16	32*	9	9*	1	9*	26	-10	19*	-6	-21	54*	-41	-17	24*	10	-16	32*	9	9*	1	9*	26							
H.4.13				H.5.4				H.5.9				H.6.3				H.6.9				H.7.5																																				
-2	29*	-40	-9	38*	51	1	27*	-28	4	9*	-10	-12	52*	-31	20*	9*	55	-18	32*	-28	-17	9*	-9	-13	35*	-20	-16	32*	9	9*	1	9*	26	-22	10*	-6		28*	32		10*	42		10*	-11	10*	0	40*	14	-1	29*	-40				
-8	42*	47	-13	9*	15	-3	9*	-4	8	20*	16	-43	10*	-17	49*	-43	10*	-12	44*	-57	-15	13*	-27	-9	40*	-18	-10	15*	-11	-4	10*	-10	10*	-10	-12	44*	-57	-15	13*	-27	-9	40*	-18	-10	15*	-11	-4	10*	-10	10*	-10					
H.4.13				H.5.4				H.5.9				H.6.3				H.6.9				H.7.5																																				
-2	29*	-40	-9	38*	51	1	27*	-28	4	9*	-10	-12	52*	-31	20*	9*	55	-18	32*	-28	-17	9*	-9	-13	35*	-20	-16	32*	9	9*	1	9*	26	-22	10*	-6		28*	32		10*	42		10*	-11	10*	0	40*	14	-1	29*	-40				
-12	44*	-57	-15	13*	11	-9	17*	-8	10	49*	-43	10*	-17	49*	-43	10*	-17	-15	19*	-17	-17	10*	-9	-19	10*	-2	-12	15*	-11	-4	10*	-10	10*	-10	-20	32*	30	-19	10*	14	-21	45*	60	-16	36*	21	-10	-12	36*	37						
-20	32*	30	-19	10*	14	-21	45*	60	-16	36*	21	-10	-12	36*	37																																									

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