

## Crystal Structure of Arginine Diethyl Phosphate

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The crystal structure of the arginine salt of diethyl phosphoric acid has been derived by X-ray analysis based on 568 observed reflections measured on a photometer. The space group is  $P3_121$ , with  $a = 9.25$  Å and  $c = 34.25$  Å. The accuracy is low, with  $R = 0.09$  and standard deviations of  $0.02 - 0.09$  Å in bonds between non-hydrogen atoms. The conformation of the diethyl phosphate ion is *gauche* about both P—O ester bonds. The protonated arginine zwitterions are linked together by two pairs of N—H...O hydrogen bonds to form ring-shaped dimers. The crystal consists of layers (001) of hydrogen-bonded ions.

In order to obtain information on the stereochemistry of the interaction between nucleic acids and basic proteins we have investigated the crystal structures of a number of salts between diethyl phosphoric acid and compounds related to arginine and lysine. The structures of the propylguanidinium<sup>1</sup> and putrescinium<sup>2</sup> salts have been reported and in this paper the arginine complex is described. The purpose of the work is to study the mode of bonding and the relative orientation of the two ions, not to derive accurate bond lengths and angles.

### EXPERIMENTAL. CRYSTAL DATA

The compound was prepared by mixing equivalent amounts of arginine and diethyl phosphoric acid (prepared as previously described<sup>1</sup>) in aqueous solution. The solution was placed in a closed system containing some ethanol and crystals of the salt gradually precipitated. They had the shape of trigonal pyramids and cleaved very easily perpendicular to the three-fold axis.

Weissenberg photographs showed the crystals to be trigonal with Laue symmetry  $\bar{3}m$ . The  $00l$  reflections are present only for  $l = 3n$  and the space group was assumed to be  $P3_121$ . The cell dimensions were measured on a manual Picker diffractometer and found to be  $a = 9.251(3)$  Å and  $c = 34.25(2)$  Å. Flotation in mixtures of bromobenzene and *m*-xylene gave a density of  $1.30$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. There are six (calc. 6.05) formula units  $(C_2H_5O)_2PO(OH).HOOC.CH(NH_2)(CH_2)_3.NH.C(NH)NH_2$  in the unit cell.

The reflections from a crystal of dimensions  $0.2 - 0.4$  mm were recorded on integrated Weissenberg photographs  $h0l - h3l$  using  $CuK\alpha$  radiation. Their

Table 1. Positional and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations: All values except those of  $B$  are multiplied by  $10^4$ . 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	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B_{11}(B)$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
P	2811 7	0498 7	2479 2	111 11	128 11	10 1	138 20	15 5	11 5
O1	2256 16	1743 18	2316 4	93 29	213 36	19 2	150 60	54 13	78 14
O2	3469 24	-0035 25	2111 5	273 42	423 52	18 2	406 81	-8 16	-32 19
O3	4340 17	1343 18	2718 4	136 31	177 32	17 2	121 54	-14 12	-17 13
O4	1323 19	-0836 20	2656 5	220 35	251 39	19 2	342 65	12 15	32 15
C1	3458 32	3152 32	2127 6	232 60	256 59	12 3	216 101	-9 21	39 22
C2	2944 58	3757 76	1863 14	610 149	998 229	44 8	433 310	9 62	346 79
C3	2276 83	-0957 73	1834 17	980 245	737 190	55 11	627 383	9 86	-238 80
C4	2315 47	-2469 80	1741 14	218 86	1035 214	44 8	413 234	46 45	-75 68
O5	5512 19	5371 19	2903 4	6.2 .4					
O6	3548 19	6092 19	2978 4	5.3 .4					
N1	7608 23	8893 23	4189 5	5.2 .4					
N2	9519 21	11581 21	4062 5	4.7 .4					
N3	6745 24	10670 25	4004 5	6.0 .5					
N4	4259 20	2906 20	3423 4	3.8 .4					
C5	7970 30	10370 29	4079 6	5.4 .6					
C6	5958 31	7421 29	4190 6	5.5 .5					

Table 1. Continued.

C7	5663 27	6550 27	3826 6	5.0 .5
C8	3846 27	5056 27	3786 5	4.3 .5
C9	3510 24	4043 24	3419 5	3.3 .4
C10	4194 29	5155 28	3076 6	5.2 .5

intensities were measured on a photometer. The layers were scaled by equivalent reflections. The fall-off in intensity was rapid and only 568 independent reflections had measurable intensities. Corrections for absorption and secondary extinction were not applied. All programs used are described in Ref. 3.

Table 2. Distances (Å) and angles (°). E.s.d. in parenthesis.

P-O1	1.58(1)	O1-P-O2	105(1)
P-O2	1.58(2)	O1-P-O3	113(1)
P-O3	1.48(2)	O1-P-O4	105(1)
P-O4	1.44(2)	O2-P-O3	101(1)
O1-C1	1.38(3)	O2-P-O4	115(1)
C1-C2	1.27(4)	O3-P-O4	118(1)
O2-C3	1.38(6)	P-O1-C1	117(1)
C3-C4	1.45(9)	O1-C1-C2	116(3)
O5-C10	1.28(3)	P-O2-C3	115(3)
O6-C10	1.32(3)	O2-C3-C4	110(5)
C9-C10	1.48(3)	O5-C10-O6	119(2)
C9-N4	1.52(3)	O5-C10-C9	121(2)
C9-C8	1.51(3)	O6-C10-C9	119(2)
C8-C7	1.56(3)	N4-C9-C10	108(2)
C7-C6	1.43(3)	C8-C9-C10	110(2)
C6-N1	1.45(3)	N4-C9-C8	113(2)
N1-C5	1.29(3)	C9-C8-C6	114(2)
C5-N2	1.31(3)	C8-C7-C7	113(2)
C5-N3	1.32(3)	C7-C6-N1	110(2)
		C6-N1-C5	126(2)
Hydrogen bonds		N1-C5-N3	119(2)
N1...O1'	3.08	N1-C5-N2	121(2)
N2...O4'	2.86	N2-C5-N3	120(2)
N2...O5'	2.78		
N3...O3'	3.01		
N3...O6'	2.93		
N4...O4'	2.79		
N4...O6'	2.77		
N4...O3	2.84		

Prime denotes an atom in any neighbouring ion.

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors.

[illegible]

## STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

The position of the phosphorus atom was derived from a sharpened Patterson map and repeated weighted Fourier syntheses eventually led to the correct structure. It was refined by block diagonal least squares calculations. In view of the small number of reflections, anisotropic temperature factors were applied only to the atoms of the diethyl phosphate ion. The atoms of the arginine ion were given individual isotropic temperature factors. A common isotropic temperature factor was assigned to the 25 hydrogen atoms, which were included in fixed calculated positions. It refined to  $B = 6.6 \text{ \AA}^2$ . The final value of  $R$  is 0.09, of  $R_w$  0.12. The structure factors were given weights  $(a + F + cF^2)^{-1/2}$ , with  $a = 2F_{\min}$  and  $c = 2/F_{\max}$ .

The atomic parameters are given in Table 1 and observed and calculated structure factors in Table 3. The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*<sup>4</sup> for non-hydrogen atoms and of Stewart *et al.*<sup>5</sup> for hydrogen atoms.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The bond lengths and angles are given in Table 2 and Fig. 1. They are all normal within the limits of error. The accuracy is low because of the small number of reflections and the large thermal vibrations of the ethyl groups, and only the general features of the molecular and crystal structure will be discussed.

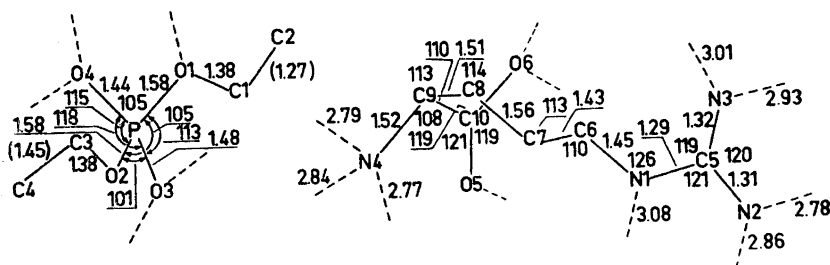


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°).

*The diethyl phosphate ion.* The structure of this ion is essentially the same as found in the propylguanidinium salt,<sup>1</sup> the conformation being *gauche* about both P–O ester bonds (dihedral angles O2–P–O1–C1 and O1–P–O2–C3 are 58.4° (1.8°) and 66.0° (3.5°), respectively). However, the positions of the terminal methyl groups deviate much from the expected *anti* conformation, the dihedral angles about bonds C3–O2 and C1–O1 being 151° and 128°, respectively. These deviations are probably due to crystal forces. They bring the methyl hydrogen atoms closer to layers (001) of the ethyl hydrogen atoms in the structure. The ethyl groups vibrate strongly, the mean *B*-values for C1, C2, C3, and C4 being 6.5, 18.8, 17.3, and 21.3 Å<sup>2</sup>, respectively, whereas they lie in the range 3.3–7.3 Å<sup>2</sup> for the other atoms.

*The arginine ion.* The arginine molecule occurs in the crystal as a protonated zwitterion (–OOC).CH(NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(NH)C(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, as found in other salts of arginine.<sup>6,7</sup> This is indicated mainly by the scheme of hydrogen bonding, the α-amino group taking part in three such bonds, the guanidyl group in five.

The conformation of the arginine molecule in four different crystals has been discussed by Ramachandran *et al.*<sup>6</sup> In all structures nearly planar guanidyl and carboxylate groups are linked together by a chain of coplanar carbon atoms, but the dihedral angles about C<sub>α</sub>–C<sub>β</sub> and C<sub>δ</sub>–N vary and the molecules have different conformations in the crystals. In the present structure the atoms of the carboxylate group (C9, C10, O6, and O5) are coplanar to within 0.04 Å, those of the guanidyl group (N1, C5, N2, and N3) to within 0.02 Å, whereas the maximum deviation of atoms C9, C8, C7, C6, and N1 from their best plane is 0.05 Å. The angles between the latter plane and those of the carboxylate and guanidyl groups are 89° and 82°, respectively. Atom N4 of the NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> group is 0.31 Å away from the carboxylate plane, and C6 0.13 Å from the guanidyl plane. The dihedral angle C7–C8–C9–N4 is 75° (C9–H *anti* to C7–C8) and the one about C6–N1 (C<sub>δ</sub>–N) is 91°. Each of these values is

similar to what is found in structures previously investigated.<sup>6</sup> However, in none of these this particular combination of the two dihedral angles occurs and the present structure appears to represent an arginine conformation previously not observed. Its main characteristics is that the carboxylate and guanidyl groups point to the same side of the C9–C8–C7–C6–N1 chain, with C–O and C–N bonds very roughly parallel. This conformation would appear stereochemically favourable for the formation of cyclic dimers through pairs of N–H...O hydrogen bonds, as found in the present structure.

*The crystal structure.* The crystal consists of layers (001) of thickness  $c/3$  (11.4 Å) related by the  $3_1$  axis. One layer is shown in Fig. 2. The layers have

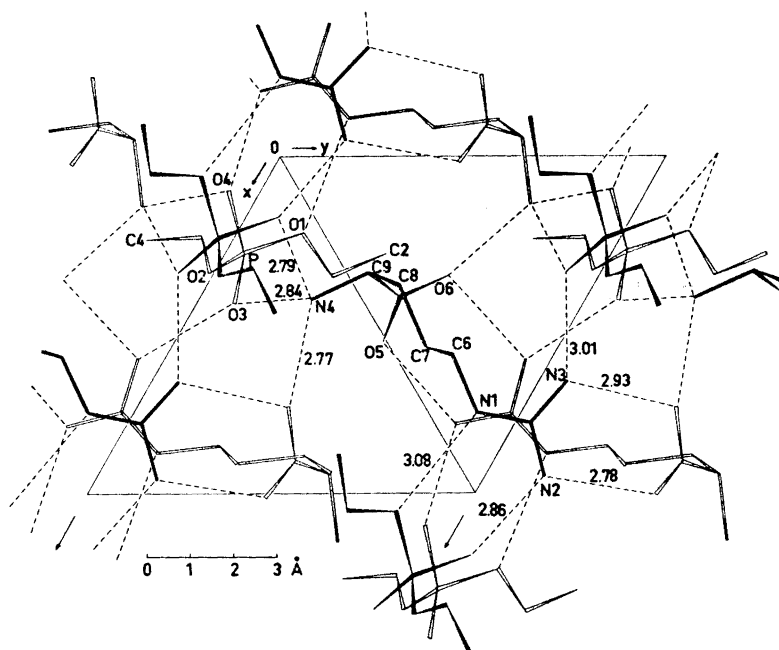


Fig. 2. One layer of the structure viewed along the  $3_1$  axis.

twofold axes of symmetry and the ethyl groups of adjacent layers interlock so as to give corrugated sheets of ethyl groups at roughly van der Waals distances from each other. Between these sheets are the phosphate and arginine ions which are held together by an extensive system of N–H...O hydrogen bonds, one for each hydrogen atom bonded to nitrogen. The main structural unit in a layer is a dimer of arginine ions related by a twofold axis of symmetry and held together by two pairs of hydrogen bonds (lengths 2.78 Å and 2.93 Å) between the guanidyl group in one molecule and the carboxylate group in the other, forming an 18-membered ring system. Two of the hydrogen bonds between a dimer and neighbouring diethyl phosphate ions, N1–H...O1 (length 3.08 Å) and N2–H...O4 (length 2.86 Å), are nearly parallel and link

the guanidyl group to two oxygen atoms in the same diethyl phosphate ion. Ester oxygen atoms like O1 are in general not involved in hydrogen bond formation, but in the present structure the distance H...O1 of 2.04 Å is considerably smaller than van der Waals contact and it seems reasonable to consider it a weak hydrogen bond. A similar bond (3.09 Å) occurs also in the propylguanidinium salt.<sup>1</sup>

The guanidyl group takes part in five hydrogen bonds, all of which are approximately linear and roughly lying in the guanidyl plane. The  $\text{NH}_3^+$  group forms three hydrogen bonds (lengths 2.78 Å, 2.84 Å, and 2.81 Å) in nearly tetrahedral arrangement, two to different diethyl phosphate groups and the third to O6 in a neighbouring dimer.

There are no hydrogen bonds between the layers. This explains the good (001) cleavage of the crystals.

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