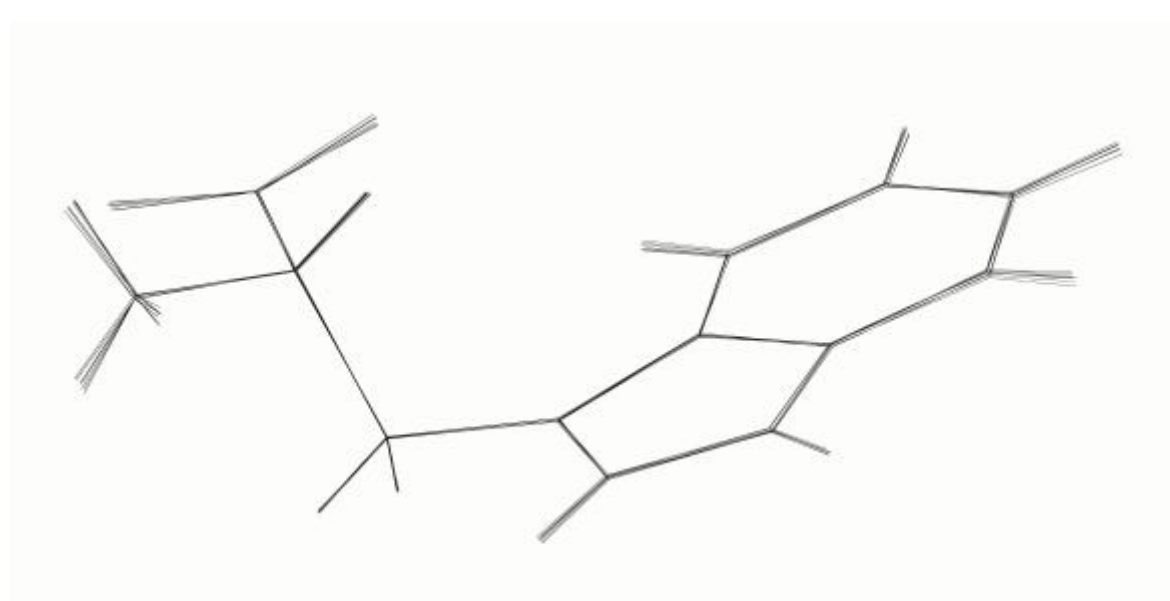


# A single crystal investigation of L-tryptophan with $Z' = 16$

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## Supplementary material

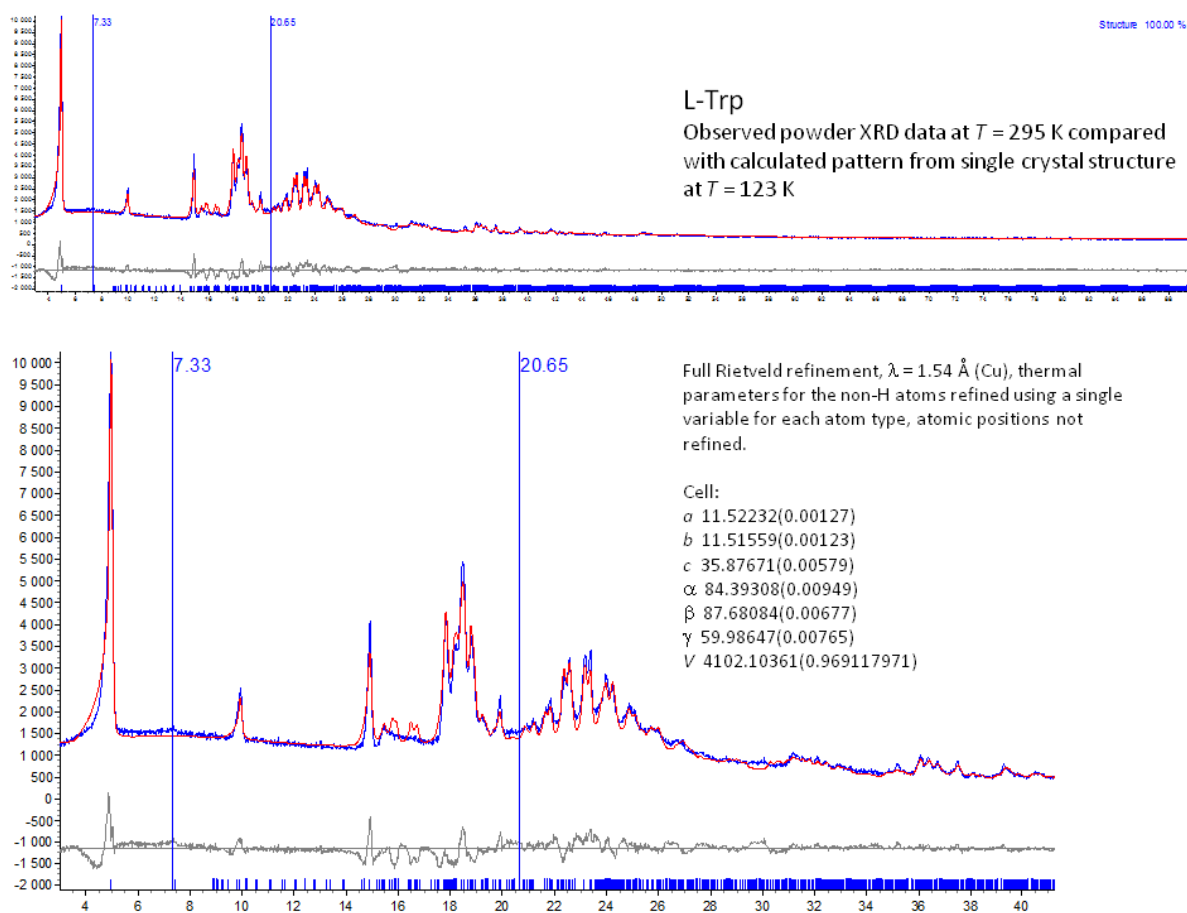
1. **Figure 1S** (below). Overlay of the eight molecules **A, B, E, F, I, J, M** and **N** of the *T* family (calculated by Sybyl-X, version 1.3; Tripos, 2011).
2. cif file for refinement model with extended constraints on anisotropic displacement parameters, 1338 refined parameters, final *R*-factor 0.0879.
3. *Acta Cryst. C* style preprint including complete listing of torsion angles and hydrogen bonding geometry.



**Figure 1S**

## Reference

Tripos (2011). *Sybyl-X 1.3*. Tripos International, St. Louis, Missouri, USA



**Figure 2S.** Observed powder XRD data at  $T = 295$  K compared with calculated pattern from single crystal structure at  $T = 123$  K.

## A single crystal investigation of L-tryptophan with $Z' = 16$

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A complex, disorder-free structure in space group  $P1$  has been established for L-tryptophan, for which no crystal structure has previously been available. The 16 molecules in the asymmetric unit can be divided into two groups of eight molecules; one group where the side chains have *gauche*-orientations and one group with *trans* orientations. Molecules within each group have almost identical molecular geometries. The unit cell lengths mimic an hexagonal cell, but deviations from  $90^\circ$  for the cell angles  $\alpha = 84.421(4)^\circ$  and  $\beta = 87.694(4)^\circ$  give a small tilt that rules out hexagonal (or trigonal) symmetry. The hydrogen bonding pattern resembles that found in the crystal structure of the racemic structure of DL-tryptophan, but the calculated density, hydrogen bond lengths and aromatic interactions show that the enantiomeric structure is less efficiently packed.

### Comment

Text

### Experimental

From a saturated solutions of L-Trp in water (approximately 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), 30 ml was deposited into a series of 30 x 6 mm test tubes. The tubes were subsequently sealed with parafilm. For each tube a needle was then used to prick a single small hole in the parafilm after which the tube was placed inside a larger test tube filled with 1 mL of acetonitrile. The system was ultimately capped and left for three days at 20  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$	$\gamma = 60.102(2)^\circ$
$M_r = 204.23$	$V = 4025.6(19) \text{ \AA}^3$
Triclinic, $P1$	$Z = 16$
$a = 11.430(3) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$b = 11.464(4) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 35.606(9) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 123 \text{ K}$
$\alpha = 84.421(4)^\circ$	$0.62 \times 0.28 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 87.694(4)^\circ$	

#### Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer	24736 independent reflections
Absorption correction: Multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2007)	19659 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.943$ , $T_{\max} = 0.987$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.043$
66471 measured reflections	

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.085$	3 restraints
$wR(F^2) = 0.255$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.13$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.53 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
24736 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.47 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2178 parameters	

**Table 1**

Selected torsion angles (°)

N1A—C2A—C3A—C5A	-172.9 (4)	N1I—C2I—C3I—C5I	-173.1 (4)
C2A—C3A—C5A—C4A	-114.9 (6)	C2I—C3I—C5I—C4I	-113.3 (6)
N1B—C2B—C3B—C5B	-174.1 (4)	N1J—C2J—C3J—C5J	-173.6 (4)
C2B—C3B—C5B—C4B	-112.2 (6)	C2J—C3J—C5J—C4J	-113.2 (6)
N1C—C2C—C3C—C5C	-79.1 (5)	N1K—C2K—C3K—C5K	-78.2 (5)
C2C—C3C—C5C—C4C	111.2 (6)	C2K—C3K—C5K—C4K	109.8 (6)
N1D—C2D—C3D—C5D	-79.0 (5)	N1L—C2L—C3L—C5L	-79.8 (5)
C2D—C3D—C5D—C4D	112.1 (6)	C2L—C3L—C5L—C4L	113.5 (6)
N1E—C2E—C3E—C5E	-173.1 (4)	N1M—C2M—C3M—C5M	-173.4 (4)
C2E—C3E—C5E—C4E	-114.0 (6)	C2M—C3M—C5M—C4M	-112.6 (6)
N1F—C2F—C3F—C5F	-173.7 (4)	N1N—C2N—C3N—C5N	-173.4 (4)
C2F—C3F—C5F—C4F	-114.7 (6)	C2N—C3N—C5N—C4N	-115.2 (6)
N1G—C2G—C3G—C5G	-77.8 (5)	N1O—C2O—C3O—C5O	-78.7 (5)
C2G—C3G—C5G—C4G	109.6 (6)	C2O—C3O—C5O—C4O	111.8 (6)
N1H—C2H—C3H—C5H	-80.0 (5)	N1P—C2P—C3P—C5P	-79.1 (6)
C2H—C3H—C5H—C4H	113.6 (6)	C2P—C3P—C5P—C4P	111.3 (6)

**Table 2**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N1A—H1A...O1E	0.91	1.91	2.797 (5)	165
N1B—H1B...O1F	0.91	1.90	2.784 (6)	165
N1C—H1C...O1G	0.91	1.98	2.820 (6)	152
N1D—H1D...O1H	0.91	1.94	2.813 (5)	159
N1E—H1E...O1C <sup>i</sup>	0.91	1.94	2.789 (5)	155
N1F—H1F...O1D <sup>i</sup>	0.91	1.93	2.798 (5)	159
N1G—H1G...O1B	0.91	1.95	2.811 (6)	158
N1H—H1H...O1A <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	1.94	2.810 (5)	161
N1I—H1I...O1M	0.91	1.93	2.801 (5)	159
N1J—H1J...O1N	0.91	1.92	2.786 (6)	157
N1K—H1K...O1O	0.91	1.96	2.833 (5)	159
N1L—H1L...O1P	0.91	1.94	2.812 (5)	161
N1M—H1M...O1L <sup>iii</sup>	0.91	1.95	2.796 (5)	155
N1N—H1N...O1K	0.91	1.91	2.789 (5)	162
N1O—H1O...O1I	0.91	1.94	2.813 (6)	160
N1P—H1P...O1J	0.91	1.96	2.809 (6)	154
N1A—H2A...O2B	0.91	1.83	2.704 (6)	161
N1B—H2B...O2A <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	1.84	2.716 (6)	162
N1C—H2C...O2D	0.91	1.81	2.716 (6)	176
N1D—H2D...O2C <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	1.83	2.713 (6)	165
N1E—H2E...O2F <sup>iv</sup>	0.91	1.82	2.720 (6)	172
N1F—H2F...O2E	0.91	1.83	2.717 (6)	165
N1G—H2G...O2H <sup>iv</sup>	0.91	1.79	2.697 (6)	172
N1H—H2H...O2G	0.91	1.81	2.709 (6)	167
N1I—H2I...O2J	0.91	1.80	2.699 (6)	169
N1J—H2J...O2I <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	1.81	2.711 (6)	170
N1K—H2K...O2L <sup>i</sup>	0.91	1.84	2.716 (6)	161
N1L—H2L...O2K <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	1.83	2.713 (6)	162
N1M—H2M...O2N <sup>iv</sup>	0.91	1.82	2.723 (6)	171
N1N—H2N...O2M <sup>r</sup>	0.91	1.86	2.735 (6)	161
N1O—H2O...O2P <sup>iv</sup>	0.91	1.79	2.692 (6)	169

N1P—H2P...O2O <sup>v</sup>	0.91	1.79	2.699 (6)	177
N1A—H3A...O1H <sup>iv</sup>	0.91	1.97	2.876 (6)	175
N1B—H3B...O1G	0.91	1.97	2.880 (6)	176
N1C—H3C...O1E <sup>v</sup>	0.91	2.03	2.918 (6)	165
N1D—H3D...O1F <sup>v</sup>	0.91	2.01	2.919 (6)	173
N1E—H3E...O1A	0.91	1.99	2.886 (6)	170
N1F—H3F...O1B	0.91	1.99	2.895 (6)	175
N1G—H3G...O1C	0.91	2.02	2.916 (6)	166
N1H—H3H...O1D	0.91	2.03	2.926 (6)	167
N1I—H3I...O1O	0.91	1.97	2.870 (6)	172
N1J—H3J...O1P	0.91	1.97	2.875 (6)	171
N1K—H3K...O1N	0.91	2.01	2.915 (5)	175
N1L—H3L...O1M <sup>vi</sup>	0.91	2.02	2.928 (6)	173
N1M—H3M...O1I	0.91	1.99	2.891 (6)	170
N1N—H3N...O1J	0.91	1.98	2.893 (5)	179
N1O—H3O...O1K	0.91	2.03	2.925 (6)	166
N1P—H3P...O1L	0.91	2.04	2.919 (6)	161

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x-1, y, z$ ; (ii)  $x, y+1, z$ ; (iii)  $x-1, y-1, z$ ; (iv)  $x, y-1, z$ ; (v)  $x+1, y, z$ ; (vi)  $x+1, y+1, z$ .

The structure of was refined without constraints or restraints on C, N or O positions. No postional disorder was indicated. H atoms were positioned with idealized geometry with fixed N—H = 0.88 (aromatic) or 0.91 Å (amino) and C—H = 0.95 (aromatic), 0.99 (methylene) or 1.00 Å (methine), while permitting free rotation for the amino groups.  $U_{iso}$  values were set to  $1.2U_{eq}$  of the carrier atom, or  $1.5U_{eq}$  for amino groups. In the absence of significant anomalous scattering effects, 23163 Friedel pairs were merged.

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *S SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *S SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2007); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

(type here to add acknowledgements)

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## Figure 1

The paper contains seven figures and two schemes