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**Keywords:** charge density, spin-crossover, hemeprotein

### MS31.P11

*Acta Cryst.* (2011) **A67**, C428

#### Cation order and magnetic structure of $\text{SbVO}_4$ catalyst

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$\text{SbVO}_4$  series of compounds could be used as a catalyst for the production of 20% cheaper acrylonitrile by the ammoxidation of propane compared to current method producing  $8 \times 10^6$  ton/year. In the non-stoichiometric series described as  $\text{Sb}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.9+x}\square_{0.2-x}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.2$ ), cation vacancies ( $\square$ ) are introduced in the basic rutile type-structure following the mechanism:  $4\text{V}^{3+} \longrightarrow 3\text{V}^{4+} + \square$ , while antimony remains as  $\text{Sb}^{5+}$ . The reduced phase richest in  $\text{V}^{3+}$  has been reported to be  $\text{Sb}_{0.9}\text{V}_{1.1}\text{O}_4$ , which shows by electron diffraction superlattice reflections characteristic of a 2-fold rutile superstructure along  $c$ . However the X-ray powder diffraction pattern showed only basic rutile reflections ( $a_r = 4.6085(1)$ ,  $c_r = 3.0867(1)$  Å, S.G.  $P4_2/mnm$ ). The careful reciprocal lattice study by electron diffraction has revealed the following unit cell for the rutile superstructure:  $a = \sqrt{2}a_r$ ,  $b = \sqrt{2}b_r$ ,  $c = 2c_r$ . (subindex  $r$  refers to the basic rutile unit cell). Its space group,  $I4_1md$ , was determined by means of CBED. A structural model based on alternating Sb and V cations ordering along  $c$  in the chains of edge-sharing octahedra was proposed. No cation vacancies have been observed for this reduced phase, while for the compounds synthesized in oxidizing conditions the presence of vacancies has been confirmed. In fact, electron diffraction experiments have shown that vacancies order in the basic rutile structure giving rise to a modulated structure on the other end member of the series, namely  $\text{Sb}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.9}\text{O}_4$ . On the other hand, our magnetic susceptibility studies indicate for the first time possible magnetic ordering. Thus for the magnetic structure determination we performed the study of 3 different samples of the series  $\text{Sb}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.9+x}\square_{0.2-x}\text{O}_4$  by using neutron diffraction: **1)** a reduced phase rich on  $\text{V}^{3+}$  which shows the nuclear superstructure by Sb-V ordering. **2)** an oxidized phase rich on  $\text{V}^{4+}$  which shows the vacancies ordering. **3)** an intermediate phase which shows Sb-V disorder. In this way, we try to determine the magnetic structure of reduced  $\text{SbVO}_4$  coming from the ordering of vanadium magnetic moments, which certainly takes place at  $T_N \sim 50\text{K}$ , and to study how the substitution of  $\text{V}^{3+}$  ( $S=1$ ) by  $\text{V}^{4+}$  ( $S=1/2$ ), while the synthesis conditions become more oxidizing, affects the spin arrangement in  $\text{Sb}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.9+x}\square_{0.2-x}\text{O}_4$ . This order seems to be destroyed by the appearance of vacancies and the chemical disorder in the cations positions. To follow the evolution of the order parameter we carried out neutron diffraction experiments ranging at temperatures from room (RT) to 1.5K. Another aim is to confirm the model of nuclear superstructure that we proposed based on the electron diffraction and HRTEM data, as far as it is not possible to measure the intensity in an absolute scale with the mentioned technique, and due to the higher contrast for the cations involved which is achievable with neutron diffraction compared with X-rays. The fact that V coherent scattering length for neutrons is rather small give us an obvious advantage to determine the superstructure due to alternating Sb-V occupation of two sites split from the substructure. To measure the samples at RT we used high resolution neutron powder diffraction. Due to the unique property of the neutrons to interact with ordered magnetic moments, the magnetic scattering coming from the V spins could be constrained to its crystallographic position, giving more information than at first glance could be expected by its almost

null nuclear scattering. Weak reflections could be associated to the vacancies modulation in the oxidized sample.

**Keywords:** catalyst structure; neutron, X-ray, electron diffraction

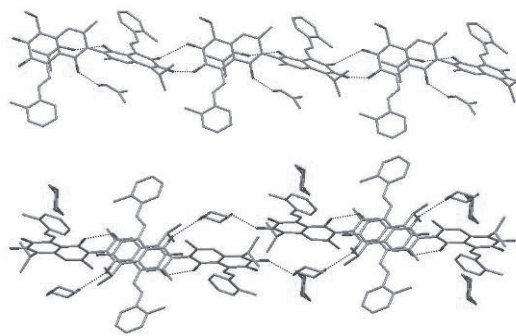
### MS31.P12

*Acta Cryst.* (2011) **A67**, C428

#### H-bonding in clathrates bis-p-toluidine gossypol with DMFA and 1,4-dioxane

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Gossypol and its products of condensation with some amines (Schiff's base type derivative) are versatile hosts, capable to trap within the crystal structure the numerous types of guest species [1]. The studied clathrates of bis-p-toluidinegossypol with DMFA (1) and dioxane (2) were prepared by reaction of condensation between gossypol and p-toluidine in the corresponding solvents. The crystal of (1) – brown plate, Sp.gr.  $P2_1/n$ , cell parameters:  $a=15.8157(6)\text{Å}$ ,  $b=15.9752(9)\text{Å}$ ,  $c=18.8890(9)\text{Å}$ ,  $\beta=102.940(4)^\circ$ ,  $V=4651.3(4)\text{Å}^3$ , the host/guest ratio is 1:2. Host and guest molecules through hydrogen bonding are formed 1D supramolecular associate in the  $a$ -axis direction. The crystal of (2) – brown prism, Sp. gr.  $P-1$ ,  $a=9.3027(3)\text{Å}$ ,  $b=12.6332(4)\text{Å}$ ,  $c=20.5659(5)\text{Å}$ ,  $\alpha=93.249(2)^\circ$ ,  $\beta=96.086(2)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma=109.954(3)^\circ$ ,  $V=247.90(10)\text{Å}^3$ . Host/guest ratio is 1:2. In this structure host molecules form centrosymmetric dimers *via* H-bonds and together with 1,4-dioxane molecule of the first type form host-guest matrix, which running as 1D chain in the  $c$ -axis direction. Second type of 1,4-dioxane molecules are located in channels of the crystal structure without any H-bonding. Thermal stability of the obtained clathrates has been studied by TG-DSC method.



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**Key words:** crystal engineering, hydrogen bonding, supramolecular assemblies

### MS31.P13

*Acta Cryst.* (2011) **A67**, C428-C429

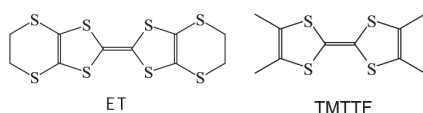
#### New molecular conductors with iron bis(dicarbollide) anion - synthesis, crystal structure and electrical conductivity

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Radical cation salts and charge transfer complexes based on tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) and their derivatives constitute a wide class of organic materials with transport properties ranging from insulating to superconducting. The iron group metal bis(1,2-dicarbollide) complexes  $[3,3'-M(1,2-C_2B_9H_{11})_2]^+$  ( $M = Fe, Co, Ni$ ) have been proposed as counterions for synthesis of new radical cation-based molecular materials. Substitution of hydrogen atoms in these complexes for various atoms and groups opens practically unlimited perspectives of their modification.

In this report we describe synthesis, crystal structure and electrical conductivity of tetrathiafulvalenium salts of iron bis(dicarbollide) anion  $[3,3'-Fe(1,2-C_2B_9H_{10})_2]^-$ :  $(ET)_2[3,3'-Fe(1,2-C_2B_9H_{11})_2]$  (**1**) and  $(TMTTF)[3,3'-Fe(1,2-C_2B_9H_{11})_2]$  (**2**).



The geometry of the  $[3,3'-Fe(1,2-C_2B_9H_{10})_2]^-$  anion are similar in the salts. The dicarbollide ligands are mutually rotated by  $180^\circ$  producing *transoid* conformation (Fig. 1).

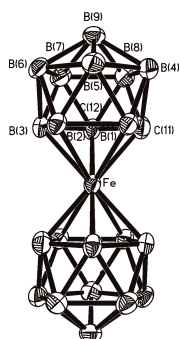


Fig. 1.  $[3,3'-Fe(1,2-C_2B_9H_{10})_2]^-$  anion in (**1**). Hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity.

Both radical cation salts prepared were found to be semiconductors. The activation energy of (**1**),  $E_a$ , was found to be  $\sim 0.07$  eV, the room temperature conductivity is  $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ , whereas for (**2**) it is lower than  $10^{-10} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ .

**Acknowledgements** The authors want to acknowledge Russian Foundation for Basic Research

**Keywords:** organic conductors, X-ray study, structure-property relationship

### MS31.P14

*Acta Cryst.* (2011) A67, C429

#### Crystal structure of human tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase

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Post-translational protein modification by tyrosine sulfation plays an important role in extracellular protein-protein interactions, with implications in immune response, inflammation, hemostasis, and viral infection including that of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The sulfation reaction is catalyzed by the Golgi enzyme called the tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase (TPST). Here we present the first crystal structure of the human TPST (hTPST) complexed with a substrate peptide and a degradation product of the sulfate donor, 3'-phosphoadenosine-5'-phosphosulfate (PAPS). At 1.9 Å resolution, the structure shows that the bound substrate peptide forms an L-shaped structure and a short parallel  $\beta$ -sheet with a loop following the PAP-binding site. The central region of the substrate peptide that encompasses the acceptor tyrosine residue interacts specifically with several residues of hTPST2. The anchoring of the central region of the substrate peptide at a fixed distance from the 5'-phosphate of PAP underscores the selectivity of hTPST2 for tyrosine-containing peptide as a substrate. The structural information, in conjunction with the mutational analysis data, provides a molecular basis for substrate-binding and catalysis, and explains how TPST can accommodate a variety of substrate proteins.

**Keywords:** keyword-1 crystal structure, keyword-2 post-translation

### MS31.P15

*Acta Cryst.* (2011) A67, C429-C430

#### Additional ligand in the ru coordination sphere of hoveyda-type catalysts. Part II

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We report new structures of sulphon and sulphoxide derivatives of a II generation Hoveyda-type catalyst [1]. This catalyst is a one of the most important and effective from all catalysts of the metathesis reaction [2].

Last year we reported, that water molecule was found in the ruthenium coordination sphere of some compounds [3]. This year we present the first structure of the sulphon derivative (Fig. 1), which was possible to obtain only due to the presence of another additional ligand: 3-bromopyridine [4]. We observe that the ruthenium atom is coordinated by oxygen from the sulphon group and thus a 6-membered ring is formed.

We also compare structures of the catalysts containing no additional molecules i.e. the catalyst with water and with 3-bromopyridine. It appears that the 3-bromopyridine moiety interacts with catalyst in the solution, which changes the colour of the solution. This also has a significant influence on the catalyst activity and determines the reaction rate at room temperature. Finally, it does

