



**Keywords:** crystal structure; arabinose; pyridine; hydrogen bond

## Crystal structure of racemic 2-[ $\beta$ -arabinopyranosyl] -4,6-diphenylpyridine-3-carbonitrile. Corrigendum

Sherif F. Hammad,<sup>a</sup> Doaa M. Masoud,<sup>b</sup> Galal H. Elgemeie<sup>b</sup> and Peter G. Jones<sup>c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Pharmaceutical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt, <sup>b</sup>Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt, and <sup>c</sup>Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Hagenring 30, D-38106 Braunschweig, Germany. \*Correspondence e-mail: p.jones@tu-bs.de

An error in the interpretation of a reference in the paper by Hammad *et al.* [*Acta Cryst.* (2018), **E74**, 853–856] is corrected.

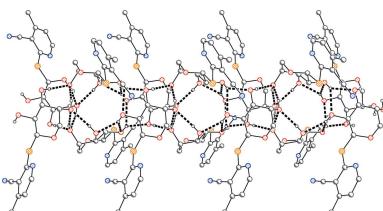
Our publication with the title given above (Hammad *et al.*, 2018) reported the synthesis and structure determination of a racemic arabinose derivative, starting from a *D*-arabinose derivative. As a reference to racemization of arabinose derivatives, the article by Brands & Davies (2006) was cited. In fact, the article contains no mention of the racemization of arabinose; indeed, colleagues have pointed out that this process is unlikely to occur. We apologise for this error.

There are two possible explanations for the formation of a racemic product. Either the starting *D* material contained a small amount of the opposite *L* enantiomer and a small amount of racemate then crystallized preferentially, or racemic arabinose was initially (and erroneously) employed. Since the samples are no longer available, we have no way to establish which explanation is correct. Arabinose is an exception amongst common sugars in that all three forms (*D*, *L* and the racemate *DL*) are readily available.

This in no way affects the discussion of the structure.

### References

- Brands, K. M. J. & Davies, A. J. (2006). *Chem. Rev.* **106**, 2711–2733.  
 Hammad, S. F., Masoud, D. M., Elgemeie, G. H. & Jones, P. G. (2018).  
*Acta Cryst.* **E74**, 853–856.



OPEN ACCESS

Published under a CC BY 4.0 licence

Received 12 March 2018  
Accepted 15 May 2018

Edited by W. T. A. Harrison, University of Aberdeen, Scotland

**Keywords:** crystal structure; arabinose; pyridine; hydrogen bond.

**CCDC reference:** 1843269

**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at journals.iucr.org/e

# Crystal structure of racemic 2-[ $\beta$ -arabinopyranosyl]sulfanyl]-4,6-diphenylpyridine-3-carbonitrile

Sherif F. Hammad,<sup>a</sup> Doaa M. Masoud,<sup>b</sup> Galal H. Elgemeie<sup>b</sup> and Peter G. Jones<sup>c\*</sup>

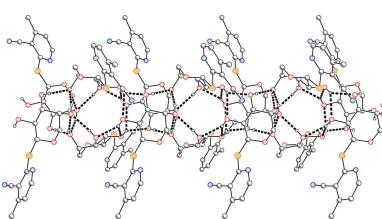
<sup>a</sup>Pharmaceutical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt, <sup>b</sup>Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt, and <sup>c</sup>Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Hagenring 30, D-38106 Braunschweig, Germany. \*Correspondence e-mail: p.jones@tu-bs.de

In the racemic title compound,  $C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_4S$ , the sulfur atom is attached equatorially to the sugar ring with unequal S–C bonds, *viz.*:  $S-C_s = 1.808$  (2) and  $S-C_p = 1.770$  (2) Å (s = sugar, p = pyridyl). The dihedral angles between the pyridine ring and its attached phenyl groups are 42.24 (8) and 6.37 (14)°. In the crystal, a system of classical O–H···O and O–H···(O,O) hydrogen bonds links the molecules to form tube-like assemblies propagating parallel to the *c*-axis direction. Weak C–H···N interactions are also observed.

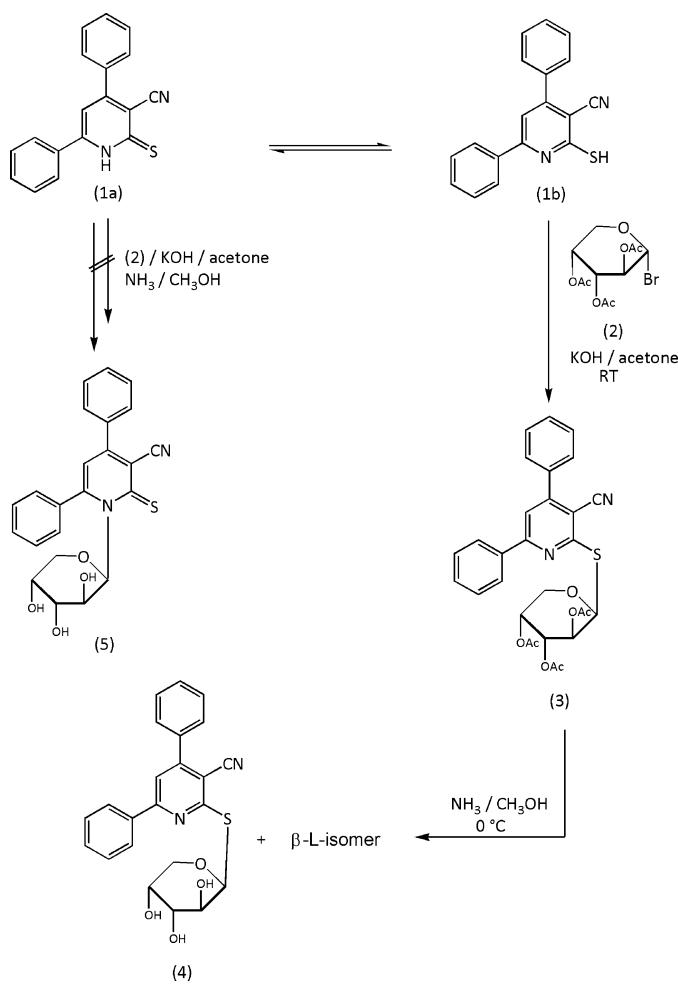
## 1. Chemical context

In recent years, nucleoside analogues of pyrimidines and purines have been shown to be effective as chemical therapeutic agents against cancer cells (Yoshimura *et al.*, 2000; Elgemeie *et al.*, 2016, 2017*a,b*). Recently, heterocyclic thioglycosides have been used as antimetabolic agents in medicinal chemistry (Dinkelaar *et al.*, 2006; Kananovich *et al.*, 2014; Elgemeie & Abu-Zaied, 2017). We and others have designed new syntheses for pyridine thioglycosides, which have shown strong cytotoxicity against various human cancer cell lines and block proliferation of various cancer cell lines (Komor *et al.*, 2012; Elgemeie *et al.*, 2015). It has also been shown that thioglycosides involving pyridine and dihydropyridine groups exert inhibitory effects on both DNA-containing viruses and inhibitors of protein glycosylation (Agrawal *et al.*, 2017; Elgemeie *et al.*, 2010; Masoud *et al.*, 2017). Based on these significant biological findings and with the aim of identifying new potent chemotherapeutics as new anticancer agents with improved pharmacological and safety profiles, we have prepared several new non-classical thioglycosides containing the pyridine ring.

Here we report a one-step synthesis of the pyridine-2-thioarabinoside (**4**) by the reaction of the pyridine-2 (1*H*)-thione derivative (**1**) with 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-arabinopyranosyl bromide (**2**). Thus, (**1**) reacted with (**2**) in KOH in acetone to give a product for which two isomeric *N*- or *S*-arabinoside structures were conceivable, corresponding to two possible modes of glycosylation. The final deprotected product (see Scheme) would then be either the pyridine-2-thioarabinoside (**4**) or its regioisomer pyridine-2-thione-*N*-arabinoside (**5**). Spectroscopic data cannot differentiate between these two structures.



OPEN ACCESS



## 2. Structural commentary

The crystal structure determination indicated unambiguously the formation of the pyridine-2-thioarabinoside (**4**) as the only product in the solid state. We suggest that the 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-arabinopyranosyl bromide (**2**) interacts *via* a simple  $S_N2$  reaction to give the  $\beta$ -glycoside product (**3**), which after deprotection leads to the free 2-( $\beta$ -D/L-arabinopyranosylthio)-pyridine-3-carbonitrile (**4**). This separates as a racemic mixture, presumably because of thermodynamic racemization during synthesis or crystallization (Brands & Davies, 2006).

The molecular structure of (**4**) is shown in Fig. 1. The sulfur atom is attached equatorially to the sugar ring. Similarly to the structure of a related glucose derivative (Masoud *et al.*, 2017), the C–S bond lengths are unequal, with  $\text{S}–\text{C}_\text{s}$  1.808 (2) and  $\text{S}–\text{C}_\text{p}$  1.770 (2) Å (s = sugar, p = pyridyl). The phenyl ring at C31 is approximately coplanar with the pyridyl ring, but the ring at C21 is significantly rotated (interplanar angles = 6.4 (2) and 42.24 (8)°, respectively). The relative orientation of the pyridyl ring and the sugar moiety is defined by the torsion angles N1–C2–S1–C11 9.7 (2) and C2–S1–C11–C12 162.73 (12)°. The intramolecular contact O1–H01···S1, with  $\text{H} \cdots \text{S}$  2.79 (4) Å and an angle of 109 (3)°, is probably too long

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
O1–H01···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (4)	2.12 (4)	2.831 (2)	140 (3)
O1–H01···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (4)	2.42 (3)	3.133 (2)	141 (3)
O2–H02···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.81 (3)	2.07 (4)	2.883 (2)	175 (3)
O3–H03···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82 (4)	1.94 (4)	2.729 (2)	159 (4)
C13–H13···N2 <sup>iii</sup>	1.00	2.57	3.547 (3)	165
C34–H34···N2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.95	2.51	3.404 (3)	157

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-y + 1, x, -z + 1$ ; (ii)  $y, -x + 1, -z$ ; (iii)  $y, -x + 1, -z + 1$ ; (iv)  $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

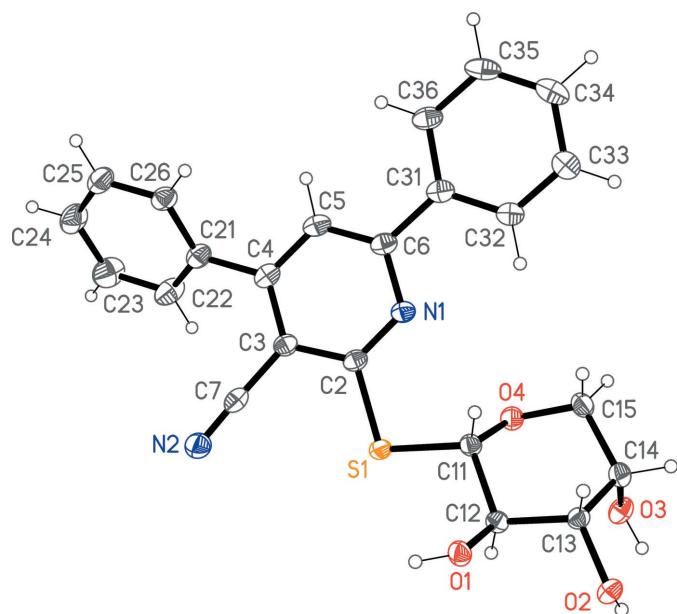
and has too narrow an angle to be considered a hydrogen bond.

## 3. Supramolecular features

In the crystal, the molecules are connected by two-centre  $\text{O}2-\text{H}02 \cdots \text{O}3^{\text{ii}}$  and  $\text{O}3-\text{H}03 \cdots \text{O}3^{\text{ii}}$  hydrogen bonds and a three-centre  $\text{O}1-\text{H}01 \cdots \text{O}1^{\text{i}}, \text{O}2^{\text{i}}$  hydrogen bond (Table 1), via the  $\bar{4}$  operator, thus forming tube-like assemblies parallel to the *c* axis (Figs. 2 and 3). The short  $\text{S}1 \cdots \text{O}1$  ( $1 - y, x, 1 - z$ ) contact of 3.2374 (16) Å (van der Waals' contact distance = 3.32 Å) may play a supporting role, but is not shown explicitly.

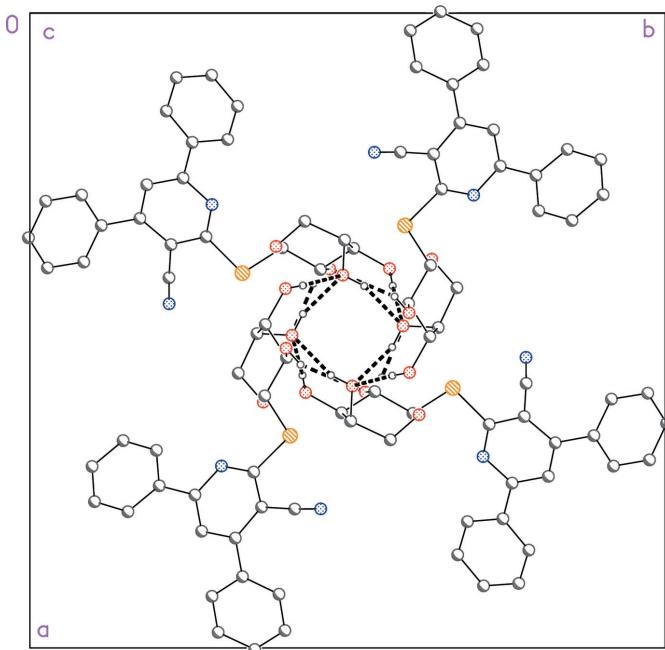
## 4. Database survey

There is one other structure involving arabinose with a sulfur substituent at the C2 position; the arabinose is triacetylated and the sulfur atom, which is axially bonded to the sugar ring, acts as a bridge to a pyranopyrimidine ring system (Tomas *et al.*, 1993; refcode WACJAL).



**Figure 1**

Structure of the title compound (**4**) in the crystal. Ellipsoids represent 50% probability levels.

**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of (**4**) projected parallel to the *c* axis. Dashed lines indicate classical hydrogen bonds.

## 5. Synthesis and crystallization

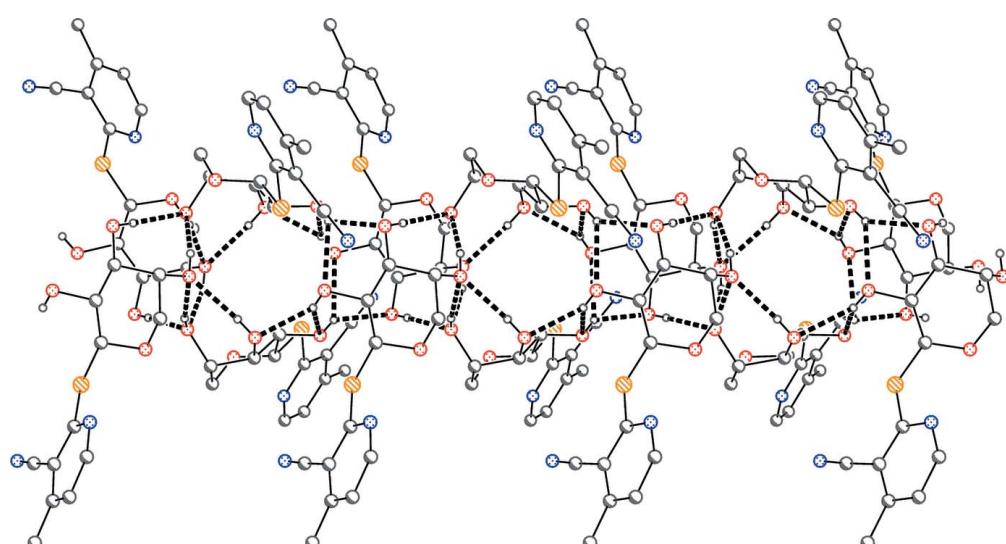
To a solution of the pyridine-2-(1*H*)-thione (**1**) (2.88 g, 0.01 mol) in aqueous potassium hydroxide (6 ml, 0.56 g, 0.01 mol) was added a solution of 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-arabinopyranosyl bromide (**2**) (3.73 g, 0.011 mol) in acetone (30 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the reaction was judged complete by TLC (30 min to 2 h). The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure at 313 K and the residue was washed with distilled water to

**Table 2**  
Experimental details.

Crystal data	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S
Chemical formula	
M <sub>r</sub>	420.47
Crystal system, space group	Tetragonal, <i>P</i> 42 <sub>1</sub> <i>c</i>
Temperature (K)	100
<i>a</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	21.8333 (2), 8.67551 (17)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	4135.54 (11)
<i>Z</i>	8
Radiation type	Cu <i>K</i> α
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	1.67
Crystal size (mm)	0.2 × 0.2 × 0.1
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur, Atlas, Nova
Absorption correction	Multi-scan ( <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Rigaku OD, 2015)
<i>T</i> <sub>min</sub> , <i>T</i> <sub>max</sub>	0.631, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )] reflections	22380, 4067, 3766
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.050
(sin θ/λ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.629
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2σ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )], <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ), <i>S</i>	0.029, 0.072, 1.04
No. of reflections	4067
No. of parameters	283
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
Δρ <sub>max</sub> , Δρ <sub>min</sub> (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.14, -0.21
Absolute structure	Flack <i>x</i> determined using 1455 quotients [( <i>I</i> <sup>+</sup> ) - ( <i>I</i> <sup>-</sup> )]/[( <i>I</i> <sup>+</sup> ) + ( <i>I</i> <sup>-</sup> )] (Parsons <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
Absolute structure parameter	-0.001 (9)

Computer programs: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2015), *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008), *SHELXL2017/1* (Sheldrick, 2015) and *XP* (Siemens, 1994).

remove the potassium bromide. The solid was collected by filtration and crystallized from ethanol to give compound (**3**) in 70% yield (m. p. 440–442 K). Dry gaseous ammonia was

**Figure 3**

Packing diagram of (**4**) viewed parallel to the *a* axis. Dashed lines indicate classical hydrogen bonds. Phenyl rings are represented by the *ipso* carbon atoms only.

then passed through a solution of the protected thioglycoside (**3**) (0.5 g) in dry methanol (20 ml) at 273 K for 15 min, and the mixture was stirred at 273 K until the reaction was complete (TLC, 1–2 h). The mixture was evaporated at 313 K to give a solid residue, which was recrystallized from methanol solution to give compound (**4**) in 60% yield (m.p. 479–480 K), IR (KBr): 3370–3480 (OH); 2222 (CN)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  3.10–3.70 (*m*, 5H, 2H-5', H-4', H-3', H-2'); 4.81–5.20 (*m*, 3H, 3OH); 5.52 (*d*, 1H, H-1'), 7.05–7.78 (*m*, 10H, 2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), 7.99 (*s*, 1H, pyridine H-5). Analysis calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (420.47): C, 65.60%; H, 4.76%; N, 6.66%. Found: C, 65.48%; H, 4.84%; N, 6.41%.

## 6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. OH hydrogen atoms were refined freely. Other hydrogen atoms were included using a riding model starting from calculated positions (C—H<sub>aromatic</sub> = 0.95, C—H<sub>methylene</sub> = 0.99, C—H<sub>methine</sub> = 1.00 Å) with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$  = 1.2–1.5  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

## References

- Agrawal, S., Wozniak, M., Luc, M., Walaszek, K., Pielka, E., Szeja, W., Pastuch-Gawolek, G., Gamian, A. & Ziolkowski, P. (2017). *Oncotarget*, **8**, 114173–114182.
- Brands, K. M. J. & Davies, A. J. (2006). *Chem. Rev.* **106**, 2711–2733.
- Dinkelaar, J., Witte, M. D., van den Bos, L. J., Overkleef, H. S. & van der Marel, G. A. (2006). *Carbohydr. Res.* **341**, 1723–1729.
- Elgemeie, G. H., Abou-Zeid, M., Alsaïd, S., Hebishi, A. & Essa, H. (2015). *Nucleosides, Nucleotides, Nucleic Acids*, **34**, 659–673.
- Elgemeie, G. H., Abou-Zeid, M. & Azzam, R. (2016). *Nucleosides, Nucleotides, Nucleic Acids*, **35**, 211–222.
- Elgemeie, G. H. & Abu-Zaid, M. A. (2017). *Nucleosides, Nucleotides, Nucleic Acids*, **36**, 511–519.
- Elgemeie, G. H., Abu-Zaid, M. A. & Loutfy, S. A. (2017a). *Tetrahedron*, **73**, 5853–5861.
- Elgemeie, G. H., Mahdy, E. M., Elgawish, M. A., Ahmed, M. M., Shousha, W. G. & Eldin, M. E. (2010). *Z. Naturforsch. Teil C*, **65**, 577–587.
- Elgemeie, G. H., Salah, A. M., Abbas, N. S., Hussein, H. A. & Mohamed, R. A. (2017b). *Nucleosides, Nucleotides & Nucleic Acids*, **36**, 139–150.
- Kananovich, D. G., Reino, A., Ilmarinen, K., Röömusoks, M., Karelson, M. & Lopp, M. A. (2014). *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **12**, 5634–5644.
- Komor, R., Pastuch-Gawołek, G., Sobania, A., Jadwiński, M. & Szeja, W. (2012). *Acta Pol. Pharm.* **69**, 1259–1269.
- Masoud, D. M., Hammad, S. F., Elgemeie, G. H. & Jones, P. G. (2017). *Acta Cryst. E73*, 1751–1754.
- Parsons, S., Flack, H. D. & Wagner, T. (2013). *Acta Cryst. B69*, 249–259.
- Rigaku OD (2015). *CrysAlis PRO*. Rigaku Oxford Diffraction, Yarnton, England.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A64*, 112–122.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2015). *Acta Cryst. C71*, 3–8.
- Siemens (1994). *XP*. Siemens Analytical X-Ray Instruments, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Tomas, A., Dung, N.-H., Viossat, B., Esanu, A. & Rolland, A. (1993). *Acta Cryst. C49*, 626–628.
- Yoshimura, Y., Kitano, K., Yamada, K., Sakata, S., Miura, S., Ashida, N. & Machida, H. (2000). *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **8**, 1545–1558.

# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2018). E74, 853–856 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989018007284]

## Crystal structure of racemic 2-[ $\beta$ -arabinopyranosyl]sulfanyl]-4,6-diphenyl-pyridine-3-carbonitrile

Sherif F. Hammad, Doaa M. Masoud, Galal H. Elgemeie and Peter G. Jones

### Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2015); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2015); data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2015); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2017/1* (Sheldrick, 2015); molecular graphics: *XP* (Siemens, 1994); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL2017/1* (Sheldrick, 2015).

### 2-[ $\beta$ -Arabinopyranosyl]sulfanyl]-4,6-diphenylpyridine-3-carbonitrile

#### Crystal data

$C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_4S$   
 $M_r = 420.47$   
Tetragonal,  $P\bar{4}2_1c$   
 $a = 21.8333$  (2) Å  
 $c = 8.67551$  (17) Å  
 $V = 4135.54$  (11) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 $F(000) = 1760$

$D_x = 1.351$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 1.54184$  Å  
Cell parameters from 11865 reflections  
 $\theta = 4.0\text{--}75.7^\circ$   
 $\mu = 1.67$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
Irregular tablet, colourless  
0.2 × 0.2 × 0.1 mm

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur, Atlas, Nova  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: micro-focus sealed X-ray tube  
Detector resolution: 10.3543 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $\omega$ -scan  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(CrysAlisPro; Rigaku OD, 2015)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.631$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

22380 measured reflections  
4067 independent reflections  
3766 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.050$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 76.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 4.1^\circ$   
 $h = -27 \rightarrow 19$   
 $k = -23 \rightarrow 26$   
 $l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.072$   
 $S = 1.04$   
4067 reflections  
283 parameters  
0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
map  
Hydrogen site location: mixed  
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0406P)^2 + 0.206P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.14$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Absolute structure: Flack  $x$  determined using  
 1455 quotients  $[(I^{\dagger})-(I)]/[(I^{\dagger})+(I)]$  (Parsons *et al.*, 2013)  
 Absolute structure parameter: -0.001 (9)

#### Special details

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Least-squares planes (x,y,z in crystal coordinates) and deviations from them (\* indicates atom used to define plane)

9.6921 (0.0225) x - 5.4261 (0.0258) y - 7.4689 (0.0051) z = 2.9936 (0.0259)

\* -0.0092 (0.0019) C21 \* 0.0029 (0.0022) C22 \* 0.0049 (0.0023) C23 \* -0.0063 (0.0021) C24 \* -0.0001 (0.0019) C25 \* 0.0078 (0.0018) C26

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0060

7.1279 (0.0186) x + 10.0786 (0.0190) y - 7.1557 (0.0046) z = 5.9951 (0.0155)

Angle to previous plane (with approximate esd) = 42.243 ( 0.080 )

\* 0.0110 (0.0015) N1 \* 0.0192 (0.0017) C2 \* -0.0324 (0.0017) C3 \* 0.0172 (0.0016) C4 \* 0.0119 (0.0016) C5 \* -0.0269 (0.0016) C6

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0212

9.0031 (0.0245) x + 8.5392 (0.0229) y - 7.1382 (0.0057) z = 7.0241 (0.0183)

Angle to previous plane (with approximate esd) = 6.371 ( 0.143 )

\* -0.0055 (0.0018) C31 \* 0.0027 (0.0023) C32 \* 0.0001 (0.0024) C33 \* -0.0001 (0.0021) C34 \* -0.0028 (0.0019) C35 \* 0.0056 (0.0018) C36

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0036

#### Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.66558 (2)	0.40955 (2)	0.37773 (7)	0.01892 (12)
N1	0.71332 (8)	0.30150 (8)	0.2959 (2)	0.0193 (4)
C2	0.72285 (9)	0.35219 (9)	0.3756 (3)	0.0188 (4)
C3	0.77798 (10)	0.36462 (10)	0.4552 (3)	0.0196 (4)
C4	0.82688 (10)	0.32328 (10)	0.4388 (3)	0.0213 (5)
C5	0.81609 (10)	0.27034 (10)	0.3542 (3)	0.0228 (5)
H5	0.847932	0.241118	0.341532	0.027*
C6	0.75894 (10)	0.25972 (10)	0.2878 (3)	0.0206 (5)
C7	0.78113 (10)	0.41680 (10)	0.5556 (3)	0.0216 (5)
N2	0.78087 (9)	0.45778 (9)	0.6383 (3)	0.0282 (5)
C11	0.60285 (9)	0.36958 (10)	0.2861 (3)	0.0180 (4)
H11	0.600243	0.326953	0.327770	0.022*
C12	0.54261 (10)	0.40390 (10)	0.3205 (3)	0.0175 (4)
H12	0.545412	0.447100	0.282823	0.021*
C13	0.49053 (9)	0.37047 (9)	0.2379 (3)	0.0174 (4)
H13	0.485720	0.329883	0.289917	0.021*
C14	0.50479 (10)	0.35742 (10)	0.0692 (3)	0.0205 (5)
H14	0.472970	0.329428	0.025478	0.025*
C15	0.56731 (10)	0.32792 (11)	0.0554 (3)	0.0228 (5)
H15A	0.567252	0.287793	0.108559	0.027*
H15B	0.577236	0.320966	-0.054522	0.027*
O1	0.52797 (7)	0.40316 (7)	0.4791 (2)	0.0205 (3)

H01	0.5536 (17)	0.4259 (16)	0.526 (5)	0.046 (10)*
O2	0.43389 (7)	0.40239 (8)	0.2568 (2)	0.0210 (3)
H02	0.4290 (15)	0.4296 (16)	0.194 (4)	0.035 (9)*
O3	0.50739 (7)	0.41263 (8)	-0.0200 (2)	0.0237 (4)
H03	0.4738 (18)	0.4298 (17)	-0.019 (5)	0.047 (10)*
O4	0.61261 (7)	0.36736 (7)	0.1238 (2)	0.0211 (3)
C21	0.88763 (10)	0.33451 (11)	0.5093 (3)	0.0235 (5)
C22	0.91531 (11)	0.39202 (12)	0.5018 (4)	0.0333 (6)
H22	0.895156	0.424849	0.450852	0.040*
C23	0.97250 (12)	0.40132 (13)	0.5690 (4)	0.0399 (7)
H23	0.991202	0.440544	0.563513	0.048*
C24	1.00232 (11)	0.35385 (13)	0.6436 (4)	0.0348 (6)
H24	1.041042	0.360614	0.690570	0.042*
C25	0.97528 (11)	0.29625 (12)	0.6496 (3)	0.0288 (5)
H25	0.995712	0.263483	0.700037	0.035*
C26	0.91861 (10)	0.28654 (11)	0.5820 (3)	0.0235 (5)
H26	0.900651	0.246932	0.585205	0.028*
C31	0.74451 (11)	0.20354 (10)	0.1993 (3)	0.0222 (5)
C32	0.68866 (11)	0.19904 (11)	0.1223 (4)	0.0328 (6)
H32	0.660698	0.232346	0.125814	0.039*
C33	0.67336 (13)	0.14672 (13)	0.0408 (4)	0.0388 (7)
H33	0.634972	0.144225	-0.010425	0.047*
C34	0.71408 (13)	0.09782 (11)	0.0337 (3)	0.0332 (6)
H34	0.703694	0.061962	-0.022583	0.040*
C35	0.76943 (12)	0.10168 (10)	0.1085 (3)	0.0285 (5)
H35	0.797126	0.068164	0.104383	0.034*
C36	0.78530 (11)	0.15421 (10)	0.1901 (3)	0.0244 (5)
H36	0.823987	0.156588	0.239892	0.029*

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S1	0.0153 (2)	0.0177 (2)	0.0237 (3)	0.00191 (17)	-0.0005 (2)	-0.0018 (2)
N1	0.0185 (8)	0.0196 (8)	0.0198 (10)	0.0026 (7)	0.0021 (7)	0.0003 (8)
C2	0.0165 (9)	0.0198 (9)	0.0199 (11)	0.0019 (7)	0.0029 (9)	0.0025 (9)
C3	0.0193 (10)	0.0185 (10)	0.0210 (11)	0.0010 (8)	0.0007 (9)	0.0029 (9)
C4	0.0185 (10)	0.0235 (10)	0.0220 (12)	0.0010 (8)	0.0029 (9)	0.0066 (9)
C5	0.0212 (10)	0.0231 (10)	0.0243 (13)	0.0058 (8)	0.0044 (9)	0.0041 (9)
C6	0.0208 (10)	0.0208 (10)	0.0201 (13)	0.0037 (8)	0.0043 (9)	0.0035 (9)
C7	0.0167 (9)	0.0221 (11)	0.0260 (12)	0.0004 (8)	-0.0020 (9)	0.0068 (10)
N2	0.0277 (10)	0.0226 (9)	0.0343 (13)	0.0010 (7)	-0.0043 (9)	-0.0011 (10)
C11	0.0168 (9)	0.0196 (9)	0.0174 (11)	-0.0003 (8)	0.0016 (8)	-0.0019 (9)
C12	0.0182 (9)	0.0173 (9)	0.0169 (11)	-0.0005 (8)	0.0015 (8)	-0.0001 (8)
C13	0.0153 (9)	0.0173 (9)	0.0195 (11)	0.0004 (7)	0.0007 (8)	0.0002 (8)
C14	0.0206 (10)	0.0211 (10)	0.0200 (12)	-0.0030 (8)	0.0000 (9)	-0.0012 (9)
C15	0.0235 (10)	0.0235 (10)	0.0215 (12)	-0.0014 (9)	-0.0003 (9)	-0.0057 (9)
O1	0.0189 (7)	0.0255 (8)	0.0170 (8)	-0.0009 (6)	0.0013 (6)	-0.0033 (7)
O2	0.0159 (7)	0.0249 (8)	0.0221 (9)	0.0016 (6)	0.0008 (6)	0.0020 (7)

O3	0.0187 (7)	0.0305 (8)	0.0219 (9)	0.0003 (7)	0.0006 (7)	0.0056 (7)
O4	0.0189 (7)	0.0248 (7)	0.0196 (9)	0.0001 (6)	0.0017 (6)	-0.0023 (7)
C21	0.0191 (10)	0.0277 (11)	0.0237 (12)	0.0026 (9)	0.0010 (9)	0.0031 (10)
C22	0.0237 (11)	0.0298 (12)	0.0464 (17)	0.0009 (9)	-0.0023 (12)	0.0098 (12)
C23	0.0256 (12)	0.0336 (13)	0.061 (2)	-0.0070 (10)	-0.0021 (13)	0.0034 (14)
C24	0.0189 (10)	0.0448 (14)	0.0407 (17)	0.0004 (10)	-0.0018 (11)	0.0000 (13)
C25	0.0235 (11)	0.0362 (13)	0.0265 (14)	0.0071 (10)	-0.0009 (10)	0.0032 (11)
C26	0.0203 (10)	0.0275 (11)	0.0228 (13)	0.0045 (8)	0.0033 (9)	0.0010 (9)
C31	0.0249 (11)	0.0217 (10)	0.0201 (12)	0.0044 (9)	0.0045 (9)	0.0032 (9)
C32	0.0304 (12)	0.0273 (11)	0.0406 (16)	0.0092 (9)	-0.0058 (13)	-0.0102 (13)
C33	0.0375 (14)	0.0317 (13)	0.0473 (18)	0.0044 (11)	-0.0101 (13)	-0.0118 (13)
C34	0.0448 (14)	0.0214 (11)	0.0333 (15)	0.0011 (10)	0.0064 (12)	-0.0060 (11)
C35	0.0382 (13)	0.0172 (10)	0.0301 (14)	0.0058 (9)	0.0135 (12)	0.0045 (10)
C36	0.0262 (11)	0.0214 (11)	0.0256 (13)	0.0048 (9)	0.0059 (10)	0.0061 (10)

*Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^{\circ}$ )*

S1—C2	1.770 (2)	C15—H15B	0.9900
S1—C11	1.808 (2)	O1—H01	0.85 (4)
N1—C2	1.322 (3)	O2—H02	0.81 (3)
N1—C6	1.352 (3)	O3—H03	0.82 (4)
C2—C3	1.414 (3)	C21—C22	1.395 (3)
C3—C4	1.405 (3)	C21—C26	1.397 (3)
C3—C7	1.435 (3)	C22—C23	1.393 (4)
C4—C5	1.389 (3)	C22—H22	0.9500
C4—C21	1.481 (3)	C23—C24	1.385 (4)
C5—C6	1.394 (3)	C23—H23	0.9500
C5—H5	0.9500	C24—C25	1.390 (4)
C6—C31	1.481 (3)	C24—H24	0.9500
C7—N2	1.147 (3)	C25—C26	1.385 (3)
C11—O4	1.425 (3)	C25—H25	0.9500
C11—C12	1.543 (3)	C26—H26	0.9500
C11—H11	1.0000	C31—C32	1.394 (4)
C12—O1	1.413 (3)	C31—C36	1.400 (3)
C12—C13	1.529 (3)	C32—C33	1.384 (4)
C12—H12	1.0000	C32—H32	0.9500
C13—O2	1.429 (2)	C33—C34	1.391 (4)
C13—C14	1.523 (3)	C33—H33	0.9500
C13—H13	1.0000	C34—C35	1.374 (4)
C14—O3	1.434 (3)	C34—H34	0.9500
C14—C15	1.514 (3)	C35—C36	1.392 (4)
C14—H14	1.0000	C35—H35	0.9500
C15—O4	1.439 (3)	C36—H36	0.9500
C15—H15A	0.9900		
C2—S1—C11	100.90 (10)	C14—C15—H15A	109.8
C2—N1—C6	118.42 (19)	O4—C15—H15B	109.8
N1—C2—C3	123.40 (19)	C14—C15—H15B	109.8

N1—C2—S1	119.13 (17)	H15A—C15—H15B	108.2
C3—C2—S1	117.41 (17)	C12—O1—H01	108 (3)
C4—C3—C2	118.3 (2)	C13—O2—H02	113 (2)
C4—C3—C7	122.3 (2)	C14—O3—H03	110 (3)
C2—C3—C7	119.30 (19)	C11—O4—C15	108.96 (17)
C5—C4—C3	117.3 (2)	C22—C21—C26	119.1 (2)
C5—C4—C21	120.5 (2)	C22—C21—C4	121.2 (2)
C3—C4—C21	122.1 (2)	C26—C21—C4	119.7 (2)
C4—C5—C6	120.6 (2)	C23—C22—C21	120.0 (2)
C4—C5—H5	119.7	C23—C22—H22	120.0
C6—C5—H5	119.7	C21—C22—H22	120.0
N1—C6—C5	121.7 (2)	C24—C23—C22	120.5 (3)
N1—C6—C31	115.4 (2)	C24—C23—H23	119.7
C5—C6—C31	122.9 (2)	C22—C23—H23	119.7
N2—C7—C3	176.7 (2)	C23—C24—C25	119.7 (2)
O4—C11—C12	109.55 (18)	C23—C24—H24	120.2
O4—C11—S1	109.72 (14)	C25—C24—H24	120.2
C12—C11—S1	109.07 (14)	C26—C25—C24	120.1 (2)
O4—C11—H11	109.5	C26—C25—H25	119.9
C12—C11—H11	109.5	C24—C25—H25	119.9
S1—C11—H11	109.5	C25—C26—C21	120.6 (2)
O1—C12—C13	106.43 (17)	C25—C26—H26	119.7
O1—C12—C11	112.04 (18)	C21—C26—H26	119.7
C13—C12—C11	108.15 (17)	C32—C31—C36	118.4 (2)
O1—C12—H12	110.0	C32—C31—C6	119.5 (2)
C13—C12—H12	110.0	C36—C31—C6	122.1 (2)
C11—C12—H12	110.0	C33—C32—C31	120.9 (2)
O2—C13—C14	112.23 (18)	C33—C32—H32	119.5
O2—C13—C12	110.90 (17)	C31—C32—H32	119.5
C14—C13—C12	112.80 (18)	C32—C33—C34	120.1 (3)
O2—C13—H13	106.8	C32—C33—H33	119.9
C14—C13—H13	106.8	C34—C33—H33	119.9
C12—C13—H13	106.8	C35—C34—C33	119.6 (2)
O3—C14—C15	106.23 (19)	C35—C34—H34	120.2
O3—C14—C13	111.67 (18)	C33—C34—H34	120.2
C15—C14—C13	109.85 (19)	C34—C35—C36	120.7 (2)
O3—C14—H14	109.7	C34—C35—H35	119.7
C15—C14—H14	109.7	C36—C35—H35	119.7
C13—C14—H14	109.7	C35—C36—C31	120.3 (2)
O4—C15—C14	109.43 (18)	C35—C36—H36	119.9
O4—C15—H15A	109.8	C31—C36—H36	119.9
C6—N1—C2—C3	-1.1 (4)	C12—C13—C14—C15	49.6 (2)
C6—N1—C2—S1	176.09 (17)	O3—C14—C15—O4	63.7 (2)
C11—S1—C2—N1	9.7 (2)	C13—C14—C15—O4	-57.2 (2)
C11—S1—C2—C3	-172.95 (19)	C12—C11—O4—C15	-68.6 (2)
N1—C2—C3—C4	5.2 (4)	S1—C11—O4—C15	171.64 (14)
S1—C2—C3—C4	-172.01 (18)	C14—C15—O4—C11	67.9 (2)

N1—C2—C3—C7	−171.6 (2)	C5—C4—C21—C22	136.5 (3)
S1—C2—C3—C7	11.2 (3)	C3—C4—C21—C22	−44.1 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C5	−4.8 (3)	C5—C4—C21—C26	−42.2 (3)
C7—C3—C4—C5	171.9 (2)	C3—C4—C21—C26	137.2 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C21	175.9 (2)	C26—C21—C22—C23	−1.3 (4)
C7—C3—C4—C21	−7.4 (4)	C4—C21—C22—C23	−180.0 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.7 (3)	C21—C22—C23—C24	−0.1 (5)
C21—C4—C5—C6	−180.0 (2)	C22—C23—C24—C25	0.9 (5)
C2—N1—C6—C5	−3.3 (3)	C23—C24—C25—C26	−0.5 (4)
C2—N1—C6—C31	178.8 (2)	C24—C25—C26—C21	−0.9 (4)
C4—C5—C6—N1	3.6 (4)	C22—C21—C26—C25	1.7 (4)
C4—C5—C6—C31	−178.7 (2)	C4—C21—C26—C25	−179.5 (2)
C2—S1—C11—O4	−77.26 (16)	N1—C6—C31—C32	4.8 (3)
C2—S1—C11—C12	162.73 (16)	C5—C6—C31—C32	−173.1 (3)
O4—C11—C12—O1	175.15 (17)	N1—C6—C31—C36	−175.2 (2)
S1—C11—C12—O1	−64.7 (2)	C5—C6—C31—C36	7.0 (4)
O4—C11—C12—C13	58.2 (2)	C36—C31—C32—C33	1.0 (4)
S1—C11—C12—C13	178.27 (14)	C6—C31—C32—C33	−178.9 (3)
O1—C12—C13—O2	63.3 (2)	C31—C32—C33—C34	−0.5 (5)
C11—C12—C13—O2	−176.15 (17)	C32—C33—C34—C35	0.2 (5)
O1—C12—C13—C14	−169.85 (17)	C33—C34—C35—C36	−0.5 (4)
C11—C12—C13—C14	−49.3 (2)	C34—C35—C36—C31	1.1 (4)
O2—C13—C14—O3	58.2 (2)	C32—C31—C36—C35	−1.3 (4)
C12—C13—C14—O3	−68.0 (2)	C6—C31—C36—C35	178.6 (2)
O2—C13—C14—C15	175.75 (17)		

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
O1—H01···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (4)	2.12 (4)	2.831 (2)	140 (3)
O1—H01···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (4)	2.42 (3)	3.133 (2)	141 (3)
O2—H02···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.81 (3)	2.07 (4)	2.883 (2)	175 (3)
O3—H03···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82 (4)	1.94 (4)	2.729 (2)	159 (4)
C13—H13···N2 <sup>iii</sup>	1.00	2.57	3.547 (3)	165
C34—H34···N2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.95	2.51	3.404 (3)	157

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-y+1, x, -z+1$ ; (ii)  $y, -x+1, -z$ ; (iii)  $y, -x+1, -z+1$ ; (iv)  $-x+3/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$ .