

MS18-04 Electronic structure of Tetrakis(μ_2 -Acetato)-diaqua-di-chromium (II) complex, $[\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_{10}]$. Jozef Kozisek, Peter Herich, Marek Fronc and Marian Gall. *Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Radlinskeho 9, 812 37 Bratislava 1, Slovak Republic*
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Experimental electronic structure of 3d-complexes is still a challenge, particularly in the sense of determination the d-orbital population. In order to compare very accurate point-detector Picker four-circle diffractometer data [1] with the Oxford Diffraction CCD GEMINI R ones, a good quality single crystal of Tetrakis(μ_2 -Acetato)-diaqua-di-chromium (II) complex was prepared. The GEMINI R data at 100K will be used for electronic structure study. Data collection strategy was as follows: 70 runs, 154487 diffractions, resolution till 0.41 \AA^{-1} . Data reduction was done by CrysAlis171.35.19 and an average redundancy of 13.8 gives R_{int} 0.022 and $R(\sigma)$ 0.003. The final refinement of crystal structure data at 100 K with a resolution of $d = 0.41 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ by SHELXL gives a R1-factor of 0.0158 for $10194 \text{ Fo} > 4\text{sig}(\text{Fo})$ which undoubtedly indicate the correctness of the model. After the multipole refinement R-values were: $R(\text{F})=0.0229$ and $R_{\text{all}}(\text{F})=0.0267$ for all 132180 diffractions. The topological analysis was performed using XD package. Theoretical calculation was done using CRYSTAL06 and TOPOND software. Comparison of experimental and theoretical results will be discussed.

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MS18-05 Topological analysis of hydrogen-bonds and weak interactions in protein helices. Dorothee Liebschner,^a Christian Jelsch,^b Enrique Espinosa,^b Claude Lecomte,^b Eric Chabrière^c and Benoît Guillot,^b ^a*Synchrotron Radiation Research Section, MCL, National Cancer Institute, ANL, Argonne, USA*, ^b*Résonance Magnétique et Modélisations, CNRS UMR 7036, Nancy-Université, Nancy, France*, ^c*Unité de Recherche sur les Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales Emergentes, CNRS UMR 6236, Université de la Méditerranée, Marseille, France*
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Helices represent the most abundant secondary structure motif in proteins and are often involved in various functional roles. They are stabilized by a network of hydrogen bonds between main chain carbonyl and amide groups. Several surveys scrutinized these hydrogen bonds, mostly based on the geometry of the interaction [1-3]. Alternatively, the topological analysis of the electron density provides a powerful technique to investigate these interactions. For the first time, transferred experimental charge density parameters from the ELMAM database [4] were used to carry out a topological analysis of the electron density in protein helices [5]. New geometrical parameters (involving the position of the oxygen lone pairs) have been defined to characterize hydrogen bonds. Bonding contacts between the amide N and carbonyl O atoms ($\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$) of helices (Figure 1), poorly addressed in the literature so far, were characterized from topological, geometrical and local energetic analyses. Particularly, a geometrical criterion, based on the donor-acceptor $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{O}$ angle, has been elaborated allowing for the discrimination between hydrogen bonds and $\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$ contacts. Furthermore, hydrogen bonds in helices show the same topological features as those observed in intermolecular regions of small molecules and $\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$ contacts exhibit the same topological characteristics as weak hydrogen bonds.

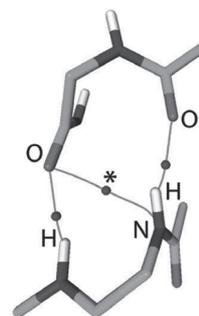


Figure 1: Hydrogen bonds and $\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$ contact in a helix fragment

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