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FERRICHROME-A TETRAHYDRATE. DETERMINATION OF
CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE

Allan Zalkin, J. D. Forrester, and David H. Templeton

February 1966

Ferrichrome-A Tetrahydrate. Determination of
Crystal and Molecular Structure¹

Allan Zalkin, J. D. Forrester, and David H. Templeton

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The crystal and molecular structure of ferrichrome-A tetrahydrate, $C_{41}H_{58}N_9O_{20}Fe \cdot 4H_2O$, has been determined with single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques including use of anomalous dispersion to establish absolute configuration. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1$, with two molecules per unit cell with dimensions $a = 11.02$, $b = 13.26$, and $c = 18.22$ Å., and $\beta = 99.48^\circ$. The molecule contains a hexapeptide ring with the sequence of amino acid residues -Orn-Orn-Orn-Ser-Ser-Gly- and with a trans conformation at each peptide link. The iron atom is bound by three hydroxamate rings in the configuration of a left-handed propeller. Two hydrogen bonds are found within the molecule. Disorder is present in some of the side chains and in one of the four water molecules.

Ferrichrome-A is a metabolic product of the smut fungus Ustilago sphaerogena, and it is related in structure to several substances which are growth factors for certain micro-organisms.²⁻⁴ The molecule (Fig. 1) contains a ferric atom bound by three hydroxamate rings; it includes a hexapeptide ring made up of one glycine, two serine, and three ornithine amino acid residues; and it has three trans (β -methyl) glutaconic acid residues. This molecular structure (except for the hydrogen bonding) has been established by chemical methods⁵⁻⁷ and is fully confirmed by the X-ray crystallographic study described in this paper.

Ferrichrome-A crystallizes from water as the tetrahydrate.⁵ We studied these crystals to confirm the chemical results, to determine those details of structure not obtainable by chemical methods, and to seek clues to the structures of proteins. We also made a preliminary study of ferrichrome,⁸ a closely related substance which can be crystallized from methanol, but did not determine the structure.

Experimental

Many batches of ferrichrome-A crystals, grown from water, were provided us by Prof. J. B. Neilands. The diffraction data were obtained from a dark red and opaque crystal with dimensions approximately $0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.2$ mm. The crystal was glued to a thin glass fiber and handled throughout the course of the experiment in air. After 20 to 30 hours of exposure to X-rays over a period of two months it showed no deterioration.

The data were taken on a General Electric XRD-5 unit equipped with a goniostat, a pulse height discriminator, and a scintillation counter. Iron $K\alpha$ radiation was used, and cell dimensions were based on $\lambda(\alpha_1) = 1.93597$, $\lambda(\alpha_2) = 1.93991$ Å. The tube was operated at 40 kv. and 20 ma.

The diffracted beam was filtered through a Mn metal film that absorbed 75% of the $K\beta$ and 25% of the $K\alpha$ radiation.

The background was plotted as a function of θ , the Bragg angle. Where the background was larger due to streaking along a central lattice row, a minimum background was sought on the small-angle side of the reflection (2θ scan); otherwise, background was taken from the plot. Above $2\theta = 50^\circ$ the background was about 2 counts/sec.

Each independent reflection with $\sin\theta/\lambda < 0.51$ ($2\theta < 165^\circ$) was measured. Of these 3115 reflections, 56 were recorded as zero, while the others ranged from 1 count/sec. to 17,000 counts/sec. Each reflection was counted for 10 sec. using a stationary counter and stationary crystal technique.

The data were corrected for the effects of α_1 - α_2 splitting on the basis of a curve derived from measurements of a set of strong reflections with both $K\alpha$ and unfiltered $K\beta$ radiation. No such correction was necessary up to $2\theta = 100^\circ$. Correction for the Lorentz-polarization factor was made by the standard formula.⁹

For copper $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$.) the out-of-phase amplitude for Fe is $\Delta f'' = 3.4$ electrons. If $k \neq 0$, the intensities of hkl and $\bar{h}k\bar{l}$ are different in general because of this phase shift. Our crystal was set with the b axis parallel to the ϕ axis, and the settings χ , ψ and θ are the same for hkl and $\bar{h}k\bar{l}$ except that the sign of χ is negative. We found that our General Electric goniostat could be operated as far as $\chi = -20^\circ$, even though the scale extends only to -10° , by counting revolutions of the setting wheel. We measured intensities of 71 pairs of reflections with copper $K\alpha$ radiation and found 40 with considerable intensity differences.

Humidity Effects. The cell dimensions were observed to expand in an anisotropic manner with changes in the humidity. Between 30% and 40% relative humidity the a, b and c axes expanded 0.08% (0.008 Å.), 0.17% (0.022 Å.) and 0.03% (0.005 Å.) respectively. The changes in dimensions occurred rapidly and reversibly. The room was not controlled for humidity, and the changes were sufficient to cause the goniostat settings to be off. Three sets of goniostat settings were computed which covered a low, medium and high range of humidity. By using the appropriate set, the intensities could be accurately and rapidly measured. The relative humidity ranged from a low of 24% to a high of 47% during the measurements.

Computations. The calculations were performed on an IBM-7044 computer equipped with a 32K memory. Least-squares refinements were made with a modified version of the Sparks, Gantzell and Trueblood program (unpublished). As modified to work under the Fortran IV-IBSYS system, this full-matrix program could only handle ~~121~~¹⁶¹ parameters. Since over 300 parameters were being adjusted, the refinement was done piecemeal in blocks of ~~121~~¹⁶¹ parameters or less at a time, each block requiring about 70 minutes per cycle. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2$. The weighting factors w were taken as unity. Programs of our own design (unpublished) were used for data processing, Fourier functions, and distances and angles.

The "unreliability index" referred to in this paper is defined as

$$R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|.$$

Crystal Data for Ferrichrome. A tiny crystal of ferrichrome⁸ about 0.1 mm. long and a few hundredths mm. in diameter was studied by the Weissenberg technique with Cr K α radiation ($\lambda = 2.291$ Å.). The orthorhombic cell has dimensions a = 16.1, b = 29.6 and c = 8.95 Å with four molecules per cell. Absent reflections correspond to space group P₂₁²₁²₁. The

density is estimated to be 1.40 ± 0.05 g./ml. by flotation in a mixture of ethylene dichloride and chloroform. This density with the above cell dimensions indicates a molecular weight of about 900, whereas the analysis⁵ indicates 741. The discrepancy may result from methanol incorporated in the crystals, but removed by drying prior to analysis; if so, it corresponds to five molecules of methanol per molecule of ferrichrome. Because better crystals of ferrichrome-A became available, no further work was done on ferrichrome.

Unit Cell and Space Group of Ferrichrome-A Tetrahydrate. The crystals are monoclinic with the cell dimensions (at 22° and 36% relative humidity): $a = 11.02 \pm 0.03$ Å., $b = 13.26 \pm 0.03$ Å., $c = 18.22 \pm 0.01$ Å., $\beta = 99.48 \pm 0.08^\circ$. The precision of our measurements is considerably better than the errors indicated, which include the variations in cell dimensions due to the fluctuations in humidity during the data-taking period.

The cell volume and measured density (1.45 ± 0.06 g./ml.)² dictate two molecules per unit cell. The density calculated from the X-ray data is 1.42 ± 0.01 g./ml. Reflections of the type $0k0$ are observed only if $k = 2n$. The space group $P2_1$ is the only one consistent with this extinction rule in the observed point group (2). It lacks reflection and inversion symmetry as required for an optically active substance. The two-fold general position: $(\underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z}; -\underline{x}, \frac{1}{2} + \underline{y}, -\underline{z})$ accommodates one complete molecule in the asymmetric unit. Because this space group is polar, the origin must be defined with respect to the b direction; the y parameter of Fe was set at zero for this purpose.

Structure Determination

The structure was derived by Fourier methods combined with least-square calculations in which atoms were judged by the behavior of their individual

isotropic thermal parameters. A three-dimensional Patterson function was calculated and studied. Three large peaks appeared: the origin peak and two peaks in the Harker section at $z = 1/2$. The Harker peaks were about 12% and 10% of the height of the origin peak. We gambled on the assumption that the largest of the two Harker peaks was the Fe-Fe vector, though it was too large to be a single peak. A least-squares calculation using all the data and the Fe atom alone yielded $R = 0.54$. Six oxygen atoms forming the anticipated octahedron about Fe were derived from the Patterson function and tested by least squares. The Fe and four of these oxygens refined to $R = 0.51$. An electron density Fourier was calculated, and the next seven biggest peaks were included in the next series of refinements. About half of these did not refine and were removed. Another Fourier and least-squares procedure similar to the above one was tried.

We were very uncertain of our progress and then calculated a Patterson superposition of the origin peak on the "Fe-Fe" peak. From this pattern the three hydroxamate rings at the iron atom and a scattering of other atoms were guessed at, and the procedure was continued. At this point we had 27 atoms in the refinement, but could not recognize any structure besides the hydroxamate system.

Dispersion Effect with Copper Radiation. Slow progress stimulated us to make the measurements with copper radiation to get more direct evidence of the iron coordinates. Inspection of the results showed immediately that the large effects were associated with large values of $\cos 2\pi(\frac{h}{24} + \frac{k}{4} + \frac{l}{8})$, corresponding to $x \sim 0.04$, $z \sim 0.12$ for Fe in agreement with our choice from the Patterson function.

Because the refinement began to improve, we made no use of the phase information which can be extracted from these data, but we used

them to check the absolute configuration of the structure and as a confirmation of the correctness of our structure determination. After the entire structure is known, one can calculate the magnitude of the effect for any pair of reflections. In Table I we list the intensity difference as a percentage of the average of the two intensities for the 26 cases in which the absolute difference was largest. The agreement is good, and the sign of the effect is correct in each case, as it is also for the next 14 pairs in order of decreasing effect. For the remaining 31 pairs, the effects are small or negligible, and the sign is wrong in 12 cases. If the absolute configuration were reversed, the numerical effects would be the same, but all the signs would be reversed.

Final Solution. Confident of the Fe position, we continued the procedure of adding new peaks from the Fourier, refining them by least squares, deleting those whose temperature factors became too large, calculating a new Fourier and repeating the procedure. Occasionally atoms were included where we thought they might be required to link up the developing molecule. About half the atoms we added each time did not refine, but the list of acceptable atoms continued to grow. Finally the hexapeptide ring did resolve, and the process continued till the methyl glutaconic acid side chains developed, and the molecule was fully determined.

Difficulties were encountered in resolving the structure of one seryl hydroxyl group, one terminal carboxyl group, the central portion of a methyl glutaconic acid side chain, and one of the water molecules. Disorder was invoked to explain the difficulties. The disordered atoms were split into fractional atoms in separate locations. Seven of the 75 heavy atoms (hydrogen excluded) were given two locations each, and one water molecule was split into four quarter-atoms. This increased the

Table I. Dispersion effect for $hk\ell$ - $h\bar{k}\ell$ pairs with CuK α radiation.

Values of $200(|F_+|^2 - |F_-|^2)/(|F_+|^2 + |F_-|^2)$

$hk\ell$	Obsd.	Calcd.	$hk\ell$	Obsd.	Calcd.
210	-11	-11	0.3.11	-38	-47
015	+27	+32	014	+1	+1
31 $\bar{2}$	-14	-16	0.1.11	+18	+13
31 $\bar{1}$	-3	-1	0.1.14	+48	+47
312	-44	-55	420	-10	-23
016	-130	-121	62 $\bar{2}$	-10	-11
410	+36	+38	634	-7	-3
027	-69	-81	028	-3	-2
0.1.10	-34	-41	019	+44	+37
510	+8	+19	0.3.14	+75	+93
610	-41	-48	93 $\bar{6}$	-50	-59
614	+55	+60	0.2.11	-48	-64
520	-8	-8	029	-10	-21

the number of atomic positions refined to 85. Attempts to treat the disordered atoms with anisotropic thermal parameters (rather than splitting them into fractional atoms) were not successful. It is interesting that a similar kind of disorder was encountered by Alden, Stout, Kraut and High.¹⁰

An electron-density difference function (all atoms except hydrogen subtracted out) gave peaks in approximately the positions expected for 42 of the 68 hydrogen atoms. These hydrogen peaks were found only for parts of the molecule not involved in disorder. None of the hydrogen atoms of water could be found even when anisotropic thermal parameters were used for oxygen. The difference function showed many other peaks similar in height to the hydrogen peaks, or smaller, which may result from errors in the data or from anisotropic motion of other atoms. These 42 hydrogen atoms were included in the final calculations, but the resulting thermal parameters and bond lengths indicate that the resulting positions are not accurate enough to justify reporting them here.

In the final calculations, with anisotropic thermal parameters only for iron, R was 0.090 for the 3115 reflections. Shifts of coordinates of (non-hydrogen) atoms not involved in disorder were less than the estimated standard deviations by factors that in most cases exceeded 10. Further refinement might lead to a slightly better fit, especially with a larger computer which could refine all the atoms simultaneously. But our lack of progress in the later cycles convinced us that the structure is refined as far as is justified for the present experimental data.

Results

The atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters are shown in Table II. As the full matrix was too large to fit into the computer

Table II. Atomic Parameters in Ferrichrome-A Tetrahydrate^a

Atom ^b	x/a	y/b	z/c	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
Fe	0.0444	0.0	0.126	3.0 ^c
O1ORN1	-0.238	0.453	-0.507	4.6
O2ORN1	-0.204	0.462	-0.186	4.0
N1ORN1	-0.171	0.319	-0.330	3.6
N2ORN1	0.280	0.043	0.204	3.7
ClORN1	-0.183	0.402	-0.453	3.6
C2ORN1	-0.249	0.372	-0.390	3.5
C3ORN1	-0.311	0.461	-0.360	3.8
C4ORN1	-0.393	0.434	-0.304	4.0
C5ORN1	0.400	0.014	0.246	4.1
O1ORN2	-0.235	0.164	-0.365	4.3
O2ORN2	0.008	0.359	-0.119	3.3
N1ORN2	0.021	0.214	-0.230	3.3
N2ORN2	-0.026	0.310	-0.059	3.2
ClORN2	-0.176	0.222	-0.319	3.3
C2ORN2	-0.106	0.179	-0.247	3.2
C3ORN2	-0.180	0.199	-0.183	3.1
C4ORN2	-0.127	0.149	-0.108	4.3
C5ORN2	-0.014	0.199	-0.063	3.8
O1ORN3	0.081	0.107	-0.310	4.1
O2ORN3	-0.041	0.009	0.214	3.7
N1ORN3	0.303	0.188	-0.304	3.4
N2ORN3	-0.164	0.026	0.194	3.9

C1ORN3	0.106	-0.176	-0.266	2.9
C2ORN3	0.238	0.212	-0.212	3.3
C3ORN3	0.257	0.324	-0.216	3.8
C4ORN3	0.221	0.398	-0.280	3.7
C5ORN3	-0.235	0.009	0.253	4.8
O1SER1	0.416	0.308	-0.439	5.1
O2SER1'	0.455	0.172	0.397	5.0 ^d
O2SER1''	0.400	0.315	0.394	7.8 ^d
N SER1	0.186	0.304	0.457	4.5
C1SER1	0.369	0.230	0.535	3.5
C2SER1	0.280	0.228	0.463	3.8
C3SER1	0.355	0.239	0.397	6.5
O1SER2	0.126	0.257	-0.436	4.6
O2SER2	-0.122	0.026	0.446	6.4
N SER2	-0.068	0.370	-0.450	3.7
C1SER2	0.110	0.311	0.508	3.8
C2SER2	0.006	0.387	0.491	3.8
C3SER2	0.048	0.492	0.487	4.9
O GLY	0.489	0.155	-0.232	5.6
N GLY	0.388	0.133	-0.432	4.5
O1GLY	0.419	0.159	-0.294	4.0
O2GLY	0.474	0.130	-0.362	4.2
O1MGAL	0.135	0.133	0.133	3.8
O2MGAL'	0.463	0.404	0.297	7.0 ^e
O2MGAL''	-0.419	0.289	0.227	9.6 ^e

O3MGA1'	-0.390	0.392	0.221	10.4 ^c
O3MGA1"	-0.430	0.445	0.261	11.2 ^e
O1MGA1	0.213	0.132	0.175	3.5
O2MGA1	0.321	0.221	0.190	4.1
O3MGA1	0.316	0.302	0.149	4.5
O4MGA1	0.402	0.393	0.171	7.1
O5MGA1	-0.495	0.381	0.229	9.3
O6MGA1	0.231	0.319	0.076	6.6
O1MGA2	-0.077	0.462	-0.023	3.8
O2MGA2	0.076	0.414	0.229	5.9
O3MGA2	0.027	0.304	0.309	7.5
O4MGA2	-0.066	0.368	-0.009	3.6
O5MGA2	-0.082	0.325	0.063	4.2
O6MGA2	-0.119	0.370	0.119	4.0
O1MGA3	-0.106	0.313	0.192	4.5
O2MGA3	0.002	0.346	0.247	4.8
O3MGA3	-0.178	0.472	0.117	6.0
O4MGA3	-0.121	0.066	0.081	4.3
O5MGA3	-0.491	0.110	-0.093	7.7
O6MGA3	0.349	0.189	-0.067	9.8
O1MGA3'	-0.199	0.059	0.124	5.2
O2MGA3'	-0.321	0.114	0.108	4.4 ^f
O2MGA3"	-0.336	0.029	0.081	4.7 ^f
O3MGA3'	-0.413	0.064	0.063	4.8 ^f
O3MGA3"	-0.411	0.106	0.058	3.4 ^f

CLMGA3'	0.453	0.085	0.030	5.2 ^f
CLMGA3"	0.465	0.130	0.040	3.4 ^f
C5MGA3	0.443	0.141	-0.046	6.5
C6MGA3'	0.403	0.459	-0.041	8.2 ^f
C6MGA3"	-0.380	0.214	0.074	7.9 ^f
W1	0.249	0.467	0.334	6.2
W2	0.030	0.105	0.352	7.4
W3	-0.227	0.447	0.342	6.3
W4'	-0.312	0.163	0.474	4.3 ^g
W4"	-0.347	0.216	0.441	10.0 ^g
W4'''	0.399	0.497	0.502	5.8 ^g
W4''''	-0.370	0.023	0.451	5.2 ^g

^a Not including hydrogen atoms. ^b Identification is by a six letter code.

ORN stands for ornithyl, SER for seryl, GLY for glycyI, MGA for β -methyl glutaconic acid, W for water oxygen, Fe for iron, O for oxygen, N for nitrogen, and C for carbon.

^c The Fe temperature factor is an average value of the following anisotropic set: $B_{11} = 3.20$, $B_{22} = 3.67$, $B_{33} = 2.16$, $B_{12} = -0.11$, $B_{13} = -0.18$, and $B_{23} = 0.08 \text{ \AA}^2$.

^d Disordered hydroxyl in a seryl group. Each was refined as half an oxygen atom.

^e Disordered oxygens on the carboxyl of a methyl glutaconic acid chain. The singly primed atoms form one conformation, the doubly primed atoms for the second. Each was refined as half an oxygen atom.

^f Disordered central portion of a methyl glutaconic acid chain. Singly primed atoms form one conformation and were each refined as 0.6 of an atom. Doubly primed atoms form the minor conformation and were each refined as 0.4 of an atom. ^g Disordered water molecule. Each was refined as a quarter oxygen atom.

memory, standard deviations of the parameters could not be calculated properly. From calculations based on as much of the matrix as could fit into the memory, the standard deviations of atomic coordinates are estimated to be 0.0001 for Fe and 0.001 for C, N and O atoms which are not disordered. A projection of the molecule is shown in Fig. 2.

Tables III, IV and V itemize the distances and angles as designated in Fig. 3. The standard deviations of these distances are estimated to be about 0.02 Å. and of the angles about 1°.

There are two intra-molecular hydrogen bonds, indicated as dotted lines in Fig. 1 and 2. One is across the hexapeptide ring between the carbonyl oxygen of a seryl group (O1SER2) and the nitrogen of an ornithyl group (N1ORN3). The second hydrogen bond is between the two ends of an ornithyl group (N1ORN2) to (O2ORN2). The two hydrogen-bond distances are 2.98 Å. and 2.80 Å. respectively. Several other oxygen atoms are hydrogen bonded to the four water molecules which in turn are hydrogen bonded to oxygens in adjacent ferrichrome-A molecules. There is disorder in these bonds, which involve atoms in alternate sites.

The anomalous-dispersion experiment enabled us to determine the absolute configuration of the molecule. The five asymmetric amino acid residues are all found to have the expected L configuration. The three rings at the iron atom have the shape of a left-handed propeller as shown in Fig. 4.

At the suggestion of Dr. J. Kraut we calculated the angular twists of adjacent peptides in the hexapeptide ring, in order to compare some actual values of these angles with those postulated by Ramachandran, Ramakrishnan and Sasisekharan.¹¹ These authors calculated the range of twisting allowed in terms of two angles ϕ and ϕ' which represent

Table III. Distances and Angles in the Three Hydroxamate Rings about Fe in Ferrichrome-A

	RING 1	RING 2	RING 3	AVE.
a	1.97 Å	1.96 Å	2.00 Å	1.98 Å
b	2.02 Å	2.03 Å	2.06 Å	2.04 Å
c	1.37 Å	1.39 Å	1.37 Å	1.38 Å
d	1.30 Å	1.28 Å	1.27 Å	1.28 Å
e	1.32 Å	1.31 Å	1.33 Å	1.32 Å
f	2.81 Å	2.79 Å	2.80 Å	2.80 Å
g	2.83 Å	2.79 Å	2.79 Å	2.80 Å
α	78°	79°	78°	78°
β	113°	112°	111°	112°
γ	115°	113°	112°	113°
δ	117°	116°	116°	116°
ε	116°	118°	119°	118°

Table IV. Distances and Angles in the Six Amino Acids in Ferrichrome-A

		GLY	SER1	SER2	ORN1	ORN2	ORN3	AVE..
N -C1	h	1.41 Å	1.35 Å	1.33 Å	1.30 Å	1.33 Å	1.32 Å	1.34 Å
C2-N1	i	1.47 Å	1.44 Å	1.47 Å	1.45 Å	1.46 Å	1.47 Å	1.46 Å
C1-C2	j	1.52 Å	1.51 Å	1.52 Å	1.51 Å	1.52 Å	1.53 Å	1.52 Å
C1=C1	k	1.25 Å	1.22 Å	1.23 Å	1.27 Å	1.24 Å	1.22 Å	1.24 Å
C2-C3	l		1.57 Å	1.47 Å	1.51 Å	1.54 Å	1.56 Å	1.53 Å
C3-O2	m		(x)	1.42 Å				
C3-C4	n				1.51 Å	1.55 Å	1.50 Å	1.52 Å
C4-C5	o				1.51 Å	1.53 Å	1.54 Å	1.53 Å
C5-N2	p				1.47 Å	1.48 Å	1.46 Å	1.47 Å
N -C1-C1	ζ	125°	126°	121°	123°	122°	121°	123°
N -C1-C2	η	117°	113°	116°	117°	119°	117°	117°
C1-C1-C2	θ	117°	121°	123°	120°	119°	122°	120°
C1-C2-N1	ι	115°	114°	104°	113°	113°	106°	111°
C2-N1-C	κ	115°	121°	124°	124°	120°	122°	121°

C1-C2-C3	λ	108°	114°	112°	109°	117°	112°
N1-C2-C3	μ	111°	114°	111°	114°	111°	112°
C2-C3-C2	ν	(x)	113°				
C2-C3-C4	ξ			114°	115°	114°	114°
C3-C4-C5	θ			114°	117°	113°	115°
C4-C5-N2	π			114°	113°	110°	112°
C5-N2-O2	ρ			113°	113°	114°	113°
C -N2-C5	σ			130°	131°	130°	130°

^x Disordered serine oxygen. The corresponding two distances and angles (μ and ν) are 1.12 Å, 1.42 Å, 117°, and 114°.

Table V. Distances and Angles in the Three Glutaconic Acid Side Chains in Ferrichrome-A

ATOMS*	CODE*	MGA1	MGA2	MGA3	AVE.
Fe-O1	b	2.02 Å	2.03 Å	2.06 Å	2.03 Å
O1-C1	d	1.30 Å	1.28 Å	1.27 Å	1.28 Å
C1-N2 (ORN)	e	1.32 Å	1.31 Å	1.33 Å	1.32 Å
C1-C2	q	1.47 Å	1.47 Å	(y)	1.47 Å
C2-C3	r	1.30 Å	1.30 Å	(y)	1.30 Å
C3-C4	s	1.54 Å	1.51 Å	(y)	1.53 Å
C3-C6	t	1.51 Å	1.50 Å	(y)	1.51 Å
C4-C5	u	(xxx)	1.50 Å	(y)	1.50 Å
C5-O2	v	(xxx)	1.29 Å	1.26 Å	1.28 Å
C5-O3	w	(xxx)	1.25 Å	1.22 Å	1.24 Å
Fe-O1-C1	γ	115°	113°	113°	114°
O1-C1-N2 (ORN)	e	116°	118°	118°	117°
O1-C1-C2	τ	123°	122°	(y)	123°
C2-C1-N2 (ORN)	ν	121°	120°	(y)	121°
C1-C2-C3	φ	127°	129°	(y)	128°
C2-C3-C6	χ	126°	125°	(y)	126°
C2-C3-C4	ψ	122°	118°	(y)	120°
C6-C3-C4	ω	112°	117°	(y)	115°
C3-C4-C5	ω ^{''}	119°	113°	(y)	116°
C4-C5-O2	ω [']	(xxx)	120°	(y)	120°
C4-C5-O3	ω ^{'''}	(xxx)	121°	(y)	121°
O2-C5-C3	ω ^{''''}	(xxx)	120°	121°	121°

^{xxx} Disordered carboxyl group.

^y Disordered C2, C3, C4, and C6 atoms.

* Labelled according to figure 3.

right-handed rotations of the peptide NCO planes as viewed from the alpha carbon. The observed angles are listed in Table VI. The three

Table VI. Peptide Twist Angles in Ferrichrome-A

Peptides	ϕ	ϕ'
GLY-ORN3-ORN2	35°	200° ^a
ORN3-ORN2-ORN1	103°	311°
ORN2-ORN1-SER2	76°	5° ^a
ORN1-SER2-SER1	17°	174°
SER2-SER1-GLY	123°	131°
SER1-GLY-ORN3	262°	358° ^a

^aAngles outside the "permissible" limits.

values that lie outside the limits suggested by Ramachandran, et al. involve either glycine or hydrogen bonding. These values are not very far outside the outer limits, and an extension of the ϕ' limits by about 20° would include all of these values.

A list of the observed and calculated structure factors is shown in Table VII.

Acknowledgment. We wish to thank Professor J. B. Neilands for making available to us this interesting substance and for his efforts in providing us with a suitable single crystal without which the work could not have been done. We also thank Dr. T. N. Margulis and Dr. M. P. Klein who separately brought this problem to our attention and stimulated our interest.

Table VII. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors

(Table, in three parts, to be reproduced photographically.)

-13 362 348	-8 580 569	5 254 241		-4 144 154	7 117 62	-2 62 51	-10 115 117	3 382 369	-4 77 94
-12 352 350	-7 413 452	6 220 245	H ₁ K= 3, 12	-3 158 159	8 187 194	-1 99 94	-9 131 140	4 94 63	-3 54 40
-11 280 304	-6 262 271	7 145 151	L F0BS FCAL	-2 242 255	9 205 200	-0 218 231	-8 7 320	5 5 49	-2 63 86
-10 488 463	-5 337 342	8 232 223	-7 57 84	-1 178 165	10 173 169	1 54 58	-6 332 320	6 377 388	-1 140 118
-9 115 82	-4 183 204	9 299 299	-6 31 33	-0 357 374	11 180 163	2 172 166	-5 189 181	7 167 137	-0 63 67
-8 653 660	-3 158 155	10 127 98	-5 106 122	1 733 723	12 226 222	3 151 167	-4 322 304	8 160 163	2 197 208
-7 1184 1146	-2 537 555	11 114 93	-4 143 154	2 274 214	13 193 191	4 43 45	-3 361 328	9 160 151	3 299 304
-6 108 125	-1 417 410	12 96 89	-3 108 126	3 537 530	14 171 161	5 249 290	-2 232 217	11 226 207	4 241 255
-5 341 365	-0 535 545	13 153 149	-2 57 93	4 410 388		6 41 16	-1 179 142	12 76 66	5 113 96
-4 687 480	1 342 324	14 41 37	-1 167 166	5 562 515	H ₁ K= 5, 6	7 217 195	-0 61 534	13 219 199	6 214 198
-3 862 708	2 309 323		-0 89 84	6 448 437	L F0BS FCAL	8 60 42	-1 593 548	14 77 104	7 142 64
-2 815 767	3 237 252	H ₁ K= 3, 8	1 72 60	7 282 275	-16 98 107	9 182 157	2 891 862		8 119 137
-1 1269 1241	4 440 436	L F0BS FCAL	2 98 98	8 214 201	-15 94 96	10 38 54	3 888 381	H ₁ K= 5, 5	9 183 181
-0 398 391	5 400 333	-14 158 164	3 90 89	9 207 197	-14 47 41	11 21 47	4 242 244	L F0BS FCAL	10 67 72
1 1034 969	6 111 90	-13 154 167	4 45 38	10 89 120	-13 49 44		5 64 86	-16 101 110	11 128 124
2 309 313	7 319 280	-12 96 96	5 136 146	11 251 249	-12 108 103	H ₁ K= 4, 10	6 30 18	-15 66 83	H ₁ K= 5, 9
3 882 815	8 74 88	-11 91 103	6 45 58	12 186 181	-11 87 86	L F0BS FCAL	7 212 206	-14 184 172	L F0BS FCAL
4 394 431	9 171 153	-10 85 60		13 228 203	-10 172 167	-11 56 59	8 177 165	-13 244 213	L F0BS FCAL
5 539 529	10 130 128	-9 257 271	H ₁ K= 3, 13	14 228 203	-9 216 195	-10 121 145	9 232 215	-12 245 219	-12 74 104
6 206 204	11 207 192	-8 231 221	L F0BS FCAL	15 166 156	-8 157 179	-9 93 110	10 108 96	-11 53 67	-11 112 135
7 297 287	12 140 139	-7 105 110	-3 95 65		-7 239 236	-8 66 53	11 96 69	-10 239 220	-10 85 68
8 63 88	13 82 67	-6 105 72	-2 82 76	H ₁ K= 4, 3	-6 448 459	-7 74 76	12 111 143	-9 89 85	-9 151 159
9 444 441	14 127 130	-5 104 137	-1 90 127	L F0BS FCAL	-5 84 97	-6 218 215	13 181 164	-8 163 156	-8 101 79
10 69 86	15 172 183	-4 104 101	-0 83 83	-17 84 81	-4 196 168	-5 180 192	14 86 97	-7 320 310	-7 163 180
11 189 180	16 34 36	-3 82 98	1 76 53	-16 142 152	-3 208 244	-4 66 68	15 77 72	-6 133 162	-6 72 87
12 156 165		-2 321 319		-15 40 15	-2 166 127	-3 99 119		-5 270 231	-5 112 150
13 207 212	H ₁ K= 3, 5	-1 141 132	H ₁ K= 4, 0	-14 90 62	-0 243 227	-2 204 212	H ₁ K= 5, 2	-4 195 211	-4 242 292
14 135 120	L F0BS FCAL	-0 294 291	L F0RS FCAL	-13 93 73	1 142 133	-0 90 74	L F0RS FCAL	-3 396 411	-3 53 37
15 140 120	-17 83 69	1 120 120	-18 142 153	-12 105 89	2 306 301	1 152 199	-17 88 95	-2 171 154	-1 75 76
16 23 44	-16 43 54	2 280 245	-17 219 239	-11 298 310	3 149 157	2 129 129	-16 100 115	-1 305 313	-0 129 126
	-15 236 241	3 317 362	-16 100 95	-10 255 234	4 281 304	3 77 66	-15 105 89	-0 100 114	-1 80 117
	-14 87 79	4 144 130	-15 42 58	-9 66 73	5 135 155	4 171 177	-14 148 154	1 163 135	-0 129 126
	-13 91 103	5 55 43	-14 119 123	-8 612 574	6 281 255	5 48 37	-13 147 174	2 166 155	2 67 101
	-12 139 129	6 301 292	-13 276 291	-7 512 508	7 141 122	6 152 162	-12 104 120	3 475 488	3 42 78
	-11 141 146	7 111 88	-12 109 84	-6 413 429	8 244 213	7 217 214	-11 214 199	4 160 170	4 159 143
	-10 200 185	8 219 196	-11 174 142	-5 61 55	9 153 141	8 33 51	-10 503 475	5 219 231	5 69 74
	-9 360 351	9 59 23	-10 283 290	-4 393 387	10 221 196	9 67 61	-9 117 90	6 144 128	6 113 139
	-8 196 219	10 182 158	-9 593 575	-3 318 320	11 288 253		-8 163 149	7 218 179	7 64 52
	-7 164 179	11 53 39	-8 682 646	-2 256 241	12 172 150	H ₁ K= 4, 11	-7 69 65	8 298 279	8 111 92
	-6 134 159	12 198 182	-7 1057 1019	-1 329 328	-0 136 111	L F0BS FCAL	-6 208 162	9 180 152	9 149 138
	-5 70 54	13 66 57	-6 327 302	-0 136 111	1 340 302	-9 106 157	-5 527 533	10 109 59	
	-4 362 387		-5 32 36	-4 175 156	2 276 286	-8 39 41	-4 81 112	11 196 197	H ₁ K= 5, 10
	-3 566 548	H ₁ K= 3, 9	-3 493 497	3 582 564	3 282 263	-7 133 142	-3 331 321	12 81 114	L F0BS FCAL
	-2 464 450	L F0BS FCAL	-2 307 310	4 297 315	4 283 263	-6 100 95	-2 252 243	13 37 44	-10 116 159
	-1 516 553	-13 46 69	-1 301 297	5 183 175	-15 92 104	-5 157 172	-1 437 433		-9 96 97
	-0 136 153	-12 86 86	-0 288 312	6 42 35	-14 61 83	-4 165 190	-0 573 525	H ₁ K= 5, 6	-8 0 10
	1 603 599	-11 114 127	1 114 141	7 62 35	-13 238 223	-3 55 50	1 440 417	L F0RS FCAL	-7 146 164
	2 221 198	-10 126 106	2 808 798	8 302 296	-12 28 34	-2 62 65	2 651 629	-15 110 98	-6 183 209
	3 177 189	-9 166 186	3 40 66	9 253 254	-11 60 64	-1 48 56	3 371 378	-14 167 149	-5 56 72
	4 571 558	-8 148 129	4 113 89	10 83 112	-10 189 184	-0 39 43	4 163 132	-13 132 123	-4 147 177
	5 119 84	-7 144 162	5 36 27	11 233 230	-9 199 215	1 175 207	5 354 376	-12 29 17	-3 153 135
	6 263 272	-6 251 270	6 341 349	12 250 225	12 223 200	2 76 89	6 253 258	-11 120 113	-2 221 223
	7 185 186	-4 189 212	7 344 334	13 241 257	-7 383 357	3 142 119	7 180 215	-10 69 50	-1 118 160
	8 374 368	-3 141 178	8 316 337	14 37 30	-6 279 284	4 44 113	8 189 173	-9 185 170	-0 95 103
	9 192 163	-2 141 148	9 423 432	15 91 107	-5 108 66	5 124 118	9 204 191	-8 164 189	1 102 103
	10 63 38	-1 114 79	10 267 251		-4 336 345	6 88 97	10 252 241	-7 44 61	2 115 130
	11 97 63	-0 77 81	11 203 230	H ₁ K= 6, 4	-3 216 215	7 47 20	11 170 162	-6 242 243	3 216 197
	12 89 88	1 202 185	12 156 164	L F0BS FCAL	-2 282 279		12 121 60	-5 208 217	4 141 133
	13 115 139	2 144 131	13 194 185	-17 146 142	-1 58 84	H ₁ K= 4, 12	13 127 90	-4 141 133	5 151 186
	14 172 166	3 31 29	14 185 201	-16 76 70	-0 0 40	L F0BS FCAL	14 156 142	-3 246 253	6 104 45
	15 89 76	4 31 51	15 55 22	-15 55 46	1 369 356	-6 86 116		-2 165 145	7 55 46
	16 172 166	5 312 325	16 16 16	-14 144 152	2 276 252	-5 91 94	H ₁ K= 5, 3	-0 245 250	8 32 28
	17 126 113	6 86 52		-13 97 95	3 231 196	-4 109 143	L F0BS FCAL	-0 68 71	
	18 96 87	-16 126 135	H ₁ K= 4, 1	-12 174 161	4 113 105	-3 56 44	-17 53 54	1 119 137	H ₁ K= 5, 11
	19 190 168	-15 89 93	L F0BS FCAL	-11 45 32	5 184 189	-2 99 113	-16 115 112	2 44 40	L F0BS FCAL
	15 151 143	-14 68 70	9 210 222	-10 140 151	6 100 141	-1 94 79	-15 160 156	3 348 322	-8 61 102
	16 102 110	-13 29 32	10 140 139	-9 327 355	7 103 99	-0 0 44	-14 109 110	4 186 170	-7 55 72
		-12 209 217	11 75 84	-8 179 177	8 224 230	1 56 88	-13 238 238	5 223 239	-6 51 70
		-11 245 233	12 56 65	-7 341 342	9 0 20	2 106 127	-12 93 117	6 125 124	-5 203 235
		-10 141 167		-6 405 398	10 186 158	3 28 42	-11 199 191	7 107 105	-4 191 222
		-9 201 174	H ₁ K= 3, 10	-5 583 606	11 38 48	4 50 64	-10 109 110	8 263 273	-3 36 33
		-8 190 201	L F0BS FCAL	-4 188 159	12 34 30		-9 254 253	9 88 81	-2 77 102
		-7 30 50	-12 338 322	-3 334 295	13 30 54	H ₁ K= 5, 0	-8 85 81	10 68 31	-1 68 88
		-6 60 50	-11 131 164	-2 128 135		L F0BS FCAL	-7 197 198	11 119 138	-0 63 107
		-5 181 157	-10 290 240	-1 708 687	H ₁ K= 4, 8	-17 272 224	-6 260 247	12 79 43	1 252 254
		-4 243 248	-9 168 183	-0 274 267	L F0BS FCAL	-16 171 182	-5 339 354		2 78 93
		-3 69 77	-8 262 229	-1 268 300	-14 87 125	-15 40 31	-4 200 208	H ₁ K= 5, 7	3 94 104
		-2 243 206	-7 945 919	2 620 582	-13 64 46	-14 153 154	-3 164 155	L F0BS FCAL	4 178 172
		-1 115 102	-6 1070 986	3 518 475	-12 133 135	-13 193 175	-2 116 108	-14 49 58	5 48 37
		0 351 392	-5 410 409	4 232 202	-11 141 125	-12 137 132	-1 311 264	-13 105 105	
		-1 189 168	-4 138 123	5 154 146	-10 141 140	-11 77 81	-0 310 317	-12 157 142	H ₁ K= 5, 12
		-2 307 278	-3 388 336	6 398 392	-9 276 288	-10 160 139	1 243 195	-11 70 65	L F0BS FCAL
		-3 189 168	-2 262 253	7 254 252	-8 134 132	-9 42 43	2 27 18	-10 30 41	-4 69 66
		-4 174 147	-1 289 283	8 77 79	-7 44 40	-8 91 119	3 227 237	-9 81 83	-3 59 95
		-5 268 270	-0 289 316	9 170 175	-6 160 197	-7 117 153	4 618 607	-8 178 184	-2 55 63
		-6 114 114	1 468 478	10 133 138	-5 126 127	-6 1			

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Figure Captions

Figure 1. Ferrichrome-A

Figure 2. Projection of ferrichrome-A molecule down the crystallographic b axis.

Figure 3. Schematic molecular formulae of the subgroups in ferrichrome-A, to be used in identifying the distances and angles in Tables III, IV, and V.

Figure 4. Absolute configuration about the iron atom in ferrichrome-A.

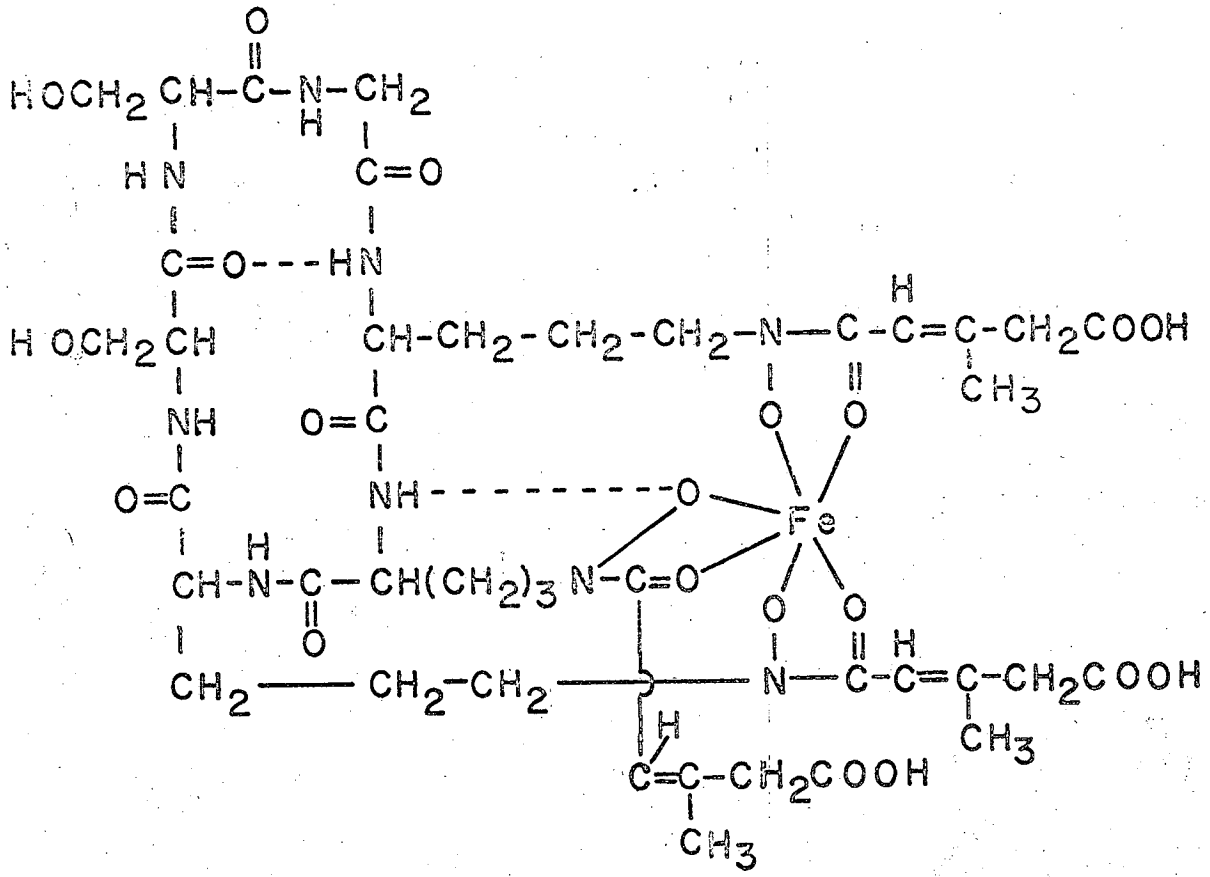


Fig. 1

Fig 1 Zalkin, Forrester & Templeton

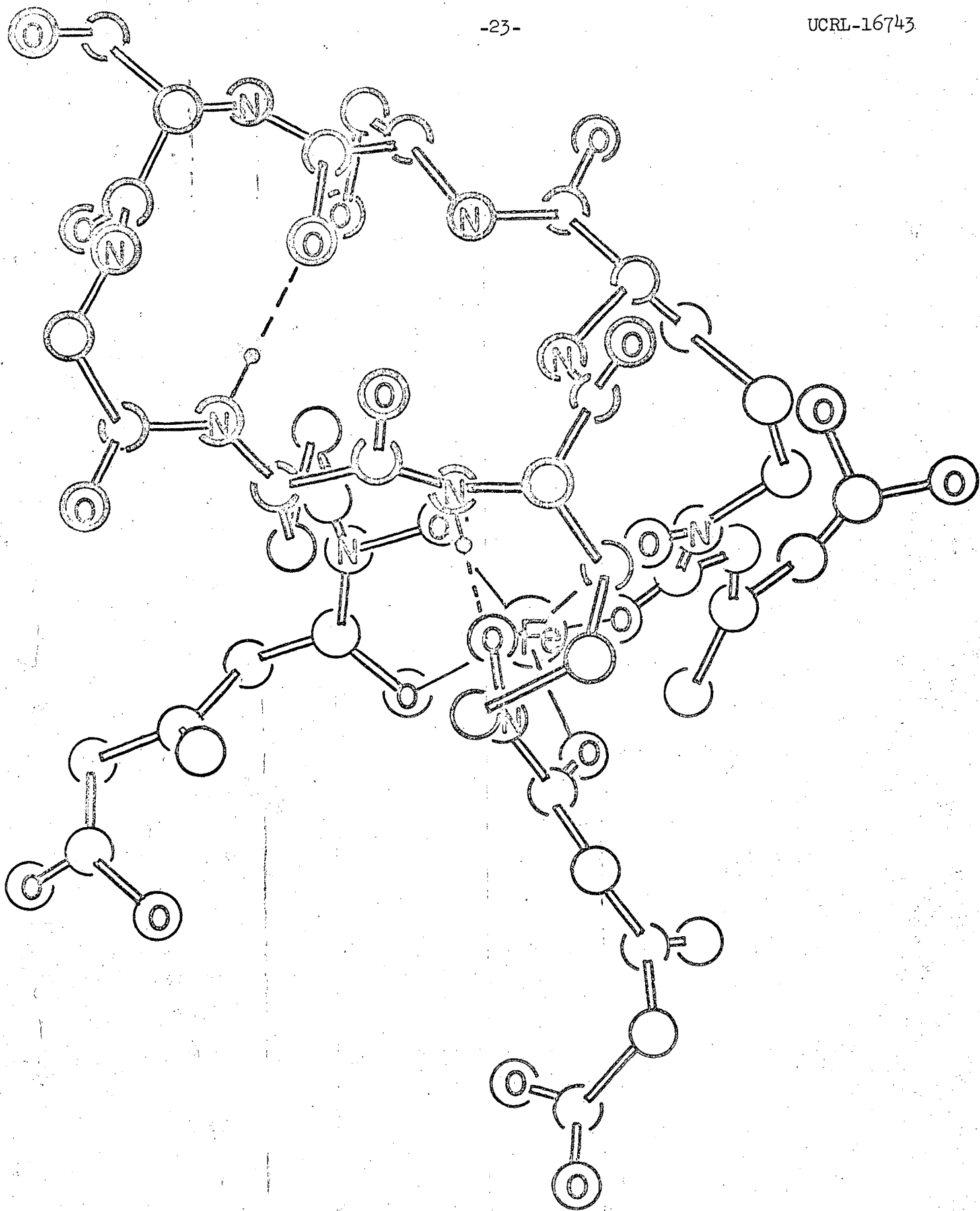


Fig. 2

Fig. 2. Zalkin, Fournier & Tompkins

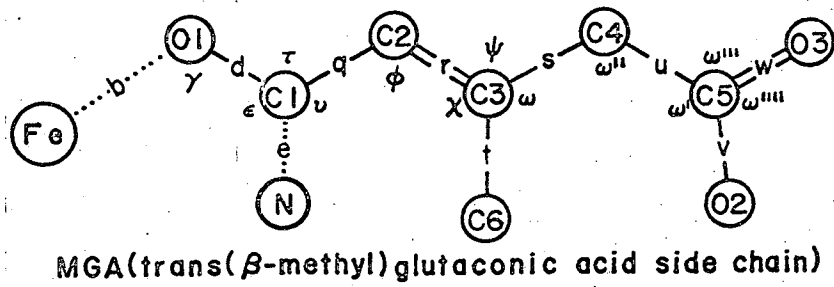
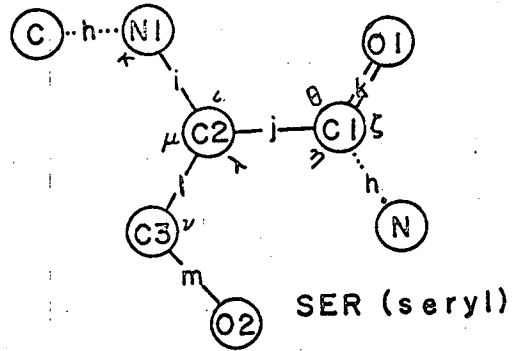
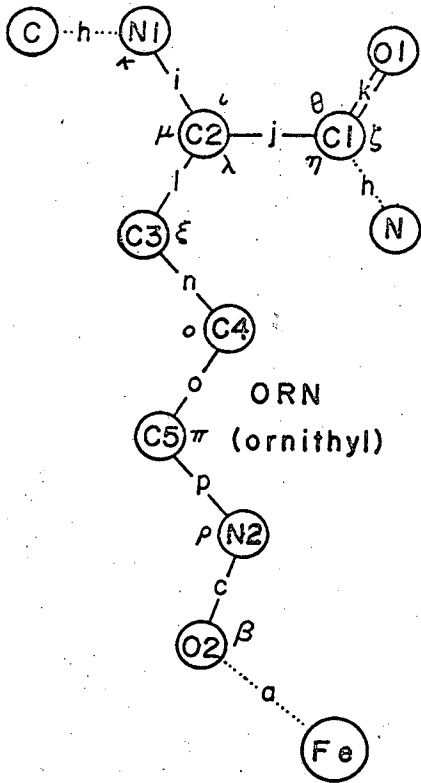
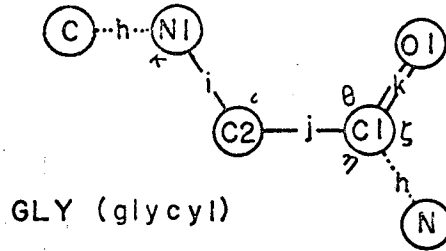
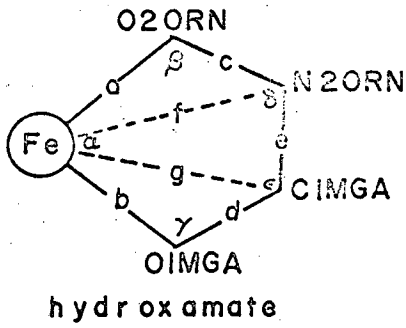


Fig. 3

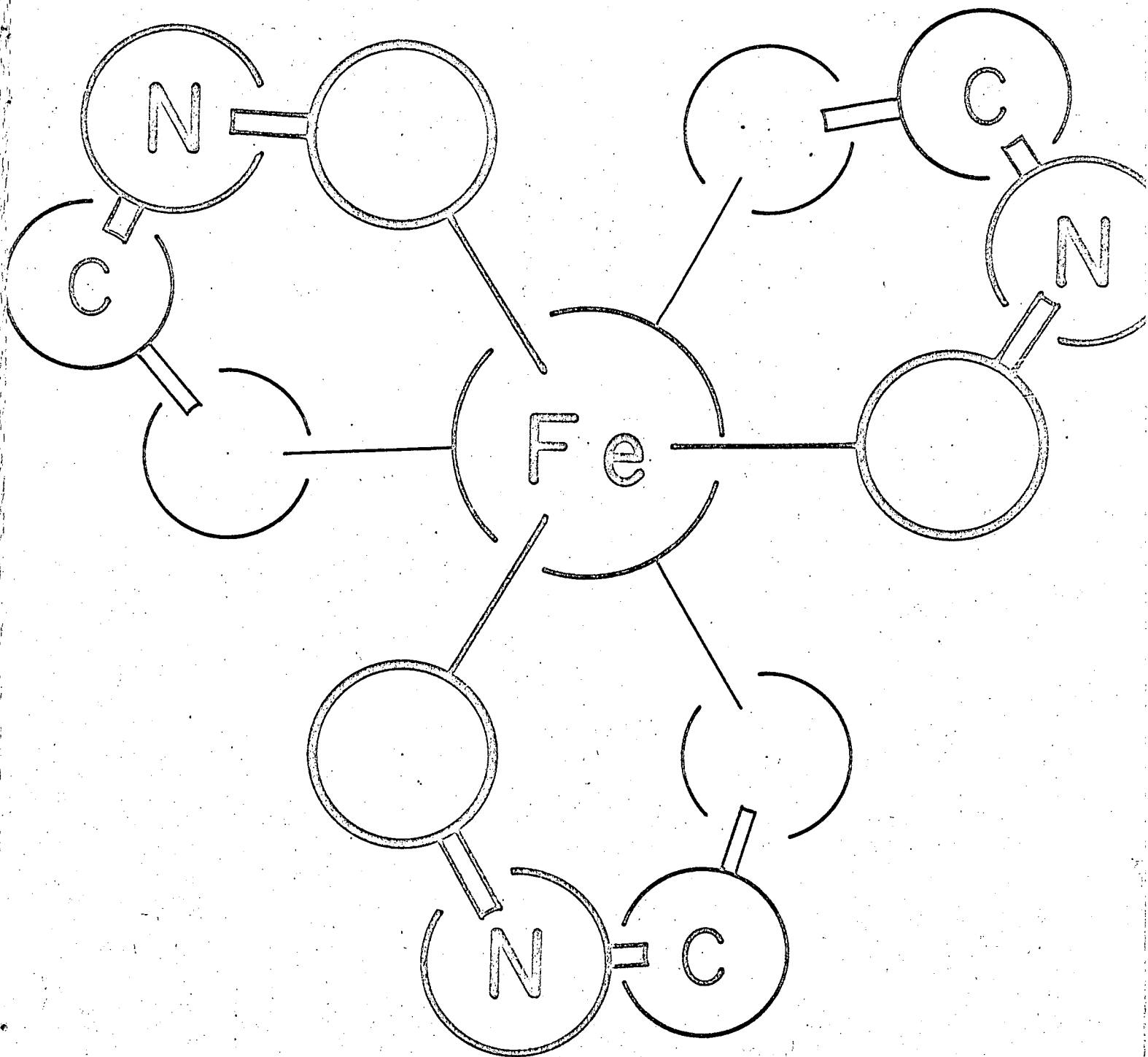


Fig. 4

Fig 4

SALKIN, FORRESTER, & TEMPLETON.

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