

Crystal structures of non-proteinogenic amino acid peroxosolvates: rare example of H-bonded hydrogen peroxide chains.

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Experimental part

Amino acids and 50% hydrogen peroxide were purchased from Aldrich. 96% hydrogen peroxide was prepared by an extraction method.¹ Handling procedures for concentrated hydrogen peroxide are described in detail (danger of explosion!).^{2,3} Briefly, 0.42 g of amino acid was dissolved in 0.5 ml of hydrogen peroxide. Colourless crystals of **1** and **2** were obtained by cooling to -18° C saturated solutions (rt) of respective anhydrous amino acids in 96% hydrogen peroxide. Yield 43 and 28% for **1** and **2** respectively.

Peroxide content was estimated by permanganometry. Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen content was determined using the Perkin-Elmer 2400 series II Analyzer (CHN).

Anal. Calc. for $\text{H}_9\text{O}_4\text{C}_3\text{N}$ (**1**): OO (peroxide), 25.99; N, 11.38; C, 29.27; H, 7.37. Found: OO (peroxide), 25.20; N, 11.14; C, 29.16; H, 7.35.

Anal. Calc. for $\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_5\text{C}_9\text{N}$ (**1**): OO (peroxide), 14.87; N, 6.51; C, 50.23; H, 6.09. Found: OO (peroxide), 14.34; N, 6.61; C, 50.23; H, 6.09.

1 Y. Wolanov, O. Lev, A. V. Churakov, A. G. Medvedev, V. M. Novotortsev and P. V. Prikhodchenko, *Tetrahedron*, 2010, **66**, 5130.

2 W. C. Schumb, C. N. Satterfield and R. P. Wentworth, *Hydrogen peroxide*, Reinhold publishing corp., New York, 1955.

3 O. Maass and W. H. Hatcher, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1920, **42**, 2569.

Table S1. Crystal data, data collection and refinement parameters for **1** and **2**.

	1	2
formula	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
fw	123.11	215.20
colour, habit	colourless prism	colourless needle
cryst size, mm	0.30×0.25×0.25	0.38×0.05×0.05
crystal system	monoclinic	tetragonal
space group	$P\bar{c}$	$P-42_1c$
<i>a</i> , Å	13.1669(7)	18.7167(5)
<i>b</i> , Å	6.3974(4)	18.7167(5)
<i>c</i> , Å	10.7817(6)	5.7741(3)
β , deg	90.605(1)	90
<i>V</i> , Å ³	908.13(9)	2022.75(13)
<i>Z</i>	6	8
ρ_{calc} , g/cm ³	1.351	1.413
μ , mm ⁻¹	0.125	0.116
<i>F</i> (000)	396	912
θ range, deg	3.09 to 30.50	2.18 to 29.98

total no. of reflns	10591	23552
unique reflns, R_{int}	2766, 0.0172	1693, 0.0429
reflns with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	2700	1518
no. of variables	325	188
$R_1 (I > 2\sigma(I))$	0.0243	0.0299
wR ₂ (all data)	0.0669	0.0778
Goof on F^2	1.046	1.055
largest diff	0.263 / -0.130	0.327 / -0.148
peak/hole, e/Å ³		

Methods

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) was performed on differential scanning calorimeter, DSC-60 PLUS, Shimadzu. Experiments were carried out in the range starting from the +20°C following heating to +150°C under argon flow at a heating rate of 5°C/min. Noise level less than 0.5 µW.

X-ray powder diffraction measurements were performed on a D8 Advance diffractometer (Bruker AXS, Karlsruhe, Germany). XRD patterns in the range 5° to 75° 2θ were recorded at room temperature using CuKα radiation under the following measurement conditions: reflection geometry, tube voltage of 40 kV, tube current of 40 mA, Ni filter, LYNXEYE detector, step scan mode with a step size 0.02° 2θ, and counting time of 0.5 s/step. XRD patterns were processed by DIFFRAC.SUITE Eva (Bruker), DIFFRAC.SUITE TOPAS 4.2 (Bruker) software. Calculated powder patterns were obtained using Mercury (CCDC) software and CIF files.

X-ray powder diffraction

Sarcosine peroxosolvate C₃H₇NO₂•H₂O₂ (**1**) and phenylserine peroxosolvate C₉H₁₁NO₃•H₂O₂ (**2**) crystals were isolated from hydrogen peroxide solution and dried on filter paper. Obtained crystals were carefully ground in a mortar. Resulting powder and initial crystals were placed to low background Si sample holder. X-ray powder diffractograms of **1** and **2** are presented in the Figure S1. Sample displacement correction was taken into account in DIFFRAC.SUITE Eva (Bruker) software. The peak position mismatch caused by different temperatures of X-ray analysis (150 K) and powder diffraction (298 K) experiments.

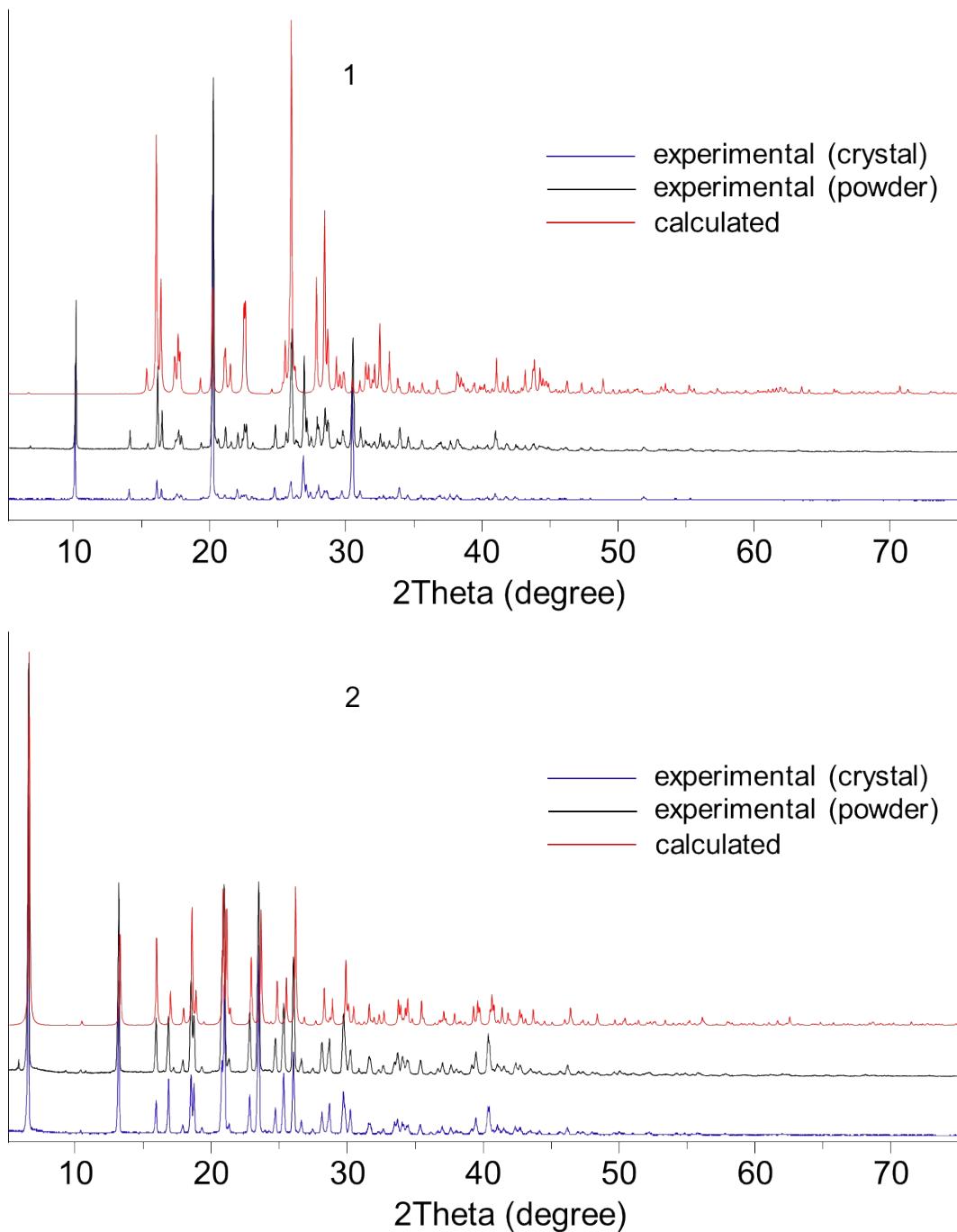


Figure S1. X-ray powder diffractograms of sarcosine $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (**1**) and phenylserine $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (**2**) peroxosolvates. Calculated powder diffractograms was obtained using Mercury (CCDC) software.

Graphical representations of the Rietweld refinement results obtained sarcosine $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (**1**) and phenylserine $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (**2**) peroxosolvates are presented in Figure S2. Sample displacement (mm) and unit cell parameters were refined, spherical harmonics was applied for preferred orientation correction. Sample **1** contains an unidentified phase before and after grinding which can be attributed to the possible phase transition or decomposition product. Unfortunately we cannot perform indexing of additional peaks due to their small amount. Sample **2** contains a small peaks at 5.7° after grinding. We used initial dried crystals powder diffractogram for Rietweld refinement with hkl phase obtained from crystallographic file. Rietweld refinement results presented in Table S2.

In order to shed light on the question of a possible phase transition when the crystals are cooled from room temperature to the low temperatures, we performed differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) studies for compound **1** starting from the room temperature and cooling down to -90°C and then heating to room temperature (see DSC results section).

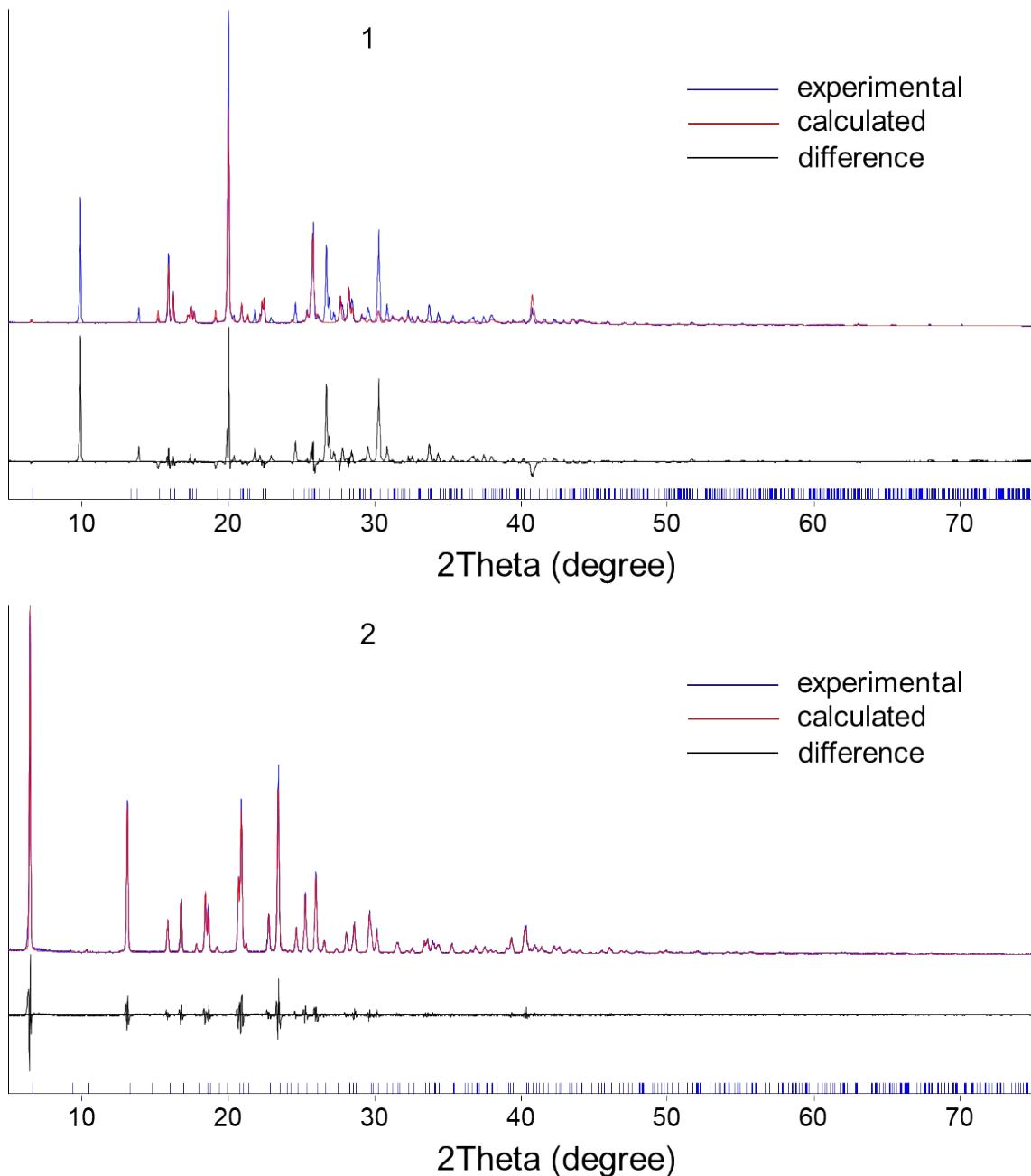


Figure S2. Rietweld refinement results for sarcosine $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (**1**) and phenylserine $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (**2**).

Table S2. Rietweld refinement results for **1** and **2**.

Compound	Results
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Compound	Results
1	R-Values Rexp : 2.84 Rwp : 36.42 Rp : 25.56 GOF : 12.81 Rexp` : 4.97 Rwp` : 63.65 Rp` : 55.95 DW : 0.03
	Quantitative Analysis - Rietveld Phase 1 : Structure 100.000 %
	Background Chebychev polynomial, Coefficient 0 676.7349 1 -335.5877 2 -49.99457
	Instrument Primary radius (mm) 280 Secondary radius (mm) 280
	Corrections Specimen displacement 0.3286099 LP Factor 0
	Miscellaneous Start X 5 Finish X 75
	Structure 1 Phase name Structure R-Bragg 21.375 Spacegroup P _c Scale 0.00818649881 Cell Mass 738.653 Cell Volume (Å ³) 922.45889 Wt% - Rietveld 100.000 Crystal Linear Absorption Coeff. (1/cm) 10.874 Crystal Density (g/cm ³) 1.330 Preferred Orientation (Dir 1 : 1 0 0) 0.306198 Preferred Orientation Spherical Harmonics Order 4 y ₀₀ 1 y ₂₀ -0.88272 y _{22m} -1.276885 y _{22p} 0.2058258 y ₄₀ -0.08925413 y _{42m} -0.1280573 y _{42p} 0.1137169 y _{44m} -0.1786822 y _{44p} -0.6127033 PV_TCHZ peak type U -0.03079052 V -0.03434624 W 0.008466503 Z 0 X 0.296459 Y 0 Lattice parameters a (Å) 13.2436052 b (Å) 6.4269771 c (Å) 10.8387319 beta (°) 90.81957
	Site Np x y z Atom Occ Beg

Compound	Results					
		1	-44.7 (18)			
		2	-11.90 (99)			
	Instrument					
	Primary radius (mm)		280			
	Secondary radius (mm)		280			
	Corrections					
	Specimen displacement		0.40638 (93)			
	LP Factor		0			
	Miscellaneous					
	Start X		5			
	Finish X		75			
	hkl Phase - 1 Lebail method					
	Phase name		hkl_Phase			
	R-Bragg		1.170			
	Spacegroup		"p -4 21c"			
	Cell Mass		0.000			
	Cell Volume (Å^3)		2065.553 (87)			
	Wt% - Rietveld		0.000			
	PV_TCHZ peak type					
	U		0.042 (11)			
	V		-0.0015 (34)			
	W		0.00632 (23)			
	Z		0			
	X		0.1888 (40)			
	Y		0			
	Lattice parameters					
	a (Å)		18.89140 (23)			
	c (Å)		5.78773 (20)			
	h k l m d Th2 I					
1	1	0	4	13.35824	6.61155	2.45
0	2	0	4	9.44570	9.35534	0.0105
2	1	0	8	8.44849	10.46251	0.0317
2	2	0	4	6.67912	13.24524	5.11
3	1	0	8	5.97399	14.81692	0.0306
0	1	1	8	5.53384	16.00284	1.82
3	2	0	8	5.23953	16.90814	3.21
0	2	1	8	4.93499	17.95993	0.619
2	1	1	16	4.77476	18.56786	4.89
0	4	0	4	4.72285	18.77378	3.36
4	1	0	8	4.58184	19.35704	0.565
3	3	0	4	4.45275	19.92387	0.04
0	3	1	8	4.26127	20.82892	7.69
4	2	0	8	4.22425	21.01353	15.4
3	1	1	16	4.15683	21.35830	0.817
3	2	1	16	3.88429	22.87642	5.28
4	3	0	8	3.77828	23.52733	24.4
5	1	0	8	3.70491	24.00013	0.255
0	4	1	8	3.65917	24.30465	0.332
4	1	1	16	3.59240	24.76348	4.21
5	2	0	8	3.50805	25.36878	10.7
4	2	1	16	3.41209	26.09460	15.3
4	4	0	4	3.33956	26.67169	2.62
5	3	0	8	3.23985	27.50843	1.11
0	5	1	8	3.16381	28.18308	2.49
4	3	1	16	3.16381	28.18308	2.49
0	6	0	4	3.14857	28.32234	0.168
5	1	1	16	3.12035	28.58386	0.929

Compound	Results						
	12	9	0	8	1.25943	75.41431	2.11

DSC analysis

DSC experiment was performed for compound **1**. The crystals were isolated from hydrogen peroxide solution, quickly dried on filter paper and closed in aluminum crucible to prevent exposure to air. The results of DSC studies are depicted on the Figure S3. We observed reversible pair of peaks: exothermal effect on cooling with maximum at -58°C and endothermal effect on heating with minimum at -31°C . These thermal effects can attribute to phase transition and explain additional phase in crystalline powder of **1**.

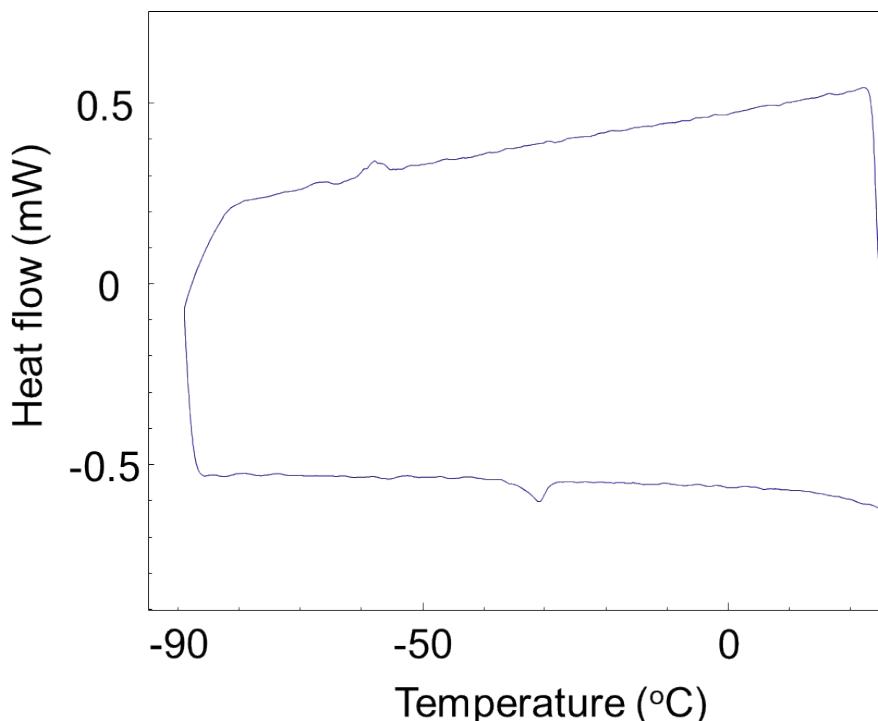


Figure S3. Differential scanning calorimetry of sarcosine $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2 \bullet \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ peroxosolvate (**1**).