

# Experimental Information for Thiamine Hydrochloride Monohydrate (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>OS)

## Data Collection

A colorless needle of Cl<sub>2</sub>H<sub>20</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S having approximate dimensions of 0.31 × 0.20 × 0.17 mm was mounted on a glass fiber in a random orientation. Preliminary examination and data collection were performed with Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ) on a Nonius KappaCCD. Cell constants and an orientation matrix for data collection were obtained from least-squares refinement, using the setting angles of 11310 reflections in the range  $4^\circ < \theta < 30^\circ$ . The monoclinic cell parameters and calculated volume are:  $a = 6.993(0)$ ,  $b = 20.663(1)$ ,  $c = 11.769(1) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 98.70(0)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1681.0 \text{ \AA}^3$ . For  $Z = 4$  and  $M_r = 355.29$  the calculated density is 1.40 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The space group was determined by the program ABSEN (McArdle 1996). From the systematic presences of:

$$\begin{array}{ll} h\ 0\ l & h + l = 2n \\ 0\ k\ 0 & k = 2n \end{array}$$

and from subsequent least-squares refinement, the space group was determined to be  $P2_1/n$  (No. 14). The data were collected at a temperature of  $296 \pm 1 \text{ K}$ . Data were collected to a maximum  $2\theta$  of  $61.0^\circ$ .

## Data Reduction

A total of 11310 reflections were collected, of which 4307 were unique. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to the data. The linear absorption coefficient is  $5.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for Mo K $\alpha$  radiation. An empirical absorption correction using SCALEPACK (Otwinowski & Minor 1996) was applied. Transmission coefficients ranged from 0.757 to 0.914 with an average value of 0.892. A secondary extinction correction was applied (Sheldrick 1997). The final coefficient, refined in least-squares, was 0.0120000 (in absolute units). Intensities of equivalent reflections were averaged. The agreement factor for the averaging was 4.1% based on intensity.

## Structure Solution and Refinement

The structure was solved by direct methods using SIR97 (Altomare *et al.* 1999). The remaining atoms were located in succeeding difference Fourier syntheses. Hydrogen atoms were included in the refinement but restrained to ride on the atom to which they are bonded. The structure was refined in full-matrix least-squares where the function minimized was  $\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$  and the weight  $w$  is defined as

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1024P)^2 + 0.5044P]$$

where  $P = \frac{1}{3}(F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)$ . Scattering factors were taken from the "International Tables for Crystallography" (Hahn 1992). 4307 reflections were used in the refinements. However, only reflections with  $F_o^2 > 2\sigma(F_o^2)$  were used in

calculating  $R$ . The final cycle of refinement included 206 variable parameters and converged (largest parameter shift was 0.01 times its esd) with unweighted and weighted agreement factors of:

$$R_1 = \sum |F_o - F_c| / \sum F_o = 0.064$$

$$R_2 = \text{SQRT} (\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2) = 0.170$$

The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.04. The highest peak in the final difference Fourier had a height of  $0.55 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ . The minimum negative peak had a height of  $-0.36 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ . Refinement was performed on a AlphaServer 2100 using SHELLX97 (Sheldrick 1997). Crystallographic drawings were done using programs ORTEP (Johnson 1976), PLUTON (Spek 1991) and/or Xtal\_GX (Hall & duBoulay 1995).

## References

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## Crystallographic Data

Cl <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	formula weight 355.29
$a = 6.9928(2) \text{ \AA}$	space group $P2_1/n$ (No. 14)
$b = 20.6631(10) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 \text{ K}$
$c = 11.7695(5) \text{ \AA}$	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$\beta = 98.699(2)^\circ$	$\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.404 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$V = 1681.0(2) \text{ \AA}^3$	$\mu = 0.514 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$Z = 4$	
transmission coefficient	0.757 – 0.914
	$R(F_o)^a = 0.049$
	$R_w(F_o^2)^b = 0.138$

<sup>a</sup>  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$  for  $F_o^2 > 2\sigma(F_o^2)$

<sup>b</sup>  $R_w = [\sum w(|F_o^2| - |F_c^2|)^2 / \sum w|F_o^2|^2]^{1/2}$

## Crystal Data and Data Collection Parameters

formula	<chem>Cl2SO2N4C12H20</chem>
formula weight	355.29
space group	$P2_1/n$ (No. 14)
$a$ , Å	6.9928(2)
$b$ , Å	20.6631(10)
$c$ , Å	11.7695(5)
$\beta$ , deg	98.699(2)
$V$ , Å <sup>3</sup>	1681.0(2)
$Z$	4
$D_c$ , g cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.404
crystal dimensions, mm	0.31 × 0.20 × 0.17
temperature, K	296
wavelength radiation (Å)	Mo $K\alpha$ (0.71073)
monochromator	graphite
linear abs coefficient, mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.514
absorption correction applied	empirical <sup>a</sup>
transmission factors: min, max	0.76, 0.91
diffractometer	Nonius KappaCCD
$h$ range	0 to 8
$k$ range	0 to 28
$l$ range	-15 to 15
2 $\theta$ range, deg	8.00 – 61.02
programs used	SHELXL97
$F_{000}$	744.0
weighting	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0911P)^2 + 0.1219P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
data collected	11310
unique data	4307
$R_{int}$	0.041
data used in refinement	4307
cutoff used in R-factor calculations	$F_o^2 > 2.0\sigma(F_o^2)$
data with $l > 2.0\sigma(l)$	2767
refined extinction coefficient	0.0120
number of variables	206
largest shift/esd in final cycle	0.01
$R(F_o)$	0.049
$R_w(F_o^2)$	0.138
goodness of fit	1.042

## Fractional Coordinates

Atom	x	y	z	$U(\text{\AA}^2)$
CL1	0.58096(9)	0.08138(3)	0.87142(6)	0.0454(2)
CL2	0.29549(9)	-0.08429(3)	0.58094(6)	0.0477(2)
S4	0.08694(9)	0.21095(4)	0.85394(6)	0.0474(2)
O1W	-0.1703(4)	0.20795(13)	0.5692(2)	0.0756(8)
O33	0.5919(3)	0.23338(12)	0.9237(2)	0.0670(8)
N1	0.1173(3)	0.11732(10)	0.72389(17)	0.0347(5)
N8	0.2188(3)	-0.01480(13)	0.8890(2)	0.0483(7)
N9	-0.0658(3)	-0.07081(11)	0.87562(18)	0.0411(6)
N11	-0.3075(3)	-0.05532(11)	0.71950(19)	0.0407(6)
C2	0.2458(3)	0.16354(12)	0.6926(2)	0.0367(7)
C3	0.2474(3)	0.21781(13)	0.7573(2)	0.0404(7)
C5	0.0216(3)	0.13650(14)	0.8067(2)	0.0418(7)
C6	0.0964(4)	0.05300(13)	0.6678(2)	0.0399(7)
C7	-0.0236(3)	0.00599(13)	0.7243(2)	0.0366(7)
C8	0.0460(3)	-0.02632(12)	0.8298(2)	0.0368(7)
C10	-0.2387(4)	-0.08365(12)	0.8198(2)	0.0385(7)
C12	-0.2029(3)	-0.01031(13)	0.6724(2)	0.0402(7)
C21	0.3585(4)	0.15016(15)	0.5982(2)	0.0504(8)
C31	0.3775(4)	0.27615(14)	0.7575(3)	0.0501(9)
C32	0.5826(5)	0.26036(17)	0.8128(3)	0.0615(10)
C101	-0.3655(4)	-0.13087(17)	0.8678(3)	0.0534(9)
H5	-0.071	0.112	0.835	0.054
H12	-0.255	0.010	0.604	0.052
H33	0.575	0.194	0.918	0.087
H6A	0.224	0.035	0.668	0.052
H6B	0.038	0.059	0.588	0.052
H81	0.317(5)	0.013(2)	0.860(3)	0.086
H82	0.254(5)	-0.0366(17)	0.952(3)	0.060
H10A	-0.309	-0.173	0.868	0.069
H10B	-0.491	-0.131	0.821	0.069
H10C	-0.378	-0.119	0.945	0.069
H111	-0.417(5)	-0.0601(16)	0.693(3)	0.054
H21A	0.424	0.189	0.580	0.066
H21B	0.273	0.136	0.531	0.066
H21C	0.452	0.117	0.622	0.066
H31A	0.327	0.311	0.799	0.065
H31B	0.378	0.290	0.679	0.065
H32A	0.639	0.230	0.764	0.080
H32B	0.660	0.300	0.818	0.080

$$U_{eq} = (1/3)\sum_i U_{ij}\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j$$

Hydrogens included in calculation of structure factors but not refined.

$$B_{iso}(\text{H}) = 1.3 * B_{iso}(\text{C})$$

<sup>a</sup> Otwinowski, Z.: Minor, (1996) W. *Methods Enzymol.*, **276**, 307–326.





