

this compound is crystallized from solutions in acetophenone as a host-guest complex with a ratio 2:3. In the crystal structure DEDA molecules form infinite chains in a direction [01-1] through a pair of centrosymmetric hydrogen bonds. The acetophenone molecules are situated inside different channels formed at stacking of these chains and running along [100] and [0-11] directions.

At decreasing of crystallization temperature until 5°C from the same solution DEDA crystallizes as new complex - hydrate with 1:3 host-guest ratio. In the crystal structure one carboxylic group of DEDA molecules is connected via centrosymmetric H-bonding with the carboxylic group of the other host molecule, while other carboxylic group is deprotonated giving rise to a network of intermolecular H-bonds associating with one ion of hydroxonium (H_3O^+) and two molecules of water. The structure may be described as intercalate type complex with strict separation of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic areas.

L.I. is grateful to NATO Reintegration Grant (Rig.Ref. 980768) for scholarship.

[1] Weber E., Csöregi I., Ahrendt J., Finge S., Czugler M., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1988, **53**, 5831-5839.

Keywords: versatile host, host-guest complex, intercalate

P.06.07.5

Acta Cryst. (2005). A61, C288

Different Building Modes of α -Cyclodextrin/Monoalkyl Amphiphile Complexes

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In this study, the impact of the length of the guest molecule alkyl chain and the crystallization conditions on the structural parameters of α -cyclodextrin (α -CD)/monoalkyl complexes was determined. Several procedures to crystallize those complexes were developed for different alkylalcohols as model guest molecules, as a function of temperature. Three different crystalline structures were identified depending on the alkyl chain length, using synchrotron X-ray diffraction (LURE, Orsay, France). In all cases, complexes crystallize in channel-type structures, where α -CD molecules are stacked like coins in a roll and the alkyl chain of the guest compound is embedded in the tubular cavity of the α -CDs. However, depending on the length of the chains and the crystallization conditions, the channels are organized differently. C_6 - C_8 chains give rise to a pseudo-hexagonal lattice, a packing mode already observed for polyiodide complexes [1]. C_{10} - C_{12} chains crystallize in a triclinic pseudo-monoclinic C2 lattice, while longer chains up to C_{18} form hexagonal crystals with R3 symmetry. These two novel crystal structures are described. Understanding these structures opens new routes to nanotube formation through amphiphile-driven crystallization of cyclodextrin templates.

[1] Noltemeyer M., Saenger W., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1980, **102**, 8, 2710.

Keywords: cyclodextrin, nanotubes, supramolecular assembly

P.06.07.6

Acta Cryst. (2005). A61, C288

Inclusion Compounds of Isomeric Xanthenol Hosts with Aniline

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Two isomeric xanthenol host compounds have been found to form inclusion compounds with aniline. These hosts are H1 = 9-(4-methoxyphenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-ol and H2 = 9-(3-methoxyphenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-ol. We have elucidated the structures of the inclusion compounds and determined their kinetics of desolvation. H1•½aniline crystallises in the triclinic space group $P\bar{1}$ with the host in general positions and the aniline guest on a centre of symmetry. H2•aniline

was solved successfully in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with both the host and guest molecules in general positions. For H1•½aniline there is (Host)—OH•••O—(Host) hydrogen bonding whereas in H2•aniline (Host)—OH•••N—(Guest) hydrogen bonding occurs. We have correlated the structures with the thermal stabilities of the compounds.

Keywords: isomeric hosts, aniline, desolvation

P.06.07.7

Acta Cryst. (2005). A61, C288

Structural Features of Some Schiff Base Disulfide Compounds

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Schiff bases bearing imine N and anionic S atoms constitute an important class of polydentate ligands and their metal complexes have previously been used as models for biological systems. The molecule and crystal structure of a new synthesized disulfide compound [$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{22}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$] has been undertaken with a view to obtaining accurate structural parameters of interest in disulfide compounds. Crystal data: $M=620.62$, Triclinic, $a=7.639(2)\text{Å}$, $b=8.526(8)\text{Å}$, $c=23.349(5)\text{Å}$, $\alpha=89.04(4)^\circ$, $\beta=89.99(2)^\circ$, $\gamma=63.41(4)^\circ$, $V=1359.6(9)\text{Å}^3$, $P\bar{1}$, $R=0.0538$, $R_w=0.0944$. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by least squares on F_{obs}^2 by using SHELX-97.

In the second phase of the study, structural results have been compared with the values found in our previous studies related at least four Schiff base disulfides [1-4]. The molecular conformation around central S-S bond has been affected by trifluoromethyl groups in the molecule. High electronegativity in the CF_3 groups has been cause to conformational changes in the torsion angle of C-S-S-C [$77.8(4)^\circ$]. Two strong intramolecular hydrogen bonds [O-H•••N, O•••N: 2.612(9) and 2.612(8)Å] have been observed and cause to increasing of the planarity in the main parts of the molecule.

[1] İde S., Öztaş G., Ancin N., Tüzün M., *Acta Cryst.*, 1997, **C53**, 376-378. [2] Özbey S., Temel A., Ancin N., Öztaş S.G., Tüzün M., *Z. Kristallogr.*, 1998, **213**, 207-208. [3] Candan M.M., İde S., Kendi E., Öztaş G., Ancin N., *Spectroscopy Letters*, 1998, **31(4)**, 891-900. [4] İde S., Ancin N., Öztaş S.G., Tüzün M., *Pharm. Acta. Helv.*, 1998, **72**, 291-294.

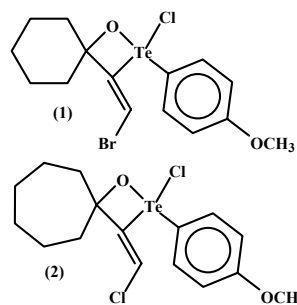
Keywords: Schiff base, disulfides, crystal structure

P.06.07.8

Acta Cryst. (2005). A61, C288-C289

Structural Studies of Human Cathepsin B Inhibitors: Telluroxetanes

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The inhibition of cathepsin B has been postulated to be directly responsible for the abrogation of the invasion process in several tumor cells lines [1], and, as it was shown that AS-101 [2], a Te^{IV} compound, was a cathepsin B inhibitor, compounds (1) and (2) were synthesized and studied.

In both compounds, if intra and two intermolecular secondary bonds and the electron lone pair are considered, then the Te^{IV} is coordinated in a ψ -pentagonal bipyramidal fashion. The secondary interactions join the molecules in chains of centrosymmetric dimers. These compounds, have higher second-order rate constants for the inactivation of cathepsin B, than that of AS-101. Moreover, the compound with a cyclohexane ring is 20-fold more active than (2) and 4-fold than (1), so that it can be