



# Crystal structure of an aryl cyclohexyl nonanoid, an antiproliferative molecule isolated from the spice *Myristica malabarica*

Ajoy Kumar Bauri,<sup>a</sup> Sabine Foro<sup>b</sup> and Nhu Quynh Nguyen Do<sup>c\*</sup><sup>a</sup>Bio-Organic Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai 400085, India, <sup>b</sup>Institute of Materials Science, Darmstadt University of Technology, Alarich-Weiss-Strasse 2, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany, and <sup>c</sup>Accident and Emergency Department, Franco Vietnamese Hospital, 7 Nguyen Luong Bang Street, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

\*Correspondence e-mail: nguyendonhuquynh@yahoo.com

Received 10 August 2016

Accepted 29 August 2016

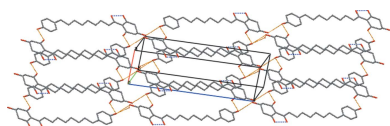
Edited by G. Smith, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

**Keywords:** crystal structure; aryl cyclohexyl nonanoid; *M. malabarica*; antiproliferative activity; atom disorder and refinement; hydrogen bonding.**CCDC reference:** 1501296**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at journals.iucr.org/e

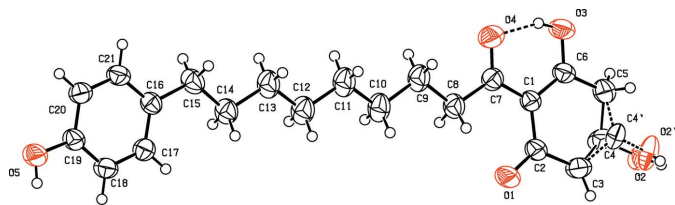
The title compound, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, an aryl cyclohexyl nonanoid {systematic name: 3,5-dihydroxy-2-[9-(4-hydroxyphenyl)nonanoyl]cyclohexa-2,4-dien-1-one}, extracted from the spice plant *Myristica malabarica* comprises two ring components, a 4-hydroxyphenyl moiety and a 3,5-dihydroxycyclohexa-2,4-dienone moiety linked by a nonanoyl chain. The molecule has an extended essentially planar conformation stabilized by an intramolecular hydroxy O—H···O<sub>carbonyl</sub> hydrogen bond, giving a dihedral angle between the two ring systems of 6.37 (15)°. The C, O and H atoms associated with one of the hydroxy groups of the cyclohexadienone component are disordered over two sets of sites with site occupancies of 0.6972 and 0.3028. In the crystal, hydroxy O—H···O hydrogen bonds to carbonyl O-atom acceptors form large centrosymmetric R<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>(36) cyclic dimers, which are further extended into supramolecular one-dimensional ribbon structures along [111].

## 1. Chemical context

The fruit rind of *M. malabarica* (family: *Myristicaceae*) is popularly known as Rampatri in Mumbai, India. It is used as an exotic spice in various Indian cuisines and also as a phytomedicine for the treatment of various kinds of ailments (Forrest & Heacock, 1972, and references therein). Its major pharmacological activities are credited with hepatoprotective (Morita *et al.*, 2003), anti-carcinogenic (Patro *et al.*, 2010; Maity *et al.*, 2012), anti-leishmanial (Sen *et al.*, 2007), anti-ulceral (Banerjee *et al.*, 2007; Banerjee *et al.*, 2008), anti-proliferative (Manna *et al.*, 2012, 2015, 2016; Tyagi *et al.*, 2014), anti-inflammatory (Maity *et al.*, 2012), anti-quorum sensing (Chong *et al.*, 2011) and anti-thrombotic (Olajide *et al.*, 1999; Patro *et al.*, 2005, 2010) properties and it is found as a constituent in many ayurvedic preparations such as Pasupasi. Previous phytochemical investigations of the fruit rind of *M. malabarica* revealed the presence of four novel diaryl nonanoids named as malabaricones A–D (Purushothaman *et al.*, 1977) and aryl tetradecanoid (Bauri *et al.*, 2016). In addition, a lignan malabaricanol A and an isoflavone have been isolated from the heart wood of this plant (Purushothaman *et al.*, 1974; Talukdar *et al.*, 2000). A detailed phytochemical investigation of a methanol extract of the fruit rind of *M. malabarica* has been carried out. We have isolated a new type of molecule named as an aryl cyclohexyl nonanoid, the title compound C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, as a very minor constituent in addition to the

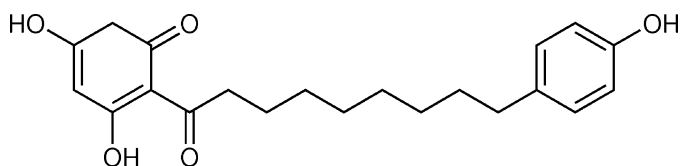


OPEN ACCESS


**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the atom labeling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. The disordered hydroxy group ( $C4-O2-H2A$  and  $C2'-O2'-H2B$ ) is also shown, together with the intramolecular  $O-H\cdots O$  hydrogen bond.

reported compounds malabaricones A–D and aryl tetradecanoid. This molecule has exhibited anti-proliferative activity against various cancer cell lines such as A431, U937, MOLT-3, A549 and A2780 by using MTT and western blotting assay (unpublished result). Therefore, based on experimental results, it may be inferred that this fruit rind of *M. malabarica* may be used as a health promoter, a natural remedy which can be prescribed as a botanical dietary supplement to patients who are suffering from these kinds of health problems. The structure of the title compound is reported herein.



## 2. Structural commentary

The title compound comprises three molecular components, a 4-hydroxyphenyl ring, a 3,5-dihydroxycyclohexa-2,5-dienone ring and a bridging nonanoyl moiety (Fig. 1). The cyclohexa-

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O2-H2A\cdots O5^i$	0.83	2.18	3.004 (7)	174
$O2'-H2B\cdots O5^i$	0.82	1.86	2.565 (16)	143
$O3-H3O\cdots O4$	0.86	1.64	2.440 (3)	153
$O5-H5O\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.83	1.86	2.687 (3)	172

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x+1, y-1, z+1$ ; (ii)  $-x-1, -y+1, -z+1$ .

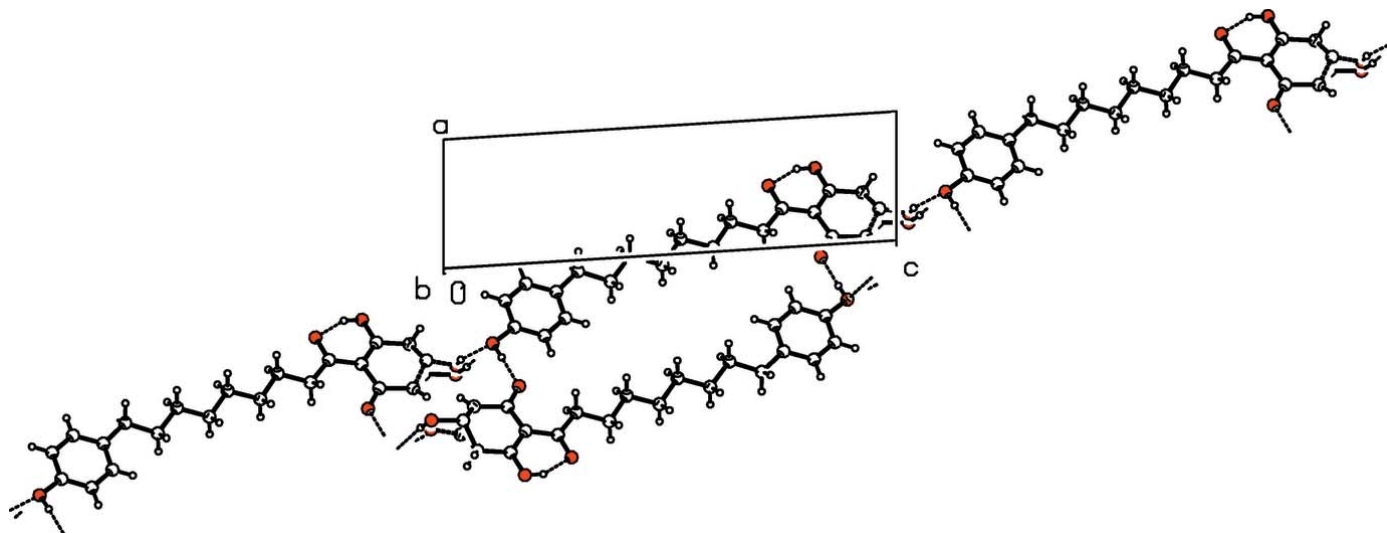
dienone ring has a puckered conformation. There is an intramolecular  $O3-H\cdots O4_{\text{carbonyl}}$  bond enclosing an  $S(6)$  ring motif, which aids in stabilizing the essentially planar overall molecular conformation [inter-ring dihedral angle =  $6.37 (15)^\circ$  and r.m.s. deviation of fitted atoms =  $0.2549 \text{\AA}$ ]. The C, O and H atoms associated with the second hydroxy group of the cyclohexadienone component are disordered over two sets of sites ( $C4, O2, H2A$  and  $(C4', O2', H2B)$ ) with a site-occupancy factor of 0.6972:0.3028.

## 3. Supramolecular features

In the crystal, the molecules are linked by hydroxy  $O5-H\cdots O1^{ii}$  hydrogen bonds to carbonyl O-atom acceptors (Table 1), forming a primary large centrosymmetric  $R_2^2(36)$  cyclic dimer (Fig. 2). These dimers are, in turn, linked through the disordered  $C4$  hydroxy group [ $O2-H\cdots O5^i$  and  $O2'-H'\cdots O5^i$ ], extending the structure into a one-dimensional ribbon along  $[1\bar{1}1]$  (Fig. 3). No inter-ring  $\pi-\pi$  interactions are present in the structure (minimum ring-centroid separation =  $5.66 \text{\AA}$ ).

## 4. Database survey

A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, Version 5.37, updates November, 2015; Groom *et al.*, 2016) has


**Figure 2**

Centrosymmetric dimer formation in the crystal packing of the title compound, with intermolecular hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

registered two hits for the compounds found in *M. malabarica*: malabaricone-A (Bauri *et al.*, 2006a) and malabaricone-C monohydrate (Bauri *et al.*, 2006b), but no other examples were found resembling the title compound.

### 5. Synthesis and crystallization

The compound has been isolated as a very minor constituent from a methanol extraction of the fruit rind of *M. malabarica* by using CC/SiO<sub>2</sub> with gradient solvent elution with a binary mixture of solvent methanol and chloroform. Suitable crystals for X-ray data collection were obtained after recrystallization (×3) from hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1), by slow evaporation at room temperature. The NMR spectroscopic analysis of the crystallized product has been interpreted as follows. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data (acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz): 8.80 (*s*, *brs*-OH, 1H), 6.89 (*dd*, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-2'' & H-6'', 2 × Ar-H), 6.59 (*dd*, 2H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-3'' & H-5'', 2 × Ar-H), 4.20–4.15 (*m*, 1H, H-6), 2.90 (*dd*, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-2'), 2.61–2.43 (*dd*, 2H, *J* = 2.20 Hz each, H-4), 2.39 (*dd*, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-9) 1.67–1.40 (*m*, 4H, H-3' & H-8'), 1.19 (*s*, 8H, 4 × -CH<sub>2</sub> H-4' H-5', H-6' & H-7'). <sup>13</sup>C NMR data (50 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>): 205.69 (C-1', >C=O), 198 (C-1, >C=O), 194 (C-3 & C-5, >C=C-OH), 156.20 (C-4'', Ar-C-OH), 129.94 (C-2'' & C-6'', 2 × Ar-C-H), 116.6 (C-3' & C-5', Ar-C-H), 134.12 (C-6, >C=C<), 113.60 (C-2, >C=C<), 47.58 (C-2', -CH<sub>2</sub>-CO-), 42.13 (C-9', Ar-CH<sub>2</sub>), 40.57 (C-3', -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>), 35.56 (C-4', -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), 32.37 (C-6', -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.19 (C-3', -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), 25.40 (C-5', -CH<sub>2</sub>).

### 6. Refinement

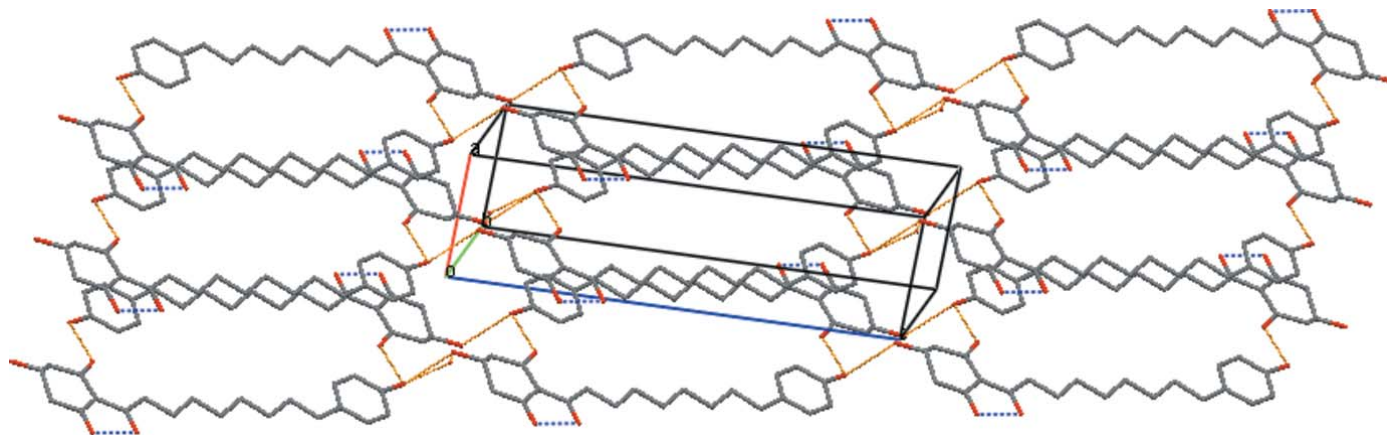
Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. The H atoms were positioned with idealized geometry using a riding model with aromatic C-H = 0.93 Å (aromatic) or 0.97 Å (methylene). The H atoms of the OH groups were located in a difference map and were refined as riding on their parent O atoms. All H atoms were refined

**Table 2**  
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i>	358.42
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, <i>P</i> $\bar{1}$
Temperature (K)	293
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	5.6630 (8), 8.707 (1), 20.152 (3)
$\alpha$ , $\beta$ , $\gamma$ (°)	81.69 (1), 86.48 (1), 88.48 (1)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	981.2 (2)
<i>Z</i>	2
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> $\alpha$
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.09
Crystal size (mm)	0.48 × 0.48 × 0.20
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with Sapphire CCD detector
Absorption correction	Multi-scan ( <i>CrysAlis RED</i> ; Oxford Diffraction, 2009)
<i>T<sub>min</sub></i> , <i>T<sub>max</sub></i>	0.960, 0.983
No. of measured, independent and observed [ <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> )] reflections	6013, 3552, 2638
<i>R<sub>int</sub></i>	0.013
( <i>sin</i> $\theta$ / $\lambda$ ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.602
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )], <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ), <i>S</i>	0.071, 0.178, 1.10
No. of reflections	3552
No. of parameters	254
No. of restraints	3
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ , $\Delta\rho_{min}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.36, -0.20

Computer programs: *CrysAlis CCD* and *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009), *SHELXS2014* (Sheldrick, 2008), *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

with isotropic displacement parameters set at 1.2 *U*<sub>eq</sub> of the parent atom. The atoms C4 and O2 are disordered and were refined using a split model with site-occupancy factors 0.6972:0.3028. The corresponding bond distances in the disordered groups were restrained to be equal. The reflections 0  $\bar{1}$  14 and 0 0 7 had poor disagreement with their calculated values and were omitted from the refinement.



**Figure 3**

A view of the crystal packing in the unit cell, showing dimer extension into one-dimensional ribbons extending along [1 $\bar{1}$ 1]. Blue- and orange-coloured dashed lines indicate the intra- and intermolecular O-H...O hydrogen bonding. Only H atoms involved in hydrogen bonds are shown.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank Professor Dr Hartmut Fuess, FG Strukturforschung, Material und Geowissenschaften, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Petersenstrasse 23, 64287 Darmstadt, and Professor Kingston, Department of Chemistry, M/C 0212, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, USA, for their kind co-operation to record X-ray diffraction data of the crystal, to provide diffractometer time and to carry out an antiproliferative bioassay against a cancer cell line.

## References

- Banerjee, D., Bauri, A. K., Guha, R. K., Bandyopadhyay, S. K. & Chattopadhyay, S. (2008). *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **578**, 300–312.
- Banerjee, D., Maity, B., Bauri, A. K., Bandyopadhyay, S. K. & Chattopadhyay, S. (2007). *J. Pharma. Pharmacol.* **59**, 1555–1565.
- Bauri, A. K., Foro, S. & Nhu Do, Q. N. (2016). *IUCrData*, **1**, x160577.
- Bauri, A. K., Foro, S., Lindner, H. J. & Nayak, S. K. (2006a). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o1338–o1339.
- Bauri, A. K., Nayak, S. K., Foro, S. & Lindner, H.-J. (2006b). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o2202–o2203.
- Chong, Y. M., Yin, W. F., Ho, C. Y., Mustafa, M. S., Hadi, A. H. A., Awang, K., Narrima, P., Koh, C.-L., Appleton, D. R. & Chan, K.-G. (2011). *J. Nat. Prod.* **74**, 2261–2264.
- Forrest, J. E. & Heacock, R. A. (1972). *Lloydia*, **35**, 440–449.
- Groom, C. R., Bruno, I. J., Lightfoot, M. P. & Ward, S. C. (2016). *Acta Cryst.* **B72**, 171–179.
- Maity, B., Yadav, S. K., Patro, B. S., Tyagi, M., Bandyopadhyay, S. K. & Chattopadhyay, S. (2012). *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **52**, 1680–1691.
- Manna, A., De Sarkar, S., De, S., Bauri, A. K., Chattopadhyay, S. & Chatterjee, M. (2015). *Phytomedicine*, **22**, 713–723.
- Manna, A., De Sarkar, S., De, S., Bauri, A. K., Chattopadhyay, S. & Chatterjee, M. (2016). *Int. Immunopharmacol.* **39**, 34–40.
- Manna, A., Saha, P., Sarkar, A., Mukhopadhyay, D., Bauri, A. K., Kumar, D., Das, P., Chattopadhyay, S. & Chatterjee, M. (2012). *PLoS One*, **45**, 518–526.
- Morita, T., Jinno, K., Kawagishi, H., Arimoto, Y., Suganuma, H., Inakuma, T. & Sugiyama, K. (2003). *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **51**, 1560–1565.
- Olajide, O. A., Ajayi, F. F., Ekhehar, A. L., Awe, O. S., Makinde, J. M. & Alada, A. R. (1999). *Phytother. Res.* **13**, 344–345.
- Oxford Diffraction (2009). *CrysAlis CCD and CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, England.
- Patro, B. S., Bauri, A. K., Mishra, S. & Chattopadhyay, S. (2005). *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **53**, 6912–6918.
- Patro, B. S., Tyagi, M., Saha, J. & Chattopadhyay, S. (2010). *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **18**, 7043–7051.
- Purushothaman, K. K., Sarada, A. & Connolly, J. D. (1974). *Indian J. Chem. Sect. B*, **23**, 46–48.
- Purushothaman, K. K., Sarada, A. & Connolly, J. D. (1977). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. I*, pp. 587–588.
- Sen, R., Bauri, A. K., Chattopadhyay, S. & Chatterjee, M. (2007). *Phytother. Res.* **21**, 592–595.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2015). *Acta Cryst.* **C71**, 3–8.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
- Talukdar, A. C., Jain, N., De, S. & Krishnamurty, H. G. (2000). *Phytochemistry*, **53**, 155–157.
- Tyagi, M., Bhattacharyya, R., Bauri, A. K., Patro, B. S. & Chattopadhyay, S. (2014). *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, **1840**, 1014–1027.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2016). E72, 1408-1411 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989016013797]

## Crystal structure of an aryl cyclohexyl nonanoid, an antiproliferative molecule isolated from the spice *Myristica malabarica*

Ajoy Kumar Bauri, Sabine Foro and Nhu Quynh Nguyen Do

### Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS2014* (Sheldrick, 2015); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015).

### 3,5-Dihydroxy-2-[9-(4-hydroxyphenyl)nonanoyl]cyclohexa-2,4-dien-1-one

#### Crystal data

$C_{21}H_{26}O_5$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 358.42$	$F(000) = 384$
Triclinic, $P1$	$D_x = 1.213 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$a = 5.6630 (8) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$b = 8.707 (1) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 2139 reflections
$c = 20.152 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.9\text{--}27.7^\circ$
$\alpha = 81.69 (1)^\circ$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 86.48 (1)^\circ$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$\gamma = 88.48 (1)^\circ$	Prism, yellow
$V = 981.2 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.48 \times 0.48 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur	3552 independent reflections
diffractometer with Sapphire CCD detector	2638 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray source	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.013$
Rotation method data acquisition using $\omega$ scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.4^\circ$ , $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.9^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
(CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2009)	$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.960$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.983$	$l = -21 \rightarrow 24$
6013 measured reflections	

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Hydrogen site location: mixed
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.071$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0517P)^2 + 0.9321P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.178$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.10$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
3552 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.36 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
254 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3 restraints	

*Special details*

**Experimental.** Absorption correction: CrysAlis RED (Oxford Diffraction, 2009) Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
O1	−0.0508 (4)	−0.0225 (3)	0.83338 (11)	0.0664 (7)	
O2	0.1863 (14)	−0.3525 (8)	1.0267 (3)	0.0655 (19)	0.6972
H2A	0.2365	−0.2936	1.0510	0.079*	0.6972
O2′	0.254 (4)	−0.310 (2)	1.0277 (7)	0.069 (5)	0.3028
H2B	0.2933	−0.2259	1.0380	0.083*	0.3028
O3	0.6549 (4)	−0.3272 (3)	0.82020 (11)	0.0658 (7)	
H3O	0.6550	−0.2796	0.7798	0.079*	
O4	0.5334 (4)	−0.1694 (3)	0.71742 (10)	0.0673 (7)	
O5	−0.5995 (4)	0.8647 (2)	0.10839 (10)	0.0617 (6)	
H5O	−0.7128	0.9054	0.1283	0.074*	
C1	0.3066 (5)	−0.1679 (3)	0.81894 (13)	0.0427 (6)	
C2	0.1065 (5)	−0.1099 (3)	0.85825 (14)	0.0481 (7)	
C3	0.0917 (6)	−0.1598 (4)	0.93293 (15)	0.0742 (11)	
H3	0.0167	−0.0988	0.9625	0.089*	
C4	0.2009 (10)	−0.3083 (6)	0.9562 (2)	0.0636 (14)	0.6972
C4′	0.3050 (18)	−0.2280 (11)	0.9622 (4)	0.046 (2)	0.3028
C5	0.4429 (6)	−0.3327 (4)	0.92481 (15)	0.0605 (9)	
H5A	0.5567	−0.2819	0.9480	0.073*	
H5B	0.4808	−0.4430	0.9313	0.073*	
C6	0.4698 (5)	−0.2731 (3)	0.85166 (14)	0.0470 (7)	
C7	0.3503 (5)	−0.1185 (3)	0.74718 (14)	0.0467 (7)	
C8	0.1815 (5)	−0.0110 (3)	0.70682 (14)	0.0501 (7)	
H8A	0.1566	0.0819	0.7279	0.060*	
H8B	0.0303	−0.0616	0.7084	0.060*	
C9	0.2634 (6)	0.0367 (4)	0.63382 (14)	0.0566 (8)	
H9A	0.3025	−0.0553	0.6131	0.068*	
H9B	0.4049	0.0981	0.6314	0.068*	
C10	0.0701 (6)	0.1314 (4)	0.59556 (15)	0.0598 (8)	
H10A	−0.0672	0.0670	0.5959	0.072*	
H10B	0.0231	0.2186	0.6187	0.072*	
C11	0.1480 (6)	0.1921 (4)	0.52332 (15)	0.0627 (9)	
H11A	0.2042	0.1053	0.5010	0.075*	
H11B	0.2796	0.2612	0.5232	0.075*	
C12	−0.0481 (6)	0.2792 (4)	0.48314 (15)	0.0614 (9)	
H12A	−0.1808	0.2108	0.4836	0.074*	
H12B	−0.1027	0.3672	0.5048	0.074*	
C13	0.0332 (6)	0.3360 (4)	0.41130 (15)	0.0599 (8)	

H13A	0.0865	0.2474	0.3899	0.072*
H13B	0.1679	0.4026	0.4113	0.072*
C14	-0.1574 (6)	0.4262 (3)	0.36914 (14)	0.0528 (7)
H14A	-0.2963	0.3627	0.3705	0.063*
H14B	-0.2036	0.5197	0.3880	0.063*
C15	-0.0638 (5)	0.4693 (4)	0.29700 (15)	0.0553 (8)
H15A	-0.0314	0.3738	0.2783	0.066*
H15B	0.0863	0.5201	0.2975	0.066*
C16	-0.2175 (5)	0.5731 (3)	0.24928 (14)	0.0433 (6)
C17	-0.4281 (5)	0.6465 (3)	0.26883 (14)	0.0486 (7)
H17	-0.4819	0.6297	0.3138	0.058*
C18	-0.5602 (5)	0.7439 (3)	0.22330 (14)	0.0492 (7)
H18	-0.7001	0.7906	0.2376	0.059*
C19	-0.4795 (5)	0.7697 (3)	0.15660 (14)	0.0458 (7)
C20	-0.2681 (5)	0.6987 (3)	0.13615 (14)	0.0528 (8)
H20	-0.2128	0.7169	0.0913	0.063*
C21	-0.1409 (5)	0.6019 (3)	0.18188 (14)	0.0502 (7)
H21	-0.0015	0.5550	0.1673	0.060*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0639 (14)	0.0742 (15)	0.0563 (13)	0.0366 (12)	-0.0044 (10)	0.0007 (11)
O2	0.082 (5)	0.068 (4)	0.043 (2)	0.013 (3)	0.005 (2)	-0.001 (2)
O2'	0.107 (13)	0.067 (9)	0.032 (5)	-0.021 (6)	-0.013 (5)	0.004 (5)
O3	0.0579 (13)	0.0792 (15)	0.0541 (12)	0.0328 (12)	0.0045 (10)	0.0024 (11)
O4	0.0666 (15)	0.0829 (16)	0.0474 (12)	0.0210 (12)	0.0073 (10)	-0.0015 (11)
O5	0.0625 (14)	0.0668 (14)	0.0496 (12)	0.0272 (11)	-0.0018 (10)	0.0066 (10)
C1	0.0426 (15)	0.0434 (15)	0.0404 (14)	0.0073 (12)	-0.0031 (11)	-0.0018 (11)
C2	0.0477 (16)	0.0482 (16)	0.0463 (16)	0.0125 (13)	-0.0043 (13)	-0.0017 (13)
C3	0.073 (2)	0.099 (3)	0.0426 (17)	0.044 (2)	0.0076 (16)	0.0028 (17)
C4	0.078 (4)	0.070 (3)	0.036 (2)	0.032 (3)	0.010 (2)	0.006 (2)
C4'	0.068 (7)	0.040 (5)	0.030 (5)	-0.002 (5)	-0.007 (4)	-0.005 (4)
C5	0.062 (2)	0.068 (2)	0.0464 (17)	0.0210 (16)	-0.0074 (14)	0.0038 (15)
C6	0.0430 (16)	0.0492 (16)	0.0470 (16)	0.0106 (13)	-0.0005 (12)	-0.0041 (13)
C7	0.0523 (17)	0.0438 (15)	0.0437 (15)	0.0036 (13)	-0.0044 (13)	-0.0053 (12)
C8	0.0565 (18)	0.0486 (16)	0.0429 (15)	0.0030 (14)	-0.0080 (13)	0.0019 (12)
C9	0.071 (2)	0.0545 (18)	0.0433 (16)	0.0027 (15)	-0.0105 (14)	0.0005 (13)
C10	0.078 (2)	0.0532 (18)	0.0467 (17)	0.0009 (16)	-0.0139 (15)	0.0031 (14)
C11	0.081 (2)	0.0580 (19)	0.0471 (17)	0.0033 (17)	-0.0151 (16)	0.0034 (14)
C12	0.081 (2)	0.0522 (18)	0.0492 (17)	0.0053 (16)	-0.0117 (16)	0.0014 (14)
C13	0.074 (2)	0.0544 (18)	0.0488 (17)	0.0063 (16)	-0.0148 (15)	0.0037 (14)
C14	0.0605 (19)	0.0465 (16)	0.0492 (17)	0.0035 (14)	-0.0075 (14)	0.0018 (13)
C15	0.0510 (18)	0.0560 (18)	0.0542 (18)	0.0050 (14)	-0.0073 (14)	0.0082 (14)
C16	0.0428 (15)	0.0400 (14)	0.0455 (15)	0.0013 (12)	-0.0052 (12)	0.0001 (12)
C17	0.0486 (17)	0.0539 (17)	0.0400 (15)	0.0034 (13)	0.0017 (12)	0.0012 (13)
C18	0.0437 (16)	0.0503 (17)	0.0518 (17)	0.0084 (13)	0.0025 (13)	-0.0048 (13)
C19	0.0462 (16)	0.0431 (15)	0.0461 (15)	0.0081 (13)	-0.0040 (12)	-0.0003 (12)

C20	0.0544 (18)	0.0581 (18)	0.0424 (15)	0.0147 (15)	0.0031 (13)	-0.0009 (13)
C21	0.0461 (17)	0.0520 (17)	0.0504 (16)	0.0140 (13)	0.0004 (13)	-0.0039 (13)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

O1—C2	1.238 (3)	C10—C11	1.518 (4)
O2—C4	1.415 (7)	C10—H10A	0.9700
O2—H2A	0.8256	C10—H10B	0.9700
O2'—H2B	0.8247	C11—C12	1.534 (4)
O3—C6	1.305 (3)	C11—H11A	0.9700
O3—H3O	0.8588	C11—H11B	0.9700
O4—C7	1.268 (3)	C12—C13	1.509 (4)
O5—C19	1.382 (3)	C12—H12A	0.9700
O5—H5O	0.8342	C12—H12B	0.9700
C1—C6	1.408 (4)	C13—C14	1.543 (4)
C1—C7	1.456 (4)	C13—H13A	0.9700
C1—C2	1.463 (4)	C13—H13B	0.9700
C2—C3	1.503 (4)	C14—C15	1.514 (4)
C3—C4	1.446 (5)	C14—H14A	0.9700
C3—C4'	1.452 (10)	C14—H14B	0.9700
C3—H3	0.9300	C15—C16	1.519 (4)
C4—C5	1.497 (5)	C15—H15A	0.9700
C4'—C5	1.449 (9)	C15—H15B	0.9700
C5—C6	1.490 (4)	C16—C21	1.390 (4)
C5—H5A	0.9700	C16—C17	1.400 (4)
C5—H5B	0.9700	C17—C18	1.395 (4)
C7—C8	1.510 (4)	C17—H17	0.9300
C8—C9	1.517 (4)	C18—C19	1.382 (4)
C8—H8A	0.9700	C18—H18	0.9300
C8—H8B	0.9700	C19—C20	1.400 (4)
C9—C10	1.531 (4)	C20—C21	1.379 (4)
C9—H9A	0.9700	C20—H20	0.9300
C9—H9B	0.9700	C21—H21	0.9300
C4—O2—H2A	119.3	C10—C11—C12	113.8 (3)
C6—O3—H3O	105.4	C10—C11—H11A	108.8
C19—O5—H5O	107.1	C12—C11—H11A	108.8
C6—C1—C7	117.7 (2)	C10—C11—H11B	108.8
C6—C1—C2	119.2 (2)	C12—C11—H11B	108.8
C7—C1—C2	123.1 (2)	H11A—C11—H11B	107.7
O1—C2—C1	123.6 (3)	C13—C12—C11	112.6 (3)
O1—C2—C3	118.4 (3)	C13—C12—H12A	109.1
C1—C2—C3	118.0 (2)	C11—C12—H12A	109.1
C4—C3—C2	116.1 (3)	C13—C12—H12B	109.1
C4'—C3—C2	116.5 (4)	C11—C12—H12B	109.1
C4—C3—H3	122.0	H12A—C12—H12B	107.8
C2—C3—H3	122.0	C12—C13—C14	114.5 (3)
O2—C4—C3	115.1 (5)	C12—C13—H13A	108.6



O2—C4—C5	113.0 (5)	C14—C13—H13A	108.6
C3—C4—C5	114.4 (4)	C12—C13—H13B	108.6
C5—C4'—C3	117.1 (6)	C14—C13—H13B	108.6
C4'—C5—C6	112.4 (4)	H13A—C13—H13B	107.6
C6—C5—C4	114.3 (3)	C15—C14—C13	110.4 (3)
C6—C5—H5A	108.7	C15—C14—H14A	109.6
C4—C5—H5A	108.7	C13—C14—H14A	109.6
C6—C5—H5B	108.7	C15—C14—H14B	109.6
C4—C5—H5B	108.7	C13—C14—H14B	109.6
H5A—C5—H5B	107.6	H14A—C14—H14B	108.1
O3—C6—C1	122.7 (3)	C14—C15—C16	118.1 (3)
O3—C6—C5	114.7 (2)	C14—C15—H15A	107.8
C1—C6—C5	122.6 (2)	C16—C15—H15A	107.8
O4—C7—C1	119.1 (2)	C14—C15—H15B	107.8
O4—C7—C8	119.0 (2)	C16—C15—H15B	107.8
C1—C7—C8	122.0 (2)	H15A—C15—H15B	107.1
C7—C8—C9	114.7 (3)	C21—C16—C17	117.4 (2)
C7—C8—H8A	108.6	C21—C16—C15	118.1 (3)
C9—C8—H8A	108.6	C17—C16—C15	124.5 (3)
C7—C8—H8B	108.6	C18—C17—C16	122.4 (3)
C9—C8—H8B	108.6	C18—C17—H17	118.8
H8A—C8—H8B	107.6	C16—C17—H17	118.8
C8—C9—C10	110.7 (3)	C19—C18—C17	118.8 (3)
C8—C9—H9A	109.5	C19—C18—H18	120.6
C10—C9—H9A	109.5	C17—C18—H18	120.6
C8—C9—H9B	109.5	O5—C19—C18	122.4 (2)
C10—C9—H9B	109.5	O5—C19—C20	117.9 (2)
H9A—C9—H9B	108.1	C18—C19—C20	119.7 (2)
C11—C10—C9	113.2 (3)	C21—C20—C19	120.6 (3)
C11—C10—H10A	108.9	C21—C20—H20	119.7
C9—C10—H10A	108.9	C19—C20—H20	119.7
C11—C10—H10B	108.9	C20—C21—C16	121.2 (3)
C9—C10—H10B	108.9	C20—C21—H21	119.4
H10A—C10—H10B	107.8	C16—C21—H21	119.4
C6—C1—C2—O1	-176.9 (3)	C6—C1—C7—C8	177.6 (3)
C7—C1—C2—O1	5.0 (5)	C2—C1—C7—C8	-4.3 (4)
C6—C1—C2—C3	3.0 (4)	O4—C7—C8—C9	-5.2 (4)
C7—C1—C2—C3	-175.1 (3)	C1—C7—C8—C9	176.1 (3)
O1—C2—C3—C4	152.2 (4)	C7—C8—C9—C10	174.2 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-27.6 (5)	C8—C9—C10—C11	176.0 (3)
O1—C2—C3—C4'	-164.8 (5)	C9—C10—C11—C12	176.6 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4'	15.4 (7)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-179.1 (3)
C2—C3—C4—O2	179.6 (5)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-179.2 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	46.1 (6)	C12—C13—C14—C15	-176.4 (3)
C2—C3—C4'—C5	-40.0 (10)	C13—C14—C15—C16	-173.8 (3)
C3—C4'—C5—C6	43.6 (9)	C14—C15—C16—C21	-174.6 (3)
O2—C4—C5—C6	-174.4 (5)	C14—C15—C16—C17	7.6 (5)

C3—C4—C5—C6	-39.9 (6)	C21—C16—C17—C18	0.6 (4)
C7—C1—C6—O3	-0.4 (4)	C15—C16—C17—C18	178.4 (3)
C2—C1—C6—O3	-178.6 (3)	C16—C17—C18—C19	-0.4 (5)
C7—C1—C6—C5	-179.6 (3)	C17—C18—C19—O5	-179.9 (3)
C2—C1—C6—C5	2.2 (5)	C17—C18—C19—C20	-0.2 (4)
C4'—C5—C6—O3	155.7 (5)	O5—C19—C20—C21	-179.6 (3)
C4—C5—C6—O3	-163.2 (4)	C18—C19—C20—C21	0.7 (5)
C4'—C5—C6—C1	-25.0 (6)	C19—C20—C21—C16	-0.5 (5)
C4—C5—C6—C1	16.1 (5)	C17—C16—C21—C20	-0.1 (4)
C6—C1—C7—O4	-1.1 (4)	C15—C16—C21—C20	-178.1 (3)
C2—C1—C7—O4	177.0 (3)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
O2—H2 <i>A</i> $\cdots$ O5 <sup>i</sup>	0.83	2.18	3.004 (7)	174
O2'—H2 <i>B</i> $\cdots$ O5 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	1.86	2.565 (16)	143
O3—H3 <i>O</i> $\cdots$ O4	0.86	1.64	2.440 (3)	153
O5—H5 <i>O</i> $\cdots$ O1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.83	1.86	2.687 (3)	172

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x+1, y-1, z+1$ ; (ii)  $-x-1, -y+1, -z+1$ .