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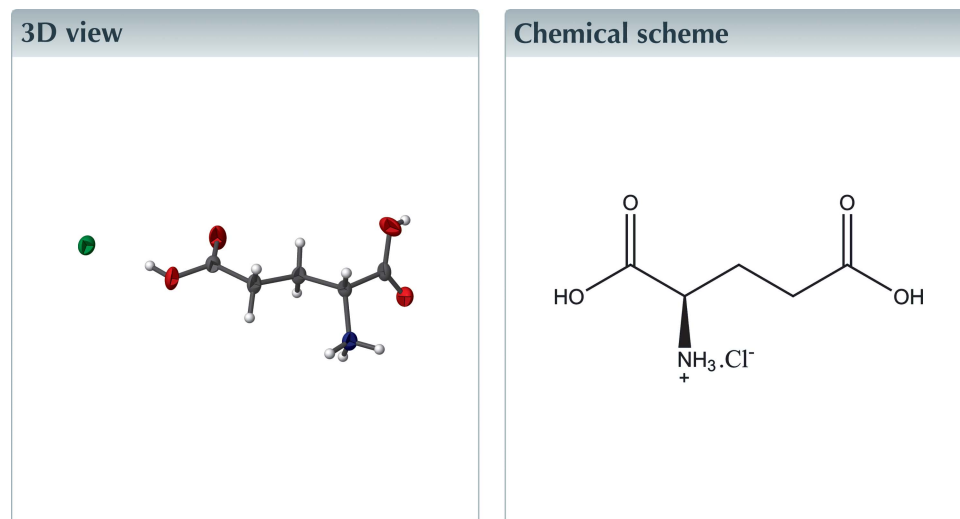
Structural data: full structural data are available from iucrdata.iucr.org

D-Glutamic acid hydrochloride

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The absolute structure of D-glutamic acid hydrochloride [systematic name: (*R*)-1,3-dicarboxypropan-1-aminium chloride], C₅H₁₀NO₄⁺·Cl⁻, has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction at room temperature using Cu K α radiation.



Structure description

The asymmetric unit of the title compound (Fig. 1) contains one halide ion (Cl⁻) and one positively charged molecule of glutamic acid. The molecule of glutamic acid (Glu hereafter) is protonated at the γ -COOH group. The carbon chain C1–C2–C3–C4–C5 is almost coplanar. The planes of the α -COOH and the γ -COOH groups form angles of 72.4 (16) and 9.3 (10) $^\circ$, respectively, to the C1–C5 plane.

In the crystal structures of the α and β forms of pure L-glutamic acid (L-Glu), molecules of the amino acid that are bound to each other by O–H \cdots O hydrogen bonds, forming infinite chains (Hirayama *et al.*, 1980). In the crystal structure of the title compound reported herein, the Cl⁻ anion disrupts the characteristic head-to-tail self-assembly between Glu molecules, leading to the formation of an O4–H4 \cdots Cl1 hydrogen bond [3.0436 (13) Å]. Furthermore, the Cl⁻ anion is also bound to two Glu neighbouring molecules by two hydrogen bonds, N1–H1B \cdots Cl1 [3.1447 (17) Å] and N1–H1C \cdots Cl1

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
O1—H1...O3 ⁱ	0.66	1.98	2.634 (2)	179
N1—H1A...O2 ⁱⁱ	0.88 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.8904 (18)	146.7 (19)
N1—H1B...Cl1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.94 (3)	2.21 (3)	3.1447 (17)	172 (2)
N1—H1C...Cl1 ^{iv}	0.88 (3)	2.32 (3)	3.1959 (18)	171 (2)
O4—H4...Cl1	0.84 (2)	2.21 (2)	3.0436 (13)	169 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + 1, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 2$; (iii) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$; (iv) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$.

Table 2
Comparison of parameters for absolute structures.

	Flack (<i>x</i>)	Parsons (<i>z</i>)	Hooft (<i>y</i>)	Hooft (<i>G</i>)
D-Glu·HCl	0.055 (4)	0.057 (6)	0.058 (6)	0.88 (1)
L-Glu·HCl	0.944 (4)	0.944 (6)	0.946 (6)	−0.89 (1)

[3.1959 (18) Å]. It is also observed that all the possible hydrogen-bond donors form interactions with all the available hydrogen-bond acceptors in the crystal (Table 1).

The solution obtained by *SHELXT* (Sheldrick, 2015a) was refined to convergence and the resulting absolute structure parameters are listed in Table 2 and *R*-factors are listed in Table 3. The absolute configuration of C2 in this model is *R*, which is that expected based on the D-Glu starting material. To confirm this, the structure was inverted (*i.e.* C2 *S* configuration) corresponding to L-Glu and re-refined to give a second set of absolute structure parameters (Table 2), which clearly indicate the wrong absolute structure and significantly higher residuals of $R(F) = 0.045$ and $wR(F^2) = 0.1172$. We may conclude that this data collection at room temperature has established the absolute structure of the title salt with a high degree of reliability.

Synthesis and crystallization

All materials were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich (Toluca, Mexico) and used without further purification. 50 mmol of (*R*)-2-aminopentanedioic acid (D-Glu; ≥99% pure) and 50 mmol of CaCl₂ were mixed in a final volume of 1 ml ultrapure water (Milli-Q water, Merck Millipore, Mexico).

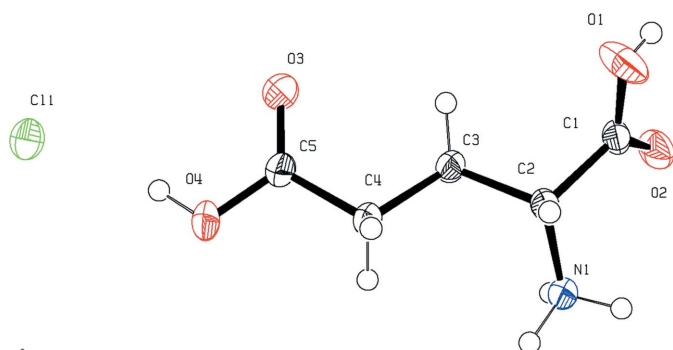


Figure 1
ORTEP representation of the asymmetric unit of D-Glu·HCl. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

Table 3
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C ₅ H ₁₀ NO ₄ ⁺ ·Cl [−]
<i>M_r</i>	183.59
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
Temperature (K)	300
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	5.1363 (2), 11.7497 (4), 13.2871 (5)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	801.88 (5)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	Cu <i>K</i> α
μ (mm ^{−1})	4.03
Crystal size (mm)	0.25 × 0.10 × 0.03
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker D8 QUEST
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2012)
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.494, 0.754
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)] reflections	15237, 1630, 1609
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.034
(sin θ/ λ) _{max} (Å ^{−1})	0.625
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$, $wR(F^2)$, <i>S</i>	0.022, 0.059, 1.07
No. of reflections	1630
No. of parameters	114
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$, $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (e Å ^{−3})	0.16, −0.23
Absolute structure	See 'Structure description' section
Absolute structure parameter	0.055 (4)

Computer programs: *APEX2* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2012), *SHELXT2014/4* (Sheldrick, 2015a), *SHELXL2014/7* (Sheldrick, 2015b) and *ORTEP-3 for Windows* and *WinGX* (Farrugia, 2012).

The solution was left to evaporate at 298 K in a 5 ml glass vial. Good quality crystals of D-Glu·HCl were obtained after four weeks.

Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 3.

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full crystallographic data

IUCrData (2019). 4, x190458 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2414314619004589]

D-Glutamic acid hydrochloride

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(R)-1,3-Dicarboxypropan-1-aminium chloride

Crystal data

$C_5H_{10}NO_4^+ \cdot Cl^-$

$M_r = 183.59$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

$a = 5.1363$ (2) Å

$b = 11.7497$ (4) Å

$c = 13.2871$ (5) Å

$V = 801.88$ (5) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 384$

$D_x = 1.512$ Mg m⁻³

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178$ Å

Cell parameters from 9897 reflections

$\theta = 5.0$ – 74.4°

$\mu = 4.03$ mm⁻¹

$T = 300$ K

Plate, colourless

$0.25 \times 0.10 \times 0.03$ mm

Data collection

Bruker D8 QUEST

diffractometer

Radiation source: Microfocus sealed tube,

Incoatec I μ S HB

Multiyaler mirrors monochromator

Detector resolution: 102.4 pixels mm⁻¹

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Bruker, 2012)

$T_{\min} = 0.494$, $T_{\max} = 0.754$

15237 measured reflections

1630 independent reflections

1609 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$

$\theta_{\max} = 74.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 5.0^\circ$

$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.022$

$wR(F^2) = 0.059$

$S = 1.07$

1630 reflections

114 parameters

0 restraints

0 constraints

Primary atom site location: dual

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier

map

Hydrogen site location: mixed

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent

and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.040P)^2 + 0.0618P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23$ e Å⁻³

Absolute structure: See 'Structure description' section

Absolute structure parameter: 0.055 (4)

Special details

Refinement. Hydrogen atoms for CH and CH₂ groups were placed in geometrically calculated positions using the riding model. Hydrogen atom H1 has setting as an idealized OH group, with C1—O1—H1 angle tetrahedral. Hydrogen atoms involved in X—H \cdots Cl interactions (H1A, H1B, H1C and H4) have been located from a difference map and refined with free coordinates. All H atoms were refined with calculated isotropic displacement parameters.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.55328 (8)	0.57267 (4)	0.26144 (3)	0.03036 (14)
O1	0.4381 (4)	0.53718 (11)	0.92637 (12)	0.0451 (4)
H1	0.349 (6)	0.5155 (14)	0.956 (3)	0.068*
N1	0.5594 (4)	0.82112 (12)	0.84223 (10)	0.0251 (3)
C1	0.3874 (3)	0.64434 (14)	0.91039 (11)	0.0245 (4)
H1A	0.572 (5)	0.8424 (17)	0.9058 (16)	0.029*
H1B	0.696 (5)	0.8561 (19)	0.8065 (16)	0.029*
H1C	0.414 (5)	0.8528 (19)	0.8208 (16)	0.029*
O2	0.2122 (3)	0.69746 (11)	0.94905 (10)	0.0347 (3)
C2	0.5687 (4)	0.69496 (13)	0.83245 (11)	0.0213 (3)
H2	0.7466	0.6683	0.8448	0.026*
O3	0.4199 (4)	0.55187 (12)	0.54442 (9)	0.0440 (4)
C3	0.4791 (3)	0.65493 (14)	0.72847 (11)	0.0237 (3)
H3A	0.4571	0.573	0.7302	0.028*
H3B	0.3101	0.6883	0.7145	0.028*
O4	0.6959 (3)	0.66860 (12)	0.46696 (9)	0.0362 (3)
C4	0.6617 (4)	0.68448 (15)	0.64312 (12)	0.0261 (4)
H4A	0.6646	0.7664	0.6338	0.031*
H4B	0.8367	0.66	0.6601	0.031*
H4	0.648 (5)	0.6340 (19)	0.4144 (17)	0.031*
C5	0.5778 (4)	0.62819 (14)	0.54680 (11)	0.0257 (4)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0287 (2)	0.0363 (2)	0.0260 (2)	0.00446 (18)	-0.00205 (16)	-0.00294 (15)
O1	0.0502 (9)	0.0344 (7)	0.0507 (8)	0.0051 (7)	0.0244 (8)	0.0169 (6)
N1	0.0279 (7)	0.0276 (7)	0.0200 (6)	-0.0064 (7)	0.0007 (7)	-0.0023 (5)
C1	0.0256 (9)	0.0307 (8)	0.0171 (7)	-0.0042 (7)	0.0011 (6)	0.0009 (6)
O2	0.0369 (8)	0.0361 (7)	0.0310 (6)	0.0010 (6)	0.0142 (6)	0.0010 (5)
C2	0.0208 (8)	0.0250 (7)	0.0180 (6)	-0.0021 (7)	0.0008 (7)	0.0013 (5)
O3	0.0610 (10)	0.0453 (8)	0.0256 (6)	-0.0267 (8)	-0.0041 (7)	-0.0047 (5)
C3	0.0240 (8)	0.0272 (7)	0.0198 (7)	-0.0051 (6)	-0.0003 (7)	-0.0032 (6)
O4	0.0476 (9)	0.0432 (8)	0.0177 (5)	-0.0119 (7)	0.0048 (6)	-0.0061 (5)
C4	0.0290 (9)	0.0317 (8)	0.0176 (7)	-0.0086 (7)	-0.0008 (7)	-0.0026 (6)
C5	0.0314 (10)	0.0262 (8)	0.0196 (7)	-0.0017 (8)	-0.0013 (7)	-0.0020 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C1	1.303 (2)	O3—C5	1.209 (2)
O1—H1	0.66 (4)	C3—C4	1.512 (2)
N1—C2	1.489 (2)	C3—H3A	0.97
N1—H1A	0.88 (2)	C3—H3B	0.97
N1—H1B	0.94 (3)	O4—C5	1.311 (2)
N1—H1C	0.88 (3)	O4—H4	0.84 (2)
C1—O2	1.210 (2)	C4—C5	1.504 (2)
C1—C2	1.514 (2)	C4—H4A	0.97
C2—C3	1.530 (2)	C4—H4B	0.97
C2—H2	0.98		
C1—O1—H1	109.5	C4—C3—C2	114.83 (14)
C2—N1—H1A	111.3 (13)	C4—C3—H3A	108.6
C2—N1—H1B	111.6 (14)	C2—C3—H3A	108.6
H1A—N1—H1B	108 (2)	C4—C3—H3B	108.6
C2—N1—H1C	114.7 (14)	C2—C3—H3B	108.6
H1A—N1—H1C	105 (2)	H3A—C3—H3B	107.5
H1B—N1—H1C	106.5 (18)	C5—O4—H4	111.0 (16)
O2—C1—O1	125.29 (16)	C5—C4—C3	111.06 (14)
O2—C1—C2	123.04 (15)	C5—C4—H4A	109.4
O1—C1—C2	111.61 (15)	C3—C4—H4A	109.4
N1—C2—C1	108.17 (13)	C5—C4—H4B	109.4
N1—C2—C3	112.04 (13)	C3—C4—H4B	109.4
C1—C2—C3	108.18 (14)	H4A—C4—H4B	108
N1—C2—H2	109.5	O3—C5—O4	123.88 (15)
C1—C2—H2	109.5	O3—C5—C4	122.73 (15)
C3—C2—H2	109.5	O4—C5—C4	113.38 (15)
O2—C1—C2—N1	20.8 (2)	C1—C2—C3—C4	-171.82 (14)
O1—C1—C2—N1	-161.84 (16)	C2—C3—C4—C5	172.09 (14)
O2—C1—C2—C3	-100.72 (18)	C3—C4—C5—O3	-14.3 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C3	76.60 (19)	C3—C4—C5—O4	166.94 (16)
N1—C2—C3—C4	69.0 (2)		

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>
O1—H1 \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.66	1.98	2.634 (2)	179
N1—H1A \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.88 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.8904 (18)	146.7 (19)
N1—H1A \cdots O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.88 (2)	2.55 (2)	3.1033 (19)	121.6 (16)
N1—H1B \cdots C11 ^{iv}	0.94 (3)	2.21 (3)	3.1447 (17)	172 (2)
N1—H1C \cdots C11 ^v	0.88 (3)	2.32 (3)	3.1959 (18)	171 (2)
O4—H4 \cdots C11	0.84 (2)	2.21 (2)	3.0436 (13)	169 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2, -y+1, z+1/2$; (ii) $x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+2$; (iii) $-x+1, y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (iv) $x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; (v) $x-1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$.