



The crystal structure of baeocystin

Marilyn Naeem,^a Alexander M. Sherwood,^b Andrew R. Chadeayne,^c James A. Golen^a and David R. Manke^{a*}^aUniversity of Massachusetts Dartmouth, 285 Old Westport Road, North Dartmouth, MA 02747, USA, ^bUsona Institute, 2780 Woods Hollow Rd., Madison, WI 53711, USA, and ^cCaaMTech, Inc., 58 East Sunset Way, Suite 209, Issaquah, WA 98027, USA. *Correspondence e-mail: dmanke@umassd.edu

Received 20 April 2022

Accepted 27 April 2022

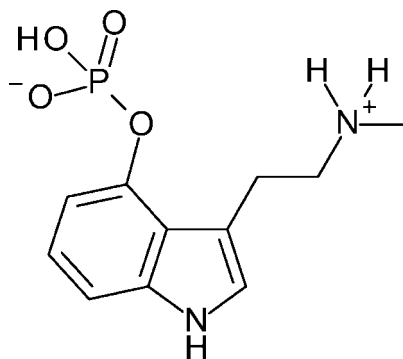
Edited by W. T. A. Harrison, University of Aberdeen, Scotland

Keywords: crystal structure; tryptamines; indoles; hydrogen bonding.**CCDC reference:** 2169087**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at journals.iucr.org/e

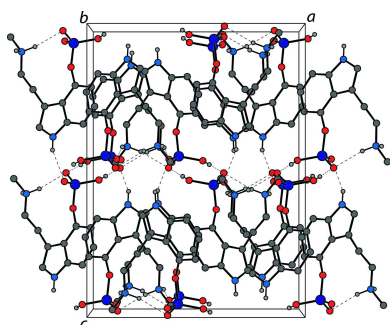
The title compound, baeocystin or 4-phosphoryloxy-*N*-methyltryptamine {systematic name: 3-[2-(methylazaniumyl)ethyl]-1*H*-indol-4-yl hydrogen phosphate}, C₁₁H₁₅N₂O₄P, has a single zwitterionic molecule in the asymmetric unit. The molecule has an intramolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond between the ammonium cation and the hydrophosphate anion. In the crystal, the molecules are linked by N—H···O and O—H···O hydrogen bonds into a three-dimensional network.

1. Chemical context

'Magic' mushrooms are a group of psilocybin-containing fungi that induce psychoactive effects in humans, and have been used for recreational and sacramental purposes for centuries (Geiger *et al.*, 2018). Recent studies have shown that psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-*N,N*-dimethyltryptamine, C₁₂H₁₇N₂O₄P), a naturally occurring tryptamine found in these mushrooms, has great potential in the treatment of mood disorders including anxiety, addiction, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (Johnson & Griffiths, 2017; Nutt, 2019; McClure-Begley & Roth, 2022). Upon ingestion, psilocybin is converted, *via* hydrolysis of the phosphate ester, to psilocin (4-hydroxy-*N,N*-dimethyltryptamine, C₁₂H₁₆N₂O), which acts as an agonist of the serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine or 5-HT) 2A receptor, mediating its psychoactive effects.



In addition to psilocybin, these mushrooms contain several other structurally similar tryptamines, including norbaeocystin, baeocystin, aeruginascin and norpsilocin. Baeocystin is the *N*-demethylated analog of psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-*N*-methyltryptamine). This minor tryptamine natural product was first isolated from the *Psilocybe baeocystis* mushroom in 1968 (Leung & Paul, 1968), and has since been found in a number of other mushroom species (Repke *et al.*, 1977; Gartz,



1987). The Hoffmeister lab has identified baecocystin as an enzymatic substrate in the synthesis of psilocybin (Fricke *et al.*, 2017), and also identified norpsilocin (4-hydroxy-*N*-methyltryptamine), the metabolite of baecocystin, as a *Psilocybe* natural product (Lenz *et al.*, 2017). It was not until 2020 that a scalable synthesis of baecocystin was reported (Sherwood *et al.*, 2020), with a prior synthesis appearing in the literature in 1988 (Brenneisen *et al.*, 1988).

Baecocystin's hydrolysis product and metabolite norpsilocin has been shown to be a full agonist of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor. However, baecocystin does not induce a head-twitch response (HTR) in mice, which is strongly correlated with 5-HT_{2A} receptor-mediated psychoactive effects (Sherwood *et al.*, 2020). While HTR experiments indicated that baecocystin alone does not induce psychoactive effects, it is still unclear whether it modulates psilocybin's pharmacology when co-administered. It has been shown that mushroom extracts are an order of magnitude more potent than pure psilocybin in HTR assays (Zhuk *et al.*, 2015). Additionally, human anecdotal evidence suggests that the experiential psychedelic effects vary between different species of 'magic' mushrooms, where the ratios of the different tryptamines can vary significantly.

Our understanding of 'magic' mushroom pharmacology has been limited by access to pure, well-characterized chemicals for biological assays. Recent studies have demonstrated the

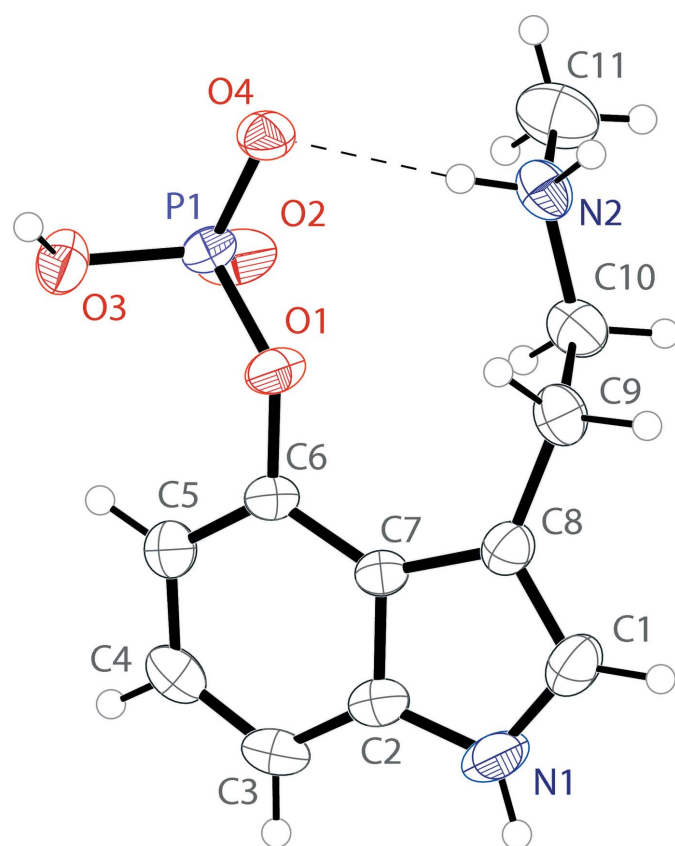


Figure 1
The molecular structure of baecocystin showing the atomic labeling. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The intramolecular hydrogen bond is shown as a dashed line.

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>
N1—H1···O2 ⁱ	0.87 (1)	2.16 (1)	2.969 (2)	156 (3)
O3—H3···O4 ⁱⁱ	0.89 (1)	1.67 (1)	2.5560 (18)	173 (3)
N2—H2A···O4	0.90 (1)	2.04 (1)	2.913 (2)	165 (2)
N2—H2B···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.90 (1)	1.85 (1)	2.698 (2)	157 (2)

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

significance of crystallographic characterization of molecules in this area, and in potential pharmaceuticals more broadly (Sherwood *et al.*, 2022; Toby, 2022). Herein we report the solid-state structure of the natural product baecocystin, C₁₁H₁₅N₂O₄P, for the first time.

2. Structural commentary

The asymmetric unit of the baecocystin structure consists of a single zwitterionic tryptamine molecule with a protonated secondary ammonium group and a singly deprotonated phosphoryloxy unit (Fig. 1). The phosphate unit shows longer P—O distances with single-bond character for the two-coordinate oxygen atoms, with values of 1.5480 (14) Å for P1—O3 and 1.6032 (12) Å for P1—O1. The bonding about the two one-coordinate oxygen atoms appears to be delocalized, with distances of 1.4848 (14) Å for P1—O2 and 1.5019 (13) Å for P1—O4. The molecule has a near planar indole unit, with an r.m.s. deviation from planarity of 0.016 Å. The ethylamino arm is turned away from the indole plane, with a C7—C8—C9—C10 torsion angle of 67.7 (2)° and a C9—C10—N2—C11 unit showing an *anti* conformation with a torsion angle of 178.96 (18)°. The phosphoryloxy group is similarly turned away from the indole plane, with a C5—C6—O1—P1 torsion angle of 33.8 (3)°. Both groups are turned to the same side of the indole ring, which is likely supported by an intramolecular N2—H2A···O4 hydrogen bond (Table 1).

3. Supramolecular features

In the crystal, the baecocystin molecules are held together by various N—H···O and O—H···O hydrogen bonds that produce a three-dimensional network in the extended structure. The most significant hydrogen bonding observed is the dimerization of two molecules through the phosphate groups, consisting of two O—H···O hydrogen bonds. One of the ammonium hydrogen atoms participates in an intramolecular hydrogen bond as described above, while the other has an intermolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond to a phosphate oxygen atom of a symmetry-generated baecocystin molecule. The indole nitrogen atom shows an N—H···O hydrogen bond to a phosphate oxygen atom of another symmetry-generated baecocystin molecule. One of the phosphate O atoms without a proton is partner in both the intramolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond and the phosphate dimer O—H···O hydrogen bond. The other phosphate O atom without a proton is the

acceptor to both intermolecular N—H···O hydrogen bonds. Fig. 2 shows the hydrogen bonding about a single baecocystin molecule, which is also summarized in Table 1. The crystal packing of baecocystin is shown in Fig. 3. It is of note that the anhydrate of baecocystin forms from an aqueous solution, while psilocybin readily forms the trihydrate when isolated in a similar fashion. Even the storage of psilocybin anhydrate under humid conditions results in the conversion to the trihydrate, so the ready formation of baecocystin anhydrate is notable (Kuhnert-Brandstätter & Heindl, 1976).

4. Database survey

Perhaps the most closely associated molecule to baecocystin is the well-known psychedelic, psilocybin, whose structure was

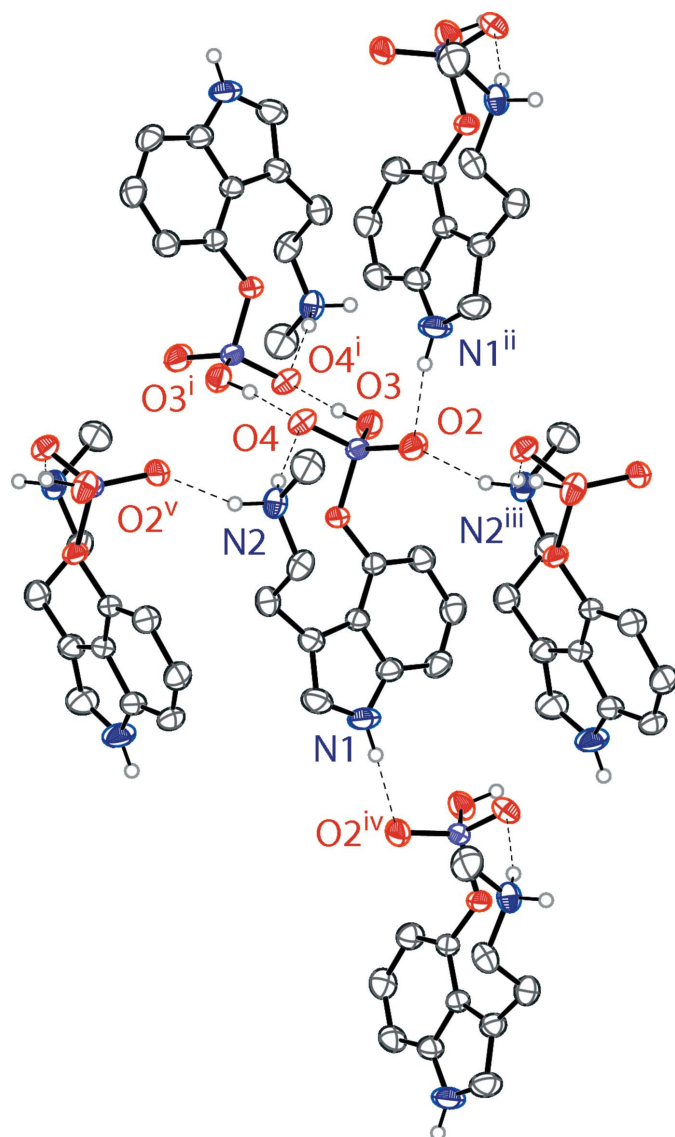


Figure 2
The hydrogen-bonding interactions between the baecocystin molecules (Table 1). Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding are omitted for clarity. Symmetry codes: (i) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (ii) $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (iii) $\frac{1}{2} - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, z$; (iv) $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$; (v) $\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$.

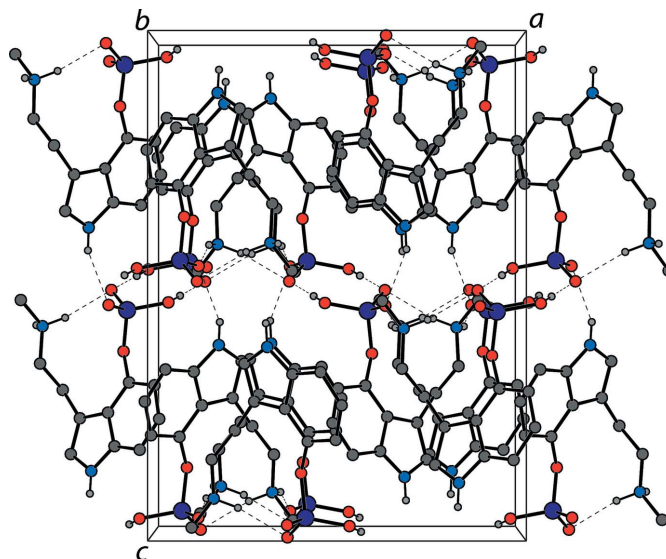


Figure 3
The crystal packing of baecocystin viewed along the *b*-axis direction. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds are omitted for clarity.

first reported in 1974 [Weber & Petcher, 1974: Cambridge Structural Database (CSD; Groom *et al.*, 2016) refcode PSILOC], and whose crystalline forms have undergone extensive study recently (Sherwood *et al.*, 2022: TAVZID, TAVZID01; Greenan *et al.*, 2020: OKOKAD). Similar to baecocystin, psilocybin exists in a zwitterionic form in the solid state. The other closely associated structure to baecocystin is its putative metabolite, norpsilocin, which has been reported as both its free base and its fumarate salt (Chadeayne *et al.*, 2020: MULXAV, MULXEZ). The only other mono-alkyltryptamine structure in the CSD is the free base of 5-methoxy-*N*-methyltryptamine (Bergin *et al.*, 1968: QQQAHA) and the only other 4-phosphoryloxytryptamine structure is of the psilocybin analogue 4-phosphoryloxy-*N,N*-diethyltryptamine (Baker *et al.*, 1973: KOWHOT).

5. Synthesis and crystallization

Baecocystin was prepared according to the literature procedure (Sherwood *et al.*, 2020). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction studies were grown by the slow evaporation of an aqueous solution.

6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. Hydrogen atoms H1, H2A, H2B and H3 were found in a difference-Fourier map and were refined isotropically, using DFIX restraints with an N—H(indole) distance of 0.87 (1) Å, N—H(ammonium) distances of 0.90 (1) Å, and an O—H distance of 0.90 (1) Å. Isotropic displacement parameters were set to 1.2 U_{eq} of the parent nitrogen atoms and 1.5 U_{eq} of the parent oxygen atom. All other hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions [C—

H = 0.93 Å (sp^2), 0.97 Å (sp^3)]. Isotropic displacement parameters were set to 1.2 U_{eq} of the parent carbon atoms.

Acknowledgements

Financial statements and conflict of interest: This study was funded by CaaMTech, Inc. ARC reports an ownership interest in CaaMTech, Inc., which owns US and worldwide patent applications, covering new tryptamine compounds, compositions, formulations, novel crystalline forms, and methods of making and using the same.

Funding information

Funding for this research was provided by: National Science Foundation, Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (grant No. CHE-1429086).

References

Baker, R. W., Chothia, C., Pauling, P. & Weber, H. P. (1973). *Mol. Pharmacol.* **9**, 23–32.

Bergin, R., Carlström, D., Falkenberg, G. & Ringertz, H. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **B24**, 882.

Brenneisen, R., Borner, S., Peter-Oesch, N. & Schlunegger, U. P. (1988). *Arch. Pharm. Pharm. Med. Chem.* **321**, 487–489.

Bruker (2018). *APEX3*, *SAINT*, and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

Chadeayne, A. R., Pham, D. N. K., Golen, J. A. & Manke, D. R. (2020). *Acta Cryst.* **E76**, 589–593.

Dolomanov, O. V., Bourhis, L. J., Gildea, R. J., Howard, J. A. K. & Puschmann, H. (2009). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **42**, 339–341.

Fricke, J., Blei, F. & Hoffmeister, D. (2017). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **56**, 12352–12355.

Gartz, J. (1987). *Planta Med.* **53**, 290–291.

Geiger, H. A., Wurst, M. G. & Daniels, R. N. (2018). *ACS Chem. Neurosci.* **9**, 2438–2447.

Greenan, C., Arlin, J.-B., Lorimer, K., Kaylo, K., Kargbo, R., Meisenheimer, P., Tarpley, W. G. & Sherwood, A. (2020). *ResearchGate*, <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.32357.14560>.

Groom, C. R., Bruno, I. J., Lightfoot, M. P. & Ward, S. C. (2016). *Acta Cryst.* **B72**, 171–179.

Johnson, M. W. & Griffiths, R. R. (2017). *Neurotherapeutics*, **14**, 734–740.

Kuhnert-Brandstätter, M. & Heindl, W. (1976). *Arch. Pharm. Pharm. Med. Chem.* **309**, 699–706.

Lenz, C., Wick, J. & Hoffmeister, D. (2017). *J. Nat. Prod.* **80**, 2835–2838.

Leung, A. Y. & Paul, A. G. (1968). *J. Pharm. Sci.* **57**, 1667–1671.

McClure-Begley, T. D. & Roth, B. L. (2022). *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* **21**, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41573-022-00421-7>.

Table 2
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C ₁₁ H ₁₅ N ₂ O ₄ P
M_r	270.22
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>
Temperature (K)	297
a, b, c (Å)	13.229 (1), 10.5551 (7), 17.8346 (13)
V (Å ³)	2490.3 (3)
Z	8
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.23
Crystal size (mm)	0.25 × 0.20 × 0.03
Data collection	
Diffractionmeter	Bruker D8 Venture CMOS
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2018)
T_{min} , T_{max}	0.680, 0.745
No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections	58953, 2551, 2155
R_{int}	0.070
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{max}$ (Å ⁻¹)	0.626
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$, $wR(F^2)$, S	0.037, 0.096, 1.07
No. of reflections	2551
No. of parameters	180
No. of restraints	4
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{max}$, $\Delta\rho_{min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.21, -0.35

Computer programs: *APEX3* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2018), *SHELXT2014* (Sheldrick, 2015a), *SHELXL2018* (Sheldrick, 2015b), *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009), and *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

Nutt, D. (2019). *Dialogues Clin. Neurosci.* **21**, 139–147.

Repke, D. B., Leslie, D. T. & Guzmán, G. (1977). *Lloydia*, **40**, 566–578.

Sheldrick, G. M. (2015a). *Acta Cryst.* **A71**, 3–8.

Sheldrick, G. M. (2015b). *Acta Cryst.* **C71**, 3–8.

Sherwood, A. M., Halberstadt, A. L., Klein, A. K., McCorvy, J. D., Kaylo, K. W., Kargbo, R. B. & Meisenheimer, P. (2020). *J. Nat. Prod.* **83**, 461–467.

Sherwood, A. M., Kargbo, R. B., Kaylo, K. W., Cozzi, N. V., Meisenheimer, P. & Kaduk, J. A. (2022). *Acta Cryst.* **C78**, 36–55.

Toby, B. H. (2022). *Acta Cryst.* **C78**, 70–71.

Weber, H. P. & Petcher, T. J. (1974). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. 942–946.

Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.

Zhuk, O., Jasicka-Misiak, I., Poliwoda, A., Kazakova, A., Godovan, V., Halama, M. & Wiczorek, P. (2015). *Toxins*, **7**, 1018–1029.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2022). E78, 550-553 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989022004467]

The crystal structure of baeocystin

Marilyn Naeem, Alexander M. Sherwood, Andrew R. Chadeayne, James A. Golen and David R. Manke

Computing details

Data collection: *APEX3* (Bruker, 2018); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2018); data reduction: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2018); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXT2014* (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2018* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

3-[2-(Methylazaniumyl)ethyl]-1*H*-indol-4-yl hydrogen phosphate*Crystal data*

$C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_4P$

$M_r = 270.22$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

$a = 13.229$ (1) Å

$b = 10.5551$ (7) Å

$c = 17.8346$ (13) Å

$V = 2490.3$ (3) Å³

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1136$

$D_x = 1.441$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 9978 reflections

$\theta = 2.7$ – 26.2°

$\mu = 0.23$ mm⁻¹

$T = 297$ K

Block, colourless

$0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.03$ mm

Data collection

Bruker D8 Venture CMOS
diffractometer

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Bruker, 2018)

$T_{\min} = 0.680$, $T_{\max} = 0.745$

58953 measured reflections

2551 independent reflections

2155 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.070$

$\theta_{\max} = 26.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.8^\circ$

$h = -16 \rightarrow 16$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -22 \rightarrow 22$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$

$wR(F^2) = 0.096$

$S = 1.07$

2551 reflections

180 parameters

4 restraints

Hydrogen site location: mixed

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0425P)^2 + 1.4406P]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.21$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.35$ e Å⁻³

Special details

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
P1	0.41763 (4)	0.35224 (4)	0.45000 (2)	0.02770 (14)
O1	0.40570 (10)	0.39542 (12)	0.36428 (7)	0.0347 (3)
O2	0.37058 (12)	0.22578 (13)	0.46057 (8)	0.0471 (4)
O3	0.53246 (11)	0.34327 (13)	0.46581 (8)	0.0409 (4)
O4	0.36978 (10)	0.46089 (12)	0.49120 (7)	0.0355 (3)
N1	0.31807 (15)	0.33361 (18)	0.11856 (9)	0.0481 (5)
N2	0.17536 (12)	0.48828 (15)	0.41629 (10)	0.0361 (4)
C1	0.25753 (18)	0.4233 (2)	0.15158 (11)	0.0462 (5)
H1A	0.206731	0.468024	0.127137	0.055*
C2	0.38408 (15)	0.28696 (17)	0.17085 (10)	0.0341 (4)
C3	0.45759 (16)	0.19289 (19)	0.16549 (11)	0.0393 (5)
H3A	0.469351	0.150336	0.120666	0.047*
C4	0.51182 (15)	0.16557 (19)	0.22883 (12)	0.0402 (5)
H4	0.560213	0.101749	0.226826	0.048*
C5	0.49710 (15)	0.23030 (18)	0.29663 (11)	0.0366 (4)
H5	0.536699	0.211304	0.338222	0.044*
C6	0.42355 (14)	0.32217 (16)	0.30106 (9)	0.0281 (4)
C7	0.36420 (13)	0.35111 (15)	0.23867 (9)	0.0279 (4)
C8	0.28245 (14)	0.43741 (17)	0.22544 (10)	0.0339 (4)
C9	0.23077 (15)	0.51840 (18)	0.28322 (11)	0.0376 (4)
H9A	0.185375	0.577128	0.258397	0.045*
H9B	0.280986	0.567456	0.310198	0.045*
C10	0.17092 (15)	0.43738 (18)	0.33870 (11)	0.0393 (5)
H10A	0.100926	0.433429	0.322673	0.047*
H10B	0.197693	0.351832	0.338375	0.047*
C11	0.1188 (2)	0.4085 (2)	0.47055 (14)	0.0580 (6)
H11A	0.125189	0.443908	0.519921	0.087*
H11B	0.146014	0.324199	0.470236	0.087*
H11C	0.048792	0.405930	0.456596	0.087*
H1	0.315 (2)	0.309 (2)	0.0722 (7)	0.069 (8)*
H3	0.563 (2)	0.4153 (17)	0.4793 (17)	0.084 (10)*
H2A	0.2389 (9)	0.491 (2)	0.4340 (12)	0.044 (6)*
H2B	0.1541 (18)	0.5695 (11)	0.4179 (13)	0.055 (7)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
P1	0.0344 (3)	0.0263 (2)	0.0224 (2)	−0.00431 (18)	−0.00240 (18)	−0.00125 (16)
O1	0.0512 (8)	0.0307 (6)	0.0223 (6)	0.0085 (6)	−0.0036 (5)	−0.0021 (5)

O2	0.0692 (10)	0.0373 (8)	0.0347 (7)	-0.0214 (7)	0.0057 (7)	-0.0022 (6)
O3	0.0394 (8)	0.0343 (7)	0.0491 (8)	0.0059 (6)	-0.0141 (6)	-0.0085 (6)
O4	0.0346 (7)	0.0397 (7)	0.0323 (7)	-0.0039 (6)	0.0015 (6)	-0.0110 (6)
N1	0.0615 (12)	0.0582 (11)	0.0245 (8)	0.0060 (9)	-0.0079 (8)	-0.0055 (8)
N2	0.0324 (9)	0.0300 (8)	0.0459 (10)	0.0012 (7)	0.0046 (7)	-0.0029 (7)
C1	0.0491 (12)	0.0536 (12)	0.0360 (10)	0.0095 (10)	-0.0119 (10)	0.0025 (9)
C2	0.0404 (11)	0.0362 (10)	0.0257 (9)	-0.0040 (8)	0.0026 (8)	-0.0012 (7)
C3	0.0467 (12)	0.0391 (10)	0.0321 (10)	-0.0009 (9)	0.0118 (9)	-0.0078 (8)
C4	0.0379 (10)	0.0366 (10)	0.0461 (12)	0.0079 (8)	0.0092 (9)	-0.0033 (8)
C5	0.0350 (10)	0.0386 (10)	0.0364 (10)	0.0067 (8)	-0.0022 (8)	0.0009 (8)
C6	0.0339 (9)	0.0275 (8)	0.0231 (8)	-0.0001 (7)	0.0023 (7)	-0.0006 (6)
C7	0.0316 (9)	0.0288 (8)	0.0232 (8)	-0.0011 (7)	0.0021 (7)	0.0008 (6)
C8	0.0359 (10)	0.0355 (9)	0.0302 (9)	0.0030 (8)	-0.0032 (7)	0.0017 (7)
C9	0.0350 (10)	0.0331 (9)	0.0447 (11)	0.0060 (8)	0.0007 (8)	0.0011 (8)
C10	0.0352 (10)	0.0369 (10)	0.0458 (11)	-0.0047 (8)	0.0053 (9)	-0.0095 (9)
C11	0.0616 (15)	0.0559 (14)	0.0565 (14)	-0.0113 (12)	0.0208 (12)	0.0013 (12)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

P1—O1	1.6032 (12)	C3—H3A	0.9300
P1—O2	1.4848 (14)	C3—C4	1.369 (3)
P1—O3	1.5480 (14)	C4—H4	0.9300
P1—O4	1.5019 (13)	C4—C5	1.402 (3)
O1—C6	1.387 (2)	C5—H5	0.9300
O3—H3	0.893 (10)	C5—C6	1.376 (3)
N1—C1	1.372 (3)	C6—C7	1.396 (2)
N1—C2	1.369 (3)	C7—C8	1.434 (2)
N1—H1	0.866 (10)	C8—C9	1.503 (3)
N2—C10	1.486 (3)	C9—H9A	0.9700
N2—C11	1.485 (3)	C9—H9B	0.9700
N2—H2A	0.899 (10)	C9—C10	1.529 (3)
N2—H2B	0.902 (10)	C10—H10A	0.9700
C1—H1A	0.9300	C10—H10B	0.9700
C1—C8	1.366 (3)	C11—H11A	0.9600
C2—C3	1.393 (3)	C11—H11B	0.9600
C2—C7	1.411 (2)	C11—H11C	0.9600
O2—P1—O1	109.59 (8)	C6—C5—C4	119.41 (18)
O2—P1—O3	109.47 (9)	C6—C5—H5	120.3
O2—P1—O4	116.60 (8)	O1—C6—C7	115.48 (15)
O3—P1—O1	106.72 (8)	C5—C6—O1	124.04 (16)
O4—P1—O1	102.00 (7)	C5—C6—C7	120.42 (16)
O4—P1—O3	111.79 (7)	C2—C7—C8	107.72 (16)
C6—O1—P1	126.86 (11)	C6—C7—C2	118.27 (16)
P1—O3—H3	116 (2)	C6—C7—C8	134.01 (16)
C1—N1—H1	125.8 (19)	C1—C8—C7	105.75 (17)
C2—N1—C1	109.14 (16)	C1—C8—C9	127.83 (18)
C2—N1—H1	125.0 (19)	C7—C8—C9	126.27 (16)

C10—N2—H2A	112.1 (15)	C8—C9—H9A	109.4
C10—N2—H2B	111.2 (15)	C8—C9—H9B	109.4
C11—N2—C10	112.48 (16)	C8—C9—C10	111.17 (15)
C11—N2—H2A	105.2 (15)	H9A—C9—H9B	108.0
C11—N2—H2B	111.1 (16)	C10—C9—H9A	109.4
H2A—N2—H2B	104 (2)	C10—C9—H9B	109.4
N1—C1—H1A	124.8	N2—C10—C9	112.34 (16)
C8—C1—N1	110.38 (18)	N2—C10—H10A	109.1
C8—C1—H1A	124.8	N2—C10—H10B	109.1
N1—C2—C3	130.90 (18)	C9—C10—H10A	109.1
N1—C2—C7	107.01 (17)	C9—C10—H10B	109.1
C3—C2—C7	122.07 (17)	H10A—C10—H10B	107.9
C2—C3—H3A	121.3	N2—C11—H11A	109.5
C4—C3—C2	117.34 (17)	N2—C11—H11B	109.5
C4—C3—H3A	121.3	N2—C11—H11C	109.5
C3—C4—H4	118.8	H11A—C11—H11B	109.5
C3—C4—C5	122.42 (18)	H11A—C11—H11C	109.5
C5—C4—H4	118.8	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	120.3		
P1—O1—C6—C5	-33.8 (3)	C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.5 (3)
P1—O1—C6—C7	149.11 (14)	C2—C7—C8—C1	-0.6 (2)
O1—C6—C7—C2	175.07 (15)	C2—C7—C8—C9	175.11 (18)
O1—C6—C7—C8	-4.2 (3)	C3—C2—C7—C6	2.8 (3)
O2—P1—O1—C6	-45.56 (17)	C3—C2—C7—C8	-177.82 (18)
O3—P1—O1—C6	72.88 (16)	C3—C4—C5—C6	2.1 (3)
O4—P1—O1—C6	-169.73 (14)	C4—C5—C6—O1	-177.12 (17)
N1—C1—C8—C7	0.3 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.2 (3)
N1—C1—C8—C9	-175.36 (19)	C5—C6—C7—C2	-2.1 (3)
N1—C2—C3—C4	-179.2 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C8	178.63 (19)
N1—C2—C7—C6	-178.69 (17)	C6—C7—C8—C1	178.7 (2)
N1—C2—C7—C8	0.7 (2)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-5.6 (3)
C1—N1—C2—C3	177.8 (2)	C7—C2—C3—C4	-1.0 (3)
C1—N1—C2—C7	-0.6 (2)	C7—C8—C9—C10	-67.7 (2)
C1—C8—C9—C10	107.1 (2)	C8—C9—C10—N2	143.00 (17)
C2—N1—C1—C8	0.2 (3)	C11—N2—C10—C9	-178.96 (18)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1 \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.87 (1)	2.15 (1)	2.969 (2)	156 (3)
O3—H3 \cdots O4 ⁱⁱ	0.89 (1)	1.67 (1)	2.5560 (18)	173 (3)
N2—H2A \cdots O4	0.90 (1)	2.04 (1)	2.913 (2)	165 (2)
N2—H2B \cdots O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.90 (1)	1.85 (1)	2.698 (2)	157 (2)

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