

3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid

Namon Hiron,^a Saowanit Saithong,^b Chaveng Pakawatchai^b and Vimom Tantishaiyakul^{a*}^aDepartment of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand

Correspondence e-mail: vimom.t@psu.ac.th

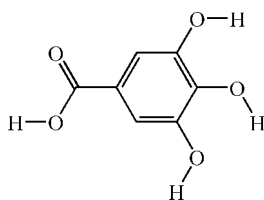
Received 10 February 2011; accepted 28 February 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.091; data-to-parameter ratio = 10.4.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$, the three hydroxy groups on the ring are oriented in the same direction. There are two intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds in the ring. In the crystal, there are several intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds and a short contact of 2.7150 (18) Å between the O atoms of the *para*-OH groups of adjacent molecules.

Related literature

For the biological activity of the title compound, see: Gomes *et al.* (2003); Priscilla & Prince (2009); Lu *et al.* (2010). For the structure of gallic acid monohydrate, see: Okabe *et al.* (2001); Jiang *et al.* (2000); Billes *et al.* (2007).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$	$V = 1358.77$ (19) Å ³
$M_r = 170.12$	$Z = 8$
Monoclinic, $C2/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 25.629$ (2) Å	$\mu = 0.15$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 4.9211$ (4) Å	$T = 293$ K
$c = 11.2217$ (9) Å	$0.30 \times 0.19 \times 0.11$ mm
$\beta = 106.251$ (1)°	

Data collection

Bruker APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	7171 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2003)	1254 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.916$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$	1172 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.091$
 $S = 1.06$
 1254 reflections
 121 parameters
 4 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.16$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.82 (1)	2.19 (2)	2.6625 (14)	117 (1)
$\text{O3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.82 (1)	2.35 (2)	2.7464 (14)	110 (1)
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O5}^i$	0.84 (1)	1.89 (2)	2.7324 (13)	176 (2)
$\text{O3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O3}^{ii}$	0.82 (1)	2.04 (2)	2.8167 (9)	157 (2)
$\text{O4}-\text{H4}\cdots\text{O5}^{iii}$	0.85 (2)	1.81 (2)	2.6570 (13)	175 (2)

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

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2003); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008) and Mercury (Macrae *et al.*, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97 and publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

This work was supported by the Thailand Research Fund through the Royal Golden Jubilee PhD Program under grant No. PHD/0259/2549, the Prince of Songkla University under grant No. PHA520036S and the National Research University Project of Thailand's Office of the Higher Education Commission.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FJ2397).

References

- Billes, F., Mohammed-Ziegler, I. & Bombicz, P. (2007). *Vib. Spectrosc.* **43**, 193–202.
- Bruker (1998). SMART. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Bruker (2003). SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Gomes, C. A., Girao da Cruz, T., Andrade, J. L., Milhazes, N., Borges, F. & Marques, M. P. M. (2003). *J. Med. Chem.* **46**, 5395–5401.
- Jiang, R.-W., Ming, D.-S., But, P. P. H. & Mak, T. C. W. (2000). *Acta Cryst.* **C56**, 594–595.
- Lu, Y., Jiang, F., Jiang, H., Wu, K., Zheng, X., Cai, Y., Katakowski, M., Chopp, M. & To, S. S. T. (2010). *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **641**, 102–107.
- Macrae, C. F., Bruno, I. J., Chisholm, J. A., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Rodriguez-Monge, L., Taylor, R., van de Streek, J. & Wood, P. A. (2008). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **41**, 466–470.
- Okabe, N., Kyoyama, H. & Suzuki, M. (2001). *Acta Cryst.* **E57**, o764–o766.
- Priscilla, D. H. & Prince, P. S. M. (2009). *Chem. Biol. Interact.* **179**, 118–124.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, o787 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811007471]

3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid

N. Hirun, S. Saithong, C. Pakawatchai and V. Tantishaiyakul

Comment

Gallic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid, has been reported to have various biological activities such as antioxidant, anti-mutagenic, anticarcinogenic, antihyperglycemic and cardioprotective effects (Gomes *et al.*, 2003; Priscilla & Prince, 2009; Lu *et al.*, 2010). It has been shown that the activity of polyphenolic compounds, including gallic acid, is dependent on their structural characteristics (Gomes *et al.*, 2003). Thus, the investigation of its crystal structure is important for a better understanding of its biological functions. Recently, different crystal structures of gallic acid monohydrate have been reported (Jiang *et al.*, 2000; Okabe *et al.*, 2001; Billes *et al.*, 2007). Here, for the first time, the crystal structure of anhydrous gallic acid (I) was determined. The molecular structure of I is planar [Fig.1]. All the H atoms of the three hydroxy groups are oriented in the same direction.

The intra-hydrogen bonds are found between these hydroxy groups, O2 \cdots O1 = 2.6625 (14) and O3 \cdots O2 = 2.7464 (14) Å [Table.1]. This agrees with the report of Okabe *et al.* (2001). However, this orientation is inconsistent with those described by Billes *et al.* (2007) and Jiang *et al.* (2000), in which one H atom of the hydroxy group is oriented in the opposite direction to the others. The dissimilarity between I and the gallic acid monohydrate structure reported by Okabe is the different orientation of their carboxyl groups in relation to the direction of the three hydroxy groups.

The inter-hydrogen bonds in the crystal packing of I are found between oxygen atoms, O3 \cdots O3ⁱⁱ [2.8167 (9) Å, symmetry code (ii): 1/2 - x, y + 1/2 - z - 1/2], O1 \cdots O5ⁱ [2.7324 (13) Å, symmetry code (i): x, -y + 1, z + 1/2] and O4 \cdots O5ⁱⁱⁱ [2.6570 (13) Å, symmetry code (iii): -x + 1, -y, -z] [Table 1]. Moreover, the short contact between the oxygen of the hydroxy groups of the adjacent molecule is observed, O2 \cdots O2^{vi} [2.7150 (18) Å, symmetry code (vi): 1/2 - x, 2.5 - y, -z]. All intra- and intermolecular interactions including short contacts are depicted in Fig. 2 and the packing interactions as plotted down the *b* axis are shown in Fig. 3.

Experimental

Gallic acid monohydrate was obtained from Fluka Chemie GmbH (Buchs, Switzerland). The anhydrous gallic acid crystals for this X-ray structure study were obtained by dissolving gallic acid monohydrate in diethyl ether followed by a slow evaporation of the solvent.

Refinement

The structure was solved by direct methods refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure based on F^2 . All hydrogen atoms of oxygen atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and restrained to ride on their parent atoms, O—H = 0.82–0.85 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$. The hydrogen atoms of C- sp^2 atom are constrained, C—H = 0.96 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, respectively.

Figures

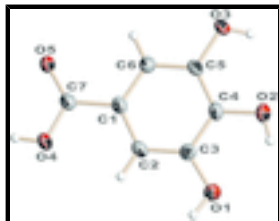


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of I with thermal ellipsoids plotted at the 30% probability level.

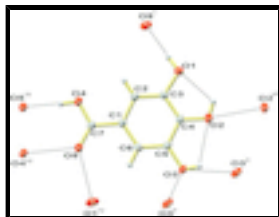


Fig. 2. The intra- and inter hydrogen bonds of I are shown. Symmetry code: i = $x, 1 - y, 1/2 + z$; ii = $1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, z - 1/2$; iii = $1 - x, -y, -z$; iv = $x, 1 - y, z - 1/2$; v = $1/2 - x, y - 1/2, -z - 1/2$; vi = $1/2 - x, 2.5 - y, -z$.

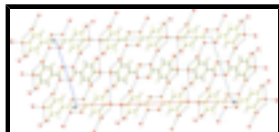


Fig. 3. The packing interactions plotted down the *b* axis.

3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid

Crystal data

$C_7H_6O_5$

$M_r = 170.12$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

Hall symbol: $-C 2yc$

$a = 25.629 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 4.9211 (4) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.2217 (9) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 106.251 (1)^\circ$

$V = 1358.77 (19) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 704$

$D_x = 1.663 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 3476 reflections

$\theta = 3.3\text{--}28.1^\circ$

$\mu = 0.15 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293 \text{ K}$

Hexagon, colourless

$0.30 \times 0.19 \times 0.11 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite

Frames, each covering 0.3° in ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2003)

$T_{\min} = 0.916, T_{\max} = 1.000$

7171 measured reflections

1254 independent reflections

1172 reflections with $I > 2s(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 1.7^\circ$

$h = -30 \rightarrow 30$

$k = -5 \rightarrow 5$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.091$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$S = 1.06$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.054P)^2 + 0.7476P]$
1254 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
121 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
4 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

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

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against all reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on all data will be even larger.

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

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.40390 (5)	0.4849 (2)	-0.00701 (11)	0.0251 (3)
C2	0.40861 (5)	0.6475 (3)	0.09733 (11)	0.0267 (3)
H2A	0.4380	0.6271	0.1674	0.032*
C3	0.36900 (5)	0.8389 (3)	0.09502 (11)	0.0256 (3)
C4	0.32438 (5)	0.8667 (2)	-0.00919 (11)	0.0249 (3)
C5	0.32041 (5)	0.7058 (2)	-0.11289 (11)	0.0247 (3)
C6	0.36006 (5)	0.5156 (3)	-0.11223 (12)	0.0262 (3)
H6A	0.3575	0.4083	-0.1819	0.031*
C7	0.44558 (5)	0.2786 (2)	-0.00657 (11)	0.0262 (3)
O1	0.36873 (4)	1.0116 (2)	0.18952 (9)	0.0367 (3)
H1	0.3935 (6)	0.969 (4)	0.2539 (15)	0.044*
O2	0.28434 (4)	1.0485 (2)	-0.01206 (10)	0.0352 (3)
H2	0.2920 (6)	1.127 (3)	0.0553 (13)	0.042*
O3	0.27680 (4)	0.7268 (2)	-0.21619 (9)	0.0334 (3)
H3	0.2610 (7)	0.872 (3)	-0.2151 (16)	0.040*
O4	0.48474 (4)	0.2647 (2)	0.09722 (9)	0.0392 (3)
H4	0.5076 (7)	0.143 (3)	0.0928 (17)	0.047*

supplementary materials

O5 0.44465 (4) 0.12950 (19) -0.09537 (8) 0.0314 (3)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0237 (6)	0.0240 (6)	0.0263 (6)	0.0027 (5)	0.0050 (5)	0.0020 (5)
C2	0.0244 (6)	0.0292 (7)	0.0234 (6)	0.0041 (5)	0.0015 (5)	0.0025 (5)
C3	0.0284 (6)	0.0248 (6)	0.0230 (6)	0.0007 (5)	0.0062 (5)	0.0000 (5)
C4	0.0224 (6)	0.0219 (6)	0.0301 (7)	0.0036 (5)	0.0070 (5)	0.0028 (5)
C5	0.0214 (6)	0.0236 (6)	0.0254 (6)	-0.0008 (5)	0.0005 (5)	0.0018 (5)
C6	0.0260 (6)	0.0252 (6)	0.0256 (6)	0.0021 (5)	0.0042 (5)	-0.0027 (5)
C7	0.0238 (6)	0.0264 (7)	0.0263 (6)	0.0028 (5)	0.0037 (5)	0.0014 (5)
O1	0.0420 (6)	0.0387 (6)	0.0251 (5)	0.0130 (4)	0.0020 (4)	-0.0060 (4)
O2	0.0309 (5)	0.0345 (6)	0.0369 (5)	0.0131 (4)	0.0038 (4)	-0.0051 (4)
O3	0.0265 (5)	0.0293 (5)	0.0346 (5)	0.0063 (4)	-0.0074 (4)	-0.0050 (4)
O4	0.0332 (5)	0.0433 (6)	0.0324 (5)	0.0189 (4)	-0.0054 (4)	-0.0078 (4)
O5	0.0292 (5)	0.0322 (5)	0.0289 (5)	0.0101 (4)	0.0019 (4)	-0.0037 (4)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C1—C6	1.3918 (17)	C5—O3	1.3706 (14)
C1—C2	1.3951 (18)	C5—C6	1.3800 (18)
C1—C7	1.4726 (17)	C6—H6A	0.9300
C2—C3	1.3796 (18)	C7—O5	1.2325 (15)
C2—H2A	0.9300	C7—O4	1.3093 (15)
C3—O1	1.3606 (15)	O1—H1	0.844 (14)
C3—C4	1.3949 (17)	O2—H2	0.821 (14)
C4—O2	1.3551 (15)	O3—H3	0.824 (14)
C4—C5	1.3874 (18)	O4—H4	0.850 (15)
C6—C1—C2	120.64 (11)	O3—C5—C4	121.15 (11)
C6—C1—C7	119.36 (11)	C6—C5—C4	120.10 (11)
C2—C1—C7	120.00 (11)	C5—C6—C1	119.77 (12)
C3—C2—C1	119.02 (11)	C5—C6—H6A	120.1
C3—C2—H2A	120.5	C1—C6—H6A	120.1
C1—C2—H2A	120.5	O5—C7—O4	121.64 (11)
O1—C3—C2	125.17 (11)	O5—C7—C1	123.91 (11)
O1—C3—C4	114.22 (11)	O4—C7—C1	114.45 (11)
C2—C3—C4	120.60 (11)	C3—O1—H1	110.2 (12)
O2—C4—C5	118.66 (11)	C4—O2—H2	107.7 (12)
O2—C4—C3	121.50 (11)	C5—O3—H3	109.9 (12)
C5—C4—C3	119.85 (11)	C7—O4—H4	110.8 (12)
O3—C5—C6	118.73 (11)		
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.27 (19)	O2—C4—C5—C6	-178.95 (11)
C7—C1—C2—C3	-179.80 (11)	C3—C4—C5—C6	1.06 (19)
C1—C2—C3—O1	-179.47 (12)	O3—C5—C6—C1	-178.09 (11)
C1—C2—C3—C4	1.08 (19)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.28 (19)
O1—C3—C4—O2	-1.25 (18)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.96 (19)
C2—C3—C4—O2	178.26 (11)	C7—C1—C6—C5	179.12 (11)

O1—C3—C4—C5	178.74 (11)	C6—C1—C7—O5	0.77 (19)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.75 (19)	C2—C1—C7—O5	-179.16 (12)
O2—C4—C5—O3	-0.62 (18)	C6—C1—C7—O4	-179.37 (11)
C3—C4—C5—O3	179.39 (11)	C2—C1—C7—O4	0.70 (17)

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

<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 \cdots O1	0.82 (1)	2.19 (2)	2.6625 (14)	117.(1)
O3—H3 \cdots O2	0.82 (1)	2.35 (2)	2.7464 (14)	110.(1)
O1—H1 \cdots O5 ⁱ	0.84 (1)	1.89 (2)	2.7324 (13)	176.(2)
O3—H3 \cdots O3 ⁱⁱ	0.82 (1)	2.04 (2)	2.8167 (9)	157.(2)
O4—H4 \cdots O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.85 (2)	1.81 (2)	2.6570 (13)	175.(2)

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

Fig. 1

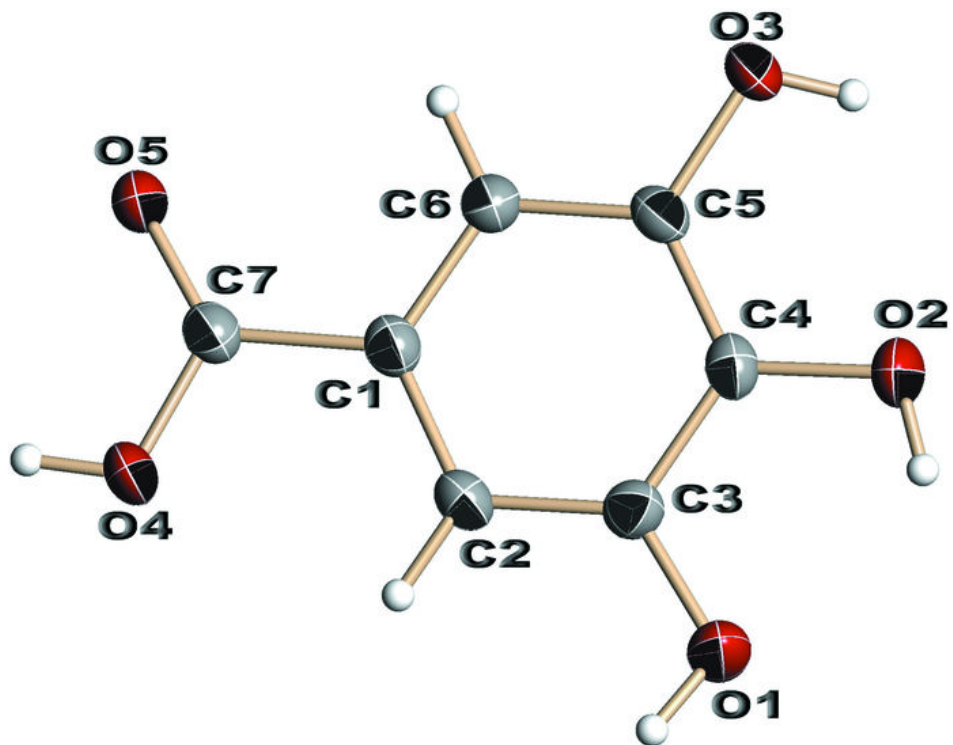


Fig. 2

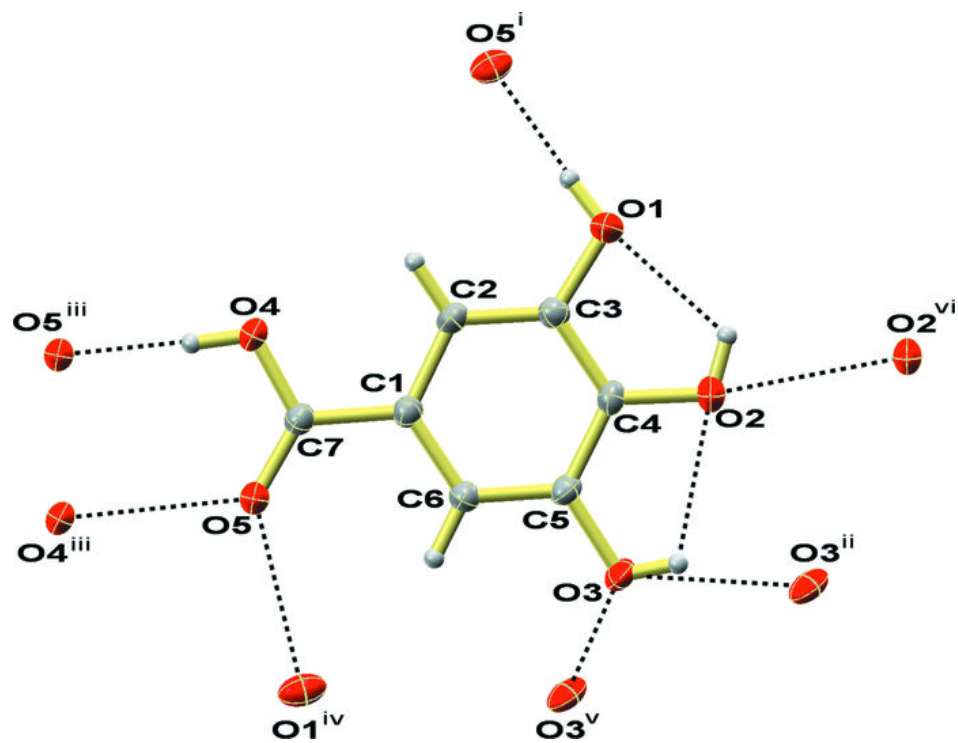


Fig. 3

