

DATA REPORT

Crystal structure of estradiol 17 β valerate (Delestrogen), C₂₃H₃₂O₃Austin M. Wheatley,¹ James A. Kaduk,^{2,a)} Amy M. Gindhart,³ and Thomas N. Blanton³¹North Central College, 30 N. Brainard St., Naperville, Illinois 60540²Illinois Institute of Technology, 3101 S. Dearborn St., Chicago IL 60616 and North Central College, 30 N. Brainard St., Naperville, Illinois 60540, USA³ICDD, 12 Campus Blvd., Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19073-3273

(Received 17 November 2017; accepted 22 December 2017)

Estradiol valerate (brand name: Delestrogen) is used as a hormone replacement therapy for menopause symptoms and for treating advanced prostate cancer. Commercial estradiol 17 β valerate crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1$ with $a = 7.36787(3)$, $b = 19.84900(6)$, $c = 13.99395(10)$ Å, $\beta = 90.6845(5)^\circ$, $V = 2046.398(18)$ Å³, and $Z = 4$. © 2018 International Centre for Diffraction Data. [doi:10.1017/S0885715618000039]

Key words: estradiol valerate, powder diffraction, Rietveld refinement, density functional theory

Estradiol valerate (brand name: Delestrogen) is used as a hormone replacement therapy for menopause symptoms and for treating advanced prostate cancer. Commercial estradiol 17 β valerate crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1$ with $a = 7.36787(3)$, $b = 19.84900(6)$, $c = 13.99395(10)$ Å, $\beta = 90.6845(5)^\circ$, $V = 2046.398(18)$ Å³, and $Z = 4$. A reduced cell search in the Cambridge Structural Database (Groom *et al.*, 2016) yielded a previously reported crystal structure above 251 K (Ellena *et al.*, 2014). In this work, the sample was ordered from U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention (USP), Lot

#M0M476 and analyzed as received. The room-temperature crystal structure was refined using synchrotron ($\lambda = 0.414163$ Å) powder diffraction data, density functional theory, and Rietveld refinement techniques. The diffraction data were collected on beamline 11-BM at the Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory. Figure 1 shows the powder X-ray diffraction pattern of the compound. The crystal structure contains two independent chains of O–H···O hydrogen bonds along the c -axis. Weak C–H···O hydrogen bonds also contribute to the crystal energy. The conformation of the

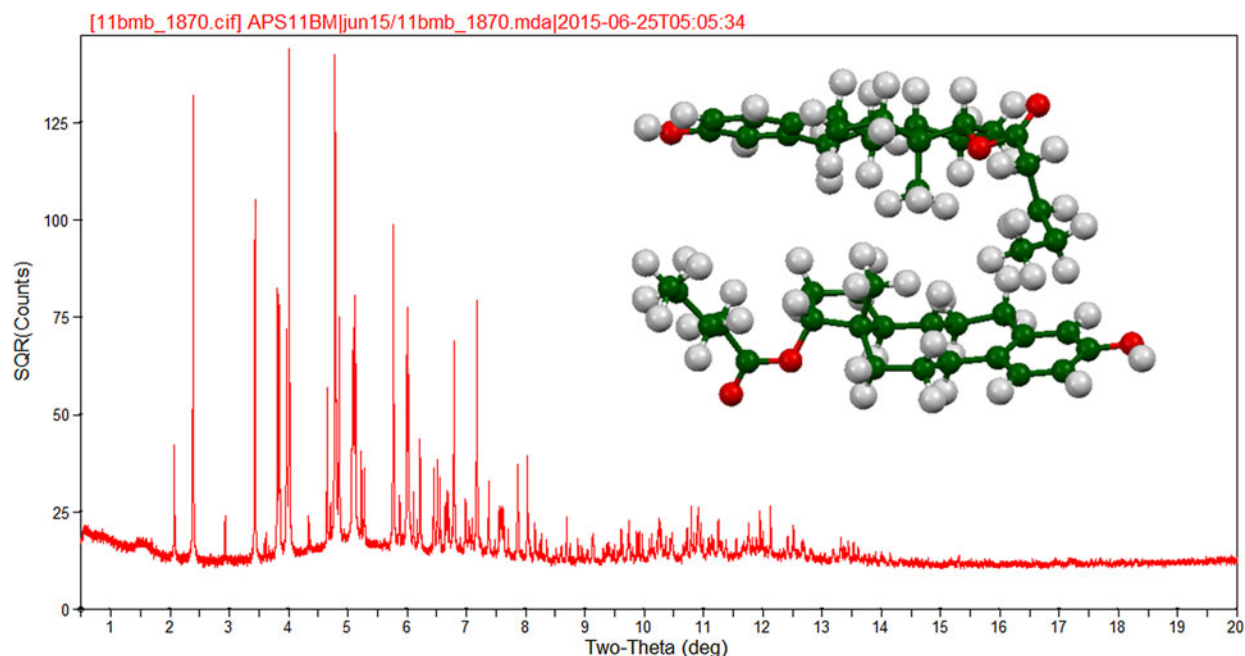


Figure 1. (Colour online) Powder X-ray diffraction pattern of estradiol 17 β valerate.

^{a)}Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Electronic mail: kaduk@polycrystallography.com

valerate side chain in one molecule (C46–C51) differs from that reported by Ellena *et al.* (2014). The pattern is included in the Powder Diffraction File as entry 00-066-1612.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The supplementary material for this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0885715618000039>.

Acknowledgments

Use of the Advanced Photon Source at Argonne National Laboratory was supported by the U. S. Department of Energy,

Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357. This work was partially supported by the International Centre for Diffraction Data. We thank Lynn Ribaud for his assistance in data collection.

Ellena, J., de Paula, K., de Melo, C. C., da Silva, C. C. P., Bezerra, B. P., Venâncio, T. and Ayala, A. P. (2014). "Temperature-driven isosymmetric reversible phase transition of the hormone estradiol 17 β valerate," *Cryst. Growth Des.* **14**, 5700–5709.

Groom, C. R., Bruno, I. J., Lightfoot, M. P., and Ward, S. C. (2016). "The Cambridge structural database," *Acta Crystallogr. B: Struct. Sci., Cryst. Eng. Mater.* **72**, 171–179.