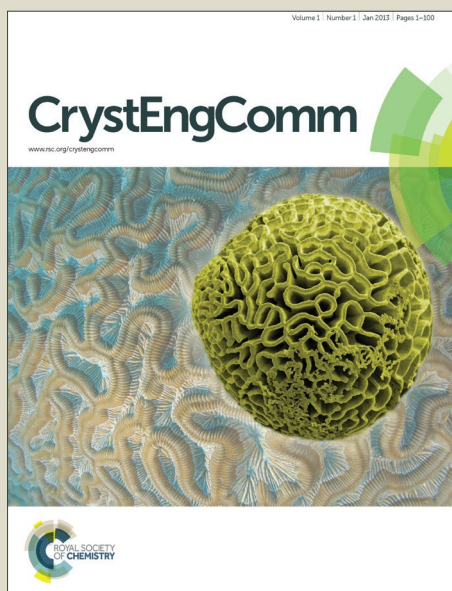


# CrystEngComm

Accepted Manuscript



This is an *Accepted Manuscript*, which has been through the Royal Society of Chemistry peer review process and has been accepted for publication.

*Accepted Manuscripts* are published online shortly after acceptance, before technical editing, formatting and proof reading. Using this free service, authors can make their results available to the community, in citable form, before we publish the edited article. We will replace this *Accepted Manuscript* with the edited and formatted *Advance Article* as soon as it is available.

You can find more information about *Accepted Manuscripts* in the [Information for Authors](#).

Please note that technical editing may introduce minor changes to the text and/or graphics, which may alter content. The journal's standard [Terms & Conditions](#) and the [Ethical guidelines](#) still apply. In no event shall the Royal Society of Chemistry be held responsible for any errors or omissions in this *Accepted Manuscript* or any consequences arising from the use of any information it contains.



## ARTICLE

# Experimental electron densities of neutral and zwitterionic forms of piroxicam drug

Received 00th January 20xx,  
Accepted 00th January 20xx

X. Shi,<sup>a</sup> N. El Hassan,<sup>a</sup> A. Ikni,<sup>a</sup> W. Li,<sup>a</sup> N. Guiblin,<sup>a</sup> A. Spasojević de-Biré<sup>a</sup> and N.E. Ghermani<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

www.rsc.org/

The electron and electrostatic properties of piroxicam (PX) were derived from high resolution X-ray diffraction experiments carried out at 100 K. Two forms of the piroxicam molecule have been investigated in their crystalline states. One molecule is neutral (nPX) in form I (monoclinic) of piroxicam, while the second found in the hydrated pseudopolymorph (triclinic) is zwitterionic (zPX). In the zPX crystal, the asymmetric unit is formed by two PX molecules with different conformations. The experimental electron density was refined using the Hansen-Coppens multipole model. The electron densities were carefully analyzed using the Atoms in Molecules approach of Richard Bader. Integrated atomic charges compare well for the nPX and zPX molecules. The negative electrostatic potential is found more extended for the zPX molecules than in the nPX one, probably due to the presence of the water molecules connected *via* hydrogen bonds. The electrostatic potential values on the molecular surface (isodensity of 0.007 eÅ<sup>-3</sup>) were statistically analyzed in order to reveal local polarity, variances of the positive and negative regions, charge separation etc. In the nPX crystal, the molecular dipole is found equal to 9.12 D with a local dipole of 9.28 D for the SO<sub>2</sub>CN fragment. The two molecules in the asymmetric unit of the zPX crystal display dipole moment magnitudes respectively equal to 6.83 D and 22.69 D; the corresponding SO<sub>2</sub>CN sulfonyl cyanide fragment dipoles are 10.88 D and 13.64 D. Comparisons were made for the same fragment in the sulfathiazole molecule. Hence, we have also studied the polymorphs III and IV of the sulfathiazole; the asymmetric unit for polymorph III contains two molecules. The resulted SO<sub>2</sub>CN dipole moment values are 11.19 D and 11.18 D found for the two molecules in polymorph III and 12.34 D for polymorph IV of the sulfathiazole. The intermolecular electrostatic interaction and the empirical packing energies are estimated to characterize the crystal packing of the two forms of piroxicam.

## Introduction

Nowadays, high resolution X-ray diffraction experiments yield very accurate data permitting a precise description of the electron density of molecules in the crystal lattice. This electron density can be carefully analyzed through its topological features to reveal the nature of atomic bonds: covalent, van der Waals, aromatic, hydrogen, metallic and so on. For this purpose, Atoms In Molecules (AIM) theory of Bader<sup>1</sup> is generally applied and is based on the features of the

gradient and the Laplacian of the electron distribution. For organic compounds, the experimental molecular electron density obtained in the crystal is very comparable to that obtained by high-level quantum mechanics calculations as we recently show for carbamazepine.<sup>2</sup> It means that the electrostatic properties of molecules in the crystal lattice do not significantly change in other media; except when strong external fields due to polar solvents or pH's can affect the molecular electron density. This makes the high resolution X-ray diffraction experiment a powerful tool to study the structure-activity and the chemical reactivity of molecules. This approach is especially important for the development of drugs and the understanding of their specific biological activities. In this field, the crystalline polymorphism exhibited by API's (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) can have crucial impacts on oral absorption and bioavailability of numerous drugs. The most known example is that of Ritonavir (Norvir®, Abbot) used to treat HIV disease and which, after months, precipitates inside the gelatin capsules in the less soluble and undesired form II.<sup>3</sup>

The purpose of this study is to characterize the electron density of piroxicam (PX) molecule, (4-Hydroxy-2-methyl-N-(2-pyridinyl)-2H-1,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide)

<sup>a</sup> Laboratoire Structures, Propriétés et Modélisation des Solides, Université Paris Saclay, CentraleSupélec, UMR CNRS 8580; Grande voie des vignes, 92295 Châtenay-Malabry, France.

<sup>b</sup> Laboratoire de Physique Pharmaceutique, Institut Galien Paris Sud, UMR CNRS 8612, Université Paris Sud, Faculté de Pharmacie ; 5, rue Jean-Baptiste Clément, 92296 Châtenay-Malabry, France.

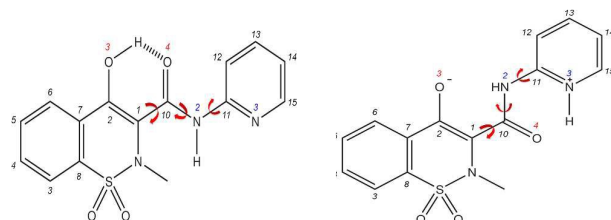
E-mail address: noureddine.ghermani@u-psud.fr; Fax: +33 (0)1 46 83 58 82; Tel: +33 (0)1 46 83 56 48

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: CIF files deposit (CCDC): nPX (1430948), zPX (1430947), sulfathiazole III (1430949), sulfathiazole IV (1430950). Table S1. Conformations and configurations of the piroxicam molecules. Figures S1 to S6, residual density, deformation density, Laplacian of the electron density and molecular surfaces colored by the electrostatic potential for piroxicam and sulfathiazole in the four crystal structures. See DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

(scheme 1) in neutral (nPX) and zwitterionic (zPX) forms. In the last case, the intramolecular proton transfer yields significant changes in the molecular conformation. Piroxicam is a well known non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) which is used for fever, pain (rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis) and inflammation. It was known from the 80's that its biological mechanism of action is the inhibition of the prostaglandin biosyntheses<sup>4</sup> and for cancer chemoprevention.<sup>5</sup> The bioavailability problem arises from its low water solubility and dissolution rate in the acid medium in which the absorption takes place. Oral piroxicam administration is characterized by a slow absorption.<sup>6</sup> According to Yazdani et al.,<sup>7</sup> piroxicam belongs to Class I in Biopharmaceutics Classification System.<sup>8</sup> While based on its low water solubility and high permeability, Gwak et al.<sup>9</sup> have suggested that piroxicam could be classified as a Class II drug. In the crystalline state, piroxicam exhibits three polymorphs (I, II, III) and a monohydrate with the zwitterionic PX.<sup>10-13</sup> Recently a new polymorph has been identified.<sup>14</sup> All the polymorphic crystals of PX are colorless whereas the hydrated pseudopolymorph is yellow. This yellow color is the signature of the presence of the ionized state of PX. This was carefully quantified in amorphous PX or crystalline PX under mechanical stress by spectroscopic methods and <sup>13</sup>C NMR.<sup>15</sup> The polymorph crystal color was attributed by the authors to the change of the molecular conformation and to the hydrogen bondings.<sup>15</sup> Proton transfer and polymorphism in co-crystals have also been extensively investigated for complexes of PX with mono-substituted benzoic acids, with carboxylic acids<sup>16-17</sup> or various organic species.<sup>18-19</sup> In the case of cocrystal of PX/fumaric acid, both forms of PX were found in the asymmetric unit but, interestingly, only the neutral form of PX interacts with the fumaric acid; the ionized molecules are separately grouped in dimers.<sup>17</sup> Atom numbering of the neutral and charged PX forms used in this paper are presented in Scheme 1. PX could present different configurations according to the existence of three rotatable bonds (C1-C10, C10-N2, N2-C11) (red arrows, Scheme 1). Following IUPAC rules,<sup>20</sup> three different configurations have crystallized in the solid state: 1E, 10Z, 2Z; 1Z, 10Z, 2Z and 1Z, 10Z, 2E. For sake of clarity these configurations will be named as EZE, ZZZ and ZZE, the numbers being omitted (scheme 2). Atoms concerned by the proton position are indicated in parentheses. The number of crystal structures found in the CSD is indicated in parentheses.<sup>21</sup>

In the present study, we report the structural and electronic properties of the two forms of PX, nPX (neutral piroxicam) and zPX (zwitterionic piroxicam). The electron densities were derived from accurate high resolution low temperature X-ray diffraction data. The electron densities were carefully analyzed using the topological AIM method.<sup>1</sup> The atomic charges, dipole moments and electrostatic potential are presented in this paper. A particular attention was paid to the sulfonyl cyanide SO<sub>2</sub>CN fragment which is also present in the sulfathiazole molecule, a local antimicrobial agent, for which we possess our own experimental electron density. Recently, the electron topological properties of 4

polymorphs (I-IV) of sulfathiazole was independently published.<sup>22</sup> More than 100 forms are described for sulfathiazole.<sup>23</sup> The statistical analysis of the electrostatic potential on the molecular surface as initiated by Politzer et al. has also been made for PX molecules.<sup>24-27</sup> This gives a quantitative description of the electrostatic potential on the molecular surface. Finally, the intermolecular interactions are characterized by the electrostatic and packing energies.

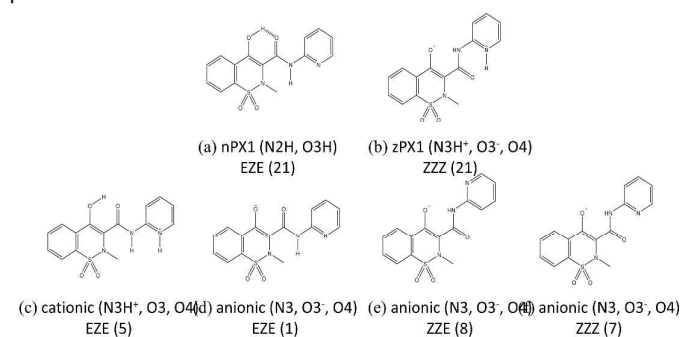


**Scheme 1** Atom numbering of the neutral (nPX, left) and zwitterionic (zPX, right) forms used in this paper. The 3 rotatable bonds C1-C10, C10-N2 and N2-C11 are indicated.

## Experimental and methodological section

### Crystallization

Crystal samples used in this study were obtained by slow evaporation of supersaturated solutions of piroxicam. Several solvent were tested to examine all possibilities of crystallization. Crystals of piroxicam form I (nPX) were obtained in acetonitrile solvent and those of the monohydrated piroxicam (zPX) in 3:1 volume mixture of acetonitrile and water. They both display multi-surface prismatic morphology, the former is colorless and the latter is yellow. The crystal forms of these two compounds were identified by their unit cell parameters according to the published structures.<sup>11, 28</sup>



**Scheme 2** Neutral form, zwitterionic form, cationic form and 3 different conformations (ZZZ, EZZ and EZE) of anionic form found in crystal structures respectively from (a) to (f). Atoms concerned by the proton position are indicated in parentheses. The number of crystal structures found in the CSD is indicated in parentheses.<sup>21</sup>

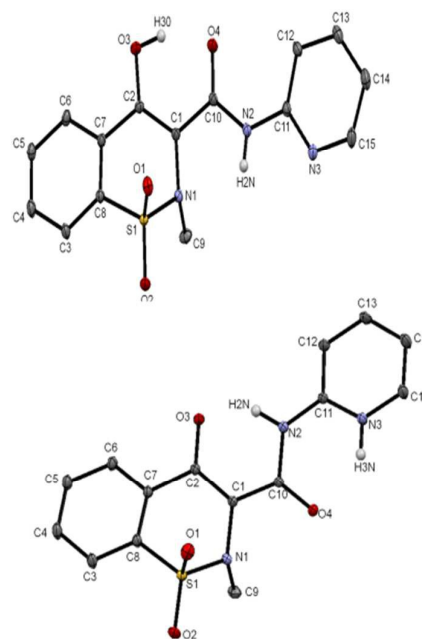
### X-ray data collections

The crystal data for nPX and zPX crystals were collected at 100 K on a Bruker-D8 Venture four axis diffractometer equipped with a Photon 100 detector using graphite monochromated MoK $\alpha$  X-radiation (wavelength  $\lambda = 0.71069$  Å). The data spots were recorded as  $\omega$ -scans ( $\Delta\omega = 0.5^\circ$ ) in order to reconstruct accurate three dimensional diffracted intensity peak profiles. According to the  $\theta$ -dependence of the diffracted intensities, different exposure time strategies were used. For the nPX compound, 5 seconds (low Bragg angles) and 10 seconds (high Bragg angles) were applied; for zPX compound, exposure time was varied from 10 seconds (low Bragg angles) to 15 seconds (high Bragg angles). The maximum resolution reached for these experiments are  $\sin\theta_{\max}/\lambda = H/2 = 1.21$  Å $^{-1}$ , where  $H$  is the Bragg vector modulus. Integration of the diffracted intensities and an empirical absorption correction were performed using APEX2 software<sup>29</sup> suite which includes SADABS computer program for absorption correction. SORTAV<sup>30</sup> program was used for sorting and averaging data. Details of the X-ray diffraction experiment conditions are given in Table 1.

### Spherical and electron density refinements

The four crystal structures were solved using SIR92 program<sup>31</sup> and refined using SHELX<sup>32</sup> implemented in WinGX<sup>33</sup> package. Hansen-Coppens aspherical model<sup>34</sup> was applied for the electron density refinements. The frozen core and normalized spherical valence densities are determined using the Hartree-Fock wave functions of the free atoms or ions.<sup>35</sup> The contraction-expansion coefficient  $\kappa$  and the corresponding refined electron population  $P_{\text{val}}$  are used for a more precise spherical description. The aspherical part of the pseudo-atom electron density is projected onto a set of real normalized harmonic basis set ( $l = 0$  (monopole) to 4 (hexadecapole)) and modulated by a Slater-type radial function  $R_{nl}(r) = Nr^{n_l} \exp(-\xi_l r)$ , where  $N$  is a normalization factor. The exponents<sup>36</sup>  $\xi_l$  (in bohr $^{-1}$ ) of the radial functions are chosen equal to 3.8 and  $n_l = 2, 4, 6, 8$  up to hexadecapoles ( $l = 4$ ) for S atom;<sup>37</sup>  $\xi_l = 3.2, 4.5, 3.8$  bohr $^{-1}$  and  $n_l = 2, 2, 3$  up to octupoles ( $l = 3$ ) for C, O and N atoms, respectively;  $\xi_l = 2.00$  bohr $^{-1}$  and  $n_l = 1$  (dipole level,  $l = 1$ ) for the hydrogen atoms.  $\kappa'$  is a contraction-expansion coefficient used to adjust the maximum of the radial function of the multipole expansion. MoPro program<sup>38,39</sup> was used for the electron density refinement against all the structure factors  $F$  with no statistical standard deviations based cut-off ( $l > 0$ ). Indeed, this program combines both conventional and conjugated gradient least-square procedures and requires all observed diffraction intensities. High-order refinement using data with resolution  $\sin\theta/\lambda > 0.8^{-1}$  was performed for accurate atomic positions and atomic

displacement parameters of non hydrogen atoms in the first cycles of the refinements. The hydrogen anisotropic thermal displacements parameters (ADPs) were obtained from SHADE2 analysis for both compounds of piroxicam.<sup>40</sup>



**Fig. 1** Molecular structures of nPX (left) and zPX (right) molecules. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity except in N-H and O-H bonds.

### Topological analysis of the experimental electron density

The analysis of the topological features of the electron density was carried out following the AIM (Atoms in Molecules) theory.<sup>1</sup> The AIM approach is a model used for the characterization of the chemical bonding and the electronic structure of atoms in molecules. The atomic basin enclosed by zero-flux surfaces ( $\nabla\rho(r) \cdot \mathbf{n}(r) = 0$ ) is used for separating the electron density distribution between atoms. On these surfaces, the critical points (CP) corresponding to the extrema and saddle points of  $\rho(r)$  are characterized by two numbers: the number of the eigenvalues (for non-degenerating cases) and the signature of the eigenvalues triplet ( $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ ). The ellipticity defined by  $\varepsilon = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)/\lambda_3$  is an index of the type of the chemical bonds ( $\sigma$  or  $\pi$ ).

### Experimental electrostatic potential and interaction energies

VMoPro<sup>38, 39</sup> computer program was used to generate the electrostatic potential based on the Hansen-Coppens electron density model.<sup>34</sup> The electrostatic potential exhibits the nucleophilic (negative potential) and electrophilic (positive

potential) regions of the molecule and is a good indicator of the chemical reactivity. The electrostatic potential projected on a well-defined surface (for instance an isodensity surface) is a common qualitative indicator of the molecular chemical reactivity. For quantitative interpretation, several statistically-defined quantities have been introduced by Politzer et al.<sup>24-27</sup> to characterize the surface potential, including: i) positive  $\overline{V}_s^+$ , negative  $\overline{V}_s^-$  and overall average potentials on the surface  $\overline{V}_s$ ; ii) average deviation  $\Pi$  which indicates the local polarity; iii) positive, negative and total variances  $\sigma_+^2$ ,  $\sigma_-^2$  and  $\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2$ ; iv)  $v$  which is a degree of balance between the positive and negative surface potentials (its maximum equal to 0.25 is reached when  $\sigma_+^2 = \sigma_-^2$ ).<sup>25</sup> These quantities explicitly reflect the magnitude of  $V_s$  at each point and can be used to characterize the non-covalent interactions.<sup>24-27</sup>

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 = \sigma_+^2 + \sigma_-^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( V^+(r_i) - \overline{V}_s^+ \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left( V^-(r_j) - \overline{V}_s^- \right)^2$$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{m+n} \sum_{i=1}^{m+n} |V(r_i) - \overline{V}_s|$$

$$v = \frac{\sigma_+^2 \sigma_-^2}{(\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2)^2}$$

Here,  $m$  and  $n$  are the number of grid points where the electrostatic potential is positive (+) and negative (-), respectively.

Finally, the electrostatic interaction energy<sup>38,39</sup>  $E_{\text{elec}}$  between two charge distributions A (through its charge density  $\rho_A$ ) and B (through its electrostatic potential  $V_B$ ) is estimated by the integral of  $\rho_A V_B$ . A and B can be chosen as fragments or entire molecules.

## Results and discussion

### Crystal structures

Molecular structures of nPX (form I) and zPX (hydrated PX) molecules are given in Figure 1. Form I of PX crystallizes in monoclinic  $P2_1/c$  space group and the zPX in the triclinic  $P\bar{1}$ . The atomic positions and ADP's were first refined using SHELX program.<sup>32</sup> The values of these parameters were then improved after the multipole refinements.<sup>34,38,39</sup> The nPX molecule and the two molecules labeled R (right) and L (left) of the asymmetric unit in zPX are characterized by particular dihedral angles: O4-C10-C1-N1 = 174.37(2)° (nPX), -2.32(2)° (zPXL) and -0.22(2)° (zPXR); N3-C11-N2-C10 = -176.78(3)° (nPX), -14.74(1)° (zPXL) and -6.55(1)° (zPXR); C1-C10-N2-C11 = -176.71(3)° (nPX), -175.93(2)° (zPXL) and -170.08(2)° (zPXR). The proton transfer in zPX molecules has also an impact on the bond distances: C2-O3 = 1.3327(5) Å (nPX), 1.2676(1) Å (zPXL) and 1.2768(1) Å (zPXR); C10-N2 = 1.3557(6) Å (nPX), 1.3917(1) Å (zPXL) and 1.3881(1) Å (zPXR); C11-N2 = 1.4055(7) Å (nPX), 1.3536(1) Å (zPXL) and 1.3637(1) Å (zPXR); C1-C10 = 1.4692(8) Å (nPX), 1.4284(1) Å (zPXL) and 1.4406(1) Å (zPXR); C11-N3 = 1.3368(5) Å (nPX), 1.3462(1) Å (zPXL) and 1.3444(1) Å (zPXR); C15-N3 = 1.3397(7) Å (nPX), 1.3554(1) Å (zPXL) and 1.3552(1) Å (zPXR). C2-O3 and N2-C11 simple bonds are shortened

**Table 1** Crystal Data and refinement Details.

Chemical formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S.H <sub>2</sub> O
compound	nPX	zPX
Formula weight	330.34	348.3553
Crystal system	monoclinic	triclinic
Space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> /c	P-1
<i>a</i> (Å)	7.0306(2)	10.3302(6)
<i>b</i> (Å)	14.9750(4)	12.7044(7)
<i>c</i> (Å)	13.8923(4)	12.7984(7)
$\alpha$ (°)	90	102.776(2)
$\beta$ (°)	96.408 (1)	99.919(2)
$\gamma$ (°)	90	108.760(2)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1453.49(8)	1496.20(15)
<i>Z</i>	4	4
<i>D</i> <sub>calc</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.510	1.542
$\lambda$ (Å)	0.71069	0.71069
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.248	0.257
Temperature (K)	100(2)	100(2)
$\theta$ range (°)	2.72 to 59.39	2.77 to 59.09
( $\sin \theta/\lambda$ ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	1.21	1.21
Average redundancy	11.5	4.8
Completeness	99.2%	97.8%
Reflections collected	245692	206394
Independent reflections	21208	43123
<i>hkl</i> range	-16 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 16 -36 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 36 -33 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 33	-22 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 24 -30 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 30 -30 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 30
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.0568	0.0344
Spherical atom refinement:		
no. of data in refinement	21208	43123
no. of refined parameters	209	447
no. of reflect. used [ <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> )]	14440	29818
<i>R</i> ( <i>F</i> )/ <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> )	0.0472/0.1368	0.0503/0.1658
Goodness of fit	1.051	1.212
Multipole refinement:		
no. of reflection used	10483	25088
no. of refined parameters	247	527
<i>R</i> ( <i>F</i> )/ <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> )	0.024/0.019	0.026/0.020
Goodness of fit	0.615	0.981

towards C10-O4 and N3-C11 respectively whereas C1-C2 double bond is extended towards C1-C10 simple bond. These observations indicate the existence of an electron delocalization along the chain (O3, C2, C1, C10, N2, C11) in the zwitterionic form. Figure 2 displays the intramolecular and intermolecular hydrogen bonds found in the crystal lattices of nPX and zPX. The intramolecular hydrogen bonds involves O3 and O4 (H3O...O4 = 1.730(2) Å) in nPX molecule and N2 and O3 (H2NL...O3L = 1.714(2) Å, H2NR...O3R = 1.780(2) Å) in zPX molecules. In the nPX crystal, the molecules are grouped in dimers as shown in Figure 2. In the other crystal, four zPX molecules are connected through hydrogen bonds, two zPXL and two zPXR. Only one water molecule (O5B in Figure 2), among the two in the asymmetric unit, is linked to zPX molecules (O5B-H5OB...O3R = 1.838(2) Å, O5B-H6OB...O4L = 1.882(1) Å; the other (O5A) is connected to the former (O5A-



H5OA...O5B = 1.982(1) Å). Table 2 lists the main features of the hydrogen bond networks in the crystal lattices of the two compounds.

### Electron deformation density and topological analysis

The electron deformation distribution, as calculated from the Hansen-Coppens model,<sup>34</sup> is shown in Figure 3. This Figure illustrates the static electron deformation density of nPX molecule which is similar to those of the two zPX molecules. Sigma bonds for C-C, C-N, C=O and C-H are clearly revealed by the overlap of the atomic electron densities of the connected atoms. In Figure 3, we can also see the polarizations of the lone pairs of N3, O3 and O4 atoms. The electron densities of the oxygen atoms O1 and O2 of the sulfonyl cyanide fragment exhibit, however, a quasi-cylindrical shape. The negative deformation electron density regions are found surrounding the sigma bonds and in the middle of the rings. These regions correspond to the depletion of the electron density *i.e.* the reduction of the electron density over the sum of the spherical atomic densities.

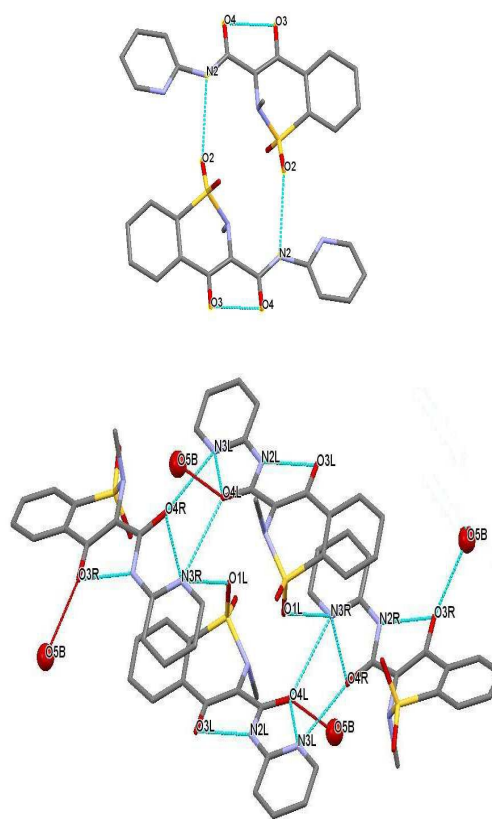
We have applied the topological analysis to the total electron density following the theory of Bader.<sup>1</sup> Figure 4 depicts the three dimensional representation of the Laplacian of the electron density

**Table 2** Hydrogen bond geometrical characteristics, D is the donor and A, the acceptor.

<i>H-bonds nPX</i>	<i>symmetry</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>
O3-H3O...O4	<i>x, y, z</i>	1.730(2)	2.561(1)
N2-H2N...O2	<i>2-x, -y, -z</i>	2.301(2)	2.999(2)
<i>H-bonds zPX</i>			
N2L-H2NL...O3L	<i>x, y, z</i>	1.713(2)	2.5300(1)
N2R-H2NR...O3R	<i>x, y, z</i>	1.780(2)	2.5873(1)
N3L-H3NL...O4L	<i>x, y, z</i>	1.987(2)	2.6732(2)
N3R-H3NR...O1L	<i>x, y, z</i>	2.561(1)	2.9396(2)
N3R-H3NR...O4R	<i>x, y, z</i>	1.924(2)	2.6501(2)
O5B-H5OB...O3R	<i>x, y, z</i>	1.838(2)	2.7522(1)
O5B-H6OB...O4L	<i>x, y, I+z</i>	1.882(1)	2.8075(2)
O5A-H5OA...O5B	<i>I-x, I-y, I-z</i>	1.982(1)	2.9134(2)
N3L-H3NL...O4R	<i>2-x, I-y, -z</i>	2.052(1)	2.7824(1)
N3R-H3NR...O4L	<i>2-x, I-y, -z</i>	2.207(1)	2.8857(1)

for the nPX molecule, the features of zPX molecules being very similar. For sake of clarity, only two isosurfaces were chosen corresponding to  $\pm 0.3 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-5}$  values. For carbon and hydrogen atoms, the positive Laplacian isosurface has a spherical shape and surrounds the atomic nuclei. For O1, O2, O3 and O4 atoms, the positive isosurface corresponding to  $+0.3 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-5}$  is also present externally to the lone pairs but without features of electronic polarization. In contrast, for N atoms, three positive lobes surround N1, N2 and N3 which reveal the octupolar deformation of the electron density. The negative Laplacian isosurfaces present more variations: i) the covalent C-C bonds are characterized by a cylindrical saddle form, for heteroatom bonds like C-N, C=O and C-H, the form becomes asymmetric; ii) the lone pair of N3 nitrogen atom is clearly revealed in the plane of the pyridine ring. The quantitative topological characteristics of the electron density of the studied molecules are reported in Table 3. For all bonds within a

given organic molecule, the Laplacian  $[\nabla^2\rho(r_{\text{cp}})]$  of the electron density at the (3,-1) bond critical point (CP) is negative, emphasizing their shared shell or covalent character.<sup>1</sup> Bonds in SO<sub>2</sub>CN fragment shared by the studied molecules exhibit the same topological characteristics as shown in Table 3. Laplacian values  $[\nabla^2\rho(r_{\text{cp}})]$  for S-O bonds are highly negative in the range from -25.9 to -36.5  $\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-5}$ ; the electron density peaks around 2.9  $\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  at the CPs are located slightly closer to the sulfur atom. Critical point positions for the S-N bond in the three sulfathiazole molecules (two molecules for polymorph III and one for polymorph IV) shift closer to the nitrogen atoms than in the three piroxicam molecules with higher Laplacian and electron density magnitudes; this holds true for the S-C bond. The N-C bonds in zwitterionic piroxicam (zPX) exhibit different electron density characteristics than those found in the neutral form (nPX): higher at CPs of N2-C11 bonds and lower at CPs around the pyridine nitrogen atom. The proton transfer also influences the characteristics of the C=O double bonds: C2=O3 bonds have more negative Laplacian values -31.9 and -33.1  $\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-5}$  with much higher electron densities corresponding to 2.67 and 2.62  $\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  at CPs in zPX, while C10=O4 bond displays similar topological characteristics for the three molecules.



**Fig. 2** Main hydrogen bonds in the crystal lattices of nPX (up) and zPX (down, L and R refer to left and right molecules, the oxygen atoms of the water molecule are in ball). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

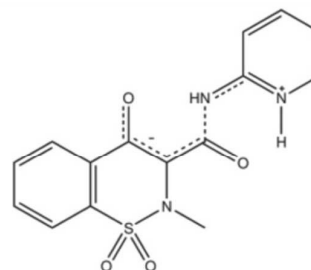
**Table 3** Topology of the experimental electron density of piroxicam (nPX, zPX and zPXR). Values in *italic* correspond to the sulfathiazole polymorphs III and IV.  $E_{\text{HB}}$  (in kJ/mol) indicates the hydrogen bond energy.

Bond A-B	d(CP-A) (Å)	d(CP-B) (Å)	$\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	$\nabla^2\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$ (eÅ <sup>-5</sup> )	$\varepsilon$
S-O1	0.685	0.750	2.86	-27.8	0.07
	0.688	0.746	2.79	-25.9	0.06
	0.708	0.727	2.90	-27.0	0.04
	<i>0.678</i>	<i>0.772</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>-32.1</i>	<i>0.10</i>
	<i>0.706</i>	<i>0.745</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>-27.8</i>	<i>0.02</i>
S-O2	<i>0.716</i>	<i>0.734</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>-26.3</i>	<i>0.11</i>
	0.695	0.737	2.89	-28.6	0.09
	0.715	0.719	2.90	-28.0	0.06
	0.704	0.733	2.83	-26.0	0.09
	<i>0.720</i>	<i>0.728</i>	<i>2.98</i>	<i>-36.5</i>	<i>0.04</i>
S1-N1	<i>0.725</i>	<i>0.714</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>-29.9</i>	<i>0.01</i>
	<i>0.708</i>	<i>0.731</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>-28.4</i>	<i>0.05</i>
	0.881	0.764	1.86	-6.8	0.09
	0.886	0.747	1.94	-6.9	0.08
	0.886	0.745	1.94	-6.5	0.09
S1-C8	<i>0.876</i>	<i>0.715</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>-12.8</i>	<i>0.06</i>
	<i>0.886</i>	<i>0.717</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>-10.5</i>	<i>0.05</i>
	<i>0.891</i>	<i>0.711</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>-8.2</i>	<i>0.11</i>
	1.024	0.722	1.49	-6.1	0.08
	1.031	0.732	1.42	-5.1	0.08
N1-C9	1.017	0.739	1.51	-6.2	0.09
	<i>1.066</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>0.15</i>
	<i>1.056</i>	<i>0.703</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>-7.2</i>	<i>0.14</i>
	<i>1.039</i>	<i>0.722</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>0.12</i>
	0.842	0.644	1.66	-5.6	0.04
N2-C10	0.836	0.641	1.70	-7.6	0.06
	0.840	0.638	1.74	-8.4	0.08
	0.805	0.551	2.25	-22.5	0.25
	0.804	0.588	2.13	-18.7	0.15
	0.813	0.575	2.12	-20.0	0.19
N2-C11	0.823	0.583	2.00	-15.3	0.21
	0.770	0.584	2.37	-22.5	0.20
	0.788	0.575	2.23	-20.0	0.24
	0.785	0.553	2.38	-21.9	0.13
	0.801	0.546	2.28	-23.5	0.22
N3-C15	0.809	0.535	2.26	-22.7	0.22
	0.772	0.568	2.40	-21.7	0.12
	0.852	0.503	2.18	-23.0	0.16
	0.836	0.520	2.19	-22.6	0.18
	0.801	0.532	2.23	-20.2	0.09
O3-C2	0.802	0.466	2.67	-31.9	0.06
	0.798	0.480	2.62	-33.1	0.13
	0.790	0.458	2.75	-31.5	0.07
	0.806	0.446	2.69	-28.6	0.09
	0.787	0.454	2.84	-34.3	0.11
C1-C2	0.681	0.691	2.26	-21.0	0.36
	0.702	0.713	2.09	-17.6	0.36
	0.676	0.727	2.12	-18.8	0.39
	0.743	0.727	1.90	-14.8	0.24
	0.701	0.727	2.04	-16.8	0.33
C1-C10	0.700	0.741	2.00	-16.5	0.33
	0.658	0.232	2.55	-32.3	0.07
	0.717	0.201	2.25	-28.8	0.03
	0.718	0.204	2.26	-29.9	0.05
	0.749	0.198	2.28	-36.4	0.04
N3-H3N	0.738	0.201	2.29	-35.1	0.04
	0.731	0.160	2.42	-45.9	0.01

**Table 3** (continued)

Bond D-H...A	d(CP-A) (Å)	d(CP-H) (Å)	$\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	$\nabla^2\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$ (eÅ <sup>-5</sup> )	$E_{\text{HB}}$ (kJ/mol)
<i>H-bonds nPX</i>					
O3-H30...O4	1.108	0.622	0.32	3.4	-15.1
N2-H2N...O2	1.351	0.952	0.08	1.3	-2.7
<i>H-bonds zPX</i>					
N2L-H2NL...O3L	1.071	0.642	0.47	2.6	-23.9
N2R-H2NR...O3R	1.114	0.666	0.34	3.2	-16.1
N3L-H3NL...O4L	1.216	0.771	0.19	2.5	-7.3
N3R-H3NR...O1L	1.426	1.262	0.06	1.0	-1.7
N3R-H3NR...O4R	1.195	0.735	0.20	3.1	-8.5
O5B-H5OB...O3R	1.176	0.663	0.15	3.7	-7.2
O5B-H6OB...O4L	1.210	0.675	0.14	3.3	-6.3
O5A-H5OA...O5B	1.270	0.713	0.10	2.7	-4.7
N3L-H3NL...O4R	1.245	0.808	0.12	2.2	-4.7
N3R-H3NR...O4L	1.245	0.808	0.12	2.2	-4.7

The ellipticity  $\varepsilon$  is a measure of the anisotropy of the electron density in the atomic bonds;  $\varepsilon = 0$  indicates no  $\pi$ -character of the bond and a large value of  $\varepsilon$  denotes a substantial amount of  $\pi$  bonding. For the studied molecules including sulfathiazole polymorphs, C-C and C-N bonds in the aromatic rings exhibit expected large values of  $\varepsilon$ ; the highest values were found for C1-C2, C1-C10, N2-C10 and N2-C11 as indicated in Table 3. In contrast, the bonds of sulfonyl cyanide fragment have weak ellipticities except S1-C8 of the sulfathiazole molecules. In the resonant form depicted in Scheme 1, the C1-C10 and C10-N2 bond distances are drawn as single bond, nevertheless the ellipticity of the corresponding bonds are clearly different from zero. Therefore, the resonant form which better represents the experimental results is drawn in Scheme 3.



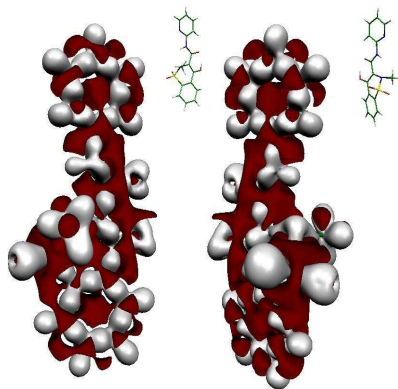
**Scheme 3** Resonant form of zPX in agreement with the experimental results.

The Laplacian at the bond critical point is positive (closed-shell character)<sup>1</sup> for hydrogen bonds and intermolecular contacts given in Table 3. The ellipticity  $\varepsilon$  is not given for these hydrogen contacts since it is an index of the  $\sigma$  character of covalent bonds. Both Laplacian and density values are indicators of the bond strength; the intramolecular contacts are stronger than intermolecular ones. The intramolecular contact O4...H30 in nPX, O3L...H2NL and O3R...H2NR in zPX are characterized by high values of  $\nabla^2\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$  and  $\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$  respectively equal to 3.4, 2.6, 3.2 eÅ<sup>-5</sup> and 0.32, 0.47, 0.34 eÅ<sup>-3</sup>; other intramolecular and intermolecular contacts exhibit  $\nabla^2\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$  in the range of 1.0 to 3.7 eÅ<sup>-5</sup> (this latter value corresponds to the hydrogen bond with a water molecule) and  $\rho(r_{\text{cp}})$  in the interval of 0.06 to 0.20 eÅ<sup>-3</sup>. Total hydrogen bond interaction energy ( $E_{\text{HB}}$ ), obtained from potential energy density at critical CP

$[E_{\text{HB}} = V(r_{\text{cp}})/2]$ ,<sup>41</sup> are listed in the last column of Table 3. The strongest O4...H3O in nPX and O3L...H2NL, O3R...H2NR in zPX are characterized by high value of  $E_{\text{HB}} = -15.1$ ,  $-23.9$ ,  $-16.1$  kJ/mol. Other contacts have much smaller energy values ranging from  $-1.7$  (intermolecular O1L...H3NR) to  $-8.5$  kJ/mol (intramolecular O4R...H3NR). Compared to nPX, the zPX crystal lattice exhibits numerous hydrogen intermolecular bonds mainly due to the presence of water molecules. The only intermolecular N2-H2N...O2 hydrogen bond in nPX compound is characterized by a weak  $E_{\text{HB}}$  interaction energy ( $-2.7$  kJ/mol). As a comparison, in zPX crystal there are five intermolecular hydrogen bonds (the bottom lines in Table 3) with energy values ranging from  $-4.7$  to  $-7.2$  kJ/mol. This shows that a high crystal energy (see the energy discussion section below) can be expected for zPX crystal.

### Atomic charges and dipole moments

In Table 4 are given the integrated charges over the atomic basins obtained for nPX and zPX compound using the Bader's method.<sup>1</sup> The charges of S (1.85 e in average) and O1 ( $-1.06$  e) and O2 ( $-1.0$  e) of the SO<sub>2</sub> groups are very comparable and stay unchanged for the three molecules. These values are consistent with those found in the sulfonyl cyanide group of the sulfathiazole polymorphs as shown in Table 4. Surprisingly, the proton transfer (H3O with a charge of 0.61 e in nPX molecule) does not seem to really affect the charges of O3 and O4 oxygen atoms ( $-1.02$  to  $-1.12$  e). However, the charge of C2 carbon atom is higher in zPX molecules (0.76 e in averaged) than in nPX one (0.59 e). In addition, the nitrogen N3 charges are different for nPX ( $-0.93$  e) and zPX ( $-1.16$  e for zPXL and  $-1.05$  e for zPXR); the charges of attached H3N are similar for zPXL and zPXR and very high (0.52 e). Furthermore, the summation of the charges beared by the O3, O4, N2 and N3 is more negative for the zwitterionic forms than for the neutral one ( $-3.93$  e for nPX;  $-4.34$  e for zPXL and  $-4.22$  e for zPXR) in agreement with the resonant form presented in Scheme 3.

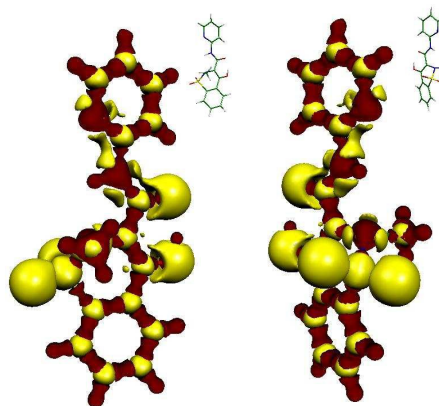


**Fig. 3** Static deformation density of nPX molecule (two orientations). Isovalue surface cutoffs are  $\pm 0.01$  eÅ<sup>-3</sup>. Positive density is in grey and negative density is in red.

The hydrogen atom H2N have different charges in the two compounds (0.33 e in nPX and 0.42 e in zPX) whereas the charge magnitude of N2 is slightly higher in zPX molecules ( $-0.98$  e in zPXL and  $-1.02$  e in zPXR) than in nPX molecule ( $-0.94$  e).

In the bottom of Table 4 are listed the dipole moment magnitudes found for the three molecules. The values of the dipoles are quiet different: 9.1 D for nPX, 6.8 D and 22.7 D for the two molecules of zPX. This has to be compared with the weak value found by Abu-Eittah et al.<sup>42</sup> from a molecular ab initio calculation, for which the

geometry of the nPX has been optimized (2.2 D). The respective orientation of the C9 methyl atom with respect to SO<sub>2</sub> group considerably enhances the dipole moment of the zPXR molecule. The total charge and dipole moment for the sulfonyl cyanide group are also given in Table 4. The charges of the sulfonyl cyanide fragment are slightly higher in the sulfathiazole polymorphs ( $-1.20$  e in average) than those found in the piroxicam molecules ( $-0.93$  e in average). For the same chemical group, the dipole moment magnitudes are different for the PX compounds, the lowest value was found for nPX (9.28 D) and the highest for zPXR (13.64 D). Comparatively, in the sulfathiazole polymorphs, the dipole



**Fig. 4** Laplacian  $[\nabla^2\rho(r)]$  of the electron density of nPX molecule (two orientations as in Fig. 3). Isovalue surface cutoffs are  $\pm 0.3$  eÅ<sup>-5</sup>. Positive Laplacian is in yellow and negative Laplacian is in red.

moments are close in a range of values from 11.19 D (form III) to 12.34 D (form IV). In order to illustrate the charge repartition in the two piroxicam compounds, we have cut the molecules in two parts at the C1-C10 bond level as shown in Figure 5. In the nPX molecule, the two parts have dipole moment values of 1.91 D (pyridine-containing fragment) and 9.16 D (sulfonyl-cyanide-containing fragment). When the proton transfer occurs, this latter group has smaller dipole magnitudes equal to 5.11 D and 4.32 D for zPXL and zPXR, respectively. The dipole values of the pyridine-containing fragment in the zPX molecules are higher than that of nPX molecule and reach 7.0 D (zPXL) and 20.74 D (zPXR).

### Electrostatic potential

The electrostatic potential features for nPX and zPX molecules are shown in Figure 6. Positive isovalue ( $+0.2$  eÅ<sup>-1</sup>) surface is depicted in grey color and negative isovalue surface ( $-0.1$  eÅ<sup>-1</sup>) is in red. This last surface surrounds the negatively charged atoms as oxygen and nitrogen ones. However, the negative region of the electrostatic potential is more extended for zPX molecule in comparison to nPX one. This reveals a more pronounced chemical reactivity for the zwitterionic piroxicam, even though the strict minima of the potential ( $-0.24$  eÅ<sup>-1</sup> for nPX,  $-0.25$  eÅ<sup>-1</sup> for zPXL and  $-0.28$  eÅ<sup>-1</sup> for zPXR) are not very different. The zwitterionic character of the piroxicam is also revealed by the extended surface of the positive electrostatic potential around the pyridyl group; this is more evident for zPXR molecules and can be related to the high value found for the dipole moment. Another way to quantitatively compare the features of the electrostatic potential is to use the statistical descriptors defined by Politzer et al.<sup>24-27</sup> and described in



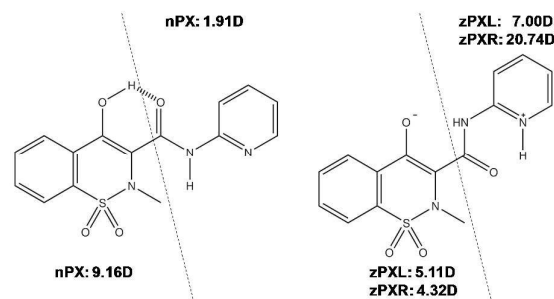
## ARTICLE

## CrystEngComm

**Table 4** Atomic charges (in e unit) and dipole moment values (in Debye) of nPX, zPXL and zPXR. Comparisons are made to sulfathiazole (S) polymorphs.

Atom	nPX	zPXL	zPXR	S-IIIa	S-IIIb	S-IV
S1	1.85	1.91	1.78	1.87	1.73	1.65
O1	-1.17	-1.05	-0.95	-1.06	-1.02	-1.07
O2	-1.00	-0.94	-1.05	-1.13	-1.03	-1.04
O3	-1.04	-1.08	-1.08			
O4	-1.02	-1.12	-1.07			
N1	-0.75	-0.75	-0.83	-0.80	-0.83	-0.83
N2	-0.94	-0.98	-1.02			
N3	-0.93	-1.16	-1.05			
C1	0.11	0.08	0.15			
C2	0.59	0.79	0.72			
C3	0.19	-0.10	0.04			
C4	-0.14	-0.10	-0.01			
C5	0.20	-0.04	0.04			
C6	0.09	-0.05	0.05			
C7	-0.01	0.02	-0.01			
C8	0.18	-0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.05	0.00
C9	0.40	0.44	0.36			
C10	1.29	1.18	1.14			
C11	0.79	0.76	0.86			
C12	0.00	-0.05	-0.05			
C13	0.02	0.01	0.13			
C14	-0.12	-0.06	0.04			
C15	0.58	0.43	0.36			
H3	-0.02	0.08	0.00			
H4	0.03	0.05	0.05			
H5	0.05	0.10	0.04			
H6	0.05	0.16	0.05			
H9A	-0.08	0.01	0.12			
H9B	-0.11	0.08	0.10			
H9C	0.00	0.10	0.13			
H12	0.08	0.15	0.17			
H13	-0.06	-0.01	-0.04			
H14	0.03	0.08	0.00			
H15	-0.06	0.02	-0.01			
H2N	0.33	0.42	0.43			
H3O	0.61					
H3N		0.53	0.52			
Molecular dipole	9.12	6.83	22.69			
SO <sub>2</sub> CN charge	-0.89	-0.84	-1.07	-1.07	-1.20	-1.28
SO <sub>2</sub> CN dipole	9.28	10.88	13.64	11.19	11.18	12.34

the methodological section. The electrostatic potential is projected on the isodensity surface ( $0.007 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ ) taken as a molecular surface. The surface is meshed<sup>43</sup> then the value of the electrostatic potential is estimated for each point of the mesh.<sup>44-45</sup> Table 5 lists the main statistical characteristics found for the three molecules of this study. Among these molecules, zPXR presents the highest statistical characteristics. This is revealed by high values of  $V_{\text{max}}$  ( $0.54 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$ ) and  $V_{\text{min}}$  ( $-0.27 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$ ) compared to nPX ( $0.35$  and  $-0.23 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$ ) and zPXL ( $0.31$  and  $-0.24 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$ ); this also holds true for the average positive and negative potential on the surface ( $0.18 / -0.11 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$  compared to  $0.09 / -0.08 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$  for nPX and  $0.09 / -0.09 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$  for zPXL). The high polarity detected on the surface of the zPXR molecule is also illustrated by the indices  $\Pi$  (equal to  $0.15$  compared to  $0.08$  (nPX) and  $0.09$  (zPXL)) and  $\nu$  ( $0.22$  compared to  $0.25$  for both nPX and zPXL). All these results are consistent with the remarkable dipole moment value found for zPXR molecule.

**Fig. 5** The dipole moment values obtained for the two parts (separated by the dashed line) of the piroxicam molecules.**Interaction energies**

The electrostatic interaction energies  $E_{\text{elec}}$  were calculated using VMOPro<sup>38, 39</sup> program. These calculations are based on the experimental electron density. The resulted values are summarized in Table 6. For nPX molecules grouped in a dimer through two N-H...O hydrogen bonds (see Figure 2), the electrostatic interaction energy was found equal to  $-21.73 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . This interaction involves one atom of the  $\text{SO}_2$  group and is weaker than that found in zPX crystal ( $E_{\text{elec}} = -110.62 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ) also involving one oxygen atom of the  $\text{SO}_2$  group. The difference of the electrostatic energy values can be explained by the stacking of the molecules in the two lattices: as shown in Figure 2, the interacting molecules of nPX are parallel and approximately in the same plane; the corresponding zPX molecules are also parallel but not in the same plane making the pyridine ring of one molecule to face the phenyl group of the other in a supplementary  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interaction. The zPXL and zPXR molecules (see Figure 2) interacting through a double hydrogen bonds ( $\text{N3L-H3NL}\cdots\text{O4R}$  and  $\text{N3R-H3NR}\cdots\text{O4L}$ ) present the highest electrostatic energy equal to  $-161.55 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . On the other hand, the electrostatic interaction energies between the water and zPX molecules are found equal to  $-37.62 \text{ kJ/mol}$  (zPXR) and  $-29.78 \text{ kJ/mol}$  (zPXL). These values are higher than that found for the water-water interaction ( $-11.21 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ).

The packing energy  $E_{\text{pack}}$  including the dispersive-repulsive forces (van der Waals, hydrogen bonding) was estimated by the empirical formulae of the atom-atom potential model.<sup>46-48</sup> This property is important since it is directly related to the dissolution rate of crystals which is fundamental for active pharmaceutical substances. In Table 6 are given the corresponding values of  $E_{\text{pack}}$  for interacting molecules. The magnitudes of the packing energy are quite different from those of experimental electrostatic interaction energy  $E_{\text{elec}}$  also given in Table 6. By adding up all packing energies in the crystal lattice, the total packing energy has been obtained. The values were found equal to  $-188.96$  and  $-500.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$  for nPX and zPX crystals, respectively. The twisted molecular conformations, the presence of water molecules and the numerous hydrogen bonds in zPX crystal considerably increase the lattice energy for this compound. As a comparison, in the polymorphs III and IV of sulfathiazole, for which some results are reported in this paper, the packing energies were found to be equal to  $-258.9$  and  $-137.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$ , respectively.

**Table 5** Statistical features of the electrostatic potential on the isodensity surface ( $0.007 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ ).

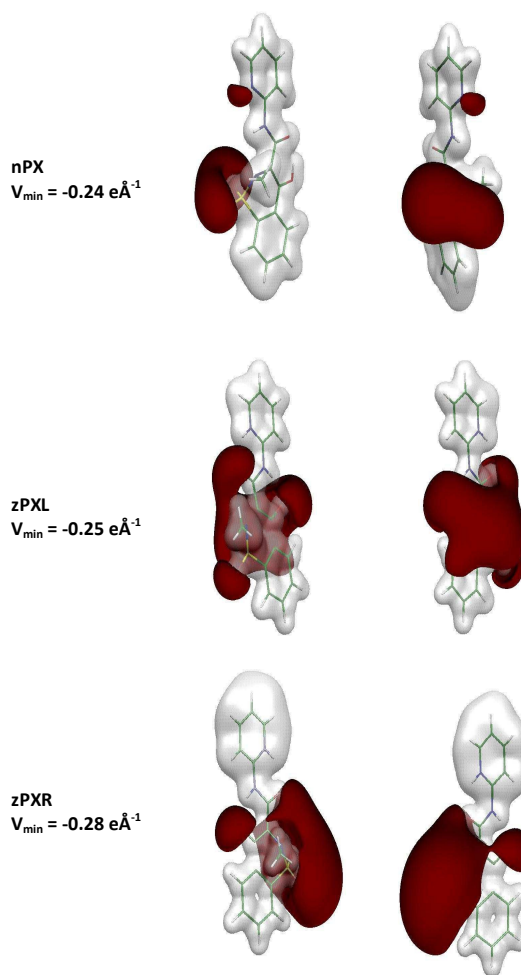
	m	n	$\overline{V}_S^+$	$\overline{V}_S^-$	$\overline{V}_S$	$\Pi$	$\sigma_+^2$	$\sigma_-^2$	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2$	v	$V_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{min}}$
nPX	6122	2637	0.089	-0.076	0.040	0.075	0.003	0.004	0.008	0.247	0.348	-0.232
zPXL	4696	4314	0.086	-0.087	0.003	0.086	0.004	0.004	0.008	0.250	0.306	-0.239
zPXR	4521	4077	0.180	-0.116	0.040	0.152	0.015	0.007	0.022	0.215	0.541	-0.274

**Table 6.** Experimental electrostatic interaction energy  $E_{\text{elec}}$  and packing energy  $E_{\text{pack}}$  (in kJ/mol) of piroxicam molecules. A and B are the water molecules in the zPX crystal.

	interactions	$E_{\text{elec}}$	$E_{\text{pack}}$
<b>nPX</b>			
dimer (2-x, -y, -z)	2 x (H2N...O2)	-21.73	-73.3
<b>zPX</b>			
dimer R-L (x, y, z)	H3NR...O1L	-110.62	-68.7
B-R (x, y, z)	H5OB...O3R	-37.62	-26.8
B-L (x, y, l+z)	H6OB...O4L	-29.78	-26.5
dimer A-B (l-x, l-y, l-z)	H5OA...O5B	-11.21	-18.5
dimer L-R (2-x, l-y, -z)	H3NL...O4R H3NR...O4L	-161.55	-86.1

## Conclusions

In the present study we have derived the electron density and electrostatic properties for neutral (nPX) and zwitterionic (zPX) piroxicam molecules from high resolution low temperature X-ray diffraction experiments. The electron density distribution was carefully analyzed through its topological features. For covalent bonds, the topological characteristics are really consistent for all molecules. The comparison of these parameters for the  $\text{SO}_2\text{CN}$  sulfonyl cyanide group with those found in 2 polymorphs of sulfathiazole molecule is excellent. According to the interatomic distances, ellipticity and charges a resonant form describing the zPX behavior have been determined. The conformation and crystal environment modify the electrostatic properties like the dipole moment, which was found higher in zPX (6.83 and 22.69 D) molecule than in nPX (9.12 D) one. The statistical analysis of the electrostatic potential also reveals different chemical reactivity for the piroxicam molecules. The calculations of the intermolecular electrostatic interaction energies for the three molecules of piroxicam also highlight the impacts of the molecular conformation and the proton transfer. Using an empirical atom-atom potential model, the lattice energies were estimated emphasizing the great difference in the solid properties of nPX (-188.96 kJ/mol) and zPX (-500 kJ/mol) compounds.



**Fig. 6** Experimental electrostatic potential (two orientations as in Figure 3). Isovalue surface cutoffs are  $+0.2 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$  (grey) and  $-0.1 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$  (red). The minimum of the electrostatic potential is also indicated.

## Acknowledgements

The CNRS, Université Paris Saclay, Université Paris Sud and CentraleSupélec are acknowledged. The authors thank ANR (Agence Nationale de la Recherche) for partial support of this work through the NPLIN-4-drug project.

## Notes and references

- 1 R. F. W. Bader, *Atoms in Molecules: A Quantum Theory* Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1990.
- 2 N. El Hassan, A. Ikni, J.-M. Gillet, A. Spasojevic-de Biré and N. E. Ghermani, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2013, **13**, 7, 2887.
- 3 S. Datta and D. J. W. Grant, *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 2004, **3**, 42.
- 4 T. J. Carty, J. S. Stevens, J. G. Lombardino, M. J. Parry and M. J. Randall, *Prostaglandins*, 1980, **19**, 5, 671.
- 5 D. Earnest, L. Hixson and D. Alberts, *J. Cell. Biochem.*, 1992, **161**, 156.
- 6 J. Jinno, D. Oh, J.R. Crison and G.L. Amidon, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 2000, **89**, 268.
- 7 M. Yazdani, K. Briggs, C. Jankovsky and A. Hawi, *Pharm. Res.*, 2004, **21**, 293.
- 8 G.L. Amidon, H. Lennernäs, V.P. Shah and J. R. Crison, *Pharm. Res.*, 1995, **12**, 413.
- 9 H. S. Gwak, J. S. Choi and H. K. Choigwak, *Int. J. Pharmaceutics*, 2005, **297**, 156.
- 10 V. Vrečer, M. Vrbinc and A. Meden, *J. Int. J. Pharm.*, 2003, **256**, 3.
- 11 A. R. Sheth, S. Bates, F. X. Muller and D. J. W. Grant, *Cryst. Growth & Des.*, 2004, **4**, 6, 1091.
- 12 J. Bordner, J. A. Richards, P. Weeks and E. B. Whipple, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 1984, **C40**, 989-990.
- 13 G. Reck, G. Dietz, G. Laban, W. Günther, G. Bannier and E. Höhne, *Pharmazie*, 1988, **43**, 7, 477.
- 14 M. Nyström, J. Roine, M. Murtomaa, R. M. Sankaran, H. Santos and J. Salonen, *Europ. J. Pharm. Biopharm.*, 2015, **89**, 182.
- 15 A. R. Sheth, J. W. Lubach, E. J. Munson, F. X. Muller and D. J. W. Grant, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 6641.
- 16 C. Wales, L. H. Thomas and C. C. Wilson, *CrystEngComm*, 2012, **14**, 7264.
- 17 S. L. Childs and K. I. Hardcastle, *Cryst. Growth & Des.*, 2007, **7**, 7, 1291.
- 18 K. Fücke, S.A. Myz, T. P. Shakhshneider, E.V. Boldyreva and U. J. Griesser, *New J. Chem.*, 2012, **3610**, 1969.
- 19 A. Misnev and G. Kiselovs, *Z. Naturforsch.*, 2013, **68b**, 168.
- 20 H. Favre, W. Powell, *Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry. IUPAC Recommendations and Preferred Name 2013*. Cambridge, UK: The Royal Society of Chemistry, 2013. ISBN 978-0-85404-182-4.
- 21 The Cambridge Structural Database: A quarter of a million crystal structures and rising. F.H. Allen, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 2002, **B58**, 380.
- 22 I. Sovago, M. J. Gutmann, J. G. Hill, H. M. Senn, L. H. Thomas, C. C. Wilson and L. J. Farrugia, *Cryst. Growth & Des.*, 2014, **14**, 3, 1227.
- 23 A. L. Bingham, D. S. Hughes, M. B. Hursthouse, R. W. Lancaster, S. Tavener and T. L. Threlfall, *Chem. Commun.*, 2001, 603.
- 24 P. Politzer, J. S. Murray and P. Flodmark, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1996, **100**, 5538.
- 25 J. S. Murray, T. Brinck and P. Politzer, *Chem. Phys.*, 1996, **204**, 289.
- 26 P. Politzer and J. S. Murray, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1998, **102**, 1018.
- 27 J. S. Murray and P. Politzer, *J. Mol. Struct. : THEOCHEM*, 1998, **425**, 107.
- 28 J. Bordner, J. A. Richards, P. Weeks and E. B. Whipple, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 1984, **C40**, 989.
- 29 APEX2/SAINT software Bruker AXS Inc: Madison, Wisconsin, 2013.
- 30 R. H. J. Blessing, *Appl. Crystallogr.*, 1997, **30**, 421.
- 31 A. Altomare, G. Cascarano, C. Giacovazzo and A. Guagliardi, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, 1994, **27**, 435.
- 32 G. M. Sheldrick, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 2008, **A64**, 112.
- 33 L. J. Farrugia, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, 1999, **32**, 837.
- 34 N. K. Hansen and P. Coppens, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 1978, **A34**, 909.
- 35 E. Clementi and C. Roetti, *Atomic data and Nuclear data tables Academic press: New York, USA*, 1974, **14**, 177.
- 36 E. Clementi and D. L. Raimondi, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1963, **41**, 2686.
- 37 P. M. Dominiak and P. Coppens, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 2006, **A62**, 224.
- 38 B. Guillot, L. Viry, R. Guillot, C. Lecomte and C. Jelsch, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2000, **34**, 214.
- 39 C. Jelsch, B. Guillot, A. Lagoutte and C. Lecomte, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2005, **38**, 38.
- 40 a) A. Madsen, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2006, **39**, 757. b) P. Munshi, A. Madsen, M. A. Spackman, S. Larsen, R. Destro, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 2008, **A64**, 465.
- 41 E. Espinosa, E. Molins and C. Lecomte, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1998, **285**, 170.
- 42 R. H. Abu-Eittah and W. A. Zordok, *J. Mol. Struct.: THEOCHEM*, 2010, **951**, 14.
- 43 S. Portmann and H. P. Lüthi, MOLEKEL: An Interactive Molecular Graphics Tool, *Chimia*, 2000, **54**, 766.
- 44 N. E. Ghermani, N. Bouhaida and C. Lecomte, ELECTROS, STATDENS, FIELD+: Computer programs to calculate electrostatic properties from high resolution X-ray diffraction: Internal report UMR CNRS 7036, Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy 1, France UMR CNRS 8612, Université Paris Sud, France and Université Cadi Ayyad, Morocco, 1992-2009.
- 45 N. Bouhaida and N. E. Ghermani, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2005, **122**, 11, 114101.
- 46 A. Gavezzotti, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 1994, **27**(10), 309.
- 47 A. Gavezzotti and G. Filippini, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1994, **98**(18), 4831.
- 48 S. L. Price, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2014, **43**, 2098.