

Site Selectivity of Halogen...Oxygen Bonding in 5- and 6-Haloderivatives of Uracil

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Ortep Diagrams: Pages 2–5

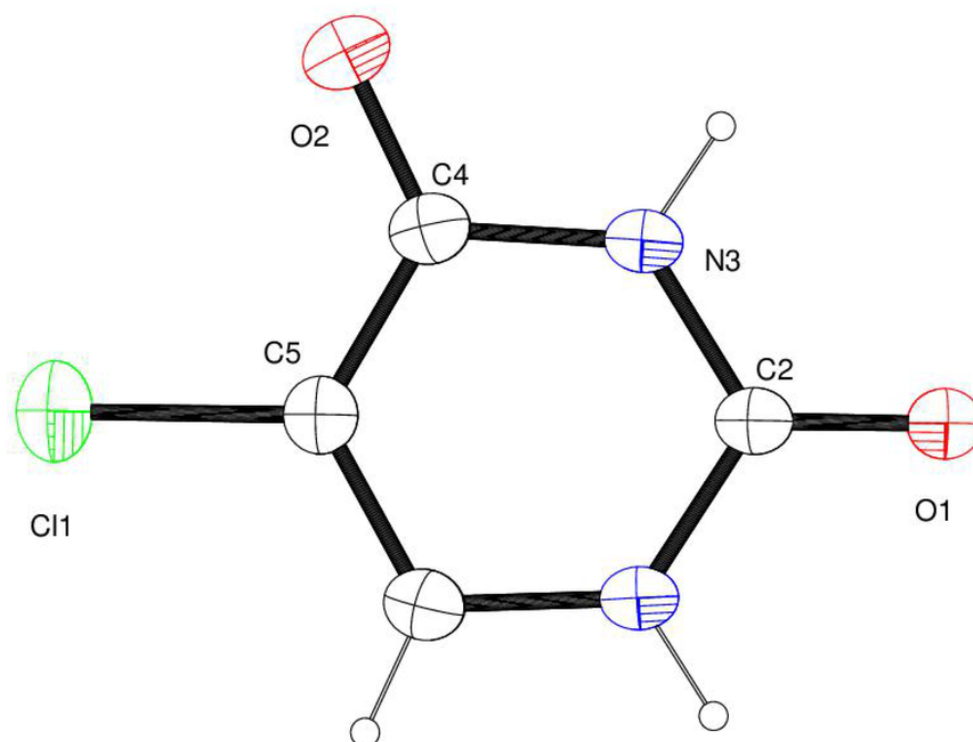


Figure S1. The asymmetric unit of 5-chlorouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. For the sake of clarity, only one of the two sites of the disordered molecule is shown.

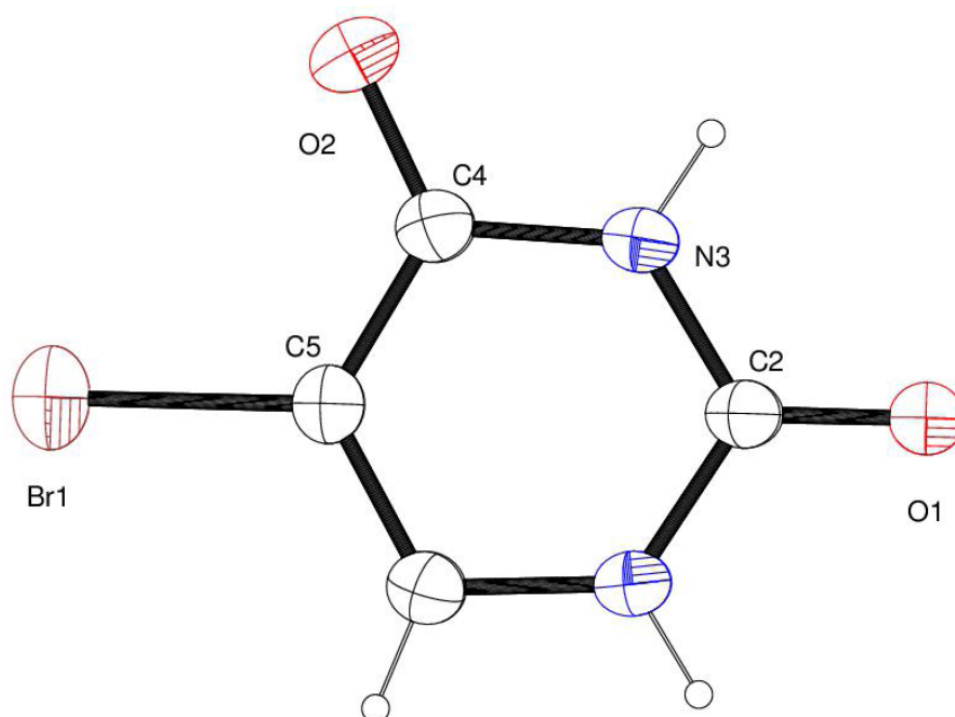


Figure S2. The asymmetric unit of 5-bromouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. For the sake of clarity, only one of the two sites of the disordered molecule is shown.

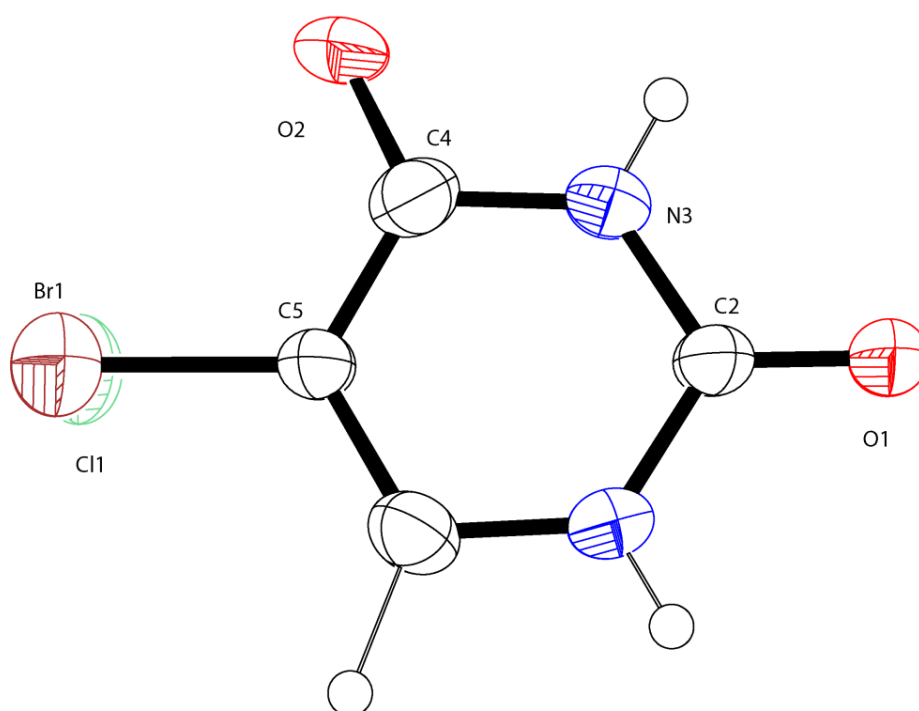


Figure S3. The asymmetric unit of (1:1) 5-chlorouracil/5-bromouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

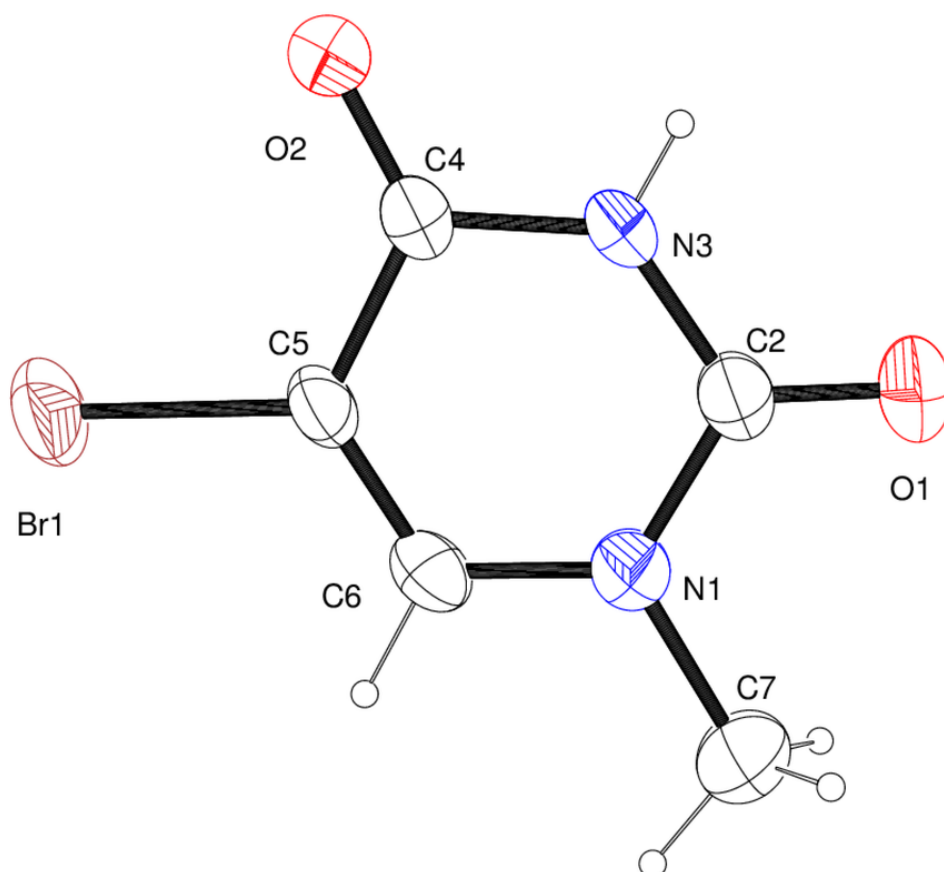


Figure S4. The asymmetric unit of 5-bromo,1-methyluracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

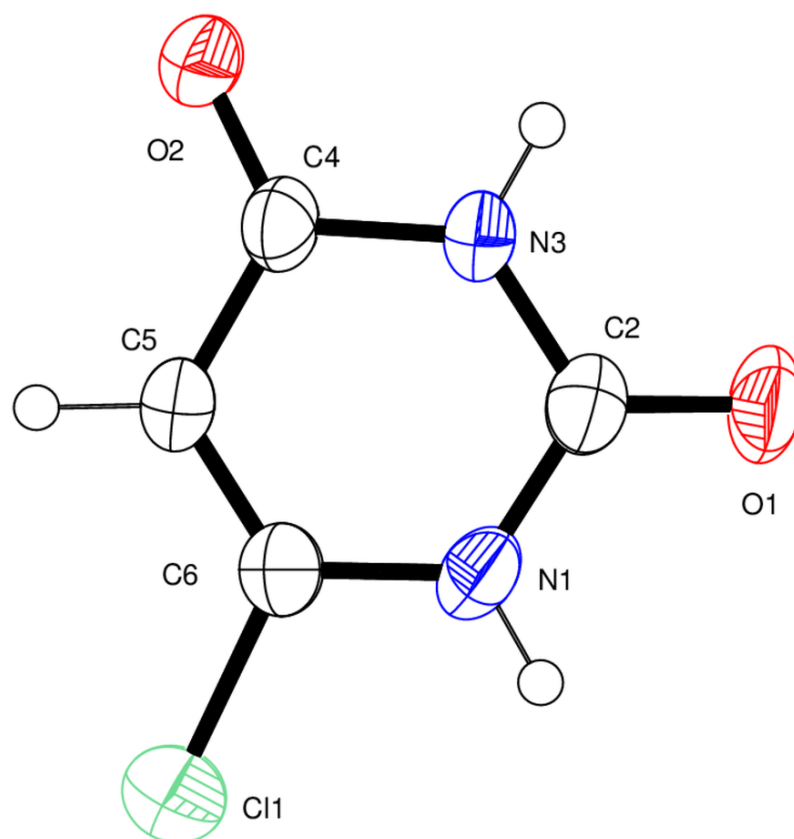


Figure S5. The asymmetric unit of 6-chlorouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

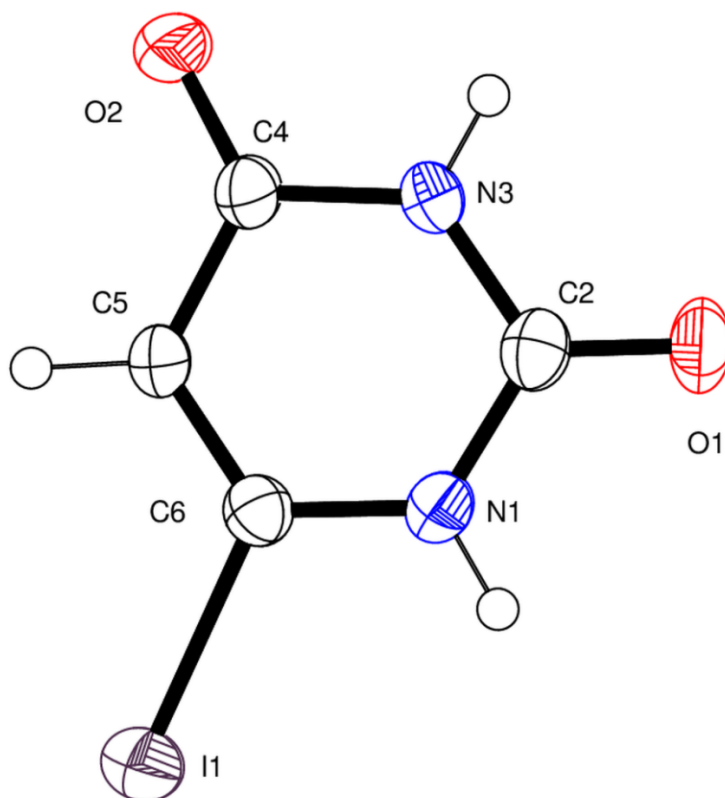


Figure S6. The asymmetric unit of 6-iodouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

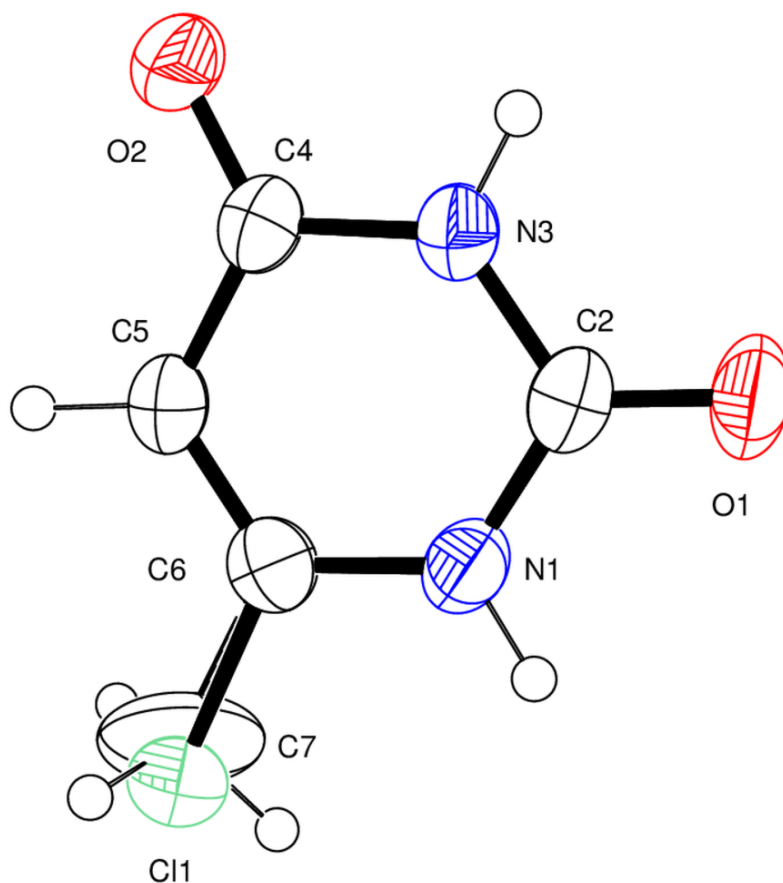


Figure S7. The asymmetric unit of (1:1) 6-chlorouracil/6-methyluracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.



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