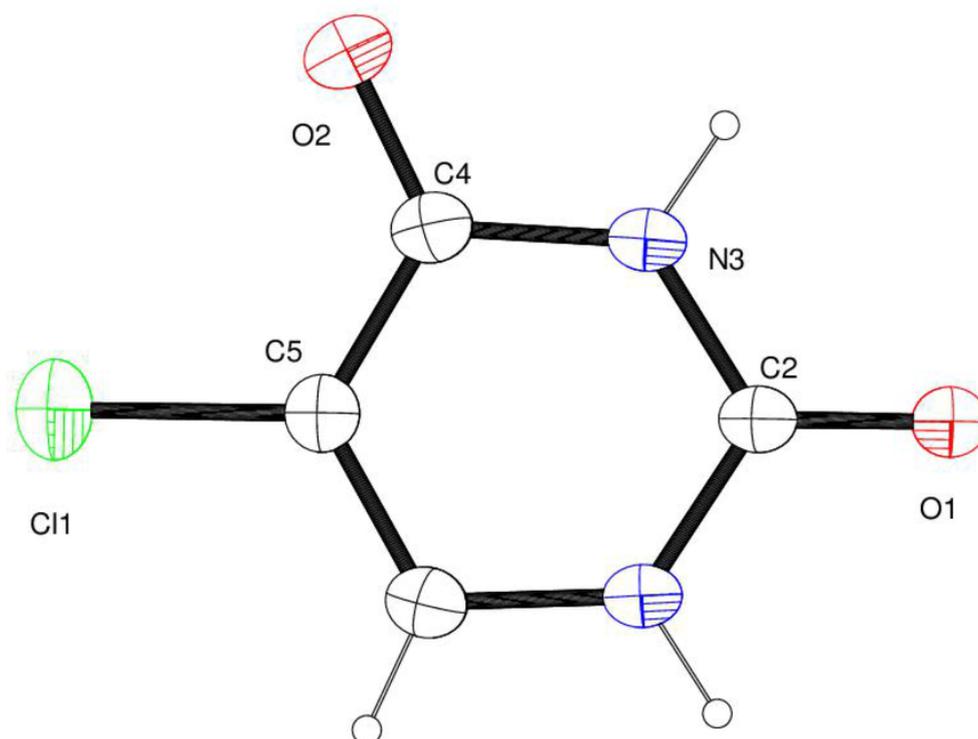


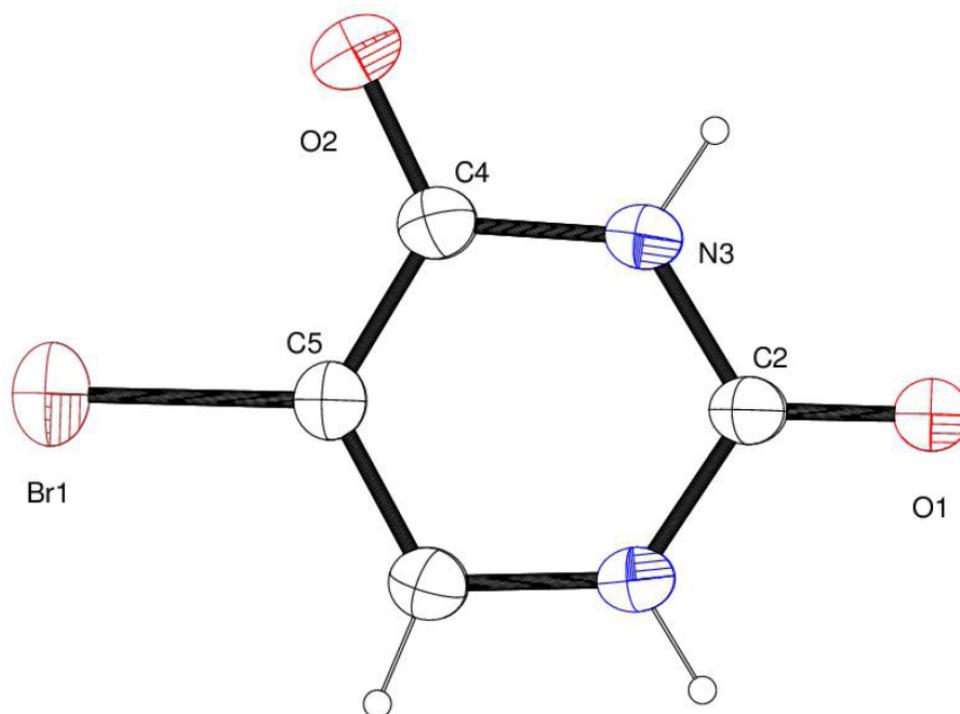
# Site Selectivity of Halogen...Oxygen Bonding in 5- and 6-Haloderivatives of Uracil

Gustavo Portalone

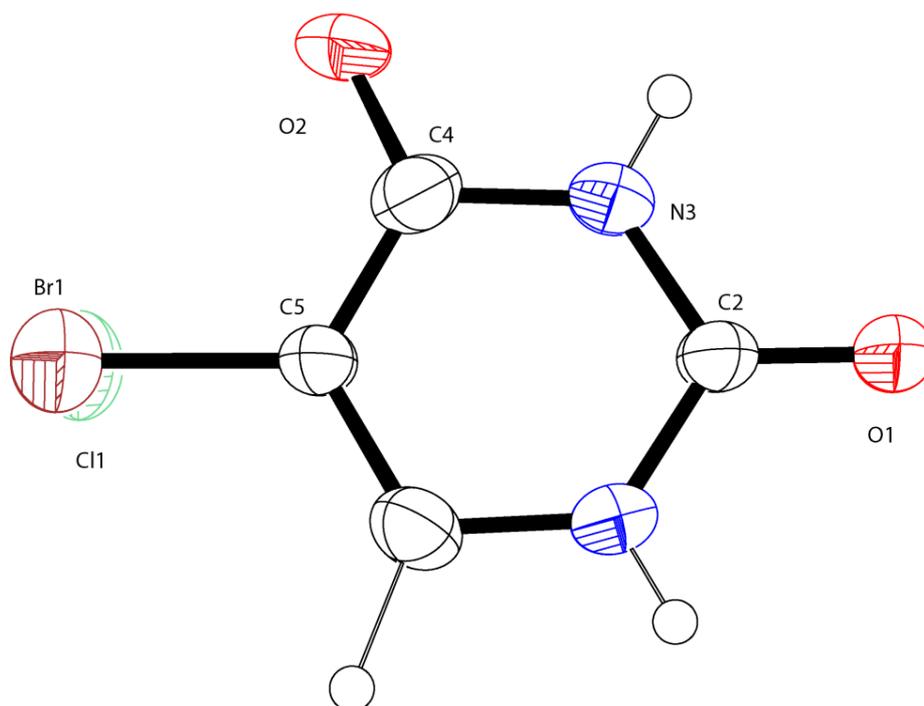
Department of Chemistry, 'Sapienza' University of Rome, 00185 Rome, Italy  
Ortep Diagrams: Pages 2–5



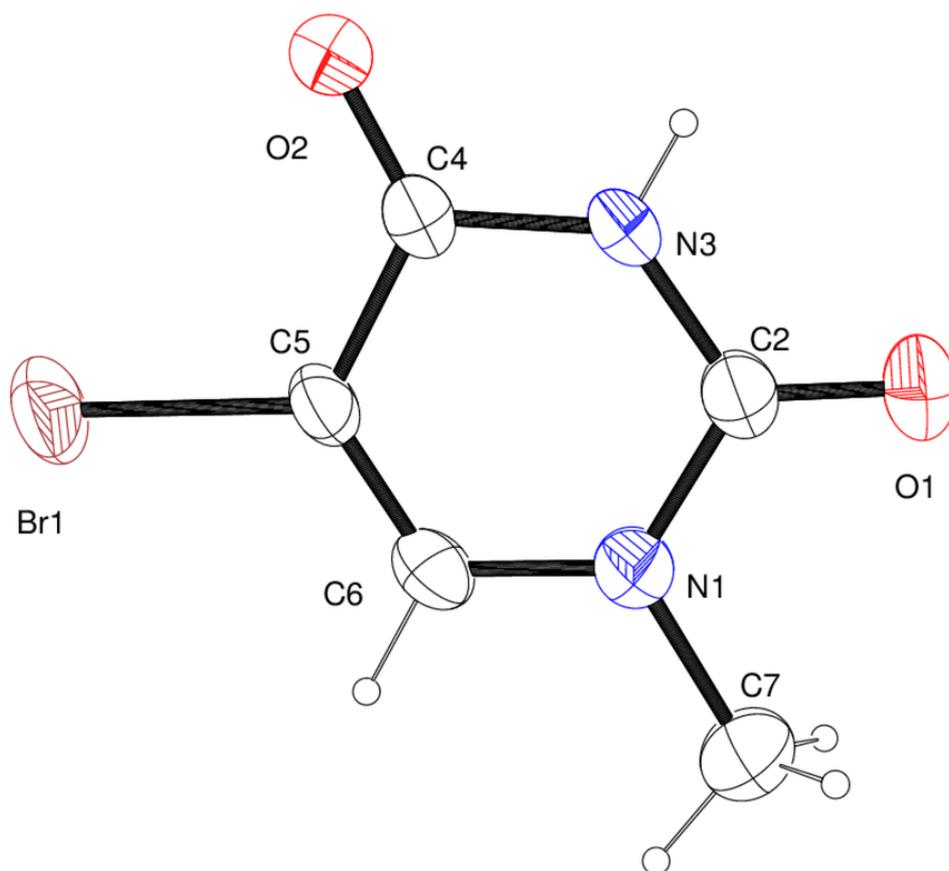
**Figure S1.** The asymmetric unit of 5-chlorouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. For the sake of clarity, only one of the two sites of the disordered molecule is shown.



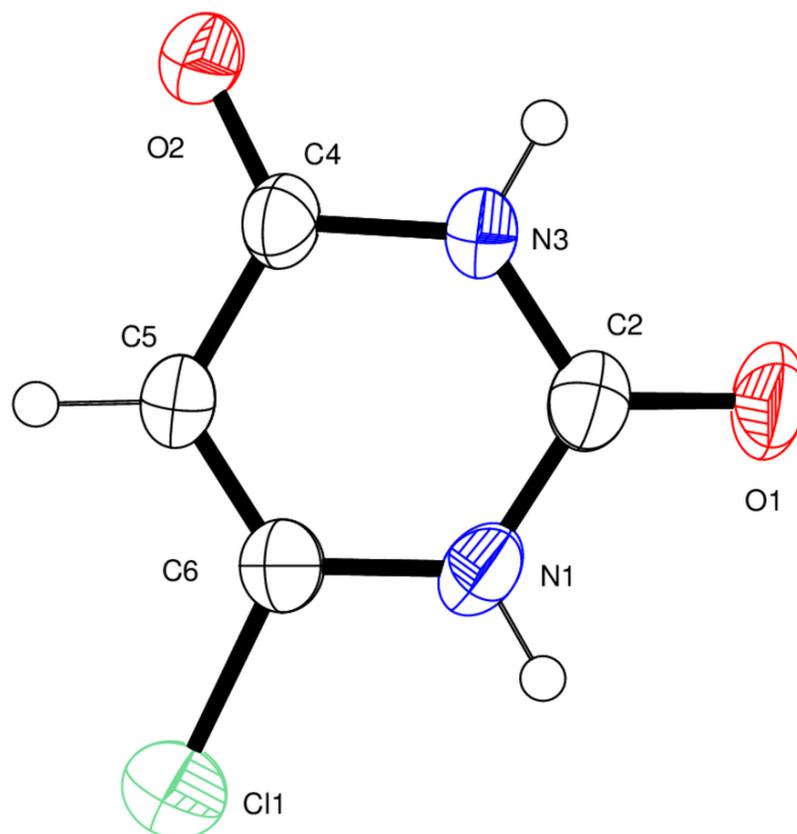
**Figure S2.** The asymmetric unit of 5-bromouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. For the sake of clarity, only one of the two sites of the disordered molecule is shown.



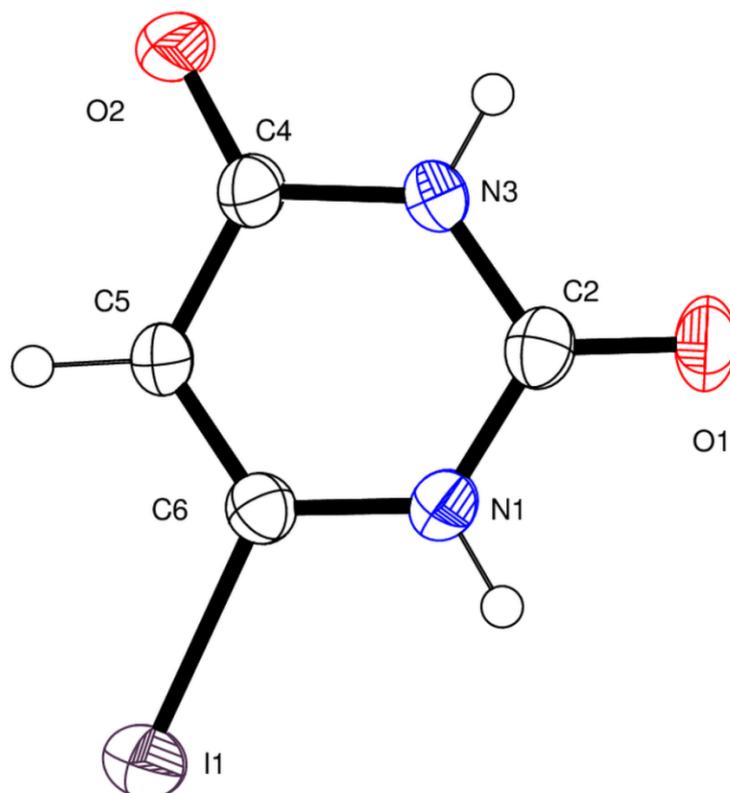
**Figure S3.** The asymmetric unit of (1:1) 5-chlorouracil/5-bromouracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.



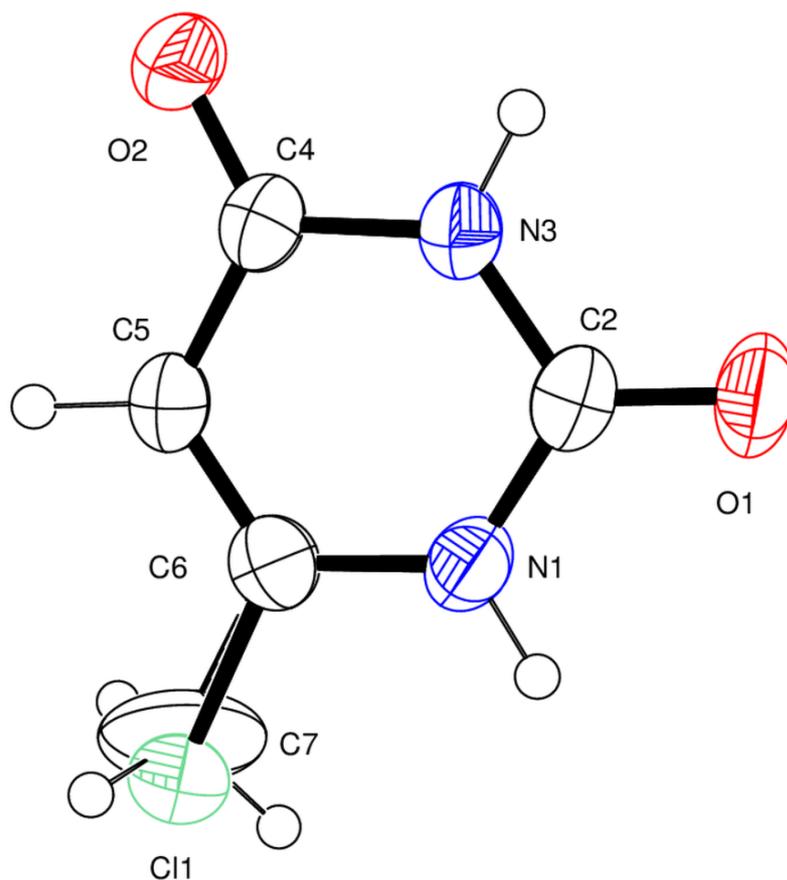
**Figure S4.** The asymmetric unit of 5-bromo,1-methyluracil, showing the atom-numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.



**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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