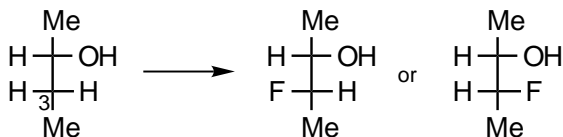


diastereotopic

Constitutionally equivalent atoms or groups of a molecule which are not symmetry related. Replacement of one of two diastereotopic atoms or groups results in the formation of one of a pair of *diastereoisomers*. In the example below the two hydrogen atoms of the methylene group C-3 are diastereotopic.



See also *prochirality*, *enantiotopic*, *heterotopic*.
1996, 68, 2206