

homotopic

Atoms or groups of a molecule which are related by an n -fold rotation axis ($n = 2, 3, \text{etc.}$) are called homotopic. For example, chiral tartaric acid (C_2 axis), chloroform (C_3 axis) and cyclohexaamylose (α -cyclodextrin, C_6 axis) have respectively two homotopic carboxyl groups, three homotopic chlorine atoms and six homotopic D-glucose residues.

See [prochirality](#).
1996, 68, 2210