

isotopomer

Isomers having the same number of each isotopic atom but differing in their positions. The term is a contraction of 'isotopic isomer'.

Isotopomers can be either constitutional isomers (e.g. $\text{CH}_2\text{DCH}=\text{O}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CD}=\text{O}$) or isotopic stereoisomers [e.g. (*R*)- and (*S*)- CH_3CHDOH or (*Z*)- and (*E*)- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHD}$].

1994, 66, 1132; 1996, 68, 2211