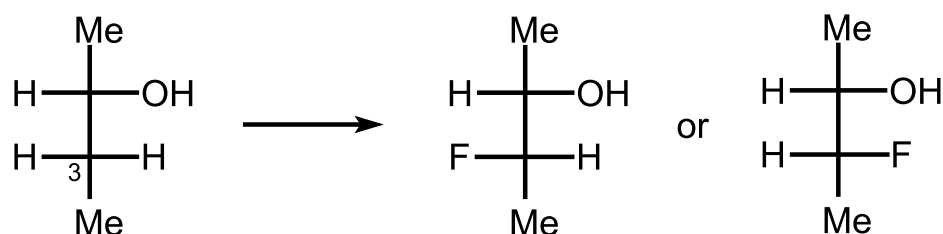


## diastereotopic

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

**Source:**

PAC, 1996, 68, 2193 (*Basic terminology of stereochemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1996)*) on page 2206