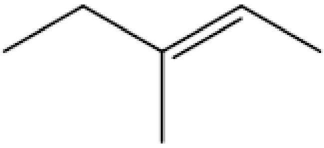
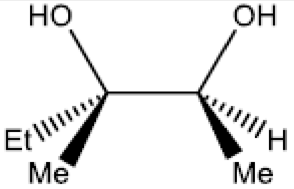
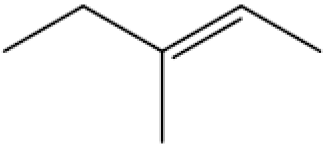
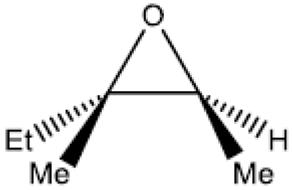
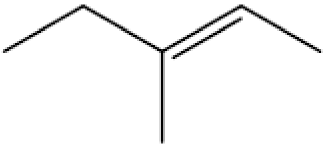
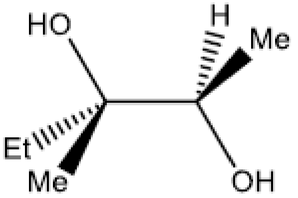
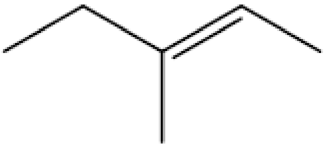
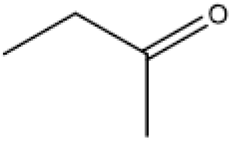
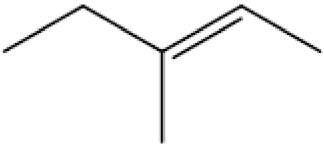
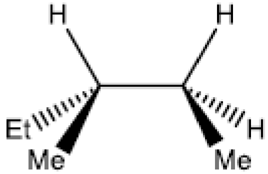
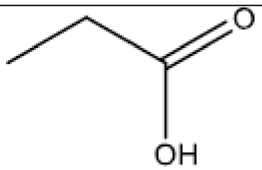
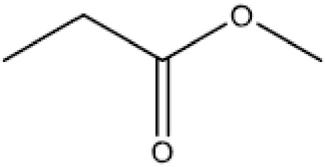
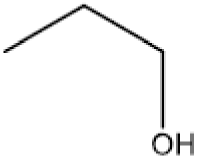
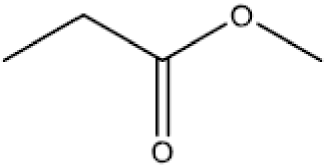
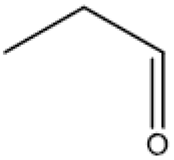
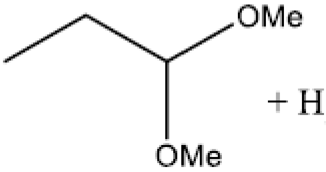
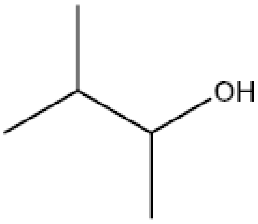
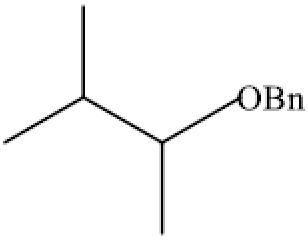
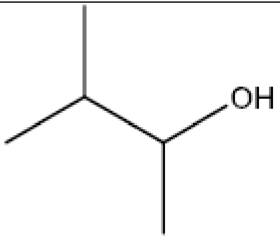
Réactif	**Conditions opératoires** ***(type de réaction)***	**Produit(s)**
	OsO_{4cat}, H_2O_2 Syn-dihydroxylation *(oxydation ménagée)*	 + énan.
	*m*CPBA (RCO_3H), $NaHCO_3$ (pour éviter le milieu acide) *(époxydation, oxydation)*	 + énan.
	1. *m*CPBA (RCO_3H) 2. H_2O, HO^- Anti-dihydroxylation *(oxydation en époxyde puis ouverture de l'époxyde par la base)*	 + énan.
	OsO_{4cat}, $NaIO_4$ *Coupure oxydante de Lemieux-Johnson*	 + 
	H_2, 1 bar, 25 °C Catalyse Pd/C, Ni, Pt ou catalyse homogène Dihydrogénation	 + énan.
	1. $LiAlH_4$ (source de H^-), Et_2O 2. H_2O, H^+ *(Réduction)*	
	$NaBH_4$/EtOH *(Réduction)*	
	$KMnO_4$, H^+ Ou CrO_3, H^+ *(Oxydation)*	
	1. $LiAlH_4$, Et_2O 2. H_2O, H^+ *(Réduction)*	 + 
	1. DIBAL-H (un seul H nucléophile, - 78 °C) 2.H_2O, H^+ *(Réduction avec arrêt à l'aldéhyde)*	 + 

Réactif	**Conditions opératoires** ***(type de réaction)***	**Produit(s)**
	CH_3OH (2éq.) APTS, toluène, chauffage *(montage Dean-Stark)* *Acétalisation* *(Protection)* Déprotection : hydrolyse acide (H_2O, H_2SO_4)	 + H_2O **Acétal (et non pas éther-oxyde)**
	1. NaH *(A/B)* 2. $PhCH_2Br$ = BnBr Synthèse de Williamson *(Protection)* Déprotection : H_2, Pd/C	
	TMSCl, pyridine TMSCl = $(Me)_3SiCl$ *(Protection)* Déprotection : F^-