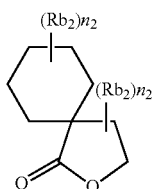
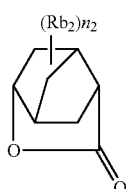
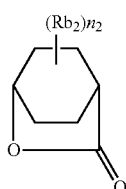
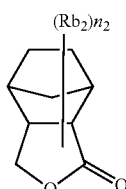
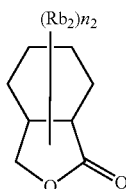
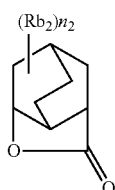
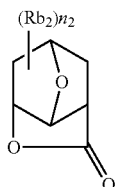
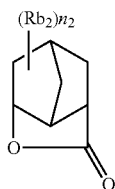


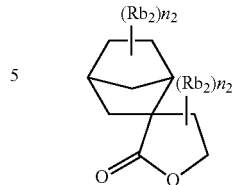
**181**

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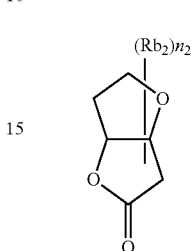
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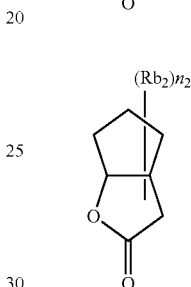
LC1-4



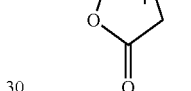
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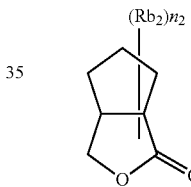
LC1-6



LC1-7



LC1-8



LC1-9



LC1-10

LC1-11

LC1-12

LC1-13

LC1-14

LC1-15

LC1-16

The presence of a substituent ( $Rb_2$ ) on the portion of the lactone structure is optional. As a preferred substituent ( $Rb_2$ ), there can be mentioned an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkoxy carbonyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, an acid-decomposable group or the like. Of these, an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a cyano group and an acid-decomposable group are more preferred. In the formulae,  $n_2$  is an integer of 0 to 4. When  $n_2$  is 2 or greater, the plurality of present substituents ( $Rb_2$ ) may be identical to or different from each other. Further, the plurality of present substituents ( $Rb_2$ ) may be bonded with each other to thereby form a ring.

As the repeating units with a lactone structure represented by any of the general formulae (LC1-1) to (LC1-16), there can be mentioned the repeating units represented by the following general formula (All).