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## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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*This glossary contains definitions of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. These may not correspond to standard industry definitions and may not be comparable to similar terms adopted by other companies.*

“ADA”	anti-drug antibody, an antibody produced by the immune system against a biologic. ADAs may adversely affect the efficacy and safety of the biologic
“ADC”	antibody-drug conjugates, a therapeutic modality in cancer therapies that comprises antibodies, linkers and cytotoxic drugs, binding to tumor antigens and delivering the payload directly to tumor cells
“ADCC” or “antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity”	the mechanism of cell-mediated immune defense whereby an effector cell of the immune system actively lyses a target cell whose membrane-surface antigens have been bound by specific antibodies
“affinity”	the extent or fraction to which a drug binds to receptors at any given drug concentration or the firmness with which the drug binds to the receptor. Affinity describes the strength of the attraction between two chemicals, or an antigen and an antibody
“AKT”	a serine/threonine protein kinase with 3 isoforms (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) that participate in multiple pathways regulating several cellular processes, including survival, proliferation, tissue invasion, and metabolism
“ALPP(G)”	alkaline phosphatase placental/germ cell, a membrane-bound phosphatase isoenzyme selectively expressed in placental and germ cell tissues, with aberrant expression observed in certain solid tumors and hematologic malignancies. Due to its tumor-associated antigen properties, ALPP(G) presents a potential target for T-cell redirecting therapies, enabling precise immune engagement while minimizing off-target effects in normal tissues

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“antibody”	a blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen. Antibodies combine chemically with substances which the body recognizes as alien, such as bacteria, viruses, and foreign substances in the blood
“AUC”	area under the curve, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the body’s exposure to a drug, i.e., how much of the drug reaches a person’s bloodstream over a given period of time after a dose is administered
“autoantibody-related autoimmune diseases/indication”	diseases in which pathogenic autoantibodies produced by the patient’s immune system directly drive tissue damage or pathophysiological changes
“B cell”	B lymphocyte, a type of white blood cell that produces antibodies
“BCMA”	B cell maturation antigen, a highly plasma cell-selective protein that is expressed on malignant plasma cells of MM patients and therefore is an ideal target for T cell redirecting therapies
“biomarker”	a naturally occurring molecule, gene, or characteristic by which a particular pathological or physiological process, disease, etc. can be identified
“bispecific antibody”	an antibody that combines two antigen-recognizing elements into a single construct, capable of binding to two different antigens simultaneously
“BLA”	biologics license application
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CAR-T”	Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell immunotherapy, a therapy that uses T cells engineered with chimeric antigen receptors for cancer treatment
“CD19”	a surface protein expressed on B cells, serving as a biomarker for B cell development and function, and commonly used in the diagnosis and treatment of B cell-related diseases
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex and T cell co-receptor that is involved in activating the cytotoxic T cell and T helper cells

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“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization
“CDX”	cell line-derived xenograft, a preclinical cancer research model in which human cancer cell lines are implanted into immunocompromised mice to study tumor growth, drug efficacy, and therapeutic responses
“cell line”	a population of cells which descend from a single cell and contain the same genetic makeup, thereby producing the same proteins. The productivity of a cell line determines the cost of manufacturing, and the quality of a cell line is directly related to the quality of the relevant biologics
“cGMP”	current Good Manufacturing Practice
“chemotherapy” or “chemo”	a drug treatment that uses cytotoxic chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in a patient’s body. It is most often used as a cancer treatment because cancer cells grow and multiply much faster than most other cells in the body
“CHO”	Chinese hamster ovary, the ovary of a small rodent called the Chinese hamster
“CI”	confidence interval, a statistical range used to estimate the true value of a population parameter
“clinical benefit rate”	the percentage of patients with advanced or metastatic cancer who achieved a complete response, partial response, and stable disease while on a therapeutic intervention in clinical trials of antitumor agents
“C <sub>max</sub> ”	maximum plasma concentration, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the highest concentration of a drug in the blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or target organ after a dose is given
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and controls, processes used in preclinical and clinical development stages to ensure that pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical drug products are consistently effective, safe and of high quality for consumers

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“cMET”	cellular-mesenchymal epithelial transition, a cellular process during which epithelial cells acquire mesenchymal phenotypes and behavior following the downregulation of epithelial features
“cohort”	a group of patients as part of a clinical trial who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period and who are monitored over time
“combination therapy”	a treatment that uses more than one medication or modality
“complement-dependent cytotoxicity”	the mechanism by which antibody-coated target cells recruit and activate components of the complement cascade, leading to the formation of a complex of attack on membranes on the cell surface and subsequent cell lysis
“complete response”	the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
“CRC”	colorectal cancer, a type of cancer arising from the colon or rectum
“CRO”	contract research organization
“CRS”	cytokine release syndrome, a potentially severe systemic inflammatory response triggered by the rapid release of cytokines from immune cells, often occurring as a side effect of certain immunotherapies, such as CAR-T cell therapy and monoclonal antibodies, and characterized by symptoms such as fever, fatigue, headache, and in severe cases, hypotension, respiratory distress, and multi-organ failure
“cytokine”	a broad category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling, whose release has an effect on the behavior of cells expressing corresponding receptors
“cytotoxic”	toxic to living cells
“DCR”	disease control rate, the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, which is equal to the sum of complete responses, partial responses, and stable disease

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“DLBCL”	diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
“DMARD”	disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug
“DOR”	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“dose escalation study”	a type of study where different doses of an agent (e.g., a drug) are tested against each other to establish which dose works best and/or is least harmful
“dose-limiting toxicity”	toxicities of a drug or other treatment that are serious enough to prevent an increase in dose or level of that treatment
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor, a cell surface receptor that binds to epidermal growth factor, triggering intracellular signaling pathways that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival, often implicated in cancer development and progression
“exploratory endpoint”	an outcome measure in a clinical trial used to gather preliminary data on potential effects or mechanisms of action, which may inform future research but is not intended to provide definitive evidence of efficacy
“Fab”	fragment antigen-binding
“Fc”	crystallizable fragment, which is the tail region of an antibody that interacts with cell surface receptors called Fc receptors and some proteins of the complement system
“first-in-human”	the initial clinical trials conducted in human subjects after preclinical research and animal testing
“first-line” or “1L”	with respect to any disease, the first-line treatment, which is the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment

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“gastrointestinal cancer”	a group of malignancies affecting the digestive system, including cancers of the esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, intestines, and rectum, often presenting with symptoms related to the affected organ
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practice
“HGF”	hepatocyte growth factor
“IgG”	Immunoglobulin G, the most common type of antibody found in blood circulation, which plays an essential role in immune system
“IL”	interleukin, a type of cytokine that is expressed and secreted by white blood cells (leukocytes) and various other cells within the body
“immune reset”	the effective elimination of pathogenic lymphocytes and their subsequent repopulation with naive cells
“immunogenicity”	the ability of a particular substance, such as an antigen or epitope, to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animals. In other words, immunogenicity is the ability to induce humoral and/or cell-mediated immune responses
“immunotherapy”	a type of therapy that involves the immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	Latin for “within the glass,” studies using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings, such as microorganisms, cells or biological molecules
“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	Latin for “within the living,” studies <i>in vivo</i> are those in which the effects of various biological or chemical substances are tested on whole, living organisms including animals, humans and plants, as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done <i>in vitro</i>
“IND”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the United States

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“KLK2”	kallikrein-related peptidase 2, a serine protease encoded by the KLK2 gene that is highly expressed in prostatic tissue and is involved in the activation of pro-prostate-specific antigen
“KOL”	key opinion leader
“KRAS”	kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene, one of the most frequently mutated genes associated with pancreatic cancer
“leukemia”	cancer of the body’s blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system
“LY6G6D”	lymphocyte antigen 6 family member G6D, a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored surface protein predominantly expressed in CRC cells
“lymphoma”	a cancer of the lymphatic system
“mAb” or “monoclonal antibody”	an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
“MAPK”	mitogen-activated protein kinase, a type of protein kinase that is specific to the amino acids serine and threonine
“MAH” or “marketing authorization holder”	an individual or entity that holds the license/legal authorization to market and distribute a pharmaceutical product in a specific jurisdiction
“mCRC”	metastatic colorectal cancer
“median DOR”	median duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“metastatic”	in reference to any disease, including cancer, disease-producing organisms or malignant or cancerous cells transferred to other parts of the body by way of the blood or lymphatic vessels or membranous surfaces
“MG”	myasthenia gravis
“MM”	multiple myeloma, a cancer of the plasma cells in the bone marrow

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“monotherapy”	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
“NDA”	new drug application
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer
“oncology”	a branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including the study of their development, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention
“ORR”	overall objective response rate, the proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment
“overall survival”	a length of time from the start of treatment that a patient with a specific disease is still alive, used as a measurement of a drug’s effectiveness
“partial response”	defined as at least a 30% but less than 100% decrease in the size of a tumor or the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment
“PD”	pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
“pemphigus”	a rare group of blistering autoimmune diseases that affect the skin and mucous membranes
“PFS”	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment that a patient lives without the disease getting worse
“Phase I clinical trial”	a study in which a drug is introduced into healthy human subjects or patients with the target disease or condition and tested for safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism, distribution, excretion, and if possible, to gain an early indication of its effectiveness
“Phase Ib clinical trial”	a subset of Phase I clinical trials that explores the safety and preliminary efficacy of a new treatment, often in a slightly larger group of patients, and may include initial assessments of dosage and treatment effects

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“Phase II clinical trial”	a study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, and determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
“Phase III clinical trial”	a study in which a drug is administered to an expanded patient population, generally at geographically dispersed clinical trial sites, in well-controlled clinical trials to generate enough data to statistically evaluate the efficacy and safety of the product for approval, and to provide adequate information for the product’s labeling
“PI3K”	phosphoinositide 3 kinase, an important signaling node for many cellular functions such as growth control, metabolism and translation initiation
“PK”	pharmacokinetics, a measurement of how fast and how completely a drug is absorbed into an animal or human body, including the distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs in an animal or human body
“placebo”	any dummy medical treatment administered to the control group in a controlled clinical trial in order that the specific and non-specific effects of the experimental treatment can be distinguished
“preclinical study”	a study or program testing a drug on non-human subjects, to gather efficacy, toxicity, pharmacokinetics and safety information and to decide whether the drug is ready for clinical trials
“primary endpoint”	the main outcome measure used in a clinical trial to determine the effect of a treatment, reflecting the primary objective of the study, such as overall survival or disease progression
“R&D”	research and development
“RA”	rheumatoid arthritis
“RAF”	rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma, a family of proteins involved in the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK signaling pathway, which regulates cell division and differentiation, and is often implicated in cancer when mutated or dysregulated

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“RAS”	rat sarcoma virus, a family of related proteins involved in transmitting signals within cells (cell signaling), playing a critical role in regulating cell growth, differentiation, and survival, with mutations in RAS genes frequently associated with various cancers
“ROR1”	receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 1, a protein involved in embryonic development and cell signaling, which is typically expressed during fetal development but found to be re-expressed in certain cancers, making it a potential target for cancer therapy
“RP2D”	recommended phase 2 dose, typically the highest dose with acceptable toxicity, usually defined as the dose level that produces around 20% of dose-limiting toxicity
“secondary endpoint”	an additional outcome measure in a clinical trial used to evaluate the effects of a treatment, providing supplementary information on efficacy and safety, such as quality of life or biomarker changes
“second-line” or “2L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when initial treatments (1L therapy) do not work or stop working
“SLE”	systemic lupus erythematosus
“solid tumor”	an abnormal mass of tissue that usually does not contain cysts or liquid areas. Solid tumors may be benign (not cancer), or malignant (cancer). Different types of solid tumors are named for the type of cells that form them
“T cell” or “T-cell”	a type of lymphocyte, a white blood cell that plays a central role in the immune response, particularly in identifying and destroying infected or cancerous cells and in coordinating other aspects of the immune system
“TCE”	T-cell engager
“TCR”	T-cell receptor
“TED”	thyroid eye disease

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“therapeutic window”	the range of drug dosages that can treat disease effectively without having toxic effects, or the time interval during which a particular therapy can be given safely and effectively
“third-line” or “3L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when both initial treatment (1L therapy) and subsequent treatment (2L therapy) do not work, or stop working
“time to response”	the time from the start of treatment to the first objective tumor response observed in patients who achieve a complete response or partial response
“TKI”	tyrosine kinase inhibitor, a type of targeted therapy that inhibits tyrosine kinases
“TNF”	tumor necrosis factor
“TNF- $\alpha$ ”	tumor necrosis factor-alpha, a cell signaling protein (cytokine) involved in systemic inflammation and is one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction
“tumor microenvironment”	the ecosystem that surrounds a tumor inside the body which includes immune cells, the extracellular matrix, blood vessels and other cells, like fibroblasts. A tumor and its microenvironment constantly interact and influence each other, either positively or negatively
“unresectable”	referring to any tumor that cannot be surgically removed due to factors making surgery either technically impossible or medically inadvisable
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor
“1+1 bispecific formats”	a class of bispecific antibody formats in which one binding arm is directed against each of the two target antigens (i.e., “one plus one”)
“3 + 3’ cohort design”	a commonly used dose-escalation design in early-stage clinical trials, in which three patients are enrolled at each dose level and escalation decisions are made based on dose-limiting toxicities to determine the maximum tolerated dose