

## GLOSSARY

*This glossary contains certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. Such terms and their meaning may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage.*

ADR	adverse drug reaction. A noxious and unintended response to a medicinal product occurring at doses normally used in humans for prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of disease, or for modification of physiological function.
Alzheimer's Disease	progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by cognitive decline, memory impairment and deterioration in daily functioning, and commonly associated with pathological changes in the brain, including the accumulation of amyloid- $\beta$ plaques and neurofibrillary tangles.
APIs	active pharmaceutical ingredients. The biologically active substances in drug products that are intended to provide pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease.
Apo(a)	apolipoprotein(a), the distinctive apolipoprotein component of lipoprotein(a) that contributes to its atherothrombotic properties.
ApoB100	apolipoprotein B100, the main structural protein of low-density lipoprotein; in lipoprotein(a), Apo(a) is covalently linked to ApoB100 via a disulfide bond.
ASCVD	atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.
Benzodiazepines	a class of psychoactive medicines that act as positive allosteric modulators of the gamma-aminobutyric acid type A (GABA $_{\alpha}$ ) receptor, producing sedative, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant and muscle-relaxant effects. They are commonly prescribed for conditions such as insomnia and anxiety, but may be associated with risks including tolerance, dependence and withdrawal.
bFGF	basic fibroblast growth factor; a growth factor associated with tissue repair and wound healing.
Cariprazine hydrochloride	a dopamine partial agonist antipsychotic used for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder indications; referenced as a first generic version program in the PRC.
Category 1 innovative drug	a drug classified as a Class 1 chemical innovative drug under PRC regulatory practice, generally referring to a new drug not marketed worldwide.

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Centralized tender process	a provincial/municipal procurement mechanism in the PRC under which public hospitals purchase medicines at bid prices through centralized online procurement platforms.
CNS	central nervous system.
Consistency evaluation	the PRC generic drug quality and efficacy consistency evaluation program assessing equivalence of a generic to a reference listed drug.
CRO	contract research organization; a service provider that supports clinical trial operations and related development activities.
Dimidazenil	a novel orally administered benzodiazepine-class sedative-hypnotic approved in the PRC for the short-term treatment of insomnia; marketed under the brand name Junoenil in the PRC.
DPNP	Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathic Pain; a type of chronic neuropathic pain caused by peripheral nerve damage associated with diabetes mellitus, typically presenting as burning, tingling or shooting pain, numbness or hypersensitivity in the extremities.
Epilepsy	a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures arising from abnormal neuronal activity.
FDA	the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
GABA	gamma-aminobutyric acid; a principal inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system.
GABA_ $\alpha$	as used in this document, refers to the GABA- $\alpha$ receptor and/or its alpha subunit-containing receptor complexes.
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice; quality standards governing pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturing processes.
IND	Investigational New Drug; an application/authorization to conduct clinical trials of a drug candidate (including, in the PRC, an IND application).
Insomnia	a sleep disorder characterized by difficulty initiating or maintaining sleep, early awakening, reduced sleep quality and impaired daytime functioning.
LDL	low-density lipoprotein.
Levetiracetam	a second-generation anti-epileptic drug used for various seizure types; the active ingredient of the Company's Jiyike tablets.

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Lp(a)	lipoprotein(a); an LDL-like lipoprotein particle with an attached Apo(a) component, associated with cardiovascular risk.
MCP-1	monocyte chemoattractant protein-1; a chemokine involved in inflammatory pathways.
NMPA	the National Medical Products Administration of the PRC, the competent authority responsible for, among other things, the registration, review and approval of pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and the supervision of drug manufacturing, distribution and post-marketing safety.
NRDL	National Reimbursement Drug List of the PRC. A list published and periodically updated by the competent PRC authorities that sets out pharmaceutical products eligible for reimbursement under the PRC basic medical insurance schemes, which may affect pricing, reimbursement scope and hospital adoption.
OTC	over-the-counter. Medicines that may be sold to consumers without a prescription from a licensed healthcare professional, subject to applicable regulatory requirements
PAI-1	plasminogen activator inhibitor-1.
PD	Parkinson's disease.
PI	principal investigator; the physician or researcher responsible for conducting a clinical trial at a clinical site.
Pitavastatin	a statin used for hypercholesterolemia; referenced for the Company's pitavastatin calcium dispersible tablets.
PSG	polysomnography.
QA	quality assurance; the function responsible for ensuring that processes are designed and followed to meet quality requirements.
QC	quality control; the function responsible for testing and inspecting raw materials, intermediates and finished products to confirm they meet specifications.
Schizophrenia	a chronic psychiatric disorder commonly characterized by positive symptoms, negative symptoms and cognitive impairment.
siRNA	small interfering RNA; a double-stranded RNA molecule that can silence gene expression via RNA interference.

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SMO	site management organization; a service provider that supports clinical trial site operations and patient enrollment.
TCM	traditional Chinese medicine.
TST	total sleep time; a polysomnography-derived measure of total time spent asleep.
Two-Invoice System	a PRC policy intended to streamline pharmaceutical distribution chains for sales to public medical institutions, generally limiting invoicing to two invoices from manufacturer to distributor and distributor to medical institution.
VBP	volume-based procurement; a PRC procurement mechanism using centralized, large-volume purchasing to reduce drug prices in exchange for committed volumes.
VLPO	ventrolateral preoptic area; a region in the hypothalamus involved in sleep regulation.
WASO	wake after sleep onset; a polysomnography-derived measure of time awake after initially falling asleep.
WHO	the World Health Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.