GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

"1h-PBG"	postprandial 1-hour blood glucose
"2h-PBG"	postprandial 2-hour blood glucose
"ADR(s)"	adverse drug reactions, which are considered to be adverse events related to drugs
"AE(s)"	adverse events
"agonist(s)"	an agent that activates a receptor to produce a biological response
"API(s)"	active pharmaceutical ingredients, any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used in the manufacture of a drug (medicinal) product in order to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or to affect the structure or function of the body
"apoptosis"	a type of programed cell death
"ATGL"	adipose triglyceride lipase, a rate-limiting enzyme in lipid metabolism that catalyzes the initial step of triglyceride hydrolysis into diacylglycerol and free fatty acids in adipose and non-adipose tissues
"ATP"	adenosine triphosphate, a nucleotide that provides energy to drive and support many processes in living cells, such as muscle contraction, nerve impulse propagation, condensate dissolution, and chemical synthesis
"AUC"	area under the curve, a PK parameter representing the integral of the drug concentration-time curve, reflecting the overall systemic exposure of an organism to a drug
"CAGR"	compound annual growth rate
"Category 2.2 Modified New Chemical Drug"	modified New Chemical Drugs, known active ingredient with new dosage form
"clinical trial"	a type of research carried out on human for validating or finding the therapeutic effects and side effects of test drugs in order to determine the therapeutic value and safety of such drugs
"C_{max}"	maximum measured serum concentration
"Cremophor"	a series of nonionic surfactants, primarily composed of ethoxylated castor oil or hydrogenated castor oil derivatives, commonly used as solubilizing and emulsifying agents in pharmaceutical formulations

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"CRO(s)"	contract research organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of research services outsourced on a contract basis
"cyclophosphamide"	a nitrogen mustard-derived alkylating agent used as a chemotherapeutic and immunosuppressive drug, functioning by cross-linking DNA to inhibit cell proliferation
"DAB"	1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol, an iminosugar compound that acts as a glycosidase inhibitor and has been studied for its potential role in modulating carbohydrate metabolism
"DDS(s)"	drug delivery systems
"DLT"	dose-limiting toxicity, a specific adverse effect of a drug that prevents further dose escalation in clinical trials due to unacceptable toxicity levels
"DNJ"	1-deoxynojirimycin
"double-blind"	a clinical trial design in which neither the participants nor the investigators are aware of the treatment assignments, minimizing bias in efficacy and safety evaluation
"DPP-4i"	dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor, a class of oral hypoglycemics that block the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) for the treatment of type 2 diabetes
"Epirubicin"	an anthracycline chemotherapeutic agent that intercalates DNA and inhibits topoisomerase II, leading to cytotoxicity and apoptosis in rapidly dividing cancer cells
"ESG"	environmental, social and governance, a collection of corporate performance evaluation criteria that assess the robustness of a company's governance mechanisms and its ability to effectively manage its environmental and social impacts
"FA"	Fagomine
"FAI"	free androgen index, a calculated ratio of total testosterone to sex hormone-binding globulin, used to estimate biologically active circulating androgens
"FBG"	fasting blood glucose
"GCP"	good clinical practice
"GD(s)"	gastrointestinal disorder(s)
"GKA"	glucokinase activator, a class of pharmacological agents designed to enhance the activity of glucokinase, a key enzyme involved in glucose sensing and regulation

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"glycosidase"	an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of glycosidic bonds in carbohydrates, glycoproteins, or glycolipids, influencing carbohydrate digestion and metabolism
"GMP"	good manufacturing practice
"GSIS"	glucose-stimulated insulin secretion
"HbA1c"	glycated hemoglobin, formed when hemoglobin joins with glucose in the blood and becomes glycated
"HER2-negative"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative refers to the status of a tumor that does not exhibit overexpression of the HER2 protein or amplification of the HER2 gene, as determined by validated diagnostic testing methods, such as immunohistochemistry or in situ hybridization
"HOMA-IR"	homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, a quantitative index calculated from fasting glucose and insulin levels to estimate insulin resistance and assess metabolic dysfunction
HR+/HER2– breast cancer	the Luminal subtype breast cancer refers to a molecular subtype of breast cancer characterized by the expression of hormone receptors, particularly estrogen receptor, and gene expression patterns resembling those of normal Luminal epithelial cells of the mammary gland
"HOMA-β"	homeostasis model assessment of β-cell function, a calculated parameter derived from fasting glucose and insulin concentrations to evaluate pancreatic β-cell secretory function
"HPO axis"	hypothalamic — pituitary — ovarian axis refers to the integrated neuroendocrine regulatory system involving the hypothalamus, pituitary gland and ovary, which governs the synthesis and secretion of reproductive hormones
"IIT"	investigator-initiated trial, a clinical trial designed and conducted by an independent investigator rather than a pharmaceutical sponsor, often addressing specific scientific or clinical questions
"IND"	investigational new drug, an application in the drug review process required by a regulatory authority to decide whether a new drug is permitted to initiate clinical trials
"in vitro"	Latin for "within the glass", referring to studies that are performed with microorganisms, cells, or biological molecules outside their normal biological context
"in vivo"	Latin for "within the living", referring to studies in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole, living organisms or cells, usually animals, including humans, and plants, as opposed to a tissue extract or dead organism

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"LC-MS/MS"	liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry
"LDL"	low-density lipoprotein
"LH/FSH"	luteinizing hormone/follicle-stimulating hormone, pituitary gonadotropins that regulate reproductive function, including ovulation, follicular maturation, steroidogenesis, and spermatogenesis
"macrophage polarization"	the functional differentiation of macrophages into distinct phenotypes, such as pro-inflammatory (M1) or anti-inflammatory/tissue-repairing (M2), in response to microenvironmental signals
"MAD"	multiple-dose escalation, a clinical trial design involving sequential administration of increasing doses of a drug to evaluate safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics under repeated dosing conditions
"MAH"	marketing authorization holder, the entity responsible for holding the marketing authorization for a medicinal product, ensuring its compliance with regulatory requirements and overseeing its distribution and post-marketing surveillance
"MAPK"	mitogen activated protein kinase, a type of protein kinase that is specific to the amino acids serine and threonine
"MASH"	metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis
"MET"	metformin, the main first-line medication for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, an FDA-approved antidiabetic agent that manages high blood sugar levels in patients
"MOA"	mechanism of action, the specific biochemical interaction through which a drug substance produces its pharmacological effect
"Modern Medical Theories"	as opposed to Traditional TCM Theories, representing a scientific system of medicine. The two differ significantly in their theoretical foundations, treatment approaches, and diagnostic methods, which in turn lead to different interpretations of disease etiology and therapeutic principles. According to the Introduction to Modern Medicine (《現代醫學概論》), modern medical theories are based on modern science, with anatomy, physiology, and pathology as its core disciplines, focusing on etiological treatment and symptomatic treatment. Diagnostic methods under Modern Medical Theories rely on high-precision instruments, such as X-ray machines, CT scanners, MRI scanners, and other imaging or genetic engineering advanced technologies. Guided by evidence-based medicine, Modern Medical Theories require sufficient scientific evidence for safety and efficacy in the screening and determination of pharmacologically active ingredients, with clearly defined chemical structures and MOA

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	Drugs developed and used under the guidance of Modern Medical Theories, such as chemical drugs and Natural Medicines, describe their therapeutic uses in modern medical term as indications, for example, diabetes, malignant tumors, and hypertension. Their efficacy is evaluated using objective measures as clinical endpoints
"monotherapy"	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
"$MRT_{0-\infty}$"	the mean residence time of a drug calculated over the entire elimination phase, from time zero extrapolated to infinite time, reflecting total systemic exposure duration
"MTD"	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
"Natural Medicine(s)"	medicines and formulations under the guidance of Modern Medical Theories, prepared by isolating and extracting clearly defined active ingredients from natural resources such as plants, animals, minerals, or microorganisms, according to Article 1 of the TCM Registration Provisions and Article 1 of Natural Medicine Technical Requirement issued by the NMPA, the successor of the former CFDA
"NDA"	new drug application
"neoadjuvant treatment"	a type of therapy (such as chemotherapy) given before surgery to shrink a tumor or reduce disease burden, with the aim of improving the chances of successful surgery and overall treatment outcomes
"NIC"	nicardipine hydrochloride, a calcium channel blocker used to treat hypertension and angina by inhibiting calcium influx into vascular smooth muscle cells
"NMPA"	National Medical Products Administration of China
"NRDL"	National Reimbursement Drug List, which names all the drugs covered by the medical insurance program in full or partially in China
"obesity"	abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in the body, defined as an individual having a body mass index over $28kg/m^2$ or more in China and 30 kg/m^2 or more in the United States, respectively
"ORR"	objective response rate
"overexpression"	condition in which a gene or protein is produced at higher than normal levels, often contributing to disease pathogenesis or altered cellular function

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"PBG"	postprandial blood glucose, the concentration of glucose in the blood measured after a meal, used to assess glycemic response and postprandial hyperglycemia
"PCOS"	polycystic ovary syndrome, a common endocrine and metabolic disorder in women characterized by hyperandrogenism, ovulatory dysfunction, and polycystic ovarian morphology
"tpCR"	total pathological complete response, the absence of detectable cancer cells in tissue samples following treatment, typically assessed after neoadjuvant therapy in oncology
"PCT"	the Patent Cooperation Treaty, which assists applicants in seeking patent protection internationally for their inventions, helps patent offices with their patent granting decisions, and facilitates public access to a wealth of technical information relating to those inventions
"Phase I"	phase I clinical trial, a trial 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 efficacy
"Phase II"	phase II clinical trial, a trial in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, and to determine optimal dosage
"Phase III"	phase III clinical trial, a trial 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, to provide adequate information for the labeling of the product
"Phase IV"	phase IV clinical trial, a trial conducted after regulatory approval in the post-marketing setting — often involving broader, more diverse or larger patient populations across multiple, geographically dispersed sites and routine clinical practice — to monitor long-term safety and effectiveness, detect rare or delayed adverse events and drug-drug interactions, evaluate performance in special populations and real-world conditions, and generate additional data to support labeling updates, new indications, or regulatory risk-management obligations

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"PI(s)"	principal investigator(s), the person(s) in charge of a clinical trial who prepares and carries out the clinical trial protocol, and analyzes the data and reports the results
"PK"	pharmacokinetics, the study of the bodily absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs, which, together with pharmacodynamics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
"placebo"	a medical treatment or preparation with no specific pharmacological activity
"primary endpoint"	the specific key measurement upon which a clinical trial is designed to assess the effect of the drugs being investigated
"RD"	recommended dose, the drug dose determined from clinical trials that achieves optimal efficacy with acceptable safety and tolerability
"receptor"	a protein molecule on the cell surface or within cells that binds specific ligands, triggering intracellular signaling and physiological responses
"receptor agonist"	a receptor agonist is an agent that activates a receptor to produce a biological response
"resin exchange"	a separation or purification technique using ion-exchange resins to selectively bind, remove, or concentrate target ions or molecules from solutions
"R&D"	research and development
"SAD"	single-dose escalation, a clinical trial design in which increasing single doses of a drug are administered sequentially to assess safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics
"SAE(s)"	serious adverse events
"*Sangbo'en*" or "WH001"	Mulberry Twig Alkaloid Tablets
"SangZhi (桑枝)"	mulberry twig
"sentinel design"	a safety-focused clinical trial approach in which a small number of participants receive a first dose before wider dosing, minimizing risk in early-phase studies
"single-arm"	describes clinical trials in which everyone enrolled in a trial receives the experimental therapy
"SMO(s)"	site management organization, an organization that has adequate infrastructure and staff to meet the requirements of the clinical trial protocol and provides clinical trial related services to a CRO, a pharmaceutical company, a biotechnology company, or a clinical site

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"solubilizer"	a substance or excipient used to enhance the solubility of poorly water-soluble drugs, improving formulation stability and bioavailability
"$t_{½}$"	elimination half-life, the time required for the concentration to fall to 50% of its peak value
"tid"	from Latin "ter in die", meaning three times a day
"TCM"	traditional Chinese medicine
"TCM Category 1.2"	innovative TCMs, extracts and preparations derived from single plant sources
"TCM Category 2.3"	modified New Drugs of TCMs, TCM drugs with expanded indications under the TCM Registration Provisions
"T_{max}"	maximum plasma concentration, the amount of time that a drug is present at the maximum concentration in serum
"type 2 diabetes"	a form of diabetes characterized by high blood sugar, insulin resistance and relative lack of insulin
"UACR"	urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio, a clinical measure of albumin excretion normalized to creatinine in urine, used to detect and monitor kidney damage
"α 1-MG"	α 1-microglobulin, a low-molecular-weight plasma protein with antioxidant and immunomodulatory functions, used as a biomarker for kidney and oxidative stress-related conditions
"α -glucosidase"	an enzyme that hydrolyzes terminal α -linked glucose residues from carbohydrates, regulating postprandial glucose levels
"β 2-MG"	β 2-microglobulin, a component of the major histocompatibility complex class I molecule, circulating in plasma, used as a biomarker of renal function and certain hematologic malignancies
"β -cell"	pancreatic islet cells responsible for insulin production and secretion, playing a central role in glucose homeostasis