

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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 similarly terms adopted by other companies.

"absorption"	within the context of drug metabolism, the process by which drug compounds and other molecules move across cells and tissues such as the gastrointestinal tract into the circulatory system
"ACS"	acute coronary syndromes
"ACS-PCI"	PCI, currently one of the main methods for treating coronary heart disease, especially ACS
"ADMET"	Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity
"AIDD"	artificial intelligence for drug design
"AIS"	acute ischemic stroke
"API"	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the component of a drug product that is intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or to affect the structure or any function of the body
"AMD"	age-related macular degeneration
"ANG-(1-7)"	Angiotensin-(1-7), an important biologically active molecule
"BMI"	body mass index, a numerical value calculated from height and weight, providing a standardized measure to classify underweight, healthy weight, being overweight, and obesity
"CADD"	computer aided drug design
"CaSR"	calcium-sensing receptor, a G protein-coupled receptor located on the cell membrane
"CDE"	the Center for Drug Evaluation of the NMPA
"CDMO"	contract development and manufacturing organization, a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis, providing drug development and drug manufacturing services
"CHD"	consumer health data
"CKD"	chronic kidney disease
"CKD-MBD"	the coexistence of chronic kidney disease, mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) and either osteoporosis or low bone mass (osteopenia)

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"CLD"	cholestatic liver disease
"clinical trial"	an experiment done in clinical research
"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls, a term for the chemical composition, formulation, and quality control processes used in the manufacturing of a drug
"COVID-19"	coronavirus disease 2019, a disease caused by a novel virus designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus
"CRO"	contract research organization, a company that provides research services to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies on a contract basis
"DILI"	drug-induced liver injury, liver damage caused by the drug itself and/or its metabolites or due to hypersensitivity or reduced tolerance to the drug due to special physical conditions during drug use DIO mouse model
"distribution"	in the context of DMPK, the process by which molecules are transported throughout the body
"double-blind"	a type of clinical trial in which neither the participants nor the researcher knows which treatment or intervention participants are receiving until the clinical trial is completed
"DKD"	diabetic kidney disease
"DMPK"	Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics
"EAP"	Efficacy Assessment Period
"ERAS"	enhanced recovery after surgery
"FDA"	the United States Food and Drug Administration, a federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services
"FGF23"	fibroblast growth factor 23
"FPI"	first patient in
"GA"	geographic atrophy
"GLP"	good laboratory practice, a quality system of management controls for research laboratories and organizations to try to ensure the uniformity, consistency, reliability, reproducibility, quality and integrity of chemical and pharmaceuticals non-clinical safety tests
"GIOP"	glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"GLP-1"	glucagon-like peptide-1, a peptide hormone that exerts biological function through activation of GLP-1 receptors, which are expressing in various organs and tissues in the body, including adipose tissue, the liver, the cardiovascular system, and the central nervous system. In pancreatic islets, GLP-1 stimulates insulin secretion and suppresses glucagon release. Importantly, GLP-1 can increase cell regeneration. Furthermore, GLP-1-based therapy can also suppress appetite, delay gastric emptying, regulate blood lipid metabolism and reduce fat deposition
"GLP-1R/GLP1R"	glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor
"GLP-1 based therapy"	a class of therapy that mimics the biological function of GLP-1 for the treatment of diabetes, obesity and being overweight, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis, other metabolic diseases and Alzheimer's disease
"GLP-1 receptor agonist/ GLP-1 RA"	a class of drug that activates the GLP-1 receptor for the treatment of diabetes, obesity and being overweight, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis, other metabolic diseases
"glucagon"	a hormone that raises blood sugar levels by signaling the liver to release stored glucose
"glucagon receptor" or "GCGR"	a protein that is activated by glucagon that is a target of interest for developing innovative drugs for the treatment of diabetes
"GMP"	good manufacturing practice, a quality system imposed on pharmaceutical firms to ensure that products produced meet specific requirements for identity, strength, quality and purity, and enforced by public agencies, for example the FDA
"GP II b/ III a"	glycoprotein II b/ III a
"GI side effect"	gastrointestinal side effect
"HD-PF4"	hemodialysis (HD) with heparin-platelet factor 4 complex
"half-life"	the time required for a quantity of substance to reduce to half of its initial quantity
"HD"	hemodialysis, clearing metabolic waste and excess water from the blood through extracorporeal circulation for renal replacement therapy in patients with acute and chronic renal failure
"hit to lead"	critical early-stage drug discovery process that involves optimizing initially identified "hits" (compounds showing desired biological activity in initial screens) into "leads" (promising drug candidates with improved potency, selectivity, pharmacokinetic properties, and preliminary safety profiles)

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"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 activity validation"	the process of confirming and characterizing the biological activity, potency, and specificity of a compound outside a living organism
"In vivo exposure"	the administration of a compound to a living organism and the subsequent measurement of its systemic exposure, distribution, metabolism, and elimination over time
"in vitro druggability assessment"	an early-stage evaluation process in drug discovery that uses cell-free or cell-based assays to determine whether a biological target is amenable to modulation by drug-like molecules
"in vivo druggability assessment"	the evaluation of a compound's potential to exert its intended pharmacological effect in a living organism
"insulin"	a hormone that regulates blood glucose levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose from blood into cells and inhibiting the liver from producing more glucose
"in vitro"	latin for "within the glass", referring to studies that are performed with biological molecules outside their normal biological context
"in vivo"	latin for "within the living", referring to studies in which the effects of various biological molecules are tested on whole, living organisms or cells, usually animals, including humans, and plants, as opposed to a tissue extract or dead org
"iPTH"	intact parathyroid hormone
"KOR"	kappa opioid receptor
"liver fibrosis"	the excessive accumulation of extracellular matrix proteins including collagen that occurs in most types of chronic liver diseases
"LPLV"	last patient last visit
"MACE"	major adverse cardiovascular events
"MAH"	the marketing authorisation holder, the entity that obtains a drug registration certificate from the relevant drug regulatory authority, who is allowed to market and sell a drug in the approved region and is responsible for the entire lifecycle of the drug, including R&D, manufacturing, marketing, and usage
"MAFLD"	metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, a range of liver conditions in individuals with metabolic dysfunction

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"MAPK/ERK"	a conserved signaling cascade (mitogen-activated protein kinase/extracellular signal-regulated kinase) that transmits extracellular stimuli to the nucleus, controlling cell growth, differentiation, migration, and apoptosis, implicated in inflammation and tissue repair
"MASLD"	metabolic dysfunction-Associated steatotic liver disease
"MASH"	metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis, the liver manifestation of a metabolic disorder, and the most severe form of MAFLD
"MaSR"	Mas receptor
"MBD"	mineral and bone disorder
"metabolic disease"	a kind of disorder that disrupts normal metabolism, the body's natural process of converting food into nutrients on a cellular level
"monotherapy"	the use of a single therapy
"MRCT"	multi-regional clinical trial, clinical trials conducted across multiple regions of the world
"NACE"	net adverse clinical events
"NASH"	non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
"NDA"	new drug application, the formal application to the FDA or NMPA proposing approval of a new pharmaceutical product for sale and marketing
"NIHSS"	National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale
"NMPA"	the National Medical Products Administration of the PRC (中國國家藥品監督管理局)
"NSTEMI"	non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
"obesity"	the abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in the body
"OGP"	osteogenic growth peptide, a polypeptide consisting of 14 amino acid residues
"onset"	the amount of time it takes for a drug to start producing its therapeutic effects after administration
"overweight"	a term used to refer an excess body weight relative to height
"Proteinuric CKD"	chronic kidney disease characterized by persistent proteinuria
"PCI"	percutaneous coronary intervention

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"PCT patent application"	a patent application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), an international patent law treaty, concluded in 1970, which provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states
"pharmacodynamics" or "PD"	pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
"pharmacology"	the branch of medicine concerned with the uses, effects, and modes of action of drugs
"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
"PMO"	postmenopausal osteoporosis, a common disease related to aging
"pre-clinical"	a stage preceding a clinical stage
"PCC"	preclinical candidate compounds, candidate molecules identified as having further development potential during the drug discovery phase through target validation, lead compound optimization, and in vitro/in vivo experimental validation
"PLC γ "	phospholipase C gamma, a cytosolic enzyme that hydrolyzes phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP ₂) into inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP ₃) and diacylglycerol (DAG), initiating calcium signaling and protein kinase C (PKC) activation to mediate cell responses like contraction and secretion
"Pre-NDA"	pre-marketing communication for new drugs
"PTH"	parathyroid hormone
"PTH1R"	parathyroid hormone receptor 1
"p-TrkB"	phospho-TrkB (Tyr705)
"P2Y ₁₂ receptor antagonists"	a class of important antiplatelet agents that prevent and treat thrombosis by blocking the P2Y ₁₂ receptor on the platelet surface, thereby inhibiting platelet aggregation
"PI3K/Akt"	a key intracellular signaling pathway activated by growth factors and cytokines, regulating cell proliferation, survival, metabolism, and angiogenesis, frequently dysregulated in cancer and cardiovascular disorders

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"QA"	quality assurance, the systematic efforts taken to assure that a drug meets with all the quality expectations
"QC"	a process by which a company reviews the quality of all factors involved in the production of a drug
"RAS inhibitor"	a class of medications that blocks the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAS), used to treat hypertension, heart failure, and kidney disease by reducing vasoconstriction and fluid retention
"R&D"	research and development
"SAE"	the adverse medical event that results in death, is life-threatening, causes permanent or significant disability, requires hospitalization or extends hospital stays
"SAR"	structure-activity relationship
"SGLT2 inhibitors"	oral hypoglycemic agents that inhibit sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 in the kidneys, promoting urinary glucose excretion to lower blood sugar, with proven cardioprotective and renoprotective effects in type 2 diabetes, heart failure, and chronic kidney disease
"STEMI"	ST-Elevation myocardial infarction, a type of ACS characterized by complete occlusion of a coronary artery, leading to transmural myocardial ischemia and necrosis
"SHPT"	secondary hyperparathyroidism
"SMO"	Site Management Organization, an organization that provides clinical trial related services to a CRO, a pharmaceutical company, a biotechnology company, a medical device company or a clinical site
"Stroke"	acute brain injury caused by sudden rupture or blockage of cerebral blood vessels, resulting in ischemia and hypoxia of brain tissue
"TEAE"	Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event
"TrkB"	one of the tyrosine kinase receptors
"Universal Anticoagulant Reversal Agent"	a therapeutic compound capable of neutralizing the anticoagulant effects of multiple classes of anticoagulants