GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Unless the context otherwise requires, this glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. Such terminology and meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of those terms.

"ADCs"	antibody-drug conjugates
"AEs"	adverse events that occur during treatment
"ALK"	anaplastic lymphoma kinase, a receptor tyrosine kinase protein that plays a role in the development and function of the nervous system
"assay"	an analysis done to determine the presence of a substance and the amount of that substance and the biological or pharmacological potency of a drug
"AST"	aspartate aminotransferase, an enzyme found in the liver, heart, muscles and kidneys, high levels of which in the blood indicate hepatitis, cirrhosis, or other liver diseases
"BLA"	biologics license application
"CAFs"	cancer-associated fibroblasts, fibroblasts within the tumor microenvironment that promote tumor growth, invasion, and therapy resistance
"CDE"	Center for Drug Evaluation of the NMPA
"cell line"	a population of cells which descend from a single cell and contain the same genetic makeup, thereby producing the same proteins
"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls
"chemotherapy"	a type of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer chemotherapeutic agents as part of its standardized regimen
"cohort"	a group of patients as part of a clinical study who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period and who are monitored over time
"combination therapy"	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
"CR"	complete response

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"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 contractual basis
"CSO(s)"	contract sales organization, a company that provides various services and solutions related to pharmaceutical marketing and commercial activities under contracts with pharmaceutical or biotech companies
"DCR"	disease control rate, the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, equal to the sum of CR, PR and SD lasting at least six weeks
"DLT(s)"	dose-limiting toxicity, a type or level of toxicity that precludes further dose escalation in clinical trials
"DMPK"	drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics
"EGFR"	epidermal growth factor receptor
"FAK"	focal adhesion kinase, an integrin-associated protein tyrosine kinase that is frequently overexpressed in advanced human cancers
"FAKi"	Focal Adhesion Kinase inhibitor. FAKi represents a class of drugs that target and block the activity of FAK, a crucial protein involved in various cellular functions
"FAK1"	Focal Adhesion Kinase 1 (FAK1), also known as Protein Tyrosine Kinase 2 (PTK2), is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase encoded by the PTK2 gene. It functions as a critical scaffold protein and kinase within focal adhesions
"FAK2"	Focal Adhesion Kinase 2 (FAK2), also known as Proline-Rich Tyrosine Kinase 2 (PYK2), is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase encoded by the PTK2B gene
"FDA"	the United States Food and Drug Administration
"first-line" or "1L"	with respect to any disease, the first-line therapy, which is the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment of a given type and stage of cancer
"GMP"	good manufacturing practices, quality assurance guidelines that ensure medicinal products are consistently produced and controlled to the quality standards appropriate to their intended use and as required by the product specification

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

"Grade"	a context-dependent classification term applicable to severity (AEs), recommendation strength (guidelines), disease progression or hospital tier
"HER2"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
"HER2-"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative
"IC_{50}"	half-maximal inhibitory concentration, a measure of the potency of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function.
"*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
"IND"	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application
"KRAS"	kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog, a signal transducer protein that plays an important role in various cellular signaling events, such as the regulation of cell proliferation
"mDOR"	median duration of response, the median time from onset of response to progression or death due to any reason, whichever occurs earlier
"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
"monotherapy"	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
"mOS"	median overall survival, the median time from treatment initiation to death from any cause
"mPFS"	median progression-free survival, the median time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives with the disease but it does not get worse
"NDA"	new drug application
"NMPA"	National Medical Products Administration of China
"NRDL"	the National Reimbursement Drug List

"open-label"	a type of clinical trial in which information is not withheld from trial participants
"ORR"	objective response rate, the proportion of patients with tumor size reduction by a predefined amount during treatment
"PCT patent"	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
"PD"	pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
"PD-1"	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages. The normal function of PD-1 is to turn off the T cell mediated immune response as part of the process that stops a healthy immune system from attacking other pathogenic cells in the body
"PDAC"	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
"PD-L1"	PD-1 ligand 1, which is a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that binds to its receptor, PD-1, on the surface of the T cell that causes the T cell to turn off its ability to kill the cancer cell
"PDX"	patient-derived xenograft, a tumor model created by transplanting patient tumor tissue into immunodeficient mice, used to study tumor biology and evaluate drug efficacy
"pharmacokinetics" or "PK"	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
"PLD"	pegylated liposomal doxorubicin
"PR"	partial response or partial response rate
"RAS"	rat sarcoma virus, a family of oncogenes frequently mutated in cancers, encoding proteins that regulate cell proliferation and survival

"registrational clinical trial"	with respect to a given product candidate, a clinical trial that, at the time of commencement, is expected to be the basis for initial regulatory approval of such product candidate
"RP2D"	recommended Phase II dose
"serious adverse events" or "SAEs"	any untoward medical occurrence in a patient during clinical trials that results in death, is life-threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or is a congenital anomaly/birth defect
"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)
"stable disease" or "SD"	in oncology, it refers to cancer that is neither decreasing nor increasing in extent or severity
"TEAE(s)"	treatment-emergent adverse events, an event that emerges during treatment, having been absent pretreatment, or worsens relative to the pretreatment state
"TME"	tumor microenvironment, the cellular and non-cellular surroundings of a tumor that influence its growth, invasion, and response to therapy
"YAP"	yes-associated protein, an oncoprotein located in the cytoplasm in an inactive form, which translocates to the nucleus and activates the transcription of genes responsible for cell division and apoptosis when activated