

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain terms used in this document in connection with us and/or our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“ADME”	with respect to pharmacokinetics and pharmacology, ADME (absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion) describes the disposition of a pharmaceutical compound within an organism. The principal aim of preclinical ADME studies is to eliminate drug candidates that have suboptimal pharmaceutical properties in the early stages of drug development which allow resources to be focused on higher priority drug candidates
“AE”	adverse event, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment. An AE can therefore be any unfavourable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease temporally associated with the use of a medicinal (investigational) product, whether or not related to the medicinal (investigational) product
“ALT”	alanine aminotransferase, an enzyme found in the liver that helps convert proteins into energy for the liver cells, the level of which indicates liver damage, making it a biomarker commonly associated with injury or apoptosis of liver cells
“apoB”	apolipoprotein B, a protein that encoded by the APOB gene with its measurement commonly used to detect the risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
“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
“ASCVD”	atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, a heart disease caused by plaque buildup in arterial walls
“β-cell” or “pancreatic β-cell”	a type of endocrine cell in the pancreas that produces insulin
“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
“cardiometabolic diseases”	a group of interconnected disorders including metabolic diseases, like obesity and T2D coupled with cardiovascular complications such as ischemic heart disease and heart failure
“CDE”	the Center for Drug Evaluation of the NMPA

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“CDMOs”	contract development and manufacturing organizations, companies that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis, providing drug development and drug manufacturing services
“cGMP”	current Good Manufacturing Practice, guidelines that assure proper design, monitoring, and control of drug manufacturing process
“C _{max} ”	highest or peak blood/plasma concentration
“CNS”	central nervous system, the part of the nervous system consisting primarily of the brain, spinal cord and retina
“combination therapy”	a treatment approach that uses multiple methods or drugs simultaneously
“comorbidity”	an additional medical condition or disease that coexists with a primary condition in a patient
“CPT1”	carnitine palmitoyl-transferase 1, a mitochondrial enzyme responsible for the formation of acyl carnitines by catalyzing the transfer of the acyl group of a long-chain fatty acyl-CoA from coenzyme A to l-carnitine
“CRO”	contract research organization, a company that provides research services to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies on a contract basis
“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
“DPP-4”	dipeptidyl peptidase-4, also known as adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2 or CD26 (cluster of differentiation 26), an enzyme expressed on the surface of most cell types and associated with immune regulation, signal transduction, and apoptosis
“ECC0509”	an oral SSAO/VAP inhibitor developed by us
“ECC4703”	a liver- targeting, selective THR-β full agonist developed by us
“ECC5004”	an oral small molecule GLP-1RA developed by us and licensed to AstraZeneca under the AstraZeneca Agreement, also known as AZD5004 or elecoglipron
“ECG”	electrocardiogram; a test that records the electrical activity of your heart, including the rate and rhythm

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“E _{max} ”	the maximum obtainable drug effect from dose — response data using a simplified E _{max} model. It approximates the asymptotic efficacy plateau without full nonlinear fitting, enabling quick comparisons of compounds’ potency and efficacy. Commonly used in early pharmacology to prioritize candidates when data remain sparse
“FDA”	the United States Food and Drug Administration, a federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services
“FTO Analysis”	freedom-to-operate searches and analyses, a proactive evaluation of whether a particular product or technology can be commercialized without infringing on existing patents
“full agonist”	a type of drug or compound that binds to a specific receptor and, upon binding, fully activates the receptor to produce the maximum biological or pharmacological response
“GI”	gastrointestinal, the digestive system that includes the mouth, throat, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and rectum
“GIP”	glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide, an inhibiting hormone of the secretin family of hormones
“GIPR”	glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide receptor, or gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor, found on beta-cells in the pancreas; its activation stimulates insulin secretion
“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-1 based therapy”	for the purpose of this document, a therapy that leverages GLP-1RA as a monotherapy or as the backbone in combination regimens involving other mechanisms, such as SGLT2 inhibitors, oral PCSK9 inhibitors, THR-β agonists, SSAO inhibitors, GIPR modulators and Amylin receptor agonists
“GLP-1R”	glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor
“GLP-1 receptor agonist” or “GLP-1RA”	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

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“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, the practices required in order to conform to the guidelines recommended by agencies that control the authorization and licensing of the manufacture and sale of products
“GPCR”	G-protein coupled receptors, a type of receptors involved in most cellular responses to hormones and neurotransmitters and essential for intracellular communication, which are important targets in drug discovery
“GxP”	Good Practices regulations, a collection of guidelines to ensure quality and compliance in the life sciences
“half-life”	the time required for a quantity of substance to reduce to half of its initial quantity
“HbA1c”	Hemoglobin A1c, a measure of blood sugar level
“HDL-C”	high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, a key component measured in a blood test
“hyperglycemia”	a condition in which an excessive amount of glucose circulates in the blood plasma
“LDL-C”	low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, a key marker for assessing heart disease risk in blood tests
“lipotoxicity”	a metabolic syndrome that results from the accumulation of lipid intermediates in non-adipose tissue, leading to cellular dysfunction and death
“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
“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
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	Latin for “within the glass,” referring to studies that are performed with biological molecules outside their normal biological context
“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	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 organism

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“MAD”	multiple ascending dose, small groups of subjects are given repeated doses of the drug over a specific period, with the dosage increasing for each new group to evaluate drug accumulation, steady-state safety and long-term tolerability
“MASH”	the liver manifestation of a metabolic disorder, and the most severe form of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, previously known as non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
“MASLD”	metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease, a liver condition characterized by the accumulation of fat in the liver. It is closely associated with obesity, type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure
“metformin”	the main first-line medication for the treatment of T2D
“metabolic disease”	a kind of disorder that disrupts normal metabolism, the body’s natural process of converting food into nutrients on a cellular level
“MNC”	multinational companies
“monotherapy”	the use of a single therapy
“NMPA”	the National Medical Products Administration of the PRC (國家藥品監督管理局)
“NRDL”	the National Reimbursement Drug List, a list that names all the drugs covered by the medical insurance program in full or partially in China
“NSAIDs”	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, medications that relieve pain, reduce fever, and decrease inflammation
“MRT”	mean residence time
“LDL”	low-density lipoprotein, one of the five major groups of lipoprotein that transport all fat molecules around the body in extracellular water
“Lipoprotein(a)”	a particle that carries cholesterol in the blood. High levels of Lp(a) have been shown to be a significant risk factor for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
“obesity”	a condition that refers to the abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in the body
“onset”	the amount of time it takes for a drug to start producing its therapeutic effects after administration
“overweight”	a condition that refers to an excess body weight relative to height

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“partial agonist”	a type of drug or compound that binds to and activates a specific receptor but produces only submaximal biological or pharmacological response
“PCT”	the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 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
“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 efficacy
“Phase II clinical trial”	a study 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 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, to provide adequate information for the labeling of the product
“PK/PD”	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/pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
“placebo”	an inactive substance, treatment, or procedure designed to look and be administered exactly like the active experimental treatment but without any therapeutic value
“PoC”	proof-of-concept, the initial exploration phase where the feasibility and viability of an innovative medicine or medical device concept are evaluated
“QTc”	corrected QT interval, a measurement made on an electrocardiogram used to assess some of the electrical properties of the heart
“SAD”	single ascending dose, small groups of subjects are given a single dose of the drug while they are observed and tested for a period of time to confirm safety
“SAE”	the adverse medical event that results in death, is life-threatening, causes permanent or significant disability, requires hospitalization or extends hospital stays

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“SGLT-2”	sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors, a class of medications used primarily in the treatment of type 2 diabetes that work by inhibiting the sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 protein in the kidneys, resulting in the reduction of blood glucose levels by promoting the excretion of excess glucose in the urine
“SSAO” or “SSAO/VAP-1”	semicarbazide-sensitive amine oxidase/vascular adhesion protein-1, a dual-function endothelial protein that mediates leukocyte adhesion and catalyses the oxidative deamination of primary amines, contributing to inflammatory processes
“ $t_{1/2}$ ”	terminal half-life, an estimate of the time it takes for the concentration or amount in the body of that drug to be reduced by exactly one-half
“T1D”	type 1 diabetes mellitus, an autoimmune disease that originates when cells that make insulin are destroyed by the immune system
“T2D”	type 2 diabetes mellitus, a form of diabetes characterized by high blood sugar, insulin resistance and relative lack of insulin; the pancreas in T2D patient makes less insulin, and the body becomes resistant to insulin
“TEAE”	the adverse medical event occurring during the treatment period
“TG”	triglycerides, fatty compounds synthesized from carbohydrates during the process of digestion and stored in the body’s adipose tissues. High levels of triglycerides in the blood are associated with insulin resistance
“TGA”	Therapeutic Goods Administration, the medicine and therapeutic regulatory agency of the Australian Government
“THR- β ”	Thyroid Hormone Receptor-beta, a nuclear receptor protein that in humans is encoded by the THR- β gene
“ $T_{\max}$ ”	the amount of time that a drug is present at the maximum concentration in serum
“TRANDD”	Translational Research-Aided Drug Discovery and Development workflow system developed by the Company
“UPA”	Unimolecular Poly-Agonist, a single, engineered peptide drug
“weight management”	for the purpose of this document, the treatment of obesity and/or overweight