

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this Document in connection with our Group and our business. These terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

"ACE"	angiotensin-converting enzyme, a central component of the renin-angiotensin system that controls blood pressure
"ADA"	Anti-drug antibody, an antibody produced by body immune system in response to a therapeutic drug and impact treatment efficacy
"ADPKD"	autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, a genetic disorder characterized by the progressive development of fluid-filled cysts in both kidneys, which leads to enlarged kidneys and gradual loss of kidney function
"AE"	adverse event, any untoward medical occurrences in a patient or clinical investigation subject who has been administered with a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
"AESI"	adverse event of special interest, a special type of adverse event that is under particular scientific or medical concern
"AIS"	acute ischemic stroke, a medical emergency caused by a sudden blockage of blood flow to the brain, leading to the death of brain cells
"AKI"	acute kidney injury, a sudden damage to the kidneys that causes them to not work properly
"API"	active pharmaceutical ingredient, a main ingredient in a medicine that causes the desired effect of the medicine
"APRIL"	a proliferation-inducing ligand, a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily that plays a key role in the regulation of activated B cells, the survival of long-lived plasma cells, and immunoglobulin isotype class switching
"BAFF"	B-cell activating factor, a cell survival and maturation factor for B cells
"BTD"	Breakthrough Therapy Designation
"CKD"	chronic kidney disease, a variety of pathophysiologic conditions in which the kidney is damaged and loses its function
"CKD-MBD"	chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder, a disorder that can affect the bones, heart, and blood vessels of a person with CKD. Patients' kidneys damaged by CKD can't filter blood and regulate hormones properly. The hormone levels and levels of minerals, such as calcium and phosphorus, thus become imbalanced and lead to damage.

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“CNI”	calcineurin inhibitor, an immunosuppressive drug that works by blocking the enzyme calcineurin to prevent the activation and proliferation of T-cells
“CRU”	clinical research unit, a specialized facility that provides infrastructure and support for conducting clinical research and trials
“CVD”	cardiovascular disease, a general term for conditions affecting the heart or blood vessels
“DKD”	diabetic kidney disease, kidney damage caused by diabetes
“ECG”	electrocardiogram, a recording of the heart’s electrical activity through repeated cardiac cycles
“eGFR”	estimated glomerular filtration rate, a measure of the kidney function
“EPO”	Erythropoietin, a hormone produced mainly by the kidneys that stimulates the bone marrow to produce red blood cells
“ERA”	European Renal Association
“ESA”	erythropoiesis-stimulating agent, a substance that stimulates the bone marrow to make more red blood cells
“ESRD”	end stage renal disease, the last stage of long-term chronic kidney disease, with permanent kidney failure that requires a regular course of dialysis or a kidney transplant
“FSGS”	focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, where scar tissue develops in the glomeruli
“Gd-IgA1”	galactose-deficient IgA1, a form of IgA1 where the sugar galactose is missing from its O-glycan structure
“GFR”	glomerular filtration rate, the flow rate of filtered fluid through the kidney
“GI”	gastrointestinal
“GLP-1”	glucagon-like peptide-1, a hormone produced in the gut and released in response to food, causing reduced appetite and the release of insulin
“Grade”	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, using Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc.
“hemodynamic”	Referring to the forces and flow of blood within the circulatory system

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“HIF-PH”	hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase, an enzyme that regulates the stability of hypoxia-inducible factor, a protein critical for the body’s response to low oxygen
“hyperphosphatemia”	abnormally high serum phosphate levels in the blood
“IgA”	immunoglobulin A, a type of antibody found in mucous membranes and body fluids that protects the body from germs and toxins
“IgAN”	IgA nephropathy, a kidney disease in which IgA antibodies build up abnormally, leading to kidney damage or kidney failure
“IV”	Intravenous, into or within a vein
“KDIGO”	Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes, a global nonprofit organization developing and implementing evidence-based clinical practice guidelines in kidney disease
“K/DOQI”	Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative, a program developed by the National Kidney Foundation, patient-focused non-profit organization dedicated to the prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of kidney disease established in the U.S. in 1964, to create evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for the care of patients with chronic kidney disease
“KOL”	key opinion leader
“LN”	lupus nephritis, an autoimmune inflammation of the kidney caused by systemic lupus erythematosus
“LoE”	loss of exclusivity, the point when a pharmaceutical company’s exclusive legal rights to a drug, typically granted by patent, expire, allowing generic or biosimilar manufacturers to enter the market with cheaper alternatives
“maintenance hemodialysis”	a form of life support for patients with advanced chronic kidney disease
“MAD”	multiple ascending dose, a type of Phase I clinical study designed to evaluate the safety and tolerability of repeat doses of the investigational drug over a specified period
“M.D.”	Doctor of Medicine, a professional medical degree
“MBD”	mineral and bone disorder, a complication of chronic kidney disease characterized by skeletal deformities, impaired vitamin D metabolism, and disorganization in the growth plate, leading to growth failure and increased risk of bone-related issues
“MN”	membranous nephropathy, an autoimmune disorder in which immune complexes deposit along the subepithelial region of the glomerular basement membrane

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“MPGN”	membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis, a kidney disorder that involves inflammation and changes to kidney cells, characterized by mesangial cell proliferation and structural changes in glomerular capillary walls
“NaPi-IIb”	sodium-dependent phosphate transporter type IIb, a type of membrane protein located in the apical membrane of proximal renal tubules, responsible for the active transport of phosphate ions alongside sodium ions, playing a critical role in renal phosphate handling and homeostasis
“NHE3”	sodium/proton exchanger-3, the most abundant apical sodium transporter in the renal tubule, responsible for reabsorbing 60-70% of filtered sodium and bicarbonate in the proximal renal tubule
“NRDL”	National Reimbursement Drug List, a list of drugs that are authorized by central government agencies for reimbursement in China
“nsMRA”	non-steroidal mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist, a type of medication used to treat chronic kidney disease by blocking the effects of the hormone aldosterone in the body
“ODD”	orphan drug designation, a special status granted by a regulatory authority to drugs that shows promise for treating, preventing, or diagnosing rare diseases
“PEG”	polyethylene glycol, a water-soluble, low-immunogenicity, biocompatible polymer formed from ethylene glycol repeating units
“per-FTE”	per full-time equivalent, a key metric used in healthcare revenue cycle management to measure the productivity and efficiency of a healthcare organization’s workforce
“peritoneal dialysis”	a treatment for kidney failure that uses the lining of patient’s abdomen, or belly, to filter the blood inside the patient’s body
“PD”	Pharmacodynamics, the study of the biochemical, physiologic, and molecular effects of drugs on the body
“PiT-1”	phosphate transporter-1, Type I of a transporter protein that mediates the transport of extracellular inorganic phosphate into cells, playing a crucial role in regulating phosphate concentrations in bones and cartilage, as well as influencing the differentiation of chondrocytes and osteoblasts
“PiT-2”	phosphate transporter-2, Type II of a transporter protein that mediates the transport of extracellular inorganic phosphate into cells, playing a crucial role in regulating phosphate concentrations in bones and cartilage, as well as influencing the differentiation of chondrocytes and osteoblasts
“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

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“PoC”	proof of concept
“PPAR”	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, a ligand-activated transcription factor within the nuclear receptor superfamily that activated by fatty acid metabolites and regulates various signaling pathways, through ligand-dependent transrepression
“proteinuria”	the presence of excess proteins in the urine
“RAS”	renin-angiotensin system, the system of hormones, proteins, enzymes and reactions that regulates the body’s blood pressure and blood volume on a long-term basis
“renal anemia”	a type of anemia that results from chronic kidney disease
“SAD”	single ascending dose, a type of Phase I clinical study that aims to determine the safety and tolerability of a single dose of the investigational product
“SAE”	serious adverse event, an adverse event that results in death, or is life-threatening, or requires in-patient hospitalization or causes prolongation of existing hospitalization, or results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity, or is a congenital anomaly or birth defect
“SGLT2”	sodium-glucose cotransporter 2, a transporter protein that is mainly expressed in the kidney and involved in the reabsorption of most glucose in primary urine
“TEAE”	treatment emergent adverse event, adverse events not present prior to medical treatment, or an already present event that worsens either in intensity or frequency following the treatment
“TGA”	Therapeutic Goods Administration, Australia’s governmental authority responsible for evaluating, assessing and monitoring products that are defined as therapeutic goods
“TKV”	total kidney volume, the sum of the volume of the left and right kidneys