

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business. The meaning of these terms may not necessarily correspond to standard industry meaning or the usage of these terms.

“ABR”	annualized bleeding rate
“ADC”	antibody drug conjugate, a class of biopharmaceutical drugs that comprise an antibody conjugated to a payload molecule, typically a cytotoxic agent, via a chemical linker
“ADCC”	antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, a mechanism of cell-mediated immune defense whereby an effector cell of the immune system actively lyses a target cell, whose membrane-surface antigens have been bound by specific antibodies
“ADCP”	antibody dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis, an immunological mechanism of elimination in which a phagocytic immune cell is engaged by antibody to engulf and degrade antibody-bound target such as a tumor cell
“AE”	adverse event, any untoward, unintended or harmful medical occurrence that happens to a patient during medical treatment or clinical trials, regardless of whether it is considered related to the intervention
“AESI”	adverse events of special interests, adverse events of scientific and medical concerns specific to the product candidate
“AL”	light-chain amyloidosis, a rare and serious condition caused by the abnormal proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow, leading to the production of misfolded light chains that form amyloid deposits in tissues and organs, impairing their normal function
“ALT”	alanine transaminase, an enzyme found in the liver that helps convert proteins into energy for the liver cells
“AMD”	age-related macular degeneration, a degenerative retinal disease that causes progressive loss of central vision, and the leading cause of irreversible blindness in aged people
“antibody”	also known as an immunoglobulin, a protective Y-shaped protein produced by B-cells to identify and neutralize foreign invaders like bacteria and viruses
“AS”	ankylosing spondylitis, a chronic inflammatory disease that primarily affects the spine and sacroiliac joints
“ASAS”	assessment of spondyloarthritis international society, a clinical response criterion for improvement in ankylosing spondylitis
“AST”	aspartate aminotransferase, an enzyme found mostly in the liver, heart, muscles and kidneys
“B cells”	a type of white blood cell that makes antibodies
“BCVA”	best-corrected visual acuity

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“BIC”	best-in-class, a follow-on drug that is considered superior within an established mechanism of action, providing improved efficacy, safety, patient compliance, and/or reducing the costs or burden of treatment when compared to previous drugs
“BID”	best-in-disease, a drug that aims to provide superior efficacy, better safety, or transformative, durable disease control compared to existing standards of care
“biosimilar”	a biological product that is highly similar to and has no clinically meaningful differences from an approved reference biologic product
“BLA”	Biologics License Application
“B-NHL”	B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
“bsAb”	bispecific antibody, a type of antibody that combines two antigen-recognizing elements into a single construct, able to bind to two different antigens at the same time
“BTC”	biliary tract cancer, a group of rare, aggressive tumors of the bile ducts and gallbladder
“BTK”	Bruton’s tyrosine kinase, a tyrosine kinase that is encoded by the BTK gene, which plays a crucial role in B-cell development
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“carcinoma”	cancer that forms in epithelial tissue of organs
“CAR-T”	chimeric antigen receptor T-cell immunotherapy
“CD20”	cluster of differentiation 20, a cell surface protein widely expressed on B cells
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex and T-cell co-receptor that is involved in activating both the cytotoxic T-cell and T-helper cells
“CD38”	cluster of differentiation 38, a glycoprotein with ectoenzymatic functions, which is expressed on plasma cells and other lymphoid and myeloid cell populations
“CD4”	cluster of differentiation 4, a glycoprotein found on the surface of immune cells such as T helper cells
“CDC”	complement-dependent cytotoxicity, the mechanism by which antibody-bound target cells recruit and activate components of the complement cascade, leading to the formation of a membrane attack complex on the cell surface and subsequent cell lysis
“chemotherapy”	a category of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer small molecule chemical agents as part of its standardized regimen
“CHO cell”	Chinese hamster ovary cell, a family of immortalized cell lines derived from epithelial cells of the ovary of the Chinese hamster

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“CHOP”	cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone, a combination chemotherapy regimen used to treat non-Hodgkin lymphoma and some other cancers; often stylized as S-CHOP or R-CHOP when combined with a targeted drug
“CI”	confidence interval
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and controls
“cold tumor”	a tumor characterized by limited immune cell infiltration and weak anti-tumor immune activity
“conjugate vaccines”	chemically link bacterial capsular polysaccharide to a protein to enhance immunogenicity
“cORR”	confirmed objective response rate
“COVID-19”	coronavirus disease 2019
“CR”	complete response, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
“CRC”	colorectal cancer, a cancer that develops in the colon or rectum
“CRO”	contract research organization
“CRR”	complete response rate
“CRS”	cytokine release syndrome, a potentially severe systemic inflammatory response triggered by the rapid release of cytokines from immune cells, often occurring as a side effect of certain immunotherapies
“CRT”	central retinal thickness
“CSO”	contract sales organization
“CTLA-4”	cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen-4, an essential receptor involved in the negative regulation of T-cell activation
“cytokine”	a large group of proteins, peptides or glycoproteins that are secreted by immune and non-immune cells that act as chemical messengers to regulate immunity, inflammation and hematopoiesis
“Dara-VCd”	daratumumab, bortezomib, cyclophosphamide and dexamethasone, a combination therapy approved as a frontline treatment for newly diagnosed light-chain amyloidosis
“DCR”	disease control rate
“DLBCL”	diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, a heterogeneous disease defined by transcriptional classifications, specific signaling and survival pathways, and multiple low-frequency genetic alterations
“DMARDs”	disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs
“DME”	diabetic macular edema, manifested as retinal thickening caused by the accumulation of intraretinal fluid
“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes and is the carrier of genetic information

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“DOR”	duration of response
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor, a transmembrane protein that is activated by binding of its specific ligands
“EHS”	environment, health and safety
“ETDRS”	the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study, a landmark clinical trial setting standard for eye disease management and visual acuity testing
“Fab”	fragment antigen-binding, a fragment of an antibody that constitutes the antigen-binding portion
“factor IXa” or “FIXa”	activated factor IX, a key component of the intrinsic pathway of coagulation
“factor VIII” or “FVIII”	factor VIII, a vital blood-clotting protein
“factor X” or “FX”	factor X, a critical protein enzyme that participates in the middle phase of blood coagulation
“FAS”	full analysis set
“FL”	follicular lymphoma
“GCP”	Good Clinical Practices
“GDP”	gross domestic product
“GFA”	gross floor area
“GHG”	greenhouse gas
“GM”	The geometric mean is a measure of central tendency defined as the n-th root of the product of a set of positive numbers
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Process
“HCC”	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from hepatocytes
“hemophilia A”	hereditary bleeding disorder caused by a lack of blood clotting factor VIII
“herpes zoster”	A viral infection caused by the reactivation of the varicella-zoster virus, which causes painful rash and nerve damage
“HIV”	human immunodeficiency virus, a virus that attacks the body’s immune system
“HNC”	head and neck cancer
“HNSCC”	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, head and neck cancer that derived from the mucosal epithelium in the oral cavity, pharynx and larynx
“HPV”	human papillomavirus, a type of non-enveloped, double-stranded, circular DNA virus that is responsible for causing multiple epithelial lesions and cancers

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“HR”	hazard ratio, a measure derived from time-to-event analysis that reflects the relative risk of a specified event occurring at any given time point in the treatment group compared to the control group.
“HS”	hidradenitis suppurativa, a chronic, non-contagious immune-mediated skin disease characterized by skin abscesses and scarring on the skin
“I&I”	immunology and inflammation
“ICANS”	immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome, occurring when immune cells release large amounts of inflammatory cytokines that can cross the blood-brain barrier and cause neurological symptoms
“ICH”	International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use
“IgA”	immunoglobulin A, a type of antibody produced by the immune system to protect body surfaces that are exposed to foreign substances, such as the nose, throat, respiratory tract and digestive system
“IgAN”	IgA nephropathy, an autoimmunity characterized by deposition of the IgA antibody in the glomerulus, being the leading causes of glomerulonephritis and renal failure
“IGF-1”	insulin-like growth factor 1, an important growth hormone, mediating the protein anabolic and linear growth promoting effect of pituitary growth hormone
“IL”	interleukin, a type of cytokine secreted by lymphocytes that promote the development and maturation of T-cell and B-cell populations
“IL-17”	interleukin-17, a pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by Th17 cells
“IL-23”	interleukin-23, a cytokine that promotes the differentiation and maintenance of Th17 cells
“IL-6”	interleukin-6, a cytokine that mediates inflammation and immune responses
“IM”	intramuscular, in terms of route of administration, a technique to install medications into the depth of specifically selected muscles
“IMiD”	immunomodulatory drugs, agents that modify the immune system’s function either by strengthening the immune system to fight cancer and infections, or suppressing the immune system to treat autoimmunity disease
“in vitro”	Latin for “in glass”; studies in vitro are conducted using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings, such as microorganisms, cells or biological molecules
“in vivo”	Latin for “within the living”; studies in vivo are those in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole, living organisms as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done in vitro
“IND”	Investigational New Drug
“INN”	international nonproprietary name

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“IP”	intellectual property
“IRC”	Independent Review Committee
“ISO”	the International Organization for Standardization, a non-governmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, for assessing the quality systems of business organizations
“IT”	information technology
“ITT”	intent-to-treat
“IU”	international unit
“IV”	intravenous, in terms of route of administration, the medical process that administers fluids, medications and nutrients directly into a person’s vein
“KOL”	key opinion leaders, doctors that influence their peers’ medical practice
“mAb”	monoclonal antibody, an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
“MCL”	mantle cell lymphoma, a type of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, which is a form of cancer that affects the lymphatic system
“MM”	multiple myeloma, a type of blood cancer that originates in the plasma cells, a type of white blood cell in the bone marrow that produces infection-fighting antibodies
“MOA”	mechanism of action, the specific biochemical interaction through which a drug substance produces its pharmacological effect
“mPFS”	median progression-free survival
“MR”	minor response
“NHL”	non-Hodgkin lymphoma, a type of cancer that develops in the lymphatic system
“NK cells”	natural killer cell, a type of white blood cell
“NRDL”	the National Reimbursement Drug List
“NSAIDs”	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer, any carcinoma (as an adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma) of the lungs that is not a small-cell lung cancer
“nsq-NSCLC”	non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer
“ORR”	objective response rate
“OS”	overall survival
“PASI”	psoriasis area and severity index, a clinical measure used to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment for psoriasis; for example, PASI 75 indicates a 75% improvement in the PASI score from the baseline measurement; in particular, PASI 100 indicates a complete resolution of the patient’s basal lesions

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“PD”	pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetic, 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
“PDAC”	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cancer, a type of exocrine pancreatic cancer
“PD-L1”	programmed death-ligand 1, a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that can attach to PD-1 on the surface of the T-cell that causes the T-cell to turn off its ability to kill the cancer cell
“PFS”	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment of a disease that a patient lives with the disease, but it does not get worse
“PGA”	physician global assessment
“PI”	proteasome inhibitor, a drug that blocks the action of proteasomes
“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
“PPS”	per-protocol set
“PR”	partial response
“PreF protein”	prefusion protein, a key vaccine target representing the metastable, prefusion conformation of the respiratory syncytial virus fusion protein
“psoriasis”	a skin disease that causes red, itchy scaly patches, most commonly on the knees, elbows, trunk or scalp
“R&D”	research and development
“R/R”	relapsed or refractory
“RA”	rheumatoid arthritis, an autoimmune disorder that occurs when the body’s immune system mistakenly attacks its healthy tissues, affects the joints and, in some cases, damages a wide range of human body systems, including the skin, eyes, lungs, heart and blood vessels
“rhFVIII”	recombinant human coagulation factor VIII, a genetically engineered clotting protein used to treat hemophilia A by replacing the factor VIII to promote blood clotting
“RNA”	ribonucleic acid, a nucleic acid present in all living cells that has structural similarities to DNA
“RSV”	respiratory syncytial virus, a common respiratory virus that can cause lower respiratory tract infections, particularly in infants and older adults

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“SAE”	serious adverse event, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical trial subject that results in death, is life-threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization, causes significant disability, or results in a congenital anomaly, regardless of causality
“SARS-COV-2”	severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, a novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19
“SC”	subcutaneous, in terms of route administration, the insertion of medications beneath the skin either by injection or infusion
“sCR”	stringent complete response
“SLE”	systemic lupus erythematosus, an autoimmunity in which the immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissues in many parts of the body
“SLEDAI”	systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index
“SMO”	site management organization
“sq.m.”	square meter
“T-cell”	a type of white blood cell crucial to the immune system, maturing in the thymus and functioning as a part of adaptive immunity to protect the body against infections and may help fight cancer
“TCE”	T-cell engager, engineered, bispecific antibody-based fusion proteins designed to redirect the immune system’s T cells to recognize and kill cancer cells
“TEAE”	treatment-emergent adverse events, adverse events not present prior to treatment, or an already present event that worsens either in intensity or frequency following treatment
“TED”	thyroid eye disease, an autoimmune disorder where the immune system attacks tissues behind the eye, causing inflammation, swelling and fat expansion
“TGF- β ”	transforming growth factor beta, a multifunctional, pleiotropic cytokine superfamily member that controls cell growth, proliferation, differentiation, adhesion and migration
“Th17”	T-helper 17 cell, a subset of T cells that produce interleukin-17 and mediate inflammation and immune regulation
“TIGIT”	T-cell immunoreceptor with immunoglobulin and immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif domain
“TNF”	tumor necrosis factor, a group of cell signaling proteins that regulate immune cells and mediate the inflammatory responses
“TRAE”	treatment related adverse event, an event that emerges during treatment, having been absent pretreatment, or worsens relative to the pretreatment state
“tsAb”	trispecific antibody, an antibody engineered to simultaneously recognize and bind three distinct antigens or epitopes
“TSHR”	thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor

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“uORR”	unconfirmed objective response rate
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor, a family of signaling protein critical for the growth of the new vessels and thereby development of cancer cells
“VGPR”	very good partial response
“VLP”	virus-like particle
“VZV”	varicella-zoster virus, one of nine herpesviruses known to infect humans, causes chickenpox (varicella) in children and shingles (herpes zoster) in adults
“wAMD”	wet age-related macular degeneration
“WMS”	warehouse management system