

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“ADP”	adenosine diphosphate
“advanced solid tumors”	late-stage cancers originating in solid tissues that are challenging to treat, including (i) locally advanced solid tumors that have grown beyond their original sites and invaded nearby tissues or structures, but has not yet spread to distant parts of body, and (ii) metastatic solid tumors that have spread from their initial location to nearby tissue, lymph nodes, or distant parts of the body
“advanced HNSCC”	locally advanced and/or neck recurrent, and metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, commonly refers to Stages III and IV HNSCC
“advanced NSCLC”	locally advanced and metastatic non-small cell lung cancer, commonly refers to unresectable Stages III and IV NSCLC
“AE”	adverse event, which may be mild, moderate, or severe, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or subject receiving a drug or other pharmaceutical product in a clinical trial and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
“agonist”	a chemical that binds to and activates a receptor or other proteins to produce a biological response
“ALK”	anaplastic lymphoma kinase, a receptor tyrosine kinase protein that is likely to play a role in the development and function of the nervous system
“AMP”	adenosine monophosphate
“ATP”	adenosine triphosphate, an organic compound and hydrotrope that provides energy to drive many processes in living cells
“BC”	breast cancer
“biomarker”	a naturally occurring molecule, gene, or characteristic by which a particular pathological or physiological process, disease, etc. can be identified
“bispecific antibody” or “bsAb”	antibody that combines two antigen-recognizing elements into a single construct, able to bind to two different antigens at the same time

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“BiTE”	bispecific T cell engager
“BLA”	biologics license application
“BRAF”	a human gene that encodes a protein called B-Raf which affects cell division, differentiation among other functions
“BTC”	biliary tract cancer
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CD25”	cluster of differentiation 25, a molecule that regulate T cell activation and function
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex and T cell co-receptor that is involved in activating the cytotoxic T cell and T helper cell
“CD39”	cluster of differentiation 39, a molecule that can be therapeutically targeted to restore effector T-cell function
“CD47”	cluster of differentiation 47, a membrane protein which provides a “don’t eat me” signal to macrophages
“CD4+ T cells”	a type of important T lymphocyte that helps coordinating the immune response by stimulating other immune cells to fight infections
“CD8+ T cells”	a type of important T lymphocytes for immune defense against intracellular pathogens, including viruses and bacteria, and for tumor surveillance
“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of development and manufacturing services outsourced on a contract basis
“chemotherapy”	a drug treatment that uses cytotoxic chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in a patient’s body. It is most often used as a cancer treatment as cancer cells grow and multiply much faster than most cells in the body
“cGMP”	current good manufacturing practice
“CLDN18.2”	claudin 18.2, a member of the claudin protein family, located on the surface of cell membrane, and normally expressed at a low level in differentiated epithelial cells of gastric mucosa

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“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and controls, also commonly referred to as process development, which covers the various procedures used to assess the physical and chemical characteristics of drug products, and to ensure their quality and consistency during manufacturing
“cohort”	a group of patients as part of a clinical trial who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period and who are monitored over time
“combination therapy”	a treatment that uses more than one medication or modality
“CR”	complete response, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
“CRC”	colorectal cancer, a type of cancer arising from the colon or rectum
“CRO”	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 contract basis
“CRS”	cytokine release syndrome
“CTLA-4”	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4, a protein expressed on all T cells and functions as an immune checkpoint that downregulates immune responses. It is one of the immune checkpoints commonly exploited by tumor cells to evade anti-tumor immune response
“cytokine”	a broad and loose category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling, whose release has an effect on the behavior of cells expressing corresponding receptors
“cytotoxic”	toxic to living cells
“DC”	dendritic cell
“DCR”	disease control rate, the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, equal to the sum of complete responses (CR), partial responses (PR) and stable disease (SD)
“DOR”	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“DLL4”	delta-like ligand 4, a protein with important functions in blood vessel development and tumor angiogenesis

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“DLT”	dose-limiting toxicity, toxicities of a drug or other treatment that are serious enough to prevent an increase in dose or level of that treatment
“dose escalation study”	a phase in a clinical trial in where different dose of an agent (e.g. a drug) are tested against each other to establish which dose works best and/or is least harmful
“dose expansion study”	a trial enrolling additional participants to typically further evaluate efficacy, safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics
“dMMR”	mismatch repair defect, ability of a cell in correcting mistakes made when DNA is copied in a cell. Mismatch repair deficient cells usually have many DNA mutations, which may lead to cancer
“EC”	esophageal cancer
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor
“ESCC”	esophageal squamous cell carcinoma
“Fc”	crystallizable fragment, which is the tail region of an antibody that interacts with cell surface receptors called Fc receptors and some proteins of the complement system
“first-line” or “1L”	with respect to any disease, the first-line treatment, which is the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment. It is also called primary treatment or therapy
“five-year survival rate”	a type of survival rate for estimating the prognosis of a particular disease, normally calculated from the point of diagnosis
“GC”	gastric cancer
“GCP”	good clinical practice, an international ethical and scientific quality standard for the performance of a clinical trial on medicinal products involving humans
“GIST”	gastrointestinal stromal tumor
“GLP”	good laboratory practice
“HCC”	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer commonly arising from hepatocytes in predominantly cirrhotic liver

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“HER2”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, the overexpression of which promotes the development of various types of cancer such as breast cancer, gastric cancer and colorectal cancer
“HLA-G”	human leukocyte antigen G, a molecule for mediating maternal-fetal tolerance and regulating immune responses
“HNC”	head and neck cancer
“HNSCC”	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
“IARC”	International Agency for Research on Cancer
“IBD”	inflammatory bowel disease, disorders involving long-standing inflammation of tissues in digest tract
“ICI(s)”	immune checkpoint inhibitor(s), a type of immunotherapy that blocks proteins called immune checkpoints that prevent the immune system from attacking the cancer cells
“IFN γ ”	interferon gamma, a cytokine for activation and regulation of the immune system
“IgG”	immunoglobulin G, the most common type of antibody found in blood circulation that plays an important role in antibody-based immunity against invading pathogens
“IL-2”	interleukin 2, a cytokine with essential roles in the immune system via its direct effects on T cells
“immunotherapy”	a type of therapy that uses substances to stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases
“IND”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the U.S.
“in vivo”	Latin for “within the living”, studies in vivo are those in which the effects of various biological or chemical substances are tested on whole, living organisms including animals, humans and plants, as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done <i>in vitro</i>
“in vitro”	Latin for “within the glass”, studies using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings, such as microorganisms, cells or biological molecules
“JSC”	joint steering committee

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“key opinion leaders”	influencers and trusted persons who have expert product knowledge and influence in a respective field and are an important part of burgeoning industries and businesses in China, including biotech/pharmaceutical industries
“leukocytes”	part of the body’s immune system that help the body fight infection and other diseases
“LILRB2”	an inhibitory receptor predominantly expressed on myeloid cells that elicits profound immune suppression
“mAb”	monoclonal antibody, an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
“MAD”	maximum administered dose, the highest dose that is safe to be administered to patients
“mCRC”	metastatic colorectal cancer
“MC38”	a murine colon adenocarcinoma cell line widely used in immuno-oncology model with significant utility in drug development
“melanoma”	a form of skin cancer that arises when pigment-producing cells, also known as melanocytes, mutate and become cancerous
“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
“MHC”	major histocompatibility complex, a large locus on vertebrate DNA containing a set of closely linked polymorphic genes that code for cell surface proteins essential for the adaptive immune system
“MNC”	multinational corporations
“monocyte(s)”	a type of white blood cell (leukocytes) that reside in blood and tissues to find and destroy germs and eliminate infected cells
“monotherapy”	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
“MSI-H”	microsatellite instability-high
“MSS”	microsatellite stable
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects

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“NCCR”	National Central Cancer Registry of China
“NDA”	new drug application
“NTRK”	a class of oncogenes associated with a wide range of pediatric and adult solid tumors
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer
“OC”	ovarian cancer
“oncology”	a branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention
“ORR”	overall objective response rate, proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment
“OS” or “overall survival”	the length of time from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for a disease that patients diagnosed with the disease are still alive, used in clinical trials as a measurement of a drug’s effectiveness
“OX40”	a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily expressed on activated T cells that gives co-stimulatory signals to promote T cell division and survival
“OX40L”	a ligand for OX40, belonging to a member of the TNF superfamily that regulates immune responses
“PCC”	preclinical candidates
“PCT”	the Patent Cooperation Treaty, an international patent law treaty, concluded in 1970. It provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states. A patent application filed under the PCT is called an international application, or PCT application. A PCT application shall enter national phases in selected contracting states within specified deadline to pursue patent protection in such jurisdictions
“PDAC”	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
“PD-1”	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages
“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
“PD-(L)1”	referring to PD-1 or PD-L1

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“PFS”	progression free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment that a patient lives without the disease getting worse
“phase 1 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 effectiveness
“phase 2 clinical trial”	a study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, and to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
“phase 3 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
“pharmacokinetics” or “PK”	a measurement of how fast and how completely the drug is absorbed into animal or human body, and the distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs in animal or human body
“pivotal trial”	a clinical trial or study to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
“platinum-based chemotherapy”	chemotherapy containing platinum complexes, which is used to treat multiple types of cancers
“pMMR”	proficient mismatch repair
“PR”	partial response, referring to an at least 30% but below 100% decrease in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to RECIST
“Q2W” and “Q3W”	dosing frequency, referring to “once every two weeks” and “once every three weeks,” respectively
“QMS”	quality management system

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“RECIST”	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, a set of published rules that define when tumors in cancer patients improve (“ respond ”), stay the same (“ stabilize ”), or worsen (“ progress ”) during treatment. The criteria were published in February 2000 by an international collaboration including the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, National Cancer Institute of the United States, and the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. Now the majority of clinical trials worldwide evaluating cancer treatments for objective response in solid tumors use RECIST. These criteria were developed and published in February 2000, and subsequently updated in 2009
“RET”	rearranged during transfection, a proto-oncogene, i.e., a gene that promotes cancer formation when altered by mutations or rearrangements
“RP2D”	recommended phase 2 dose, usually the highest dose with acceptable toxicity, usually defined as the dose level producing around 20% of DLT
“SAE”	serious adverse event, any medical occurrence in human drug trials that at any dose: results in death; is life-threatening; requires inpatient hospitalization or causes prolongation of existing hospitalization; results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity; may have caused a congenital anomaly/birth defect, or requires intervention to prevent permanent impairment or damage
“SCLC”	small-cell lung cancer
“second-line” or “2L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when initial treatments (first-line therapy) do not work, or stop working
“SIRP α ”	signal regulatory protein α , a regulatory membrane glycoprotein from SIRP family expressed mainly by myeloid cells and also by stem cells or neuron
“solid tumors”	an abnormal mass of tissue that usually does not contain cysts or liquid areas. Solid tumors may be benign (not cancer), or malignant (cancer). Different types of solid tumors are named for the type of cells that form them. Examples of solid tumors are carcinomas (cancers that begin in the lining layer (epithelial cells) of organs) and lymphomas (cancers that begin in lymphocytes where lymphomas occur when lymphocytes change and grow out of control)

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“stable disease”	in oncology, it refers to cancer that is neither decreasing at least 30% nor increasing at least 20% in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to RECIST
“standard-of-care” or “SoC”	treatment that is accepted by medical experts as a proper treatment for a certain type of disease and that is widely used by healthcare professionals
“targeted therapy”	a major type of treatment modalities that works by targeting a particular molecule or molecules implicated in or essential to the pathogenesis of cancer and non-oncology indications, including but not limited to small molecule drugs and monoclonal antibodies
“T cell”	a lymphocyte of a type produced or processed by the thymus gland and actively participating in the immune response, which plays a central role in cell-mediated immunity. T cells can be distinguished from other lymphocytes, such as B cells and NK cells, by the presence of a T cell receptor on the cell surface
“TAA”	tumor-associated antigen, an antigen with elevated level on tumor cells and lower levels on normal cells
“TAM”	tumor-associated macrophage
“TCPP”	target candidate product profile
“TEAE”	treatment-emergent adverse event, either an adverse event with onset after the initiation of the study medication or an adverse event with onset before study medication that worsened in severity after the initiation of study medication
“TGFβ”	transforming growth factor-β
“third-line” or “3L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when both initial treatment (first-line therapy) and subsequent treatment (second-line therapy) do not work, or stop working
“TIL”	tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte
“TME”	tumor microenvironment
“Treg cells”	regulatory T cells, that are a specialized subpopulation of T-cells which have a role in regulating or suppressing other cells in the immune system. Tregs control the immune response to antigens and help prevent autoimmune disease

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“TRAE”	treatment-related adverse event, which is an adverse event that in the investigator’s opinion may have been caused by the study medication with reasonable possibility
“TRK”	tropomyosin related kinase
“TTF”	time to treatment failure
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor, a protein that stimulates the formation of blood vessels
“WHO”	World Health Organization