

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. These may not correspond to standard industry definitions and may not be comparable to similarly terms adopted by other companies.

“AEs”	adverse events, any untoward medical occurrences in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials and which do not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
“AESIs”	adverse events of special interest, AEs of scientific and medical concern specific to the sponsor’s product
“ALL”	acute lymphoblastic leukemia, a fast-progressing blood cancer affecting immature lymphocytes, often treated with chemotherapy, targeted therapy, or stem cell transplants
“AML”	acute myeloid leukemia, a cancer that affects bone marrow and blood
“API”	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the key component in a drug product that directly produces the intended therapeutic effect
“B-cell”	a type of white blood cell that differs from other lymphocytes like T-cells by the presence of the BCR on the B-cell’s outer surface. Also known as B-lymphocytes
“B-NHL”	B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma, a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system and arises from B lymphocytes
“Bcl-2”	a protein that helps control whether a cell lives or dies by blocking a type of cell death called apoptosis. The gene for Bcl2 is found on chromosome 18, and transfer of the Bcl2 gene to a different chromosome is seen in many B-cell leukemias and lymphomas. This causes the Bcl2 protein to be made in larger amounts, which may keep cancer cells from dying
“Bcl-xL”	B-cell lymphoma extra-large; a member of the Bcl-2 family proteins, and acts as an anti-apoptotic protein by preventing the release of mitochondrial contents such as cytochrome c, which leads to caspase activation and ultimately, programmed cell death
“beyond-Rule-of-Five” or “bRo5”	beyond rule of five, the development of complex drug molecules that do not conform to Rule of Five
“BTD”	breakthrough therapy designation
“BTK”	Bruton tyrosine kinase, a key cytoplasmic enzyme in the B-cell receptor signaling pathway, critical for the development, proliferation, and survival of B cells
“CDMO(s)”	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

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“CLL”	chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, a type of cancer in which the bone marrow makes too many lymphocytes
“CD20”	B-lymphocyte antigen CD20, a B-cell specific cell-surface molecule that is encoded by the MS4A1 gene
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and controls
“cGMP”	current Good Manufacturing Practices, regulations enforced by the FDA that provide guidelines for the manufacturing, testing, and quality assurance of food, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices
“CMO(s)”	contract manufacturing organization, a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis to provide comprehensive services from drug development through drug manufacturing
“CNS”	central nervous system, consisting primarily of the brain and spinal cord
“CR”	complete response, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
“CRi”	complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery
“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 contract basis
“CRu”	unconfirmed complete response
“CSU”	chronic spontaneous urticaria, a condition characterized by the recurrent appearance of itchy hives or welts lasting for six weeks or longer, often without an identifiable cause
“CTCL”	cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma where cancerous T-cells accumulate in the skin, causing lesions and sometimes spreading to lymph nodes or other organs
“DCR”	disease control rate, the proportion of patients who have achieved either a complete response, partial response, or stable disease after treatment
“DLBCL”	diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, a type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma characterized by the rapid growth of large B cells in lymphoid tissue
“DMPK”	drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics, the study of how the body processes drugs
“DOR”	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“EBM”	E3 ligase binding moiety, a specific molecular segment that selectively binds to E3 ubiquitin ligases

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“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor, a cell surface protein that plays a key role in cellular signaling and growth
“EHA”	European Hematology Association
“FDA”	Food and Drug Administration of the United States
“GLP”	good laboratory practice
“GMP”	good manufacturing practice
“gMG”	generalized myasthenia gravis, a rare autoimmune disorder that creates a fluctuating weakness of the voluntary muscles due to disrupted neuromuscular transmission
“IND”	investigational new drug, the application for which is the first step in the drug review process by regulatory authorities to decide whether to permit clinical trials
“ITP”	immune thrombocytopenia
“JAK”	janus kinase
“KRAS”	Kirsten RAS, a member of the RAS family proteins
“LBL”	lymphoblastic lymphoma an aggressive type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that arises from immature lymphoblasts
“MCL”	mantle cell lymphoma, a type of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
“MDS”	myelodysplastic syndromes
“MF”	myelofibrosis
“MM”	multiple myeloma
“MRD”	minimal residual disease
“MS”	multiple sclerosis
“MZL”	marginal zone lymphoma
“NDA”	new drug application
“NHL”	non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma
“NMOSD”	neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder
“NMPA”	National Medical Products Administration of the PRC

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“ORR”	objective response rate
“OS”	overall survival
“PCNSL”	primary CNS Lymphoma
“PFS”	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives without the disease getting worse
“PIs”	principal investigators
“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
“pMN”	primary membranous nephropathy
“PROTAC”	proteolysis targeting chimera
“PPI”	protein-protein interaction
“PR”	partial response
“QD”	once daily
“R-CHOP”	a combination therapy used to treat certain types of lymphoma, comprising the rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin hydrochloride, vincristine sulfate, and prednisone
“R/R CLL/SLL”	chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma, which becomes progressive after treatment (relapsed) or does not respond to the initial treatment (refractory)
“R/R MCL”	mantle cell lymphoma, which becomes progressive after treatment (relapsed) or does not respond to the initial treatment (refractory)
“R/R PCNSL”	primary CNS Lymphoma, which becomes progressive after treatment (relapsed) or does not respond to the initial treatment (refractory)
“Rule of Five” or “Ro5”	Lipinski’s rule of five, which traditionally guides small molecule oral drug design based on molecular properties and only encompass a limited segment of the chemical space
“SAEs”	serious AE, 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

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“SCLC”	small cell lung cancer
“SLL”	small lymphocytic lymphoma
“SPD”	sum of products of diameters
“TLS”	tumor lysis syndrome
“TRAE(s)”	treatment-related adverse event, undesirable events not present prior to medical treatment or an already present event that worsens in intensity or frequency following the treatment