

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Unless the context otherwise requires, this glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. Such terminology and meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of those terms.

“ ¹⁷⁷ Lu”	lutetium-177, a beta-emitting radioactive isotope applied in targeted radiopharmaceutical therapy, with a half-life of approximately 6.7 days and additional gamma emission useful for imaging
“ ¹⁸ F”	fluorine-18, a positron-emitting radioactive isotope commonly used in positron emission tomography (PET) imaging, with a half-life of 109.8 minutes
“ ²¹² Pb”	lead-212, a beta-emitting radioactive isotope that serves as an <i>in vivo</i> generator of alpha-emitting bismuth-212, with a half-life of approximately 10.6 hours
“ ²²⁵ Ac”	actinium-225, an alpha-emitting radioactive isotope employed in targeted alpha therapy, with a half-life of approximately 10 days and multiple high-energy alpha particle emissions
“ ⁶⁸ Ga”	gallium-68, a positron-emitting radioactive isotope used in PET imaging, with a half-life of approximately 68 minutes
“95%CI”	95% confidence interval, a statistical range that indicates with 95% certainty the interval within which the true population parameter lies
“ADT”	androgen deprivation therapy, a treatment that reduces or blocks the action of androgens to inhibit the growth of prostate cancer
“antibody”	a blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen. Antibodies combine chemically with substances which the body recognizes as alien, such as bacteria, viruses, and foreign substances in the blood
“AUC”	area under the curve, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the body’s exposure to a drug, i.e., how much of the drug reaches a person’s bloodstream over a given period of time after a dose is administered
“biochemical recurrence”	the return of disease activity, typically indicated by rising biomarker levels, after initial treatment and apparent remission
“biodistribution”	the distribution of a substance, such as a drug or radiopharmaceutical, within different tissues or organs of a living organism
“biomarker”	a naturally occurring molecule, gene, or characteristic by which a particular pathological or physiological process, disease, etc. can be identified

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“CAF”	cancer-associated fibroblast, a type of activated fibroblast present in the tumor microenvironment that promotes tumor growth, angiogenesis, and metastasis
“CAGR”	compound annual growth Rate
“CCK2R”	cholecystokinin-2 receptor, a G-protein-coupled receptor expressed in certain neuroendocrine tumors and other tissues, involved in cell signaling and targeted by radiopharmaceuticals
“ccRCC”	clear cell renal cell carcinoma, the most common histological subtype of renal cell carcinoma, characterized by malignant epithelial cells with clear cytoplasm
“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries that develops and manufactures drugs for other pharmaceutical companies on a contractual basis
“chemotherapy”	a systemic treatment modality that employs cytotoxic drugs to inhibit cell division and induce apoptosis, primarily targeting rapidly proliferating cancer cells, while also affecting certain normal tissues with high turnover rates
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacture and control, 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
“CMO”	contract manufacturing organization, a company that provides outsourced manufacturing services for pharmaceuticals, biologics, or radiopharmaceuticals under contract with a sponsor company
“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
“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
“CSCO guidelines”	clinical practice guidelines issued by the Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, providing evidence-based recommendations for cancer diagnosis, treatment, and management
“CSO”	contract sales organization, a company that provides a series of services and solutions related to marketing and sales activities under contracts with pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device companies
“cytotoxicity”	the capacity of a substance or agent to kill or damage cells

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“Dansyl”	a fluorescent chemical moiety used for labeling molecules to enable detection or tracking in biochemical assays
“DCR”	disease control rate, the proportion of patients who achieve complete response, partial response, or stable disease following treatment
“DOTA”	1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid, a 12-membered macrocyclic chelator that forms highly stable complexes with a broad range of metal radionuclides, commonly applied in both diagnostic and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals
“ECG”	electrocardiogram, a recording of the electrical activity of the heart used to assess cardiac function
“FAP”	fibroblast activation protein, a type II transmembrane serine protease expressed on cancer-associated fibroblasts, involved in extracellular matrix remodeling and tumor progression
“FAPI”	fibroblast activation protein inhibitor, a molecule that selectively binds to fibroblast activation protein for diagnostic imaging or therapeutic targeting of cancer-associated fibroblasts
“gastric cancer”	malignant tumor arising from the lining of the stomach, including adenocarcinoma and other histological subtypes
“glioma”	a type of tumor that arises from glial cells in the central nervous system, encompassing astrocytomas, oligodendrogliomas, and glioblastomas
“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
“GRPR”	gastrin-releasing peptide receptor, a G-protein-coupled receptor expressed in certain cancers and involved in cell proliferation and signaling
“half-life”	the time required for the amount of a radioactive isotope or drug in the body to decrease by 50% through decay or elimination
“IIT”	investigator-initiated trial, a clinical study designed and conducted by independent researchers or institutions rather than by industry sponsors
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	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

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“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	Latin for “within the living”, studies <i>in vivo</i> 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>
“IND”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the United States
“integrin”	a transmembrane receptor that mediates cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix and transduces signals regulating cell migration, proliferation, and survival
“intravenous”	the administration of a substance directly into a vein
“isotopes”	variants of a chemical element that share the same number of protons but differ in the number of neutrons, resulting in identical atomic numbers but distinct mass numbers
“lesion”	an abnormal structural change in tissue, which may be benign, precancerous, or malignant, detectable through clinical examination or imaging techniques
“ligand”	a molecule that binds specifically to a target, such as a receptor or protein, to form a stable complex and modulate its biological function
“lung cancer”	malignant tumor arising from the tissues of the lung, commonly classified as small cell or non-small cell types
“mCRPC”	metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, an advanced stage of prostate cancer that progresses despite androgen deprivation therapy and has distant metastases
“MTC”	medullary thyroid carcinoma, a neuroendocrine tumor derived from parafollicular C cells of the thyroid, often associated with RET proto-oncogene mutations
“NDA”	new drug application, a regulatory submission seeking marketing approval for a new pharmaceutical product
“NOTA”	1,4,7-triazacyclononane-1,4,7-triacetic acid, a 9-membered macrocyclic chelator that provides rapid and stable complexation with smaller radionuclides such as fluorine-18, particularly suited for PET imaging applications
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer, a major subtype of lung cancer that includes adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma
“ORR”	objective response rate, the proportion of patients in a clinical study who achieve a predefined reduction in tumor size, typically including complete and partial responses

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“pan-tumor”	a characteristic, biomarker, or therapeutic strategy applicable across multiple tumor types rather than being limited to a single cancer
“pelvic lymph node”	a lymph node located within the pelvic region that serves as a common site for metastasis in cancers such as prostate, bladder, and gynecologic malignancies
“peritoneal metastasis”	the spread of malignant cells to the peritoneal cavity, leading to secondary tumor formation on the peritoneal surfaces
“PET/CT imaging”	a hybrid imaging technique that combines positron emission tomography with computed tomography to provide both functional and anatomical information
“PET”	positron emission tomography, a nuclear imaging technique that uses radiotracers to visualize and quantify metabolic and molecular processes <i>in vivo</i>
“Phase I / II / III Trials”	sequential stages of clinical testing: Phase I (safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics), Phase II (efficacy, dose-finding), Phase III (confirmatory efficacy and safety)
“PK” or “pharmacokinetics”	the study of drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion in the body
“positron”	a subatomic particle with the same mass as an electron but a positive charge, emitted during the decay of certain radionuclides used in PET imaging
“PPV”	positive predictive value, the proportion of subjects with a positive test result who are correctly diagnosed with the condition being tested
“primary indicator”	the main measurable parameter used to assess efficacy, outcome, or disease status in a clinical or experimental setting
“PSA50 / PSA90”	clinical trial endpoints in prostate cancer indicating a $\geq 50\%$ or $\geq 90\%$ decline in prostate-specific antigen levels from baseline, used to evaluate biochemical response to therapy
“PSMA”	prostate-specific membrane antigen, a type II transmembrane glycoprotein with glutamate carboxypeptidase activity that is highly expressed in prostate cancer cells and in the neovasculature of various solid tumors
“radioactive isotopes”	unstable forms of chemical elements that undergo spontaneous nuclear decay, emitting radiation in the form of alpha particles, beta particles, or gamma rays, and widely applied in medical imaging, cancer therapy, and biomedical research
“radiolabeling”	the process of incorporating a radioactive isotope into a molecule, enabling its detection or tracking in biological systems

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“radionuclides”	atoms with unstable nuclei that undergo radioactive decay, emitting alpha particles, beta particles, or gamma rays, and widely applied in medical imaging, cancer therapy, and tracer studies
“radiopharmaceuticals”	medicinal formulations containing radionuclides that are used for diagnosis or therapy, which deliver radioactive isotopes to specific organs, tissues, or cellular targets, thereby enabling imaging of biological processes or targeted radiation treatment of diseases such as cancer
“radiotheranostics”	an integrated approach that combines diagnostic imaging and targeted radionuclide therapy using the same or chemically similar targeting vector labeled with diagnostic radionuclides (e.g., ^{18}F , ^{68}Ga) for imaging and therapeutic radionuclides (e.g., ^{177}Lu , ^{225}Ac , ^{212}Pb) for treatment, enabling patient selection, dosimetry, and therapy monitoring
“radiotherapy”	a cancer treatment that uses ionizing radiation to damage the DNA of tumor cells, leading to cell death or growth inhibition
“RCC”	renal cell carcinoma, a type of kidney cancer that originates from the renal tubular epithelium
“RECIST”	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, a standardized set of guidelines used to assess tumor response to treatment based on imaging measurements
“renal cancer”	malignant tumor originating in the kidney, encompassing renal cell carcinoma and other less common kidney cancers
“RGD”	Arg-Gly-Asp peptide, a short amino acid sequence that specifically binds to certain integrins, commonly used for targeting tumor-associated vasculature and cells
“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
“salivary glands”	exocrine glands in the oral cavity that produce and secrete saliva, aiding in digestion and oral lubrication
“SCLC”	small cell lung cancer, a highly aggressive neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung with rapid growth, early metastasis, and poor prognosis
“secondary indicators”	additional measurable parameters used to support or complement the assessment of efficacy, outcome, or disease status

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“SOC”	system organ classes, a standardized classification system used to group adverse events and medical conditions according to the organ system or physiological domain affected
“SPECT”	single-photon emission computed tomography, a nuclear imaging technique that detects gamma rays emitted from radiotracers to provide three-dimensional functional images
“SPECT/CT”	a hybrid imaging modality combining single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) with computed tomography (CT) for three-dimensional functional and anatomical imaging
“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
“TRAE”	treatment-related adverse event, an adverse event that in the investigator’s opinion may have been caused by the study medication with reasonable possibility
“tumor microenvironment”	the complex milieu surrounding tumor cells, including stromal cells, immune cells, extracellular matrix, and signaling molecules, which influences tumor growth, progression, and therapeutic response
“tumor stroma”	the supportive tissue surrounding tumor cells, including fibroblasts, immune cells, blood vessels, and extracellular matrix, which contributes to tumor growth and progression
“ α -emitter”	a radionuclide that decays by emitting alpha particles, which have high linear energy transfer and limited tissue penetration
“ $\alpha_v\beta_3$ ”	an integrin receptor composed of α_v and β_3 subunits that binds to extracellular matrix proteins containing the RGD motif, mediating cell adhesion, migration, and angiogenesis
“ β -emitter”	a radionuclide that decays by emitting beta particles, which have lower linear energy transfer and greater tissue penetration compared with alpha particles