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 Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

"AAALAC"	the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International;
"absorption"	within the context of drug metabolism, the process by which drug compounds move across cells and tissues into the circulatory system;
"ADCs"	antibody-drug conjugates, a type of therapy where an antibody is chemically linked to a cytotoxic (cell-killing) drug;
"ADME"	absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion, the analysis of the body's processes of altering, utilizing and eliminating ingested and administered drugs and xenobiotics;
"adverse event"	any unfavorable medical occurrence in a patient or clinical trial participant, such as an abnormal sign, symptom or disease, that is associated with the use of a medical treatment or procedure, regardless of whether it is considered to be caused by the medical treatment or procedure;
"AOCs"	antibody-oligonucleotide conjugate, a novel modality that joins a targeting antibody with a therapeutic oligonucleotide where the oligonucleotide is designed to modify gene expression to achieve a therapeutic effect;
"assay"	an investigative analytical process in medicine, pharmacology or biology that aims to identify either the qualitative or quantitative presence or function of the analytical target, which can be a drug or biochemical substance or a cell in an organism or organic sample;
"bioanalysis"	the scientific methods and processes used to detect, identify and measure drugs, their metabolites and biological molecules in samples taken from living organisms;
"biologics"	medications derived from living organisms, such as bacteria, plant cells or animal cells;
"biomarker"	a biological characteristic that may correlate with health, disease or drug treatment;
"carcinogenicity"	the ability or tendency of a substance or exposure to cause cancer;
"cardiometabolic"	relating to both the cardiovascular and metabolism;

"cardiovascular"	relating to the heart and blood vessels;
"CDMO"	contract development and manufacturing organization, a company offers drug development and large-scale manufacturing services in the pharmaceutical and biotech industries;
"central laboratory"	a laboratory facility used for testing samples from studies conducted at multiple sites;
"clinical trial"	a research study conducted in human to test if a new medical approach, such as a drug, surgical procedure or device, is safe and effective;
"CNS"	central nervous system;
"CRO"	contract research organization, a company focused on providing R&D services to companies in the pharmaceutical and biotech industries;
"disease model"	a type of research model specifically developed to emulate key physiological or pathological features of a particular human disease or condition;
"distribution"	in the context of DMPK, the process by which molecules are transported throughout the body;
"DMPK"	drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics, studies designed to determine the absorption and distribution of an administered drug, the rate at which a drug takes effect, the duration a drug maintains its effects and what happens to the drug after being metabolized by the body;
"drug discovery"	the process through which potential new medicines are identified and may involve a wide range of scientific disciplines, including biology, chemistry and pharmacology;
"efficacy"	the ability of a study compound to produce a desired therapeutic effect or beneficial outcome in a biological system;
"GLP"	Good Laboratory Practice, a quality system of management controls for research laboratories and organizations to try to ensure the uniformity, consistency, reliability, reproducibility, quality and integrity of chemical and pharmaceutical non-clinical safety tests;
"immunogenicity"	the ability of a particular substance to provoke an immune response;

"immunotoxicity"	adverse effect on the immune system caused by exposure to a foreign substance, such as a chemical or drug;
"*in vitro*"	a medical test, experiment or procedure that is done outside a living organism;
"*in vivo*"	a medical test, experiment or procedure that is done on (or in) a living organism, such as a laboratory animal or human;
"IND"	Investigational New Drug, an application submitted to the US FDA or NMPA to seek permission or no objection to use in clinical studies in human;
"lead optimization"	the stage of early drug discovery where promising lead compounds are further optimized in preparation for toxicity assessment prior to human clinical trials;
"metabolism"	the chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life, comprising catabolism (breakdown of large molecules into components) and anabolism (the synthesis of smaller molecules into larger ones with specific structures, characteristics and purposes);
"metabolite"	a substance formed in or necessary for metabolism. A metabolite of a drug is a compound formed from the drug's original components through metabolism;
"NAMs"	new approach methodologies, a collective term for innovative scientific and technological approaches, including *in chemico* methods based on chemical reactivity, *in vitro* cell- or tissue-based methods including complex models such as organoids, microphysiological systems and organ-on-a-chip, *ex vivo* methods based on tissues isolated from organisms and *in silico* methods such as computer modeling and artificial intelligence models, as well as integrated testing strategies that systematically combine these approaches. NAMs are used to generate data on human biology relevant to compound safety and risk assessment, address the inherent limitations of traditional animal studies in inter-species extrapolation and, together with animal evidence, improve the overall predictive power of nonclinical studies for clinical outcomes;
"NDA"	new drug application, the formal application to the regulatory agencies proposing approval of a new pharmaceutical product for sale and marketing;
"NHP(s)"	non-human primates, including a wide variety of animals such as monkeys and apes;

"nonclinical studies"	*in vivo* or *in vitro* experiments in which test articles in relation to a drug or medical device candidate are studied prospectively in test systems under laboratory conditions to determine their safety and efficacy. The term does not include studies utilizing human subjects or clinical studies or field trials in animals;
"oligonucleotide"	a synthesized short strand of DNA or RNA, typically consisting of 15 to 30 nucleotides;
"oligonucleotide therapeutics"	a type of medical treatment that use oligonucleotide molecules to modify, regulate or silence gene expression with the aim of treating diseases;
"ophthalmology"	the branch of medicine concerned with the function and health of the eyes;
"organoid"	a three-dimensional (3D) miniature, simplified version of an organ that is grown in the laboratory from stem cells;
"organ-on-chip"	multi-channel three-dimensional microfluidic cell culture, integrated circuit (chip) that simulates the activities, mechanics and physiological response of an entire organ or an organ system;
"PD"	pharmacodynamics, the branch of pharmacology concerned with the effect of a means drug on the body;
"PK"	pharmacokinetics, the branch of pharmacology concerned with the movement of drugs within the body;
"pharmacology"	the branch of medicine concerned with the uses, effects and modes of action of drugs, the branch of medicine concerned with the uses, effects and modes of action of drugs;
"pharmacovigilance"	the practice of monitoring the effects of medical drugs after they have been licensed for use, especially in order to identify and evaluate previously unreported adverse reactions,
"phototoxicity"	an adverse reaction that occurs when a substance, like a drug or chemical, becomes toxic upon exposure to light;
"research animal"	purpose-bred animals of various species intended for medical and biological research;
"research model"	include animal research models (involving the use of living animals, such as NHPs, rodents and rabbits) and non-animal research models (cell-based assays and other alternative methods such as organoids and organ-on-chips);

"SOP"	standard operational practice, a procedure specific to companies' operation which is necessary to complete tasks in accordance with industry regulations, provincial laws or internal standards; and
"validation"	a process that involves performing laboratory tests to verify that a particular instrument program, or measurement technique is working properly and is capable of being relied upon.