GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains terms used in this document as they relate to our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

"antibody-drug conjugate" or "ADC"	a class of biopharmaceutical drugs that comprise an antibody conjugated to a payload molecule, typically a cytotoxic agent, via a chemical linker
"API"	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the biologically active component in a pharmaceutical drug that produces the intended therapeutic effects
"B7-H3"	B7 homolog 3 protein
"BLA"	biologics license application
"caffeine products"	broadly defined in this document to include caffeine and other xanthine derivatives that we produce, including pentoxifylline, doxofylline, theophylline, aminophylline, and diprophylline
"Category 1 innovative drug"	innovative drugs that have not been marketed in any jurisdiction worldwide and that feature a novel structure or mechanism of action, proprietary intellectual property protection, and clear clinical value
"Class 3.3 therapeutic biological products"	biosimilars, which are therapeutic biological products that are highly similar in terms of quality, safety, and efficacy to a reference original biological product that has been approved for marketing in China or abroad
"Class III Grade A hospitals"	top-tier hospitals in China. Hospitals in China are divided into three classes by the National Health Commission of the PRC (中華人民共和國國家衛生健康委員會). Class III hospitals are at the highest level, typically having more than 500 beds, providing high-level specialist medical and healthcare services to several regions and performing advanced teaching and research tasks. Class III hospitals are subdivided into A, B, and C grades, among which Grade A is the highest in terms of size, technology, medical equipment and technique, management and service quality
"CPS"	combined positive score
"CRO"	contract research organization
"DAR"	drug-to-antibody ratio, the average number of drug molecules that are attached to each antibody molecule
"DCR"	disease control rate

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"DLL3"	delta-like ligand 3, an inhibitory Notch ligand that is highly expressed in SCLC and other neuroendocrine tumors but minimally expressed in normal tissues
"DoR"	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without cancer growing or spreading
"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-in-human"	the initial clinical trials conducted in human subjects after preclinical research and animal testing
"FRα"	folate receptor alpha, a cell surface receptor that binds and transports folate (vitamin B9) into cells
"GMP"	Good Manufacturing Practices
"HALAL"	the certification that guarantees that products and services aimed at the Muslim population meet the requirements of Islamic law
"HER2"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
"HER3"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 3
"HNSCC"	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
"IgE"	immunoglobulin E, a type of antibody that has only been found in mammals and initiates an allergic reaction, and its level is typically elevated in allergic disorders
"IL"	interleukin, a type of cytokine-signaling molecule in the immune system to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animals
"*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

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"*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 *in vitro*
"IND"	investigational new drug
"LNP"	lipid nanoparticle, spherical vesicles made of ionizable lipids, which are positively charged at low pH (enabling RNA complexation) and neutral at physiological pH (reducing potential toxic effects, as compared with positively charged lipids, such as liposomes)
"mAb"	monoclonal antibody, an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
"MMAE"	monomethyl auristatin E
"mRNA"	messenger ribonucleic acid, or messenger RNA, a single-stranded molecule of RNA that corresponds to the genetic sequence of a gene, and is read by a ribosome in the process of synthesizing a protein
"NDA"	new drug application
"Nectin-4"	Nectin cell adhesion molecule 4, a type I transmembrane polypeptide that is overexpressed in urothelial carcinoma and several other malignancies
"NPC"	nasopharyngeal carcinoma
"NSCLC"	non-small cell lung cancer
"ORR"	overall response rate, or objective response rate, the proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment
"PD"	pharmacodynamics
"PD-1"	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages
"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

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"Phase I 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 II clinical trial"	a study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, and determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
"Phase III 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 product's labeling
"PMDA"	Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency in Japan, an Independent Administrative Institution responsible for ensuring the safety, efficacy and quality of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in Japan
"best-in-class potential"	a product candidate that has publicly available sources (such as papers, oral presentations during conferences, and study protocols) showing efficacy, safety, dosage interval, or route of administration better than representative products and product candidates of the same category, with the potential to be the standard of care, or a leading therapy. The study design of this product candidate has to be comparable with registrational studies of representative products and product candidates in terms of, among others, indication, patient inclusion and exclusion criteria, and primary clinical study endpoints, according to Frost & Sullivan
"first-in-class potential"	for a certain indication where no product within the same category has been approved by any regulatory authority, a product candidate that is potentially the first to achieve regulatory approval or commercialization, based on its clinical development progress, including the earliest initiation of pivotal clinical studies, earliest NDA/BLA acceptance, or earliest public disclosure of clinical study results, according to Frost & Sullivan
"Q2W"; "Q3W"	every two weeks; every three weeks
"ROR1"	receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 1, a protein expressed in the formation of embryos, but in normal adult cells its surface expression is predominantly found at low levels on adipocytes, or fat cells, and briefly on precursors to B cells, or pre-B cells, during normal B cell maturation

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"SARS-CoV-2"	severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, a coronavirus responsible for COVID-19
"SCLC"	small-cell lung cancer
"standard of care"	treatment accepted by medical experts as proper for a certain type of disease and widely used by healthcare professionals
"T cell"	a lymphocyte produced or processed by the thymus gland, actively participating in the immune response and playing a central role in cell-mediated immunity. T cells are distinguished from other lymphocytes, such as B cells and NK cells, by the presence of a T cell receptor on their surface
"TF"	tissue factor, also known as coagulation factor III (CD142), is a transmembrane glycoprotein that initiates the extrinsic coagulation cascade and is aberrantly overexpressed in multiple solid tumors, while exhibiting limited expression in most normal tissues
"Th1 cell"	a subset of T helper cells that mainly produce interferon-gamma (IFN-γ), interleukin-2 (IL-2), and tumor necrosis factor-a (TNF-α) and are the principal regulators of type 1 immunity, which eradicates intracellular pathogens and tumors
"TKI"	tyrosine kinase inhibitor, a type of targeted therapy that inhibits tyrosine kinases
"UC"	urothelial cancer
"VZV"	varicella-zoster virus, one of nine herpesviruses known to infect humans, causes chickenpox (varicella) in children and shingles (herpes zoster) in adults