

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this [REDACTED] 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.

“ACEI”	angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; a class of antihypertensive and cardioprotective medications that block conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, thereby reducing vasoconstriction and aldosterone secretion and slowing kidney disease progression
“ARB”	angiotensin II receptor blockers; a class of medications that selectively antagonize the angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor to lower blood pressure, protect the heart and kidneys, and reduce proteinuria
“ARNI”	angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor; a combination therapy (e.g., sacubitril/valsartan) that pairs AT1 receptor blockade with neprilysin inhibition to enhance natriuretic peptides and improve outcomes in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction
“bioavailability”	the rate and extent to which the active pharmaceutical ingredient or other substance administered to a patient is absorbed into the bloodstream and becomes available at the intended site of biological activity, expressed as a percentage of the administered dose that reaches systemic circulation in an unchanged form
“calcium channel blocker” or “CCB”	a class of prescription medicine that works by slowing the entry of calcium — a mineral that helps heart and blood-vessel muscle cells tighten — into those cells. By limiting the inward flow of calcium, these drugs cause the heart muscle and the muscles lining the arteries to relax, which in turn widens the blood vessels, lowers blood pressure, eases chest pain caused by reduced blood supply to the heart (angina), and can help correct certain abnormal heart rhythms
“CaSR”	calcium-sensing receptor; a G protein-coupled receptor, prominently expressed in parathyroid glands and kidneys, that detects extracellular calcium levels and regulates parathyroid hormone secretion and renal calcium handling
“cell proliferation and differentiation”	the biological processes by which living cells first undergo repeated cycles of division to increase their number (proliferation) and thereafter acquire specialized structural and functional characteristics that distinguish one mature cell type from another (differentiation), thereby enabling the formation, maintenance and repair of tissues and organs
“chemotherapy-induced thrombocytopenia” or “CIT”	a treatment-related condition in which cytotoxic anticancer therapies suppress bone marrow megakaryocyte maturation and platelet production and/or increase peripheral platelet destruction, resulting in abnormally low platelet counts that elevate bleeding risk, necessitate chemotherapy dose reductions, delays, or discontinuations, and may require supportive care such as platelet transfusions or thrombopoietin-receptor agonists to restore safe treatment intensity “thrombopoietin”

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“CKD”	chronic kidney disease; a long-standing decline in kidney structure or function, typically defined by reduced glomerular filtration rate or markers of kidney damage persisting for at least three months
“CKD-aP”	chronic kidney disease-associated pruritus; persistent, often distressing itch occurring in patients with CKD, particularly those receiving dialysis, with multifactorial pathophysiology including immune, neurologic, and opioid receptor dysregulation
“CKD-SHPT”	secondary hyperparathyroidism in chronic kidney disease; compensatory elevation of parathyroid hormone due to CKD-related disturbances in calcium, phosphate, and vitamin D metabolism, leading to mineral and bone disorder
“clinical trial”	an experiment performed on human beings in order to evaluate the comparative safety and efficacy of two or more therapies. An experimental design used for testing the safety and effectiveness of a new medication or a new therapeutic procedure. Individuals are usually assigned randomly to a treatment group (experimental therapy) and a control group (placebo or standard therapy) and the outcomes of the two groups are compared. Clinical trials are usually divided into different phases. Please refer to the technical terms for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III clinical trials below
“CSO”	contract sales organization, an entity that provides a series of services and solutions related to marketing and sales activities under contracts with pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device companies
“CTIT”	chemotherapy-induced thrombocytopenia; a reduction in platelet count resulting from cytotoxic cancer therapy, increasing bleeding risk and potentially necessitating dose modifications or supportive care
“dialysis”	an extracorporeal or intraperitoneal medical procedure, including hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis, performed to remove metabolic waste products, toxins, and excess fluids from a patient’s bloodstream when the patient’s renal function is impaired or absent, and typically requires the use of appropriate equipment, consumables, and associated clinical services to accomplish such blood purification
“disease manifestations”	the observable signs and symptoms that result from the presence and activity of a disease within the body. These manifestations are the clinical expressions of the underlying pathological processes and can include a wide range of effects, such as fever, rash, pain, swelling, fatigue, or organ dysfunction. Disease manifestations are what clinicians use to recognize, diagnose, and monitor the progression or resolution of a disease
“DOPPS”	Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study; a large, international, prospective cohort study evaluating hemodialysis practices, patient characteristics, and outcomes to inform quality improvement in kidney care
“EPO”	erythropoietin; a glycoprotein hormone primarily produced by the kidneys that stimulates red blood cell production; recombinant forms are used to treat anemia, especially in CKD

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“EPO- α ”	Epoetin alfa, a medication used to treat anemia by stimulating the production of red blood cells in the bone marrow
“ESA”	erythropoiesis-stimulating agent; a class of therapeutics (including recombinant EPO and analogs) that promote erythropoiesis to manage anemia, commonly in CKD or chemotherapy settings
“estimated glomerular filtration rate” or “eGFR”	a common laboratory estimate of how well a person’s kidneys are cleaning the blood. In simple terms, eGFR measures how much blood passes through the tiny filters in the kidneys — called glomeruli — each minute. A higher eGFR means the kidneys are doing a better job of removing waste and excess fluid, while a lower eGFR signals reduced kidney function
“first-in-class drug”	a drug that uses a novel and unique mechanism of action to treat a medical condition. FIC drugs target molecules that have not been targeted by preceding drugs and provide a novel mechanism of action, adding to new therapeutic options for patients
“G-CSF”	granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; a hematopoietic growth factor that stimulates neutrophil production and function, used to prevent or treat chemotherapy-induced neutropenia
“GFR”	glomerular filtration rate; a quantitative measure of kidney function reflecting the volume of plasma filtered by the glomeruli per unit time, commonly estimated as eGFR
“hemodialysis”	an extracorporeal renal replacement therapy in which a patient’s blood is withdrawn, circulated through a dialyzer that contains a semi-permeable membrane, and returned to the patient’s circulation after the diffusive and convective removal of metabolic waste products, excess electrolytes and fluid
“hemoperfusion”	a blood-cleansing technique in which a patient’s blood is passed through a cartridge filled with special adsorbent material (often activated charcoal or resin). As the blood flows through this cartridge, unwanted substances — such as certain toxins, drugs, or inflammatory molecules — stick to the adsorbent material and are removed before the blood is returned to the body
“immune cells”	the diverse population of hematopoietic-derived cells, including but not limited to lymphocytes (such as B cells and T cells), natural killer cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils and other leukocytes, that recognize, respond to and eliminate pathogens, malignant cells and other foreign substances as part of the body’s innate and adaptive immune responses
“inhibitory effect”	a biological or pharmacological action that diminishes, suppresses, slows or otherwise negatively modulates the activity, expression, signaling or function of a target molecule, cell population, biochemical pathway or physiological process
“intact parathyroid hormone” or “iPTH”	the complete, full-length hormone molecule made by the four tiny parathyroid glands in the neck. This hormone’s main job is to help the body keep the right balance of calcium and phosphorus — minerals essential for bone strength, neuromuscular activity and other physiological functions

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“ITP”	immune thrombocytopenia; an autoimmune disorder characterized by isolated thrombocytopenia due to immune-mediated platelet destruction and impaired platelet production, typically a diagnosis of exclusion and often presenting with mucocutaneous bleeding
“LOLA”	L-ornithine and L-aspartic acid; a chemical that is broken down by the body to increase levels of two amino acids: ornithine and aspartic acid, thereby reducing ammonia levels in the blood.
“KOR”	κ-opioid receptor; an opioid receptor subtype involved in modulation of pain, stress, and pruritus, targeted by selective agonists or antagonists for therapeutic effect
“MDT”	multidisciplinary team; a coordinated approach in which professionals from multiple specialties work together to plan and deliver comprehensive patient care
“megakaryocytes”	the large, polyploid cells resident primarily in the bone marrow that undergo a process of cytoplasmic fragmentation to release platelets (thrombocytes) into the bloodstream, thereby playing a central role in hemostasis and thrombopoiesis
“neutrophil”	a granulocytic leukocyte that represents the predominant subtype of circulating white blood cells in humans and constitutes a key effector component of the innate immune system, characterized by its rapid migration to sites of infection or inflammation, its ability to phagocytose and destroy microorganisms, and its multi-lobulated nucleus and cytoplasmic granules containing antimicrobial enzymes and proteins
“next-generation drug”	a medication that is developed based on an existing drug but is designed to improve upon it in some way. These improvements may include increased efficacy or bioavailability, reduced side effects, better dosing convenience, improved safety profile, or enhanced ability to overcome resistance
“parathyroid cells”	the endocrine cells located within the parathyroid glands that synthesize and secrete parathyroid hormone (PTH), which regulates serum calcium and phosphate homeostasis through its actions on bone, kidney and, indirectly on the gastrointestinal tract
“pathogenic mechanisms”	the study of the specific stages, processes, and patterns involved in the occurrence and development of diseases under their original causes and conditions. It aims to elucidate the internal mechanisms underlying disease onset, including genetic factors, physiological imbalances, and cellular or molecular changes
“peripheral sensory neurons”	the neurons situated outside the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) whose primary function is to detect and transmit sensory stimuli — including pain, temperature, touch and proprioception — from peripheral tissues to the central nervous system for processing and response
“pH”	potential of hydrogen; a logarithmic measure of hydrogen ion activity in a solution indicating its acidity or alkalinity, typically on a 0–14 scale where 7 is neutral, lower values are acidic, and higher values are basic

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“Phase I clinical trial”	the first systematic research stage conducted in humans during new drug development, primarily focusing on the preliminary evaluation of drug safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics
“Phase II clinical trial”	a clinical trial that tests the new product candidate on a larger group of patients, to gather information about whether and how well it works
“Phase III clinical trial”	a clinical trial for a new product candidate that has already passed Phases I and II, which tests the new product candidate in larger groups of patients, and compares the new product candidate against an existing treatment or a placebo to see if it works better in practice and if it has important side effects
“Phase IV clinical trial”	a clinical trial conducted after a product has completed Phases I–III and received regulatory approval for marketing, which evaluates the product in broader, real-world use to assess long-term effectiveness and safety; identify rare or delayed adverse events; confirm outcomes across different patient populations and with concomitant therapies; compare the product to existing treatments; optimize dosing and use; and assess pharmacoeconomic outcomes, thereby supporting risk management, label updates, and clinical practice guidelines
“pivotal clinical trial”	a clinical study designed to provide definitive evidence of a drug’s efficacy and safety, often serving as the basis for regulatory approval
“placebo”	any dummy medical treatment; originally, a medicinal preparation having no specific pharmacological activity against the patient’s illness or complaint given solely for the psychophysiological effects of the treatment; more recently, a dummy treatment administered to the control group in a controlled clinical trial in order that the specific and non-specific effects of the experimental treatment can be distinguished
“platelet”	a small, anuclear, discoid blood component originating from the cytoplasmic fragmentation of bone-marrow megakaryocytes, the primary physiological function of which is to initiate and propagate hemostasis by adhering to damaged blood-vessel endothelium, aggregating with other platelets and facilitating the coagulation cascade, thereby forming a blood clot to prevent or arrest hemorrhage
“potential first-in-class”	an indication for which no product in the same category has been approved by the regulatory authority; and a product candidate with the most advanced stage of clinical development, evidenced by the earliest first-posted date for its most advanced clinical stage, the earliest date of NDA acceptance by the regulatory authority, or the earliest disclosure of study results
“PTH”	parathyroid hormone; a key regulator of calcium and phosphate homeostasis that increases serum calcium by acting on bone, kidneys, and indirectly on the intestine
“real-world study”	research using real-world data to evaluate drug safety and effectiveness
“rhTPO”	recombinant human thrombopoietin; a biologic analog of endogenous thrombopoietin that stimulates megakaryopoiesis and platelet production, used in selected thrombocytopenic conditions

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“SHPT”	secondary hyperparathyroidism; excessive parathyroid hormone secretion secondary to chronic stimuli such as hypocalcemia, vitamin D deficiency, or CKD, often leading to bone and mineral disturbances
“TPO”	an endogenous hematopoietic growth factor primarily produced by the liver that binds to and activates the c-Mpl (TPO) receptor on hematopoietic stem cells and megakaryocyte progenitors, triggering intracellular signaling pathways that promote megakaryocyte proliferation and maturation and thereby increase platelet production to maintain thrombopoiesis and hemostatic balance
“TPO-RA”	thrombopoietin receptor agonists; the hematopoietic growth factors that bind to and activate the thrombopoietin receptors on megakaryocytes and hematopoietic stem cells
“UCD”	urea cycle disorders; inherited metabolic diseases characterized by defects in enzymes or transporters of the urea cycle, leading to impaired ammonia detoxification and hyperammonemia
“VDR”	vitamin D receptor; a nuclear receptor that mediates the genomic actions of calcitriol, regulating calcium and phosphate homeostasis and modulating parathyroid hormone synthesis