

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 always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“AAV”	Adeno-Associated Virus, a small replication-defective parvovirus that is routinely engineered as an in vivo viral vector for gene therapy
“Adverse event” or “AE”	adverse event(s), any untoward medical occurrence associated with the use of a drug in human, whether or not considered drug related
“Anti-VEGF”	Anti-Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, a treatment that blocks VEGF, a protein responsible for the growth of abnormal blood vessels in the eye, commonly used for conditions like wAMD
“AUC _{0-∞} ”	area under the concentration-time curve from the first time point measured (0) extrapolated to infinity
“AUC”	the area under the curve, a measure of how much of a drug is in a patient’s system over a given time period. In order to calculate the AUC, both the AUC _{0-t} and the AUC _{0-inf} must be calculated
“BCVA”	best corrected visual acuity
“Biosimilars”	biological drugs which are designed to have the same amino acid sequence and the equivalent (but not identical or clinical better) active properties as compared to, and which are not necessarily clinically interchangeable with, reference drugs that have already received marketing approvals
“Cell line”	a population of cells which descend from a single cell and contain the same genetic makeup, thereby producing the same proteins. The productivity of a cell line determines the cost of manufacturing and the quality of a cell line is directly related to the quality of the relevant biologics
“CDE”	Center for Drug Evaluation
“CHO cells”	an epithelial cell line derived from the ovary of the Chinese hamster, often used in biological and medical research and commercially in the production of recombinant therapeutic proteins
“COS”	controlled ovarian stimulation, a process used in fertility treatments where medication is used to stimulate the ovaries to produce multiple eggs for retrieval

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“C _{max} ”	maximum measured serum concentration
“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
“CRT”	central retinal thickness, measurement of the thickness of the retina at the center of the macula, used to assess the health of the retina, especially in conditions like diabetic retinopathy and macular edema
“CSR”	Clinical Study Report, a standardized, integrated report of a clinical trial’s design, conduct, analyses, and results, structured per International Council for Harmonization (ICH) E3 “Structure and Content of Clinical Study Reports,” and submitted to regulators in marketing applications
“DR”	diabetic retinopathy, a complication of diabetes that affects the eyes, leading to damage in the blood vessels of the retina, which can result in vision problems
“DME”	Diabetic macular oedema, a vision-threatening complication of diabetic retinopathy characterised by leakage from damaged retinal microvessels causing fluid accumulation and thickening in the macula, resulting in central vision impairment
“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that carries genetic information in cells, making up the blueprint for all living organisms
“EMA”	European Medicines Agency, the decentralised agency of the European Union responsible for the scientific evaluation, authorisation, supervision, and safety monitoring of human and veterinary medicines across the European Economic Area
“FDA”	Food and Drug Administration, the United States federal agency under the Department of Health and Human Services that evaluates, approves, and supervises the clinical development, manufacture and marketing of drugs, biologics and medical devices within the United States
“FND”	fundus neovascular disease, a pathological condition involving abnormal blood vessel growth in the fundus (the back of the eye, including the retina, optic disc, macula, and posterior pole)
“FSH”	follicle-stimulating hormone, a hormone that helps control the growth of eggs in the ovaries and the production of sperm in the testes

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“FSH-CTP”	Follicle-Stimulating Hormone-Carboxyl-Terminal Peptide fusion, a long-acting gonadotrophin generated by genetically linking the human FSH β subunits to the carboxyl-terminal peptide (CTP) of the β -subunit of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), thereby prolonging serum half-life and allowing a single injection to cover the first half of a controlled ovarian stimulation phase
“GCP”	good clinical practice
“GMP”	good manufacturing practice, a system ensuring that products (especially drugs or food) are consistently produced and controlled according to high-quality standards
“GnRH”	gonadotropin-releasing hormone, a hormone that stimulates the release of FSH and LH from the pituitary gland, playing a key role in regulating the reproductive system
“hCG”	human chorionic gonadotropin, a hormone that helps maintain pregnancy and is often used in fertility treatments to trigger ovulation
“HMG”	human menopausal gonadotropin, a hormone extracted from the urine of postmenopausal women, used in fertility treatments to stimulate the ovaries
“hypogonadotropic hypogonadism”	an endocrine disorder in which the hypothalamus or pituitary fails to secrete adequate gonadotropin-releasing hormone or pituitary gonadotropins, resulting in deficient sex-steroid production and delayed or absent sexual maturation
“Immunogenicity”	the ability of a particular substance, such as an antigen or epitope, to provoke an immune response in human body and other animals (i.e., the ability to induce humoral and/or cell-mediated immune responses)
“IUI”	Intrauterine Insemination, a fertility procedure in which prepared sperm are placed directly into the uterus around ovulation to increase the chance of fertilisation
“IVF”	in vitro fertilization, a fertility treatment where an egg and sperm are combined outside the body, then the resulting embryo is implanted into the uterus
“LH”	luteinizing hormone, a hormone that triggers ovulation (the release of an egg from the ovary) in women and stimulates testosterone production in men

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“mCNV”	myopic choroidal neovascularisation, a severe complication of pathological high myopia in which abnormal choroidal vessels breach Bruch’s membrane and proliferate beneath the retina, causing macular haemorrhage, exudation, scarring and rapid loss of central vision
“NDA”	New Drug Application, a marketing-authorisation dossier for chemically synthesised small-molecule drugs, submitted to the NMPA after completion of pivotal clinical trials and comprising full non-clinical, clinical and CMC data
“NHSA”	National Healthcare Security Administration of the People’s Republic of China, a government authority under the State Council. It formulates and implements policies for medical and maternity insurance, administers the NRDL (National Reimbursement Drug List), and oversees centralised procurement of medicines and consumables
“NMPA”	National Medical Products Administration of the People’s Republic of China, the governmental authority that regulates, evaluates and approves the clinical development, manufacturing and marketing of drugs, biologics and medical devices in mainland China
“NRDL”	National Reimbursement Drug List, the nationwide catalogue of drugs eligible for reimbursement under the PRC basic medical insurance scheme, issued and periodically updated by the NHSA (National Healthcare Security Administration), which specifies reimbursement categories and negotiated ceiling prices for each listed product
“real-world data”	data regarding patient health status and/or the delivery of health care routinely collected from a variety of sources other than traditional clinical trials, such as health records, medical claims, and disease registries
“rhFSH”	recombinant human follicle-stimulating hormone, a man-made version of FSH, used in fertility treatments to stimulate the ovaries to produce eggs
“rhFSH-CTP”	recombinant human FSH-CTP, the FSH-CTP fusion protein produced in mammalian cell culture (e.g., CHO cells) under GMP conditions for clinical use in assisted-reproduction protocols
“rhLH”	recombinant human luteinizing hormone, a man-made version of LH used in fertility treatments to help stimulate ovulation
“PD”	pharmacodynamics, the study of a drug’s molecular, biochemical, and physiologic effects or actions

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“PDT”	Photodynamic Therapy, a treatment in which a photosensitising agent is activated by a specific light to generate reactive species that selectively damage abnormal blood vessels or tissues; used in ophthalmology for certain choroidal neovascular conditions
“Pharmacokinetics” or “PK”	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
“Phase 1 clinical trial”	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 2 clinical trial”	study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, and to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
“Phase 3 clinical trial”	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 labeling of the product
“PI”	Principal Investigator, the suitably qualified individual (usually a doctor or other medical professional) who bears primary responsibility for conducting a clinical trial at a study site and for ensuring compliance with the approved clinical trial protocol, GCP, and all applicable regulatory requirements
“PPV”	pars plana vitrectomy; a standard and widely adopted microsurgical procedure for symptomatic vitreomacular adhesion (sVMA) and other posterior-segment disorders. It removes some or all of the vitreous gel via small pars plana ports and, when necessary, peels off and removes pathological retinal tissue, thereby releasing macular traction, resolving complications and improving visual function
“PRDL”	Provincial Reimbursement Drug List, the province-level supplementary catalogue of reimbursable drugs compiled by each provincial healthcare security administration in alignment with, and subject to the constraints of, the NRDL, detailing the reimbursement scope and prices applicable within that province

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“Preclinical study(ies)”	preclinical studies testing a drug on non-human subjects, to gather efficacy, toxicity, pharmacokinetic and safety information and to decide whether the drug is ready for clinical trials
“RVO”	Retinal Vein Occlusion, a condition where a vein in the retina becomes blocked, leading to vision problems due to reduced blood flow
“Serious adverse events” or “SAEs”	any untoward medical occurrence in a patient during clinical trials that results in death, is life-threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or is a congenital anomaly/birth defect
“TDN”	Tetrahedral DNA Nanostructures, self-assembled three-dimensional scaffolds, each formed from four single-stranded DNA oligonucleotides that fold into a rigid tetrahedron (edge length about 5-20 nm). Their precise geometry, sequence programmability, nuclease resistance and efficient cellular uptake enable TDNs to serve as modular carriers for antisense oligos, siRNA or gene-editing cargos, thereby allowing direct modulation of disease-associated genes at the RNA or DNA level
“TEAE(s)”	treatment emergent adverse events, an event that emerges during treatment, having been absent pretreatment, or worsens relative to the pretreatment state
“sVMA”	symptomatic vitreomacular adhesion
“Toxicity”	the degree to which a substance or a mixture of substances can harm humans or animals. Acute toxicity involves harmful effects in an organism through a single or short-term exposure. It is expressed generally as a dose response
“uFSH”	Urinary Follicle-Stimulating Hormone, FSH extracted from human urine, also used in fertility treatments to help stimulate egg production in women
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor
“VMT”	vitreomacular traction syndrome; a vitreoretinal-interface disorder in which an incompletely detached posterior vitreous cortex remains abnormally adherent to the macula, generating anteroposterior traction that distorts the foveal architecture and produces symptoms such as blurred or warped central vision, with risk of macular hole formation
“wAMD”	Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration, a condition where abnormal blood vessels grow in the retina, causing vision loss, usually in older adults