GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. These may not correspond to standard industry definitions and may not be comparable to similar terms adopted by other companies.

"ACVR1"	Activin A Receptor Type 1, a protein involved in cell signaling pathways that regulate growth and development
"AD"	atopic dermatitis, a chronic, inflammatory, immune-mediated skin disease
"ADC"	antibody-drug conjugate
"ADCC"	antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, an immune response in which antibodies bind to target cells and direct immune cells to destroy them
"AE"	adverse event
"AESI"	adverse event of special interest, a specific type of adverse event that is of particular concern in clinical studies due to its potential impact on the safety of patients
"Ag"	antigen, a substance that triggers an immune response, often by being recognized as foreign by the body
"angiogenesis"	the formation of new blood vessels
"APC"	antigen-presenting cell, a type of immune cell that processes and presents antigens on its surface to T cells, thereby initiating and regulating the adaptive immune response
"API"	active pharmaceutical ingredient
"apoptosis"	a form of programmed cell death in which a programmed sequence of events leads to the elimination of cells
"APPLE"	Asia Pacific Primary Liver Cancer Expert Meeting
"AS"	ankylosing spondylitis
"ASAS"	Assessment of Spondyloarthritis International Society
"ASAS40"	a ≥40% improvement in 3 of the 4 domains with an absolute improvement of at least 2 on a 0-to-10 scale, and no worsening in the remaining domain
"ASCO"	American Society of Clinical Oncology

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"AST"	aspartate aminotransferase, an enzyme found mostly in the liver, heart, muscles and kidneys; high levels of which in the blood may indicate hepatitis, cirrhosis, or other liver diseases
"BASDAI"	Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index
"BASFI"	Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index
"BID"	twice daily
"biomarker"	a naturally-occurring molecule, gene, or characteristic by which a particular pathological or physiological process, disease, etc. can be identified
"biosimilar"	the generic version of a patented biologic drug
"breakthrough therapy designation"	a regulatory designation granted by a competent authority to expedite the development and review of a drug candidate for serious or life-threatening conditions based on preliminary clinical evidence indicating substantial improvement over existing therapies
"BLA"	Biologics License Application
"CD3"	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex and T cell co-receptor that is involved in activating both the cytotoxic T cell and T helper cells
"CD28"	cluster of differentiation 28, a protein expressed on T cells that provides essential co-stimulatory signals required for T cell activation and survival
"CDE"	the Center for Drug Evaluation of NMPA
"CDMO"	contract development and manufacturing organization
"CHO cell"	Chinese hamster ovary cell
"CI"	confidence interval
"CIN"	cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, the abnormal growth of cells on the surface of the cervix that could potentially lead to cervical cancer
"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls
"companion diagnostic"	a medical device, often an in vitro diagnostic, which provides information that is essential for the safe and effective use of a corresponding drug or biological product
"CR"	complete response
"CRS"	cytokine release syndrome

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"CRO"	contract research organization
"CSCO"	Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology
"CSO"	contract sales organization
"CT"	computed tomography
"CTLA-4"	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4, a protein receptor that functions as an immune checkpoint and downregulates immune responses
"DCR"	disease control rate, the proportion of patients who have achieved either a complete response, partial response, or stable disease after treatment
"deuteration"	the process of replacing hydrogen atoms (^{1}H) in a molecule with deuterium (^{2}H), a heavier isotope of hydrogen
"DLL3"	delta-like ligand 3, a ligand in the Notch signaling pathway and is highly expressed in SCLC and other conditions
"DNA"	deoxyribonucleic acid
"DoR"	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment before it grows or spreads again
"dose escalation"	a phase in a clinical trial in where the dose of a drug is gradually increased in different groups of people in order to determine the maximum tolerated dose
"DTC"	differentiated thyroid cancer
"EC"	esophageal cancer
"EGFR"	epidermal growth factor receptor
"EHA"	European Hematology Association
"ERK"	extracellular signal-regulated kinase, a key protein in the mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling pathway
"ESG"	environmental, social and governance
"ESMO"	European Society for Medical Oncology
"ESR"	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
"ET"	essential thrombocythemia
"EULAR"	European Alliance of Associations for Rheumatology

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"FAS"	full analysis set
"FDA"	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
"first-line"	the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial systematic treatment
"FLT3"	FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3
"G12C"	a KRAS mutation in which glycine (G) at codon 12 is replaced by cysteine (C), leading to constitutive KRAS activation
"G12D"	a KRAS mutation in which glycine (G) at codon 12 is substituted with aspartic acid (D), frequently found in pancreatic, colorectal and lung cancers and associated with aggressive tumor biology
"G12V"	a KRAS mutation in which glycine (G) at codon 12 is substituted with valine (V), prevalent in pancreatic and colorectal cancers and known to drive strong activation of KRAS signaling pathways
"G13D"	a KRAS mutation in which glycine (G) at codon 13 is substituted with cysteine (C), less common than codon 12 mutations but similarly leads to constitutive KRAS activation and tumorigenesis
"GC"	gastric cancer
"GDP"	guanosine diphosphate, a nucleotide that plays a significant role in cellular metabolism and signaling; it is composed of a guanine base, a ribose sugar, and two phosphate groups
"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 of products
"Grade ≥3 TEAE"	a severe adverse event (Grade 3 or above) based on the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE)
"GSP"	good supply practice
"GTP"	guanosine triphosphate, a nucleotide that serves as an essential energy source and signaling molecule in various biological processes; it is composed of a guanine base, a ribose sugar, and three phosphate groups
"half-life"	the elimination half-life, defined as the time required for the concentration of a specific substance, typically a drug, to decrease to half of its initial amount in the body
"HCC"	hepatocellular carcinoma
"HGB"	hemoglobin

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"HNSCC"	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
"HR"	hazard ratio, the ratio of the hazard rates corresponding to the conditions characterised by two distinct levels of a treatment variable of interest
"HRAS"	Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog, a member of the RAS family of small GTP-binding proteins
"HU"	hydroxyurea
"IC_{50}"	half maximal inhibitory concentration
"ICI"	immune checkpoint inhibitor
"IL-1"	interleukin-1, a cytokine with potent inflammatory and immune-amplifying effects, mainly produced by macrophages during defensive reactions
"IL-6"	interleukin-6, an interleukin that acts as both a pro-inflammatory cytokine and an anti-inflammatory myokine
"IL-12"	interleukin-12, an interleukin that is naturally produced by dendritic cells, macrophages, neutrophils, helper T cells and human B-lymphoblastoid cells (NC-37) in response to antigenic stimulation
"IL-17"	interleukin-17, a key cytokine that links T cell activation to neutrophil mobilization and activation
"IL-23"	a heterodimeric cytokine composed of an IL-12B (IL-12p40) subunit (which is shared with IL-12) and an IL-23A (IL-23p19) subunit
"immunotherapy"	use of the immune system to treat disease
"IND"	investigational new drug
"innovative drugs"	new drugs based on novel mechanisms of action, new molecular entities, or new therapeutic approaches
"*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
"*in vivo*"	studies in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole, living organisms or cells, usually animals, including humans, and plants, as opposed to a tissue extract or dead organism
"IRC"	independent review committee
"ITT"	intent-to-treat
"IU"	International units

"IWG-MRT"	International Working Group-Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Research and Treatment
"JAK"	Janus Kinase, a family of intracellular, non-receptor tyrosine kinases that transduce cytokine-mediated signals via the JAK-STAT pathway, including JAK1, JAK2, JAK3 and TYK
"KOLs"	key opinion leaders, trusted experts or professionals with significant influence in a specific niche or industry (e.g., tech, medicine, beauty) who shapes public opinion and consumer behavior
"KRAS"	Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homologue, a member of the RAS family proteins
"LAG-3"	lymphocyte-activation gene 3
"MAPK"	mitogen-activated protein kinase
"MEK"	MAPK/ERK Kinase
"MF"	myelofibrosis
"MHC"	major histocompatibility complex, a large locus on vertebrate DNA containing a set of closely linked polymorphic genes that code for cell surface proteins essential for the adaptive immune system
"mITT"	modified intention-to-treat
"mOS"	median overall survival, the length of time from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for a disease that half of the patients in a group of patients diagnosed with the disease are still alive
"mPFS"	median progression-free survival, the median time during a clinical study that patients live without disease progression or worsening
"MPN"	myeloproliferative neoplasm
"MTD"	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects, established through clinical trials to determine the optimal balance between efficacy and toxicity
"MUC17"	Mucin 17
"NDA"	New Drug Application
"NEC"	neuroendocrine carcinoma
"NEN"	neuroendocrine neoplasm
"NET"	neuroendocrine tumors

"new drugs"	pharmaceutical products that have not been approved for commercial marketing by the relevant regulatory authorities
"NIS"	sodium-iodide symporter
"NK cell"	natural killer cell, a type of cytotoxic lymphocyte critical to the innate immune system
"nM" or "nanomolar"	a unit of concentration (10^{-9} mol/L) commonly used to describe drug concentration
"NMPA"	National Medical Products Administration of China
"NRAS"	neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog, a member of the RAS family of small GTP-binding proteins
"NRDL"	National Reimbursement Drug List
"NSAID"	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
"NSCLC"	non-small cell lung cancer, any carcinoma (as an adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma) of the lungs that is not a small-cell lung cancer
"nucleotide exchange"	the process by which GDP dissociates from KRAS and is replaced by GTP, activating KRAS
"orphan drug designation"	a regulatory designation granted to a drug intended for the treatment of a rare disease or condition, providing development incentives under applicable laws and regulation
"ORR"	objective response rate, the proportion of patients who have a partial or complete response to therapy
"OS"	overall survival
"p-NEN"	pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm
"pan-KRAS"	a therapeutic strategy or agent designed to inhibit multiple KRAS mutant variants across different codons, rather than targeting a single KRAS mutation subtype
"pan-RAS"	inhibitors which are specifically designed to target multiple isoforms of the RAS protein family, such as H-RAS, K-RAS and N-RAS
"PD-1"	programmed death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages, acting to turn off the T cell-mediated immune response as part of the process that stops a healthy immune system from attacking other pathogenic cells in the body
"PDGFR"	platelet-derived growth factor receptors

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"PD-L1"	programmed death-ligand 1, a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that attaches 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
"PET-MF"	post-essential thrombocythemia myelofibrosis
"PFS"	progression-free survival, the time during and after treatment in which the patient lives without disease progression
"PI"	principal investigator, the researcher, usually a doctor or other medical professional, who leads the clinical research team
"PK"	pharmacokinetic, a term refers to the study of how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and eliminated by the body, providing crucial information on the drug's behavior and dosing regimen
"PMF"	primary myelofibrosis
"PPV-MF"	post-polycythemia vera myelofibrosis, a subtype of secondary myelofibrosis that develops in patients with prior polycythemia vera, characterized by bone marrow fibrosis, splenomegaly, anemia, and constitutional symptoms, used as a disease classification in clinical trials and treatment guidelines
"PR"	partial response
"PV"	polycythemia vera
"PVR"	poliovirus receptor, a cell surface protein that binds poliovirus and is involved in immune responses and cell junctions
"QoL"	quality of life
"QSAR"	quantitative structure-activity relationship
"Qualified Person"	person responsible for certifying that each batch of a medicinal product meets all required provisions when released from a manufacturing facility
"Q2W"	once every two weeks
"Q3W"	once every three weeks
"r-axSpA"	radiographic axial spondyloarthritis
"R&D"	research and development
"RAI"	radioactive iodine, a form of iodine that emits radiation, targeting overactive or cancerous thyroid cells because the thyroid naturally absorbs iodine

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"RAIR-DTC"	radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer
"RAS"	rat sarcoma, a family of proteins that are critical regulators of cellular signaling pathways; it primarily includes HRAS, KRAS, and NRAS
"RECIST"	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours
"rhTSH"	recombinant human thyroid-stimulating hormone
"RMP"	risk management
"SAE"	serious adverse event, an adverse event that results in significant medical consequences, such as hospitalization or disability
"SALT score"	Severity of Alopecia Tool score, a standardized measurement for scalp hair loss (alopecia areata), ranging from 0 (no loss) to 100 (complete loss)
"SCLC"	small-cell lung cancer
"SD"	stable disease
"second-line"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when initial treatments (first-line therapy) do not work, or stop working
"small-molecule inhibitor"	a low-molecular-weight compound designed to modulate the activity of a target protein, such as KRAS, by binding to it
"SOP"	standard operation procedure
"SOS1"	son of sevenless homolog 1, a protein that in humans is encoded by the SOS1 gene
"sqNSCLC"	squamous non-small cell lung cancer
"STAT"	signal transducer and activator of transcription protein
"SVR35"	spleen volume reduction $\geq$35%
"T3"	Triiodothyronine, a crucial thyroid hormone that regulates metabolism, body temperature, heart rate, growth, and energy use
"T4"	thyroxine
"TCE"	T-cell engager, a type of bispecific or multi-specific antibody that binds to tumor-associated antigens and CD3 on T cells to redirect and activate T cells to kill cancer cells
"TCS"	topical corticosteroids

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"TEAE"	treatment-emergent adverse effect
"Tg"	thyroglobulin
"TgAb"	thyroglobulin antibody
"TGF-β"	transforming growth factor beta
"THW"	thyroid hormone withdrawal, a preparation method for radioiodine imaging that elevates endogenous TSH levels by temporarily discontinuing thyroid hormone replacement therapy, often causing hypothyroid symptoms
"TIGIT"	T-cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains, a key target for cancer immunotherapy drugs
"TLR8"	Toll-like receptor 8
"TNF"	tumor necrosis factor, a chemical messenger produced by the immune system that induces inflammation
"TRAE"	treatment-related adverse event, undesirable events not present prior to medical treatment or an already present event that worsens in intensity or frequency as a result of the treatment
"trispecific antibody"	an advanced engineered antibody that can bind to three different targets simultaneously
"TSH"	thyroid-stimulating hormone
"TSHR"	thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor
"TTH"	time to hemostasis
"tumor microenvironment"	the complex ecosystem surrounding a tumor, consisting of cancer cells, immune cells, stromal cells, blood vessels, and the extracellular matrix
"VBP"	value-based purchasing
"VEGF"	Vascular endothelial growth factor
"VEGFR"	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
"undruggable targets"	biological targets historically considered difficult to modulate effectively using conventional therapeutic modalities
"WBS"	whole-body scan