GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business. These terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

"AACR"	American Association for Cancer Research, a cancer research organization based in the U.S.
"AD"	atopic dermatitis, a condition that causes dry, itchy and inflamed skin
"ADC"	antibody-drug conjugate, a targeted therapeutic drug made up of a monoclonal antibody linked with cytotoxic drug through a linker
"ADME"	absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion
"AE"	adverse event, any untoward medical occurrences in a patient or clinical investigation subject who has been administered with a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials and which do not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
"AI"	Artificial intelligence
"AIDD"	AI-enabled drug design
"antibody"	also known as an immunoglobulin, a protein used by the immune system to recognize and bind an antigen
"API"	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the main ingredient in a medicine that causes the desired effect of the medicine
"ATR"	ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3-related, a crucial protein kinase involved in the cellular DNA-damage response pathway
"AUC"	area under the curve, the definite integral of the concentration of a drug in blood plasma as a function of time
"BID"	twice a day
"BTD"	Breakthrough Therapy Designation
"CADD"	computer-aided drug design
"CAGR"	compound annual growth rate
"CBR"	clinical benefit rate, the percentage of advanced cancer patients who achieve complete response, partial response, or at least six months of stable disease as a result of therapy
"CDK"	cyclin-dependent kinases, a group of serine/threonine protein kinases involved in the regulation of the cell cycle

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"CDMO"	contract development and manufacturing organization, an organization that provides development and manufacturing services of drugs for other pharmaceutical companies on a contractual basis
"CIN+"	chromosomally unstable, referring to an increased rate of change in the structure or number of chromosomal segments or whole chromosomes
"clinical trial/study"	a research study carried out in human for validating or finding the therapeutic effects and side effects of test drugs in order to determine the therapeutic value and safety of such drugs
"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
"combination therapy"	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
"CRC"	colorectal cancer, a cancer of the colon (the longest part of the large intestine) or rectum (the last several inches of the large intestine before the anus)
"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
"CSCO"	Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology
"DCR"	disease control rate, the proportion of patients who have achieved either a complete response, partial response, or stable disease after treatment
"DDI"	drug-drug interaction, a situation in which one drug affects the activity of another
"DKD"	diabetic kidney disease, kidney damage caused by diabetes
"DLT"	dose-limiting toxicity, a specified quantity of a therapeutic agent, such as a drug or medicine, prescribed to be taken at one time or at stated intervals
"dMMR"	mismatch repair deficient, a status of cancer cells where the DNA repair system is faulty, causing many mutations
"DMPK"	drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics
"DOR"	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
"ECG"	electrocardiogram, a recording of the heart's electrical activity through repeated cardiac cycles

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"EGFR"	epidermal growth factor receptor, a cell surface protein that plays a key role in cellular signaling and growth
"ER"	estrogen receptor, a nuclear protein that mediates cellular responses to estrogens
"ER+"	ER positive, the status of cancer cells expressing ER
"ERE"	estrogen response elements, specific DNA sequences in the promoters of target genes that are regulated by estrogen receptors
"ESR1"	estrogen receptor 1, a gene encoding the estrogen receptor α, which plays a pivotal role in the progression and treatment of hormone receptor-positive breast cancer
"FAK"	focal adhesion kinase, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase that participates in both mechanically and chemically mediated mechanotransduction signaling
"FEUa"	fractional excretion of uric acid, the percentage of filtered uric acid that the kidneys excrete
"first-line treatment" or "first-line therapy"	the first treatment given for a disease, which often part of a standard set of treatments
"GCP"	Good Clinical Practice, an international ethical and scientific quality standard for the performance of a clinical trial on medicinal products involving humans
"GHG"	greenhouse gas
"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 and sale of products
"Grade"	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, using Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc.
"hazard ratio"	a statistical measure used to compare the risk of a specific event occurring between two groups, such as disease progression or death in clinical trials
"HER2"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, a key component of a complex signaling network that plays a critical role in the regulation of tissue development, growth, and differentiation
"HER2-"	HER2 negative, the status of cancer cells not expressing HER2

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"HER3"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 3, a transmembrane receptor that belongs to the human epidermal receptor family and is overexpressed in various cancer types
"IBD"	inflammatory bowel disease, a chronic inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract
"*in vitro*"	a category of study conditions which are performed with microorganisms, cells, or biological molecules outside their normal biological context
"*in vivo*"	a category of study conditions 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
"IND"	investigational new drug
"indication"	a specific condition, disease, or medical purpose for which a drug, treatment, or medical device is intended or approved for use
"IRC"	Independent Review Committee
"KIF18A"	kinesin family member 18A, a kinesin motor protein that interacts with microtubules, required for ensuring the correct alignment of chromosomes during cell division
"KOL"	key opinion leader
"KRAS"	Kirsten RAS, a member of the RAS family proteins
"JAK"	Janus kinase, a family of intracellular, non-receptor cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases that mediate cytokine receptor signaling
"MAD"	multiple ascending dose, a type of Phase I clinical study designed to evaluate the safety, and tolerability of repeat doses of the investigational drug over a specified period
"MMAE"	monomethyl auristatin E, a synthetic antimitotic agent that impedes microtubule polymerization, leading to cell-cycle arrest and apoptosis
"MMR"	mismatch repair, a highly conserved biological pathway that plays a key role in maintaining genomic stability
"MOA"	mechanism of action
"monotherapy"	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
"MS"	multiple sclerosis, an immune-mediated inflammatory disease that attacks myelinated axons in the central nervous system

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"MSI"	microsatellite instability, the condition of genetic predisposition to mutation that results from impaired DNA mismatch repair
"MSI-H"	microsatellite instability-high, a status of cancer cells having a lot of MSI
"MTD"	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
"NDA"	new drug application
"NRDL"	China's National Reimbursement Drug List
"NSCLC"	non-small-cell lung carcinoma, any carcinoma (as an adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma) of the lungs that is not a small-cell lung carcinoma
"ORR"	overall response rate, the proportion of patients who have a partial or complete response to therapy
"OS"	overall survival, a length of time that a patient with a specific disease is still alive, used as a measurement of a drug's effectiveness
"PARP"	poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, a family of proteins involved in DNA repair processes
"PASI"	Psoriasis area severity index, an index used to express the severity of psoriasis, which combines the severity and percentage of affected area
"PASI 75"	a 75% or greater reduction in PASI scores from baseline
"PASI 90"	a 90% or greater reduction in PASI scores from baseline
"PASI 100"	a 100% reduction in PASI scores from baseline, a complete resolution of the patient's basal lesions
"PC"	pancreatic cancer
"PD"	pharmacodynamics, the study of the biochemical, physiologic, and molecular effects of drugs on the body
"PDAC"	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, a highly aggressive lethal form of pancreatic cancer
"PFS"	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives without the disease getting worse. In a clinical trial, measuring the progression-free survival is one way to see how well a new treatment works

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"Phase I clinical trial"	a study in which a drug is introduced into healthy human participants 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 identity possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the drug for specific targeted disease, and to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
"Phase III clinical trial"	a study in which a drug is administered to an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical trial sites to generate statistically sufficient data to evaluate the efficacy and safety of the drug for regulatory approval and to provide adequate information for the labeling of the product
"PI"	principal investigator
"PK"	pharmacokinetics, 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
"placebo"	a medical treatment or preparation with no specific pharmacological activity
"PLK1"	polo like kinase 1, a key regulator of mitosis whose overexpression is often associated with poor survival rates in cancer
"PPAR"	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, a ligand-activated transcription factor within the nuclear receptor superfamily that are activated by fatty acid metabolites and regulate various signaling pathways, through ligand-dependent transrepression
"PR"	progesterone receptor, a steroid receptor that mediates the physiological effects of progesterone
"preclinical study"	a study 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
"primary endpoint"	the main or most important outcome at the end of a study to assess the effect of the drug being investigated
"PsA"	psoriatic arthritis, a chronic, autoimmune form of arthritis that causes joint inflammation and occurs with the skin condition psoriasis
"QD"	once a day
"QT interval"	the time measured from the beginning of the Q wave to the end of the T wave on an electrocardiogram

"QTc interval"	corrected QT interval, the estimated QT interval at a standard heart rate of 60 bpm
"RAS"	renin-angiotensin system, the system of hormones, proteins, enzymes and reactions that regulate the body's blood pressure and blood volume on a long-term basis
"RBA"	relative bioavailability, a measure of the bioavailability of a formulation of a certain drug when compared with another formulation of the same drug
"RP2D"	recommended Phase II dose, the dosage of a drug that is suggested for use in Phase II clinical trials
"SAD"	single ascending dose, a type of Phase I clinical study that aims to determine the safety and tolerability of a single dose of the investigational product
"SAE"	serious adverse event, an adverse event that results in death, or is life-threatening, or requires in-patient hospitalization or causes prolongation of existing hospitalization, or results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity, or is a congenital anomaly or birth defect
"second-line treatment" or "second-line therapy"	the subsequent treatment given for a disease or condition after the first-line treatment has failed, stopped working, or is not tolerated due to side effects
"SERD"	selective estrogen receptor degrader, a substance that binds to and breaks down proteins called estrogen receptors
"SERM"	selective estrogen receptor modulator, a drug that acts like estrogen on some tissues but blocks the effect of estrogen on other tissues
"SLE"	systemic lupus erythematosus, a chronic inflammatory autoimmune disorder which may affect many organ systems including the skin, joints and internal organs
"sPGA"	Static Physician Global Assessment, an evaluation of the severity of psoriasis at a given point in time, with psoriasis lesions evaluated for thickness, redness and presence of white/silvery scales on the skin
"STAT6"	signal transducer and activator of transcription 6, a transcription factor that plays an important role in the biology of allergic inflammation by mediating the effects of interleukin 4 and interleukin 13
"sUA"	serum uric acid
"TEAE"	treatment emergent adverse event, adverse events not present prior to medical treatment, or an already present event that worsens either in intensity or frequency following the treatment

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"TGA"	Therapeutic Goods Administration, Australia's government authority responsible for evaluating, assessing and monitoring products that are defined as therapeutic goods
"third-line treatment" or "third-line therapy"	treatment that is given when both the first-line treatment and second-line treatment do not work or stop working
"TKI"	tyrosine kinase inhibitor, a substance that blocks the action of enzymes called tyrosine kinases
"TNBC"	triple-negative breast cancer, an aggressive breast cancer type lacking ER, PR and HER2
"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
"TROP2"	trophoblast cell surface antigen 2, a transmembrane glycoprotein overexpressed in various cancer types
"TYK2"	tyrosine kinase 2, an intracellular enzyme that mediates immune signaling and inflammatory signaling pathways
"UA"	uric acid
"UC"	ulcerative colitis, a form of inflammatory bowel disease that causes inflammation in the colon
"URAT1"	urate transporter 1, a primary renal transporter responsible for urate reabsorption
"WRN"	Werner syndrome ATP-dependent helicase, a crucial helicase associated with the Werner syndrome