GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms and may not be directly comparable to similarly titled terms adopted by other companies operating in the same industries as our Company.

"ADC"	antibody drug conjugate, a class of biopharmaceutical drugs that comprise an antibody conjugated to a payload molecule, typically a cytotoxic agent, via a chemical linker
"AE"	adverse event, which may be mild, moderate, or severe, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or subject receiving a drug or other pharmaceutical product in a clinical trial and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
"AG"	a chemotherapy regimen consists of gemcitabine and albumin-bound paclitaxel, which is commonly used in the treatment of pancreatic cancer
"agonist"	an agent that activates a receptor to produce a biological response
"ALT"	alanine transaminase, an enzyme found in the liver that helps convert proteins into energy for the liver cells; the level of ALT increases when the liver is damaged, making it a biomarker commonly associated with injury or apoptosis of liver cells
"AML"	acute myeloid leukemia
"antigen"	a substance that causes the body to make an immune response against that substance
"API"	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the substance in a pharmaceutical drug that is biologically active
"apoptosis"	a type of programed cell death
"AUC"	area under the curve, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the body's exposure to a drug, i.e., how much of the drug reaches a person's bloodstream over a given period of time after a dose is administered
"BID"	from Latin "bis in die", meaning two times a day
"bioavailability"	the fraction of an administered dose of drug that reaches systemic circulation, which is one of the principal pharmacokinetic properties of drugs
"biomarker"	a measurable indicator of a biological state or condition

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"bispecific ADCs"	a novel type of ADCs in which the payload molecule is conjugated to a bispecific antibody which confers targeting ability against two different antigens
"BTD"	Breakthrough Therapy Designation, a designation by the NMPA and/or the FDA to expedite the development and review of therapies intended for the treatment of serious diseases for which there is no effective treatment and where preliminary evidence indicates the therapy may demonstrate a substantial improvement over available treatment options
"bystander effect"	the phenomenon where an ADC not only kills the target cancer cell it binds to, but also kills nearby cells after its toxic payload is released; this can happen when the cytotoxic payload is released inside the target cell and then diffuses out, or when it is cleaved and released outside the cell; as a result, surrounding cells may also be damaged or killed even if they do not express, or express only low levels of, the target antigen
"CAGR"	compound annual growth rate
"CDMO"	contract development and manufacturing organization, which is a pharmaceutical company that develops and manufactures drugs for other pharmaceutical companies on a contractual basis
"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
"cGMP"	current good manufacturing practices, regulations enforced by the FDA that provide guidelines for the manufacturing, testing, and quality assurance of food, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices
"chemokine"	a family of small cytokines or signaling proteins secreted by cells that induce directional movement in nearby responsive cells
"chemotherapy"	a drug treatment that uses cytotoxic chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in a patient's body. It is most often used as a cancer treatment because cancer cells grow and multiply much faster than most other cells in the body
"C_{max}"	maximum plasma concentration, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the highest concentration of a drug in the blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or target organ after a dose is given

"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing and controls, also commonly referred to as process development, covering the various procedures used to assess the physical and chemical characteristics of drug products, and to ensure their quality and consistency during manufacturing
"c-MET"	a receptor tyrosine kinase found on the surface of certain cells that helps regulate cell growth, survival, movement and tissue repair; abnormal activation or overexpression of c-MET can promote tumor development, invasion and metastasis, making it a potential target for cancer therapy
"combination therapy"	a treatment that uses more than one medication or modality
"complete response"	the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
"CRC"	colorectal cancer, a type of cancer arising from the colon or rectum
"CRO"	clinical research organization, or contract research organization, a company engaged by other companies in pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries to assist with preclinical studies or clinical trials on a contract basis, the scope of which may include drug discovery and development, site selection, patient recruitment, trial monitoring, data collection, or regulatory submissions
"CSO"	contract sales organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of services for the development and commercialization of new drugs, medical devices, and other healthcare products
"CYP"	cytochrome P450, a family of enzymes primarily found in liver cells that play a crucial role in metabolizing drugs, toxins, and other substances in the body
"cytokine"	a broad category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling, whose release has an effect on the behavior of cells expressing corresponding receptors
"cytotoxic"	toxic to living cells
"DAR"	drug-to-antibody ratio, the average number of drug molecules attached to each antibody in an ADC
"DCR"	disease control rate, the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, equal to the sum of complete responses, partial responses and stable disease

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"dendritic cell(s)"	antigen-presenting immune cells that help initiate and regulate immune responses
"DLT" or "dose-limiting toxicities"	dose-limiting toxicity, toxicities of a drug or other treatment that are serious enough to prevent an increase in dose or level of that treatment
"DMPK"	drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics, the study of how the body processes drugs
"DOR"	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
"dose escalation"	a phase in a clinical trial in which the dose of a drug is gradually increased in different groups of people in order to determine the maximum tolerated dose
"dose expansion"	a trial enrolling additional participants to further evaluate the safety and preliminary efficacy of the selected doses
"EGFR"	epidermal growth factor receptor, a cell surface protein that plays a key role in cellular signaling and growth
"endogenous"	originating from within the body, cell or biological system
"first-in-human"	the initial clinical trials conducted in human subjects after preclinical research and animal testing
"first-line" or "1L"	with respect to any disease, the first-line treatment, which is the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment. It is also called primary treatment or therapy
"GCP"	good clinical practice, an international ethical and scientific quality standard for the performance of a clinical trial on medicinal products involving humans
"GLP"	good laboratory practice, a quality system of management controls for research laboratories and organizations to try to ensure the uniformity, consistency, reliability, reproducibility, quality and integrity of chemical and pharmaceuticals non-clinical safety test
"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

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"Grade"	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.03, using categories of Grade 1 (mild adverse event), Grade 2 (moderate adverse event), Grade 3 (severe adverse event), Grade 4 (life-threatening or disabling adverse event) and Grade 5 (death related to adverse event).
"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
"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
"GTPase"	guanosine triphosphatase, an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of GTP to GDP and inorganic phosphate
"half-life"	half-life, the time required for the concentration to fall to 50% of its peak value
"HRAS"	Harvey RAS, a member of the RAS family proteins
"ICI"	immune checkpoint inhibitor, a type of immunotherapy that blocks proteins called immune checkpoints, which prevent the immune system from attacking the cancer cells
"IFN-I"	type I interferon, a cytokine involved in the innate immune response against viral infections and other pathogens
"IKK"	IKK, or IκB kinase, is a protein complex that helps switch on the NF-κB signaling pathway, which controls how cells respond to inflammation, infection and stress. It does this by phosphorylating IκB, a protein that normally keeps NF-κB inactive. Once IκB is broken down, NF-κB can move into the nucleus and turn on genes involved in immune responses, inflammation, cell growth and cell survival. Because this pathway helps control many important cellular functions, abnormal IKK activity has been linked to cancer, autoimmune diseases and chronic inflammatory disorders
"IL-6"	Interleukin 6, a cytokine that mediates inflammation and immune response
"immune costimulatory receptor"	a receptor on an immune cell that provides an additional activating signal needed to strengthen or sustain an immune response, particularly after the cell has recognized a target

"immuno-oncology"	a type of cancer treatment that uses the power of the body's own immune system to prevent, control and eliminate cancer
"immunotherapy"	a type of therapy that involves the immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection and other disease
"*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*"	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 or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the U.S.
"IND-enabling"	the process of preparing the necessary preclinical data and documentation to support an investigational new drug application to the FDA, EMA or NMPA
"interferon"	a group of signaling proteins produced by cells in response to pathogens or other stimuli and involved in regulating immune responses
"intratumoral"	located within or administered directly into a tumor
"intravenous"	located within or administered directly into a vein
"intravesical"	the administration of a substance directly into the urinary bladder
"kinase"	a type of enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of phosphate groups from high-energy, phosphate-donating molecules to specific substrates. The protein kinases make up the majority of all kinases. Protein kinases act on proteins, phosphorylating them on their serine, threonine, tyrosine, or histidine residues. These kinases play a major role in protein and enzyme regulation as well as signaling in the cell
"KRAS"	Kirsten RAS, a small GTPase oncogene of the RAS family that regulates key signaling pathways in cell proliferation and differentiation. Specific mutations (such as the G12D subtype) are prevalent in lung and colorectal cancers and represent one of the core targets in precision oncology

"late-stage"	stage IIIb to IV cancer when used to describe cancer, based on the classification by International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer in 2017
"linker"	one of the three core components of an ADC. A linker connects the antibody and payload via chemical bonds
"macrophage"	a type of white blood cell that surrounds and kills microorganisms, removes dead cells, and stimulates the action of other immune system cells
"monoclonal antibody"	an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
"monotherapy"	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
"MTD"	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
"NDA"	new drug application
"NOAEL"	no-observed-adverse-effect-level
"NRAS"	Neuroblastoma RAS, a member of the RAS family proteins
"NSCLC"	non-small cell lung cancer
"oncology"	a branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention
"open-label"	a type of clinical trial in which both the researchers and participants know which treatment is being administered, i.e. not blind
"ORR"	objective response rate, proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment
"partial response"	a decrease in the size of a tumor or the extent of cancer in the body following treatment, but not a complete disappearance of the disease
"payload"	one of the three core components of an ADC. Payloads are conventionally highly active and cytotoxic molecules attached to an antibody via a chemical linker. Non-cytotoxic payloads have recently emerged as novel ADC strategies for oncology and non-oncology indications
"PD"	pharmacodynamics, the branch of pharmacology concerned with the effects of drugs and the mechanism of their action

"PD-1"	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells and certain other immune cells (including B cells and macrophages). It acts like a brake on the immune system by helping prevent immune cells from becoming overactive and attacking the body's own tissues. When PD-1 binds to its partner proteins on another cell, it sends a signal that reduces the T cell's activity, including its ability to attack and kill that cell. Many cancer cells exploit this pathway to evade immune attack, which is why PD-1 is an important target in cancer immunotherapy
"PDAC"	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
"PD-L1"	PD-1 ligand 1, which is a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that binds to its receptor, PD-1, on the surface of the T cell that causes immune suppression of the T cells
"PFS"	progression free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment that a patient lives without the disease getting worse
"phase 1 clinical trial"	a clinical trial 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 efficacy
"phase 2 clinical trial"	a clinical trial in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, and to determine optimal dosage
"phase 3 clinical trial"	a clinical trial 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 lead researcher responsible for the design, conduct, and oversight of a clinical trial
"pivotal clinical trial"	a clinical trial or study designed to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
"PK" or "pharmacokinetics"	a measurement of how fast and how completely a drug is absorbed into animal or human body, including the distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs in animal or human body

"platinum-based chemotherapy"	chemotherapy containing platinum complexes, which is used to treat multiple types of cancer
"PR"	partial response, referring to an at least 30% but below 100% decrease in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors ("**RECIST**")
"primary endpoint"	the specific key measurement upon which a clinical study is designed to assess the effect of the drugs being investigated
"radiotherapy"	a cancer treatment that uses high doses of radiation to kill or damage cancer cells, aiming to shrink tumors and reduce symptoms
"RAS"	a family of small GTP-binding proteins (including KRAS, NRAS and HRAS) with intrinsic GTPase activity that act as molecular switches in multiple signaling pathways
"receptor tyrosine kinase"	a subclass of cell surface receptors that play a crucial role in cellular communication and signaling
"RECIST"	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, a set of published rules that define when tumors in cancer patients improve ("respond"), stay the same ("stabilize"), or worsen ("progress") during treatment with a focus on measuring tumor size and its progress over time to assess treatment effectiveness. The criteria were published in February 2000 by an international collaboration including the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, National Cancer Institute of the United States, and the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. Now the majority of clinical trials worldwide evaluating cancer treatments for objective response in solid tumors use RECIST. These criteria were developed and published in February 2000, and subsequently updated in 2009
"RP2D"	recommended phase 2 dose, the optimal dose level selected for phase 2 clinical trials, traditionally determined based on dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs). For molecularly targeted agents (MTAs), RP2D can be established using multiple parameters including toxicity profile, biological endpoints (such as PK and PD), and preliminary efficacy data. While RP2D is often associated with a 20-33% rate of DLTs in the first treatment cycle, it may not necessarily be the MTD, particularly for targeted therapies

"SAE"	serious adverse event, any medical occurrence in human drug trials that at any dose: results in death; is life threatening; requires inpatient hospitalization or causes prolongation of existing hospitalization; results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity; may have caused a congenital anomaly/birth defect, or requires intervention to prevent permanent impairment or damage
"scaffold"	the core structure of a molecule, compound or series
"SD" or "stable disease"	in oncology, it refers to cancer that is neither decreasing at least 30% nor increasing at least 20% in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to RECIST
"second-line" or "2L"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when initial treatments (first-line therapy) do not work, or stop working
"second- and later-line" or "2L+"	with respect to any disease, the second- and later-lines of therapy that are administered following the failure, progression, or intolerance of initial treatments (first-line therapy).
"solid tumor"	abnormal masses of tissue that usually do not contain cysts or liquid areas. Solid tumors may be benign (not cancer), or malignant (cancer). Different types of solid tumors are named for the type of cells that form them, such as carcinomas (cancers starting in epithelial cells) and lymphomas (cancers originating in lymphocytes)
"SRC"	Safety Review Committee
"standard of care"	treatment accepted by medical experts as proper for a certain type of disease and widely used by healthcare professionals
"STING"	stimulator of interferon genes, a signaling molecule associated with the endoplasmic reticulum (i.e., a membranous structure within cells that is involved in protein synthesis, folding and transport, as well as other cellular functions), which is essential for controlling the transcription of numerous host defence genes (i.e., genes involved in the body's innate or adaptive defense against pathogens or other harmful stimuli) and plays a key role in innate immunity
"supportive care"	medical interventions aimed at alleviating symptoms, managing treatment-related adverse effects and improving patient quality of life. Such care may include pain management, pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy, nutritional support, anti-emetic treatment and psychological support

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"T cell"	a lymphocyte of a type produced or processed by the thymus gland and actively participating in the immune response, which plays a central role in cell-mediated immunity. T cells can be distinguished from other lymphocytes, such as B cells and NK cells, by the presence of a T cell receptor on the cell surface
"targeted therapy"	a major type of treatment modalities that works by targeting a particular molecule or molecules implicated in or essential to the pathogenesis of cancer and non-oncology indications, including but not limited to small molecule drugs and monoclonal antibodies
"therapeutic window"	the range of drug dosages that can treat disease effectively without having toxic effects, or the time interval during which a particular therapy can be given safely and effectively
"third-line"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when both initial treatment (first-line therapy) and subsequent treatment (second-line therapy) do not work, or stop working
"t_{max}"	the amount of time that a drug is present at the maximum concentration in serum
"TRAE"	treatment-related adverse event, which is an adverse event that in the investigator's opinion may have been caused by the study medication with reasonable possibility
"xenograft model"	an experimental model where human tumor tissue or cancer cells are implanted in an immunodeficient mouse, which is used to study cancer biology, evaluate drug responses, and test potential therapies in a living system that approximates human cancer growth