

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.

“A2aR”	adenosine A2a receptor, a G protein-coupled receptor that is highly expressed on certain immune cells and in the central nervous system. It signals primarily through Gs proteins to increase intracellular cyclic AMP and can mediate immunosuppressive and neuromodulatory effects when activated by adenosine or pharmacologic agonists
“AD”	atopic dermatitis, a chronic, inflammatory, immune mediated skin disease characterized by itchy, inflamed, and recurrent skin lesions
“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
“adjuvant therapy”	additional treatment given after primary therapy, such as surgery or definitive local treatment, with the goal of reducing the risk of disease recurrence or progression, typically using modalities such as systemic anti-cancer therapy, radiation, or other interventions
“anti-PD(L)-1 antibody”	a drug, typically a monoclonal antibody, that binds to and blocks the programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) or its ligand PD-L1 receptor on T cells being used as an immune checkpoint therapy in various cancers
“ASCT”	autologous stem cell transplantation
“B-NHL”	B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma, a heterogeneous group of non-Hodgkin lymphomas that arise from B lymphocytes at various stages of differentiation and include multiple subtypes such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, and mantle cell lymphoma, and others
“BBB”	blood-brain barrier, a specialized, selectively permeable barrier formed primarily by tight junctions between endothelial cells of brain capillaries, along with supporting cells such as astrocytes and pericytes, that regulates the passage of substances between the bloodstream and the central nervous system and thereby helps maintain brain homeostasis and protect neural tissue from toxins and pathogens
“BCR”	B-cell receptor
“BICR”	blinded independent central review

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“BR”	refers to a chemotherapy regimen consisting of bendamustine in combination with rituximab, which is commonly used in the treatment of certain subtypes of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and other B-cell malignancies, and is often employed as a standard-of-care regimen or comparator in clinical studies
“BTK”	Bruton’s tyrosine kinase
“CDE”	Center for Drug Evaluation under the NMPA
“CDTP”	candidate drug target profile, a predefined set of biological, pharmacological, and safety attributes that potential candidate compounds are recommended to meet. Established in the early stages of drug discovery, they guide the selection and prioritization of candidate compounds and assess their suitability for further therapeutic development
“CDx”	companion diagnostic, an in vitro diagnostic device or test that provides information essential for the safe and effective use of a corresponding therapeutic product, such as by identifying patients who are most likely to benefit from the therapy, are at increased risk of serious adverse reactions, or require specific dosing or monitoring
“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization
“CHOP”	cyclophosphamide, hydroxydaunorubicin (doxorubicin), Oncovin (vincristine), prednisone, a multi-agent chemotherapy regimen consisting of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone, commonly used in the treatment of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and other hematologic malignancies
“CLL/SLL”	chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma, a slowly progressing, liquid form of tumor that causes an excess of white blood cells in the bone marrow, blood, liver, and spleen
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and control
“CNS”	central nervous system
“cORR”	confirmed overall response rate, the proportion of patients in a clinical study who achieve a confirmed objective response, typically defined as a complete response or partial response that is subsequently confirmed at a consecutive assessment conducted after a prespecified minimum interval, in accordance with the applicable tumor response criteria
“CR”	complete response, a measure of treatment efficacy in which all detectable signs of cancer (or the targeted disease) disappear following therapy, based on predefined clinical, laboratory, and/or imaging criteria, although it does not necessarily mean the disease has been cured
“CRO”	contract research organization

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“CSCO”	Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology
“CSF”	cerebrospinal fluid, the clear, colorless fluid that circulates within the ventricles of the brain and the subarachnoid space surrounding the brain and spinal cord, cushion and protect the central nervous system from mechanical injury, to remove metabolic waste products, transports nutrients and signaling molecules, and is often sampled or analyzed to assess neurologic diseases or drug penetration into the central nervous system
“DCR”	disease control rate, the proportion of patients who have achieved either a complete response, partial response, or stable disease after treatment
“DDIs”	drug-drug interactions, the pharmacologic or clinical effects that occur when one drug alters the absorption, distribution, metabolism, or excretion of another drug, or modifies its efficacy or safety profile, leading to reduced therapeutic effect or increased toxicity and other adverse outcomes
“DFS”	disease-free survival, the length of time after curative or definitive treatment during which a patient remains alive without any signs or symptoms of the disease, typically measured from a defined starting point such as randomization, surgery, or completion of therapy until the first documented recurrence of the disease or death from any cause
“DLBCL”	diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, an aggressive type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that develops from the B-cells in the lymphatic system
“DLT”	dose-limiting toxicity
“DMPK”	drug metabolism and pharmacokinetic; It is the scientific discipline that studies how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and excreted in the body. It also and characterizes the relationships between drug exposure, time, and pharmacologic effects to support critical decisions in drug development, including candidate selection, dose optimization, and overall therapeutic strategy
“DoR”	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment before it grows or spreads again
“driver mutations”	Specific DNA changes in a cell that provide a significant growth or survival advantage, causing normal cells to become cancerous and drive tumor development
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor, a transmembrane receptor protein in humans
“EGFR exon20ins”	exon20 insertions, a class of genetic alterations characterized by insertion mutations occurring in exon 20 of EGFR, which can drive oncogenic signaling and are clinically relevant as molecular targets or resistance mechanisms in various cancers

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“EHA”	European Hematology Association
“EZHI/2”	Enhancer of Zeste Homolog 1 and 2
“Fast Track Designation”	a designation to facilitate the development and expedite the review of drugs that are intended to treat serious or life-threatening conditions and that demonstrate the potential to address unmet medical needs through more frequent interactions with the regulatory authority and eligibility for rolling review and other expedited regulatory processes
“FDA” or “U.S. FDA”	Food and Drug Administration, a federal agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services responsible for protecting public health
“GCB subtype”	germinal center B-cell-like subtype, a molecular subtype of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma characterized by gene expression or immunophenotypic features resembling normal germinal center B cells, and generally associated with distinct biology, prognosis, and potential treatment responses compared with non-GCB or activated B-cell-like subtypes
“GFA”	gross floor area
“GLP”	Good Laboratory Practice, a regulatory quality standard for non-clinical studies, including toxicology studies, that sets requirements for the planning, conduct, monitoring, recording, reporting, and archiving of study activities, data and materials to ensure their reliability, integrity, and suitability for regulatory review
“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
“IIT”	investigator-initiated trial, a clinical study for which the principal investigator or an academic or clinical institution, rather than a pharmaceutical or biotechnology company, designs the protocol, acts as the sponsor, and is primarily responsible for initiating, conducting, and managing the trial, including obtaining regulatory and ethics approvals
“Immunotherapy”	use of the immune system to treat disease
“IRC”	independent review committee
“ILD”	interstitial lung disease, a group of disorders characterized by inflammation and fibrosis of the lung interstitial and surrounding structures, leading to impaired gas exchange, progressive dyspnea, and characteristic radiographic findings, and which may occur as an underlying disease or as a drug-related adverse event in clinical studies

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“ITP”	immune thrombocytopenia, an acquired autoimmune bleeding disorder characterized by immune-mediated destruction and impaired production of platelets, leading to thrombocytopenia and an increased risk of bruising and bleeding, and which may occur as an underlying disease or as a treatment-related adverse event
“IVIG”	intravenous immunoglobulin, a sterile preparation of pooled immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies derived from the plasma of healthy donors that is administered intravenously for replacement therapy in patients with antibody deficiencies or as an immunomodulatory treatment in various autoimmune, inflammatory, or immune-mediated conditions
“JAK1”	Janus kinase 1, a member of the Janus kinase family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases that transduces signals from various cytokine and growth factor receptors through the JAK-STAT pathway, thereby regulating immune function, hematopoiesis, and inflammation and serving as a therapeutic target for certain autoimmune diseases and cancers
“JAK-STAT”	a key intracellular signaling pathway in which activation of Janus kinases (JAKs) by cytokine or growth factor receptors leads to phosphorylation and activation of signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) proteins, which then dimerize and translocate to the nucleus to regulate gene expression involved in immunity, inflammation, cell growth, and survival
“KOL”	key opinion leader
“Lyn”	Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn, a Src family non-receptor tyrosine kinase expressed primarily in hematopoietic cells that plays a key role in initiating and modulating signaling from B-cell receptors and other immune receptors, thereby regulating lymphocyte activation, tolerance, and survival and representing a potential therapeutic target in certain hematologic malignancies and immune-mediated diseases
“MIDD”	model-informed drug development; It is an approach to drug development that uses quantitative models integrating pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, efficacy, and safety data, along with disease and trial simulations, to support decision-making, optimize dose and regimen, and enhance the efficiency and probability of success of development programs
“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

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“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
“NCCN”	National Comprehensive Cancer Network
“NDA”	New Drug Application
“NGS”	next-generation sequencing
“NHSA”	The National Healthcare Security Administration, the main regulatory authority for formulating and implementing medical and maternity insurance policies, administering the NRDL, and overseeing centralized procurement of medicines and consumables
“NMPA”	The National Medical Products Administration of the PRC (國家藥品監督管理局)
“NRDL”	National Reimbursement Drug List
“NSCLC”	Non-small cell lung cancer
“Orphan Drug Designation”	a designation to a drug or biologic intended to treat a rare disease or condition affecting a small patient population, which provides incentives such as tax credits for clinical testing, waiver of certain user fees, and, upon approval, a period of marketing exclusivity for the designated indication
“ORR”	objective response rate, an efficacy endpoint in clinical studies defined as the proportion of patients who achieve a predefined objective tumor response to treatment, typically including complete response (CR) and partial response (PR), and usually expressed as a percentage of all evaluable patients
“PACC”	P-loop α C-helix compressing, a structural conformation of certain protein kinases in which the phosphate-binding loop (P-loop) is compressed toward the α C-helix, a feature that can be stabilized by specific small-molecule inhibitors and is associated with distinct binding modes and regulatory effects on kinase activity
“PARP inhibitor”	a small-molecule inhibitor of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase enzymes, particularly PARP1 and PARP2, that blocks repair of single-strand DNA breaks and can induce cancer cell death, especially in tumors with defects in homologous recombination repair pathways such as those harboring BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations
“PFS”	progression-free survival, the time during and after treatment in which the patient lives without disease progression

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“Pola-R-CHP”	polatuzumab vedotin, rituximab, cyclophosphamide, hydroxydaunorubicin (doxorubicin), prednisone, a combination chemoimmunotherapy regimen consisting of the antibody-drug conjugate polatuzumab vedotin plus rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and prednisone, used as a first-line treatment option for certain patients with DLBCL
“PK/PD”	pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic; It refers to pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic studies, which together describe the scientific investigation of how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and eliminated by the body, while also characterizing its biological effects. This combined framework provides crucial information on the drug’s behavior in vivo and informs the design and optimization of its dosing regimen to achieve desired therapeutic outcomes
“PTCL”	peripheral T-cell lymphoma
“r/r”	relapsed or refractory, disease or condition which become progressive after treatment (relapsed) or does not respond to the initial treatment (refractory)
“rhTPO”	recombinant human thrombopoietin, a lab-produced protein that mimics the body’s natural thrombopoietin, stimulating the bone marrow to make more platelets (thrombocytes) and is used as a treatment for low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia) from causes like chemotherapy or immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)
“R-CHOP”	a chemotherapy regimen consisting of rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone, commonly used in the treatment of certain B-cell lymphomas and other hematologic malignancies
“R-GemOx”	a chemotherapy regimen consisting of rituximab, gemcitabine, and oxaliplatin, commonly used in the treatment of certain B-cell lymphomas and other hematologic malignancies, particularly in the relapsed or refractory setting
“RP2D”	recommended phase 2 dose
“RP3D”	recommended phase 3 dose
“SAE”	serious adverse event, in the context of clinical trials, any undesirable medical event that results in death, is life-threatening, requires hospitalization or causes prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity, is a congenital anomaly or birth defect, or requires intervention to prevent permanent impairment or damage
“SMARCA2”	a gene encoding a core ATPase subunit of the SWI/SNF (BAF) chromatin-remodeling complex, also known as BRM, that uses ATP hydrolysis to modulate chromatin structure and regulate gene expression, and whose loss or dysregulation has been implicated in cancer and other diseases

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“TEAE”	treatment-emergent adverse event
“TKI”	tyrosine kinase inhibitor, a type of pharmaceutical drug that inhibits tyrosine kinases
“TME”	the complex local environment surrounding a tumor, including immune cells, stromal cells, blood vessels, extracellular matrix, signaling molecules, and other non-malignant components, which interact with tumor cells to influence cancer growth, metastasis, and response to therapy
“TPO-RA”	thrombopoietin receptor agonist, a drug that binds to and activates the thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor, also known as c-Mpl, on megakaryocyte progenitors and platelets, thereby stimulating megakaryocyte proliferation and differentiation and increasing platelet production, and is commonly used in the treatment of thrombocytopenia in various clinical settings
“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
“wild-type EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor that has the normal, non-mutated gene and protein sequence typically found in healthy cells, as distinguished from EGFR harboring activating, resistance, or other pathogenic mutations often seen in cancer