

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.

“AE”	adverse event
“ALT”	alanine transaminase, a biomarker commonly associated with injury or apoptosis of liver cells
“API”	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the substance in a pharmaceutical drug that is biologically active
“apoptosis”	a form of programmed cell death in which a programmed sequence of events leads to the elimination of cells
“AST”	aspartate aminotransferase, high levels of which in the blood may indicate hepatitis, cirrhosis, or other liver diseases
“AUC”	the area under the plasma drug concentration-time curve reflects the dynamic change of drug concentration over time after entering the human body. Its value represents the relative amount of drug absorbed into the systemic blood circulation
“AUC _{0 – 24h} ”	area under the concentration-time curve from 0 to 24 hours
“BCR”	B-cell receptor, a transmembrane protein on the surface of a B cell
“BID”	twice daily
“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 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
“bispecific antibody”	a recombinant antibody modified through genetic or antibody engineering to bind two different antigens simultaneously

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“BTK”	Bruton’s tyrosine kinase, an enzyme inside cells that, when its signaling is persistently switched on, drives abnormal immune cells (B-cells) to survive and multiply excessively. A BTK inhibitor is a drug that blocks the activity of this enzyme to reduce the harmful effects of these overactive immune cells, and is commonly used to treat certain autoimmune diseases and blood disorders
“CALR”	calreticulin, a multifunctional soluble protein that binds Ca ²⁺ ions (a second messenger in signal transduction)
“CD19”	cluster of differentiation 19
“CD41”	cluster of differentiation 41
“CD8 ⁺ T cell”	cytotoxic T lymphocyte or CTL, a cornerstone of the pharmaceutical industry’s efforts in cancer immunotherapy due to their potent ability to recognize and kill cancer cells
“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization
“cell therapy”	a therapy in which viable cells are injected, grafted or implanted into a patient in order to effectuate a medicinal effect
“chemotherapy”	a treatment using cytotoxic chemicals to target and eliminate rapidly dividing cells within the body.
“C _{max} ”	highest or peak blood/plasma concentration
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing, and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
“CRO”	contract research organization
“CSCO”	Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, one of the most authoritative professional academic organizations in the field of hematology/oncology in China, and its clinical practice guidelines are widely used by physicians nationwide as an important reference for treatment decision-making
“CYP3A4”	Cytochrome P450 3A4, an important enzyme in the body mainly found in the liver and in the intestine
“DC”	dendritic cell, a type of antigen-presenting cell (APC) that functions by capturing, processing, and presenting tumor antigens to T cells
“D _{max} ”	maximum degradation

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“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid
“GLP”	good laboratory practice
“GM-CSF”	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, a cytokine that stimulates the production and function of granulocytes and macrophages, particularly dendritic cells
“GMP”	good manufacturing practice
“HER2”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
“IC ₅₀ ”	half maximal inhibitory concentration
“IFN- γ ”	interferon gamma, a dimerized soluble cytokine that is the only member of the type II class of interferons
“IgM”	immunoglobulin M, the first antibody to appear in the response to initial exposure to an antigen
“IL-17”	interleukin-17
“IL-23”	interleukin-23
“IL-6”	interleukin-6, an interleukin that acts as both a pro-inflammatory cytokine and an anti-inflammatory myokine
“immunotherapy”	a type of therapy that uses substances to stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	Latin for “within the glass”, studies using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings
“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	Latin for “within the living”, studies <i>in vivo</i> are those in which the effects of various biological or chemical substances are tested on whole, living organisms
“IND”	Investigational New Drug
“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
“JAK2-V617F”	V617F mutation in JAK2, a recurrent driver of myeloproliferative neoplasms

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“JAK-STAT signaling”	a chain of interactions between proteins in a cell, and is involved in processes such as immunity, cell division, cell death, and tumor formation
“KEAP1”	Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1, a protein that in humans is encoded by the Keap1 gene
“LOCF”	last observation carried forward, a statistical approach to the analysis of longitudinal repeated measures data where some follow-up observations may be missing
“LYN”	a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases, predominantly expressed in hematopoietic cells, where it regulates immune cell activation and signaling
“METTL3”	methyltransferase-like protein 3, an RNA methyltransferase implicated in mRNA biogenesis, decay, and translation control through m ⁶ A modification
“MIPSS70”	Mutation-Enhanced International Prognostic Scoring System for patients aged ≤ 70 years
“monoclonal antibody”	an antibody produced from a cell lineage made by cloning a unique white blood cell
“MSC”	mesenchymal stromal cell or medicinal signaling cells, multipotent stromal cells that can differentiate into a variety of cell types
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
“mTOR”	mammalian target of rapamycin, a kinase that regulates cell growth, cell proliferation, cell motility, cell survival, protein synthesis, autophagy, and transcription
“NF- κ B”	nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cell, a family of transcription factor protein complexes that controls transcription of DNA, cytokine production and cell survival
“NK cell”	natural killer cell, a component of the innate immune system capable of directly lysing tumor cells
“NRF2”	nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, a basic leucine zipper (bZIP) protein that may regulate the expression of antioxidant proteins that protect against oxidative damage triggered by injury and inflammation, according to preliminary research
“ORR”	objective response rate, the proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment

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“PD”	pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
“PD-1”	programmed cell death protein 1
“PD-L1”	programmed death-ligand 1
“PI3K”	phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, a family of enzymes involved in cellular functions such as cell growth, proliferation, differentiation, motility, survival and intracellular trafficking, which in turn are involved in cancer
“PIP2”	phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate, a minor phospholipid component of cell membranes
“PK”	pharmacokinetic
“PPARG”	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, a type II nuclear receptor functioning as a transcription factor
“QD”	once-daily administration
“QT interval”	the time from the start of the Q wave to the end of the T wave, time taken for ventricular depolarisation and repolarisation
“RP2D”	recommended Phase II dose
“SLE”	systemic lupus erythematosus
“small molecule inhibitor”	a low-molecular-weight compound designed to modulate the activity of a target protein
“SOC”	standard of care
“SRC”	Src kinase family
“SYK”	spleen tyrosine kinase
“T cell”	a lymphocyte produced or processed by the thymus gland, actively participating in the immune response and playing a central role in cell-mediated immunity
“TEC”	Tyrosine-protein kinase Tec, a tyrosine kinase that in humans is encoded by the TEC gene
“TNF”	tumor necrosis factor, a chemical messenger produced by the immune system that induces inflammation