

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains terms used in this document as they relate to our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“ACEi”	angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, a class of medications that block the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, reducing vasoconstriction
“AGT”	angiotensinogen, a protein synthesized primarily by the liver that acts as the sole precursor to angiotensin II
“angiotensin II”	a hormone in renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system that causes vasoconstriction and increases aldosterone secretion leading to high blood pressures
“API”	active pharmaceutical ingredient
“ARB”	angiotensin II receptor blocker, a class of medications that selectively inhibit the binding of angiotensin II to the AT1 receptor, leading to vasodilation, reduced aldosterone secretion, and decreased blood pressure
“ARNi”	angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor, a class of drug-drug co-crystals combining mechanisms of action of the ARB and neprilysin inhibitor
“ASCVD”	atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
“ASI”	aldosterone synthase inhibitor
“AT1R”	angiotensin type 1 receptor
“best-in-class potential”	a product candidate that has publicly available sources (such as papers, oral presentations during conferences, and study protocols) showing efficacy, safety, dosage interval, or route of administration better than representative products and product candidates of the same category, with the potential to be the standard of care, a blockbuster drug, or an innovative product under clinical development that has revealed study results. The study design of this product candidate has to be comparable with registrational studies of representative products and product candidates in terms of, among others, indication, patient inclusion and exclusion criteria, and primary clinical study endpoints
“BLA”	biologics license application
“CCB”	calcium channel blocker, a class of medications that prevent the movement of calcium into the cells of blood vessels, resulting in vasodilation
“CHF”	chronic heart failure

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“CKD”	chronic kidney disease
“CKM”	Cardiovascular-Kidney-Metabolic
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls
“cpcPH”	combined pre- and post-capillary Group 2 pulmonary hypertension
“CRO”	contract research organization
“CRDMO”	contract research, development and manufacturing organization
“CVD”	cardiovascular disease
“DBP”	diastolic blood pressure, the minimum pressure in the arteries when the heart relaxes
“DPP-4”	dipeptidyl peptidase-4, a type II transmembrane glycoprotein that is widely expressed in various organs and cells
“EPO”	erythropoietin
“ErbB3”	also known as HER3, a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases
“ErbB4”	receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4, an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ERBB4 gene
“ESA”	erythropoiesis-stimulating agent
“ETAR”	endothelin receptor type A
“FDC”	fixed-dose combination
“first-in-class potential”	for a certain indication with no product of the same category approved by regulatory authority, a product candidate that has the most advanced clinical development with the earliest first posted date of the most advanced clinical stage, the earliest date of NDA acceptance by regulatory authority, or the earliest study result disclosure
“GIP”	glucose-dependent insulintropic peptide
“GLP-1”	glucagon-like peptide-1, a gastrointestinal peptide that is released in response to food intake. It plays an important role in glucose homeostasis and augments glucose-induced insulin secretion and inhibits glucagon secretion
“GLP-1RA”	GLP-1 receptor agonist
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practices

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“HFpEF”	heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
“HFrEF”	heart failure with reduced ejection fraction
“HIF-PHI”	hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors
“innovative drug”	innovative or modified new pharmaceutical that has never been marketed worldwide
“KOR”	κ-opioid receptor
“low-density lipoprotein cholesterol” or “LDL-C”	the primary form of cholesterol in plasma, often called “bad cholesterol,” is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease
“Lp(a)”	lipoprotein(a), a particle that carries cholesterol in the blood
“LSM”	least square means
“MASH”	metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis
“mAb”	monoclonal antibody
“mmHg”	millimetre of mercury, a manometric unit of pressure, which is denoted mmHg
“MRA”	mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist, a class of medications that prevent aldosterone from activating the mineralocorticoid receptor, decreasing sodium reabsorption and reducing fluid volume
“msSBP”	mean sitting SBP
“NDA”	new drug application
“NEPi”	neprilysin inhibitor
“NME”	new molecular entity, an active pharmaceutical ingredient with a unique molecular structure not previously approved by regulatory agencies
“NRG-1” or “NRG1”	neuregulin-1
“ORR”	objective response rate, the proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment
“PCSK9”	proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9, an enzyme that plays a critical role in regulating cholesterol levels in the blood
“PD”	pharmacodynamics, the branch of pharmacology concerned with the effects of drugs and the mechanism of their action

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“Phase I clinical trial”	a study 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 effectiveness
“Phase I/II clinical trials”	Phase I/II clinical trials combine Phase I and Phase II into one trial. The clinical trial design may adaptively use data from all previous patients to make decisions and select the best dose for each new cohort
“Phase II clinical trial”	a study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, and determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
“Phase III clinical trial”	a study 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 product’s labeling
“PK”	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
“RAAS”	renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, a hormone system that regulates blood pressure and fluid balance by controlling levels of angiotensin II and aldosterone, influencing sodium reabsorption, and affecting arterial pressure sensitivity to salt intake
“SBP”	systolic blood pressure, the maximum pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts
“SMO”	site management organization
“thiazide diuretic”	a class of medications that inhibit sodium reabsorption in the kidney, promote natriuresis and diuresis, and reduce intravascular volume
“VBP”	volume-based procurement