
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this Prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this Prospectus in connection with our Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“μg”	microgram, a unit of mass equal to one millionth (1×10^{-6}) of a gram
“‘3+3’ design”	an empirical rule-based dose escalation schedule that starts by allocating lowest dose level to the first cohort, then adaptively escalates or de-escalates based on observed DLT events, and repeats until MTD is obtained or when trial is stopped
“ ^{89}Zr ”	a radiolabel for PET imaging of monoclonal antibodies
“95% CI”	95% confidence interval, a commonly used concept in biostatistics, meaning in approximately 95 out of 100 times, the interval will contain the true mean value
“ADA”	anti-drug antibody, an antibody triggered by the use of a biological anti-cancer drug. ADA may affect the efficacy and safety of the drug
“ADC”	antibody-drug conjugate, a class of biopharmaceutical drugs designed as a targeted therapy using antibody-guided chemical toxins to kill tumor cells
“adjuvant treatment”	additional treatment given after the main treatment to help lower the risk of the cancer recurring
“AE”	adverse event, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
“ALK”	anaplastic lymphoma kinase, a protein that is critical for cell proliferation and differentiation. The over-expression of ALK is believed to be associated with a number of cancers
“APC(s)”	antigen presenting cells

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“assay”	an analysis done to determine (1) the presence of a substance and the amount of that substance and (2) the biological or pharmacological potency of a drug
“autoimmune diseases”	diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus which arise from an abnormal immune response of the body against substances and tissues normally present in the body
“B7”	a type of peripheral membrane protein found on an activated APC that, when paired with either a CD28 or CD152 (CTLA-4) surface protein on a T-cell, can produce a signal to enhance or decrease the activity of a MHC-TCR signal between the APC and the T-cell. There are two major types of B7 proteins: B7-1 or CD80, and B7-2 or CD86
“B-cell”	a type of white blood cell that differs from other types of lymphocytes by expressing B-cell receptors on its surface, and responsible for producing antibodies
“basket trial”	a study that tests the effect of one drug on a single mutation or biomarker in a variety of tumor types, at the same time
“BED”	biologically effective dose, a measure that indicates quantitatively the biological effect of any radiotherapy treatment
“biliary tract cancer” or “BTC”	a cancer of the liver, gall bladder or bile ducts
“bioavailability”	a measure of the degree and rate at which an administered drug is absorbed by the body’s circulation system
“bispecific”	in reference to antibodies, antibodies that combine two antigen-recognizing elements into a single construct, able to recognize and bind to two different antigens (or epitopes)
“bridging study”	a supplemental trial or study performed in a new region to provide pharmacodynamic or clinical data on efficacy, safety, dosage and dose regimen in the new region that will allow extrapolation of the foreign clinical data to the new region
“BsAb”	bispecific monoclonal antibody
“carcinoma”	a type of cancer that develops from epithelial cells

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“CBR”	clinical benefit rate, the percentage of patients with advanced or metastatic cancer who have achieved complete response, partial response and stable disease to a therapeutic intervention in clinical trials of anticancer agents
“CD4+ T-cells”	also known as T-helper cells, a type of T-cell that helps the activity of other immune cells by releasing T-cell cytokines
“CD40”	a co-stimulatory protein found on APCs which is required for their activation. The binding of CD154 (the ligand of CD40) on T cells to CD40 activates APCs and induces a variety of downstream effects
“cell culture”	the process by which cells are grown under controlled conditions, generally outside of their natural environment
“cell line”	a cell culture developed from a single cell and therefore consisting of cells with a uniform genetic makeup
“cGMP”	current good manufacturing practice
“chemotherapy”	a category of cancer treatment that uses one or more non-selective anti-cancer agents as part of its standardized regimen
“C _{max} ”	maximum measured serum concentration
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
“CMO(s)”	contract manufacturing organizations, which provide support to the pharmaceutical industry in the form of manufacturing services outsourced on a contract basis
“CNI drugs”	calcineurin inhibitor drugs, which inhibit the action of calcineurin and are used to treat inflammatory skin conditions such as atopic dermatitis when other treatments have failed

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“cohort”	a group of patients as part of a clinical study who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period and who are monitored over time
“colorectal cancer” or “CRC”	a cancer of the colon or rectum, located at the digestive tract’s lower end
“combination therapy”	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
“CRAM platform”	the charge repulsion induced antibody mixture platform, used to engineer antibody mixtures
“CRIB platform”	the charge repulsion improved bispecific platform, used to engineer heterodimeric Fc-based BsAbs
“CRO(s)”	contract research organizations, which provide support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical device industries in the form of research and development services outsourced on a contract basis
“CRS”	cytokine release syndrome, a form of systemic inflammatory response syndrome that arises as a complication of some diseases or infections, and is also an adverse effect of some monoclonal antibody drugs, as well as adoptive T-cell therapies
“CT”	computed tomography scan, a radiological examination that captures detailed images of the body in three dimensions
“CTCAE”	Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, a set of criteria for the standardized classification of adverse effects of drugs used in cancer therapy produced by the US National Cancer Institute
“CTLA-4”	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4, a protein expressed on all T-cells but which is expressed at the highest level on regulatory T-cells (Treg) and contributes to the suppressor function of Treg and acts as an off-switch to T-cell immune response to cancer cells
“Ctough/trough concentration”	the lowest concentration reached by a drug before the next dose is administered

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“cytokine”	a broad and loose category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling. Their release has an effect on the behaviour of cells around them
“cytotoxic”	toxic to living cells
“deficient mismatch repair” or “dMMR ”	ability of a cell in correcting mistakes made when DNA is copied in a cell Mismatch repair deficient cells usually have many DNA mutations, which may lead to cancer
“disease control”	the sum of complete responses (CR), partial responses (PR) and stable disease (SD) lasting at least six weeks
“disease control rate” or “DCR”	the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, equal to the sum of complete responses (CR), partial responses (PR) and stable disease (SD) lasting at least six weeks
“DLT”	dose-limiting toxicity, side effects of a drug or other treatment that are serious enough to prevent an increase in dose or level of that treatment
“DOR”	duration of response, the length of time between the initial response to therapy and subsequent disease progression or relapse
“EC ₅₀ ”	half maximal effective concentration, which refers to the concentration of a drug, antibody or toxicant which induces a response halfway between the baseline and maximum after a specified exposure time
“EDC”	electronic data capture system, a computerized system designed for the collection of clinical data in electronic format for use mainly in human clinical trials
“effector functions”	the functions of antibodies in which they bind to extracellular pathogens and toxins to mediate their destruction by phagocytic cells
“effector phase”	a phase in many cell-mediated immune responses in which the T lymphoblasts and other presenting cells interact to eliminate the antigen
“effector T-cells”	a group of cells that includes several T-cell types that actively respond to a stimulus, such as co-stimulation, including CD4+, CD8+ and Treg cells

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor
“ESCC”	esophageal squamous cell carcinoma
“Fast/first-to-market approach”	being the first to bring a drug in its class to the market, or being the one that develops an approved drug from a concept within a short time period
“Fc region”	fragment crystallisable region, which is the tail region of an antibody that interacts with cell surface receptors called Fc receptors and some proteins of the complement system
“first-line”	with respect to any disease, the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment
“fragment antigen-binding” or “Fab”	a region on an antibody that binds to antigens
“GC”	gastric cancer
“GEJ”	gastroesophageal junction cancer
“GI”	gastrointestinal tract, an organ system within humans and other animals which takes in food, digests it to extract and absorb energy and nutrients, and expels the remaining waste as feces
“glycosylation”	enzymatic process that attaches glycans to proteins, or other organic molecules
“GMP”	good manufacturing practice
“grade”	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events, in order of Grade 1 to 5 ranging from mild symptoms, moderate, to life threatening consequences and death
“GvHD”	graft versus host disease, a potentially serious complication of allogeneic stem cell transplantation and reduced-intensity allogeneic stem cell transplantation
“HCC”	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from hepatocytes in predominantly cirrhotic liver
“head-to-head study”	a study designed to evaluate an investigational medicine compared to an existing standard of care

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“HER2”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
“HER2 High”	a high level of HER2 expression in tumors, typically assigned with a “++” or “+++” value in immunohistochemistry, or scored as positive in FISH
“HER2 Intermediate”	an intermediate level of HER2 expression in tumors, typically assigned with “++” value in immunohistochemistry, or scored as equivocal or negative in FISH
“HER2 Low”	a low level of HER2 expression in tumors, typically assigned with a “+” value in immunohistochemistry, or scored as equivocal or negative in FISH
“HER2-overexpressing cancers”	cancers that are closely associated with the over-expression or amplification of HER2 (including HER2 High, Intermediate and Low), including but not limited to breast cancer and gastric cancer
“IFN- γ ”	type II interferon, a cytokine that is critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral, some bacterial infections and protozoal infections (infections caused by parasites)
“IgG”	the most common antibody type found in blood circulation that plays an important role in antibody-based immunity against invading pathogens
“IL-2”	interleukin-2, a type of cytokine signaling molecule in the immune system to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animal (i.e., the ability to induce humoral and/or cell-mediated immune responses)
“immune checkpoint inhibitor(s)” or “ICI(s)”	molecules that release the natural brakes of immune response
“immune response”	the body’s response caused by its immune system being activated by antigens, and can include immunity to pathogenic microorganisms and its products, allergies, graft rejections, as well as autoimmunity to self-antigens
“immuno-oncology”	a type of cancer therapy by stimulating the body’s immune system to fight cancer
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	studies using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings, such as microorganisms, cells or biological molecules

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	studies in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole, living organisms as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done <i>in vitro</i>
“internalization”	a cellular process in which substances are brought into the cell
“intravenous” or “IV”	a route of administration of injecting drugs directly into a vein, the fastest way to deliver fluids and medications throughout the body
“irAEs”	immune-related adverse events
“kDa”	kilodalton, a common measurement of molecular weight or mass for proteins and other macromolecules
“late-line”	any treatment after the first-line treatment without a standard of care
“lesion”	tumors in the terminology of RECIST
“ligand”	a substance that forms a complex with a biomolecule to serve a biological purpose
“Lugano”	a lymphoma staging classification system to simplify and standardize the response assessment enabling better understanding and communication among professionals
“lymphocytes”	a sub-type of white blood cells, such as T-cells, B-cells and NK cells
“metastatic”	in reference to any disease, including cancer, disease producing organisms or of malignant or cancerous cells transferred to other parts of the body by way of the blood or lymphatic vessels or membranous surfaces
“MHC”	major histocompatibility complex, a class of proteins capable of binding antigens and displaying them on the cell surface for the recognition by T-cells
“ml”	milliliter, a unit of volume equal to one thousandth (1×10^{-3}) of a liter
“MLR”	mixed leukocyte reaction, a test used by pharmaceutical and biotech organizations to show the safety of a drug or implantable material

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“monoclonal antibodies” or “mAbs”	an antibody produced by a single clone of immune cells or cell line and consisting of identical antibody molecules, this includes monospecific antibodies and bispecific antibodies and excludes ADC
“monospecific”	in reference to antibodies, are those whose specificity to antigens is singular in any of several ways: antibodies that all have affinity for the same antigen; antibodies that are specific to one antigen or one epitope; or antibodies specific to one type of cell or tissue
“monotherapy”	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
“MRI”	magnetic resonance imaging, a medical test uses a strong magnetic field and radio waves to create detailed images of the organs and tissues within the body
“MSI-H”	microsatellite instability-high, a feature of cancer’s genetic coding with a high amount of instability in a tumor
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
“neoadjuvant treatment”	a therapy administered before a main treatment to reduce the size of tumor to enhance the ease of tumor removal
“new lesion”	the appearance of malignant lesion which is not present at baseline
“NHL”	non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma
“nM”	nanomolar, a unit of concentration equal to one billionth (1×10^{-9}) of a molar
“non-target lesion”	a lesion whose presence has been noted, but whose measurement has not been taken
“NPC”	nasopharyngeal carcinoma
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer
“on-target toxicity”	adverse effect that results from interactions of the drug with its therapeutic target

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“oncology”	a branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention
“open-label”	describes clinical trials in which both the researchers and participants know which treatment is being administered, ie. not blinded
“ORR”	objective response rate, which is equal to the sum of CR and PR
“overall survival”	the time from randomization to death from any cause
“OX40”	a secondary co-stimulatory immune checkpoint molecule, expressed after 24 to 72 hours following activation. Expression of OX40 is dependent on full activation of the T cell
“PBMC”	peripheral blood mononuclear cells, blood cells with round nuclei that can be extracted from blood, which are widely used in research and clinical applications
“PBS”	phosphate buffered saline, used in some biological studies as a negative (blank) control
“PCT”	the patent cooperation treaty, an international treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization
“PD”	progressive disease, cancer that is growing, spreading or getting worse
“PD-1”	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on some T-cells, B-cells and macrophages that turns off the T-cell mediated immune response as part of the process that discourages a healthy immune system from attacking other cells in the body
“PD-(L)1”	PD-1 and/or PD-L1
“PD-L1”	programmed death ligand 1, a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that can attach to PD-1 on the surface of the T-cell that causes the T-cell to turn off its ability to kill the cancer cell

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“PFS”	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment that a patient lives without the disease getting worse
“pharmacodynamics” or “PD”	the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
“pharmacokinetics” or “PK”	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
“pivotal trial”	also known as the registration trial, the final stage of trial or study to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
“placebo”	any dummy medical treatment administered to the control group in a controlled clinical trial in order that the specific and non-specific effects of the experimental treatment can be distinguished
“PR”	partial response, refers to a decrease in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment
“pre-clinical studies”	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 endpoints”	the pre-determined main result that is measured at the end of a clinical trial to see if the given treatment works
“priming phase”	the first contact of a T- or B-cell with its specific antigen which causes differentiation into effector T- or B-cells
“Q2W”	once every two weeks
“Q3W”	once every three weeks
“QW”	once every week
“RCC”	renal cell carcinoma

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“receptor clustering”	grouping of a set of receptors at a cellular location caused by receptor metabolic process, often to amplify the sensitivity of a signaling response
“receptor occupancy” or “RO”	the binding of PD-1 antibodies to PD-1, which is a measure of the fraction of PD-1 that is blocked on the surface of T lymphocytes. By repeatedly measuring the receptor occupancy over time, the duration of receptor blockade can be directly observed. A higher fraction of occupied receptor for a longer period of time could result in better clinical efficacy
“RECIST”	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, a set of rules developed and published in February 2000, and subsequently updated in 2009 that define when tumors in cancer patients improve (“respond”), stay the same (“stabilize”), or worsen (“progress”) during treatment by an international collaboration including the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC), National Cancer Institute of the United States, and the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group
“refractory”	in reference to any type of cancer, cancer that does not respond to treatment
“rheumatoid arthritis” or “RA”	a chronic, systemic inflammatory disorder that may affect many tissues and organs, but principally attacks synovial joints
“RP2D”	recommended phase II dose
“SAEs”	serious adverse events, any untoward 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
“SCLC”	small cell lung cancer, a fast-growing cancer that forms in tissues of the lung and can spread to other parts of the body

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“sdAb”	single domain antibody
“SEB”	a superantigen, also known as staphylococcal enterotoxin B, a protein binds to MHC class II molecules and specific variable regions of TCR
“second-line”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are tried when the first-line treatments do not work adequately
“secondary endpoint(s)”	secondary objectives that are analyzed post hoc, for a purpose other than the primary objectives of the clinical trial
“serious TEAE(s)”	serious TEAEs, any untoward 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
“serum concentration”	the amount of a drug or other compound in the serum (the liquid part of the blood)
“single-arm”	describes clinical trials in which everyone enrolled in a trial receives the experimental therapy
“solid tumors”	an abnormal mass of tissue that usually does 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. Examples of solid tumors are sarcomas, carcinomas, and lymphomas
“stable disease” or “SD”	cancer that is neither decreasing nor increasing in extent or severity
“standard of care”	treatment that is accepted by medical experts as a proper treatment for a certain type of disease and that is widely used by healthcare professionals
“subcutaneous”	situated or applied under the skin

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“superantigen”	a class of antigens that result in excessive activation of the immune system
“synergistic effect”	an interaction between two or more drugs that causes the total effect of the drugs to be greater than the sum of the individual effects of each drug, which can be beneficial or harmful
“ $t_{1/2}$ ”	half-life, the time required for the concentration to fall to 50% of its peak value
“T-cell” or “T lymphocyte”	a type of lymphocyte produced or processed by the thymus gland and actively participating in the immune response, which plays a central role in cell-mediated immunity
“target lesion”	a lesion that has been specifically measured
“target-mediated-drug-disposition”	a phenomenon in which a drug binds with high affinity to its pharmacological target site (such as a receptor) to such an extent that this affects its pharmacokinetic characteristics
“TCR”	T-cell receptors
“TEAEs”	treatment emergent adverse events, adverse events not present prior to medical treatment, or an already present event that worsens either in intensity or frequency following the treatment. The association between TEAE and the therapeutic agent or intervention received may not be necessary
“TGA”	the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the regulatory body for therapeutic goods (including medicines, medical devices, gene technology, and blood products) in Australia
“therapeutic window”	the range of drug dosages which can treat disease effectively without having toxic effects, or the time interval during which a particular therapy can be given safely and effectively
“TKI”	tyrosine kinase inhibitors, a class of pharmaceuticals that inhibits tyrosine kinases to keep cancer cells from growing
“ T_{max} ”	the time at which the C_{max} is observed

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“TNBC”	triple-negative breast cancer, any breast cancer that does not express the genes for estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR) and HER2/neu
“TNF- α ”	tumor necrosis factor, a cell signaling protein (cytokine) involved in systemic inflammation and one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction
“toxicity”	the degree to which a substance or a mixture of substances can harm humans or animals, expressed generally as a dose response
“toxicity probability interval design”	a Bayesian dose finding design, where the dose finding decisions are based on whether a statistic called the Unit Probability Mass has its highest value in the target DLT interval or in the interval above or below it
“treatment naïve”	when a patient has never undergone a specific treatment for a particular indication
“Treg”	regulatory T-cell, a subpopulation of T-cells that modulate and suppress the immune system, maintain tolerance to self-antigens, and prevent autoimmune disease
“tumor proportion score” or “TPS”	the percentage of viable tumor cells showing partial or complete membrane staining at any intensity
“urothelial cancer,” “urothelial carcinoma” or “UC”	a type of cancer that typically occurs in the urinary system and the most common type of bladder cancer and cancer of the ureter, urethra and urachus
“VHH”	the antigen binding fragment of heavy chain only antibodies, which is a new and valuable immunoreagent for the analysis of small molecular weight environmental chemicals
“xenograft model”	a widely used model in which human tumor cells are transplanted, either under the skin or into the organ type in which the tumor originated, into immunocompromised mice that do not reject human cells