
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains terms used in this prospectus 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.

“ANDA”	abbreviated new drug application
“antibiotics”	a substance produced by or derived from certain fungi, bacteria and other microorganisms, or produced by chemical processes that can destroy or inhibit the growth of other microorganisms; widely used in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases
“antibody”	an immunoglobulin produced mainly by plasma cells that is used by the immune system to identify and neutralize pathogens such as bacteria and viruses
“API”	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the substance in a pharmaceutical product that is biologically active
“BCMA”	B cell maturation antigen
“bioequivalence”	the relationship between two preparations of the same drug in the same dosage form that have a similar bioavailability (rate and extent of availability)
“biosimilar”	the generic version of a patented biologic drug
“BLA”	biologic license application submitted to the U.S. FDA
“BTC”	biliary tract cancer, a cancer of the liver, gall bladder or bile ducts
“CAR T-cell therapy”	chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy, a type of cell therapy that genetically modifies natural T cells to treat cancers
“category I innovative pharmaceutical” or “category I innovative drug”	innovative pharmaceutical that has never been marketed worldwide, which is defined by Reform Plan for Registration Category of Chemical Medicine (《化學藥品註冊分類改革工作方案》) issued by NMPA on March 4, 2016, being API and its preparation that contain new compounds with clearly defined structure and pharmacological effects, and indicate clinical value

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“category II innovative pharmaceutical” or “category II innovative drug”	modified new pharmaceutical that has never been marketed worldwide, which is defined by Reform Plan for Registration Category of Chemical Medicine (《化學藥品註冊分類改革工作方案》) issued by NMPA on March 4, 2016, including (i) API and its preparation that are derived from optimization of structure of known API, and indicate apparent clinical advantages, and (ii) preparation containing known API that has new compound, new dosage form, new prescription process, new administration method or new indication, and indicates apparent clinical advantages
“CD19”	cluster of differentiation 19, a transmembrane protein that in humans encoded by the gene CD19, acting as an adaptor protein to recruit cytoplasmic signaling proteins to the membrane
“CD28”	cluster of differentiation 28, one of the proteins expressed on T cells that provide co-stimulatory signals required for T-cell activation and survival
“CD80”	cluster of differentiation 80, one of the proteins in the immunoglobulin superfamily, with an extracellular immunoglobulin constant-like domain and a variable-like domain required for receptor binding. CD80 is the receptor for the proteins CD28 (for co-stimulatory signals for T-cell activation) and CTLA4 (for negative regulation on T-cell activation)
“CD86”	cluster of differentiation 86, a protein expressed on dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, and other antigen-presenting cells, providing co-stimulatory signals necessary for T-cell activation and survival
“CDE”	Center for Drug Evaluation, a division of the NMPA
“cerebral edema”	fluid builds up around the brain, causing an increase in pressure known as intracranial pressure
“cerebral infarction”	an area of necrotic tissue in the brain resulting from a blockage or narrowing in the arteries supplying blood and oxygen to the brain

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“cerebrovascular disease”	a class of diseases that involve the blood vessels of the brain
“cholesterol”	a waxy, fat-like substance that occurs naturally in all parts of the body
“Class III hospitals”	the largest and best regional hospitals in China designated as class III hospitals by the NHC hospital classification system, typically having more than 500 beds, providing high-quality professional healthcare services covering a wide geographic area and undertaking higher academic and scientific research initiatives
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls processes
“compound”	a substance consisting of two or more elements in union
“CR”	complete regression or complete response
“critical illness medical insurance”	insurance policy providing additional coverage for medical emergencies that incur greater than average medical costs, like heart attack, stroke, or cancer
“CRO”	a contract research organization, who provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of research services outsourced on a contract basis
“CTLA4-Fc”	fusion protein formed by extracellular domain of CTLA4 and Fc part of immunoglobulin. CTLA4 refers to 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
“cytokine”	a broad and loose category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling. Their release has an effect on the behavior of cells around them
“DMARDs”	disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs

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“dMMR”	deficient mismatch repair, 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
“DNA”	a molecule that carries most of the genetic instructions used in the development, functioning and reproduction of all known living organisms and many viruses
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor
“first-to-market generic pharmaceutical”	generic pharmaceuticals that first received approval to be marketed
“fusion protein”	proteins created through the joining of two or more genes by molecular engineering
“free radicals”	compounds with an unpaired electron, which makes them extremely reactive
“GCP”	good clinical practices standards
“generic pharmaceutical” or “generic drug”	a pharmaceutical that contains the same active ingredients as an original formulation and is comparable in dosage form, strength, quality, performance and intended use
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practice, guidelines and regulations issued from time to time pursuant to the Drug Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》) as part of quality assurance which aims to minimize the risks of contamination, cross contamination, confusion and errors during the manufacture process of pharmaceutical products and to ensure that pharmaceutical products subject to these guidelines and regulations are consistently produced and controlled in conformity to the quality and standards appropriate for their intended use

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“GSP”	Good Supply Practice, guidelines and regulations from time to time issued pursuant to the Drug Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》) to provide quality assurance and ensure that pharmaceutical distribution enterprises distribute pharmaceutical products in compliance with the guidelines and regulations
“HLA-DRB1”	a gene providing instructions for making a protein that plays a critical role in the immune system, part of a family of genes called the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) complex
“HMG-CoA reductase”	the rate-controlling enzyme of the mevalonate pathway that produces cholesterol and other isoprenoid biosynthesis
“IDL”	Import Drug License
“IL15”	Interleukin-15, a cytokine with structural similarity to Interleukin-2 (IL-2). Like IL-2, IL-15 binds to and signals through a complex composed of IL-2/IL-15 receptor beta chain (CD122) and the common gamma chain (gamma-C, CD132). IL-15 is secreted by mononuclear phagocytes (and some other cells) following infection by virus(es)
“IND”	investigational new drug, an application and approval process required before drug candidates may commence clinical trials
“indication”	a valid reason to use a certain test, medication, procedure or surgery
“inflammation”	a protective tissue response to injury or destruction of tissues, which serves to destroy, dilute, or wall off both the injurious agent and the injured tissues
“inhibitor”	a chemical or substance added or applied to another substance to slow down a reaction or to prevent an unwanted chemical change
“KOLs”	key opinion leaders

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“LDL”	low-density lipoprotein, a range of lipoprotein particles that carry cholesterol in the blood and around the body, for use by cells
“lymphoma”	any neoplastic disorder of lymphoid tissue
“lyophilized powder”	soluble drug in powder form for injection which is prepared through the process of freezing, sublimation and dehydration under low temperature and low pressure conditions
“malignant melanoma”	a type of cancer that develops from the pigment-producing cells known as melanocytes, typically occur in the skin but may rarely occur in the mouth, intestines or eye
“metastasis”	the spread of cancer from one part of the body to another
“molecule”	an electrically neutral group of two or more atoms held together by chemical bonds
“monoclonal antibody” or “mAb”	antibodies capable of binding to specific antigens and inducing immunological responses against the target antigens. Monoclonal antibodies, when used as a cancer treatment, have the ability to bind only to cancer cell-specific antigens and interrupt the growth of cancer cells to achieve efficient treatment with low dosages and less toxic side effects than traditional chemotherapy
“monotherapy”	treatment of a condition by means of a single drug
“MSI-H”	microsatellite instability-high, a feature of cancer’s genetic coding with a high amount of instability in a tumor
“multiple myeloma”	a cancer in which tumorigenic plasma cells accumulate in the bone marrow, causing severe pain, anemia, and kidney failure
“National Essential Drug List”	the National Essential Drug List (2018 version) (《國家基本藥物目錄(2018年版)》) promulgated by the NHC, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time

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“NDA”	new drug application
“NK cell”	natural killer cell, a type of white blood cell
“neoplasms”	a type of abnormal and excessive growth of tissue, the growth of which is uncoordinated with that of the normal surrounding tissue. Neoplasms persist growing abnormally even if the original trigger is removed
“non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma”	any of a large group of cancers of lymphocytes (white blood cells). Non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas can occur at any age and are often marked by lymph nodes that are larger than normal, fever, and weight loss
“NP chemotherapy regimen”	vinorelbine and cisplatin regimen, a regimen for treatment of NSCLC
“NRDL”	China’s National Reimbursement Drug List, also known as Drugs Catalogue for the National Basic Medical Insurance, Work-related Injury Insurance and Maternity Insurance (《國家基本醫療保險、工傷保險和生育保險藥品目錄》), which was published by MOHRSS on November 27, 2009 and amended from time to time. The latest version of NRDL was jointly published by National Healthcare Security Administration (國家醫療保障局) and MOHRSS in 2019 and came into force on January 1, 2020
“NSCLC”	non-small-cell lung cancer, any carcinoma (as an adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma) of the lungs that is not a small-cell lung cancer
“NTRK genes”	neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase genes, proto-oncogenes that may cause canceration when activated abnormally
“ORR”	objective response rate
“osteosarcoma”	the most common type of cancer that starts in the bone
“osteoarthritis”	the most common form of arthritis, occurring when the protective cartilage that cushions the ends of bones wears down over time

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“OTC”	over the counter, drugs sold directly to a consumer without a prescription, as opposed to prescription drugs
“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
“pharmacology”	the science that deals with the origin, nature, chemistry, effects, and uses of drugs, including pharmacognosy, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, pharmacotherapeutics and toxicology
“phase I clinical trials”	phase I clinical trials aim to test the safety of a new drug candidate
“phase II clinical trials”	phase II clinical trials test the new drug candidate on a larger group of patients, to gather information about whether it works and how well it works in the short-term
“phase III clinical trials”	phase III clinical trials are for a new drug candidate that has already passed phases I and II which test the new drug candidate in larger groups of patients, and compare the new drug candidate against an existing treatment or a placebo to see if it works better in practice and if it has important side effects
“phase IV clinical trials”	phase IV clinical trials are for a new drug that has passed all the previous stages and has been granted marketing approvals. A marketing approval means the drug can be made available on prescription. It is not required for every drug
“pivotal registrational trial”	a clinical trial or study intended to provide evidence for a drug marketing approval
“pre-clinical studies”	pre-clinical studies testing a drug candidate on non-human subjects, to gather efficacy, toxicity, pharmacokinetic and safety information and to decide whether a drug candidate is ready for clinical trials
“placebo”	a substance or treatment with no active therapeutic effect, commonly used in clinical trials as the administered substance for the control group

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“pleural mesothelioma”	a type of tumor that begins in pleural mesothelium, the most common primary tumor in the pleura
“pneumonia”	an infection of one or more lungs which is usually caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi
“prescription pharmaceutical”	a drug that can be dispensed to the public only with an order given by a properly authorized person
“provincial medical insurance catalog”	the basic medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance drugs catalogue, issued by the provincial, municipal or autonomous region’s human resource and social security agency
“pyelonephritis”	inflammation of the renal pelvis, typically due to a bacterial infection. Symptoms mainly include fever and flank tenderness
“recombinant”	the combination of genetic materials from more than one origin, or a method to express native proteins in vitro by genetic engineering
“RNA”	refers to ribonucleic acid
“ROS1”	tyrosine kinase with structural similarity to the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein
“r/r”	relapsed and refractory
“SCLC”	small-cell lung cancer
“sjögren’s syndrome”	an autoimmune disease that affects the moisture-producing glands of human bodies
“surrounding invention patents”	a series of improved invention patents centering around basic invention patents, registered to protect core technologies or establish barriers for competitors
“synthesis”	the production of chemical compounds by reaction from simpler materials
“TCR T-cell therapy”	T cell receptor-engineered T cell therapy, a type of cellular immunotherapy that genetically modifies natural T cells to treat cancers

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“TNF”	tumor necrosis factor, a cell signaling protein involved in systemic inflammation and is one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction
“translational medicine”	an area of research that aims to improve human health and longevity by determining the relevance to human disease of novel discoveries in the biological sciences
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor, a signal protein produced by cells that stimulates the formation of blood vessels
“VLDL”	very-low-density lipoprotein, a type of lipoprotein made by the liver