
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.

“active pharmaceutical ingredient” or “API”	the substance in a pharmaceutical drug that is biologically active
“acute-on-chronic liver failure” or “ACLF”	a syndrome in patients with chronic liver disease with or without previously diagnosed cirrhosis characterized by acute hepatic decompensation resulting in liver failure
“adjuvant”	a pharmacological or immunological agent that helps and enhances the pharmacological effect of a drug or increases the ability of an antigen to stimulate the immune system
“antibiotic”	a substance, such as penicillin or streptomycin, 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
“anti-coagulant”	a chemical substance that prevent or reduce coagulation of blood, prolonging the clotting time
“Akt” or “protein kinase”	a serine/threonine-specific protein kinase that plays a key role in multiple cellular processes such as glucose metabolism, apoptosis, cell proliferation, transcription, and cell migration
“BLA” or “biologics license application”	an application in the United States for permission to introduce a biologic product into U.S. inter-state commerce
“best-in-class”	the drug with the best clinical advantage within a drug class
“cancer”	cancer is not just one disease, but a large group of almost 100 diseases. Its two main characteristics are uncontrolled growth of the cells in the human body and the ability of these cells to migrate from the original site and spread to distant sites
“cardiovascular”	pertaining to the heart and blood vessels
“CD47-SIRP Alfa pathway”	a signaling pathway that aids in tumor evasion of the immune system by delivering an antiphagocytic signal to macrophages that inhibits destruction of cancer cells overexpressing CD47
“clinical adoption”	scenarios or diseases where a drug can be applied. In the biopharmaceutical industry, a drug can be prescribed based on its clinical adoptions, which include both its indication covered by the drug label, and its inclusion under treatment

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guidelines. The prescription of drugs based on clinical adoptions is supported by regulated framework such as *Medical Institution Pharmacy Affairs Management Regulation* (《醫療機構藥事管理規定》) and *Medical Institution Prescription Audit Standard* (《醫療機構處方審核規範》) which state that clinical treatment guidelines, standards and clinical pathways can be used as the basis for drug prescription and prescription audits in medical institutions. Local NHC and the traditional Chinese medicine administrative departments at or above county level are in charge of the supervision and management of the clinical adoption of drugs in medical institutions.

- “cGMP”** Cyclic guanosine monophosphate is a cyclic nucleotide which acts as a second messenger for activation of intracellular protein kinases in response to the binding of membrane-impermeable peptide hormones to the external cell surface
- “chemotherapy”** the therapeutic use of chemical agents to treat cancers
- “cholangiocarcinoma”** a type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts
- “class II hospitals”** the regional hospitals designated as class II hospitals by the NHC hospital classification system, typically having 100 to 500 beds, providing multiple communities with integrated healthcare services and undertaking certain academic and scientific research missions
- “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
- “clinical trial”** a research study for finding or validating the therapeutic effects and side-effects of test drugs to determine the safety and efficacy of such drugs
- “CMO”** Contract Manufacturing Organization, a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis to provide comprehensive drug manufacturing services
- “co-exclusive license”** a license with arrangement in which the licensor grants to the licensee rights similar to those contained in an exclusive license, but reserves certain other rights, for example, the option to exercise, or grant to a limited group of third parties, the rights to manufacture the products in the territory but solely for use or sales outside the territory, or rights for the licensor to use for non-commercial purposes

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“compounds”	a substance consisting of two or more elements in union
“COVID-19”	coronavirus disease 2019, a disease caused by a novel virus designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
“CRO”	Contract Research Organization, a company focused on providing R&D services to companies in the pharmaceutical and agrochemical markets
“cross-linking”	a bond that links one polymer chain to another
“detoxify”	to remove harmful substances from the body
“dihydrofolate reductase” or “DHFR”	an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of dihydrofolate to the active tetrahydrofolate
“DNA alkylator”	a molecule that alkylates DNA which can have pharmaceutical effect
“DNA synthesis reducer”	a substance that reduces enzymes required for DNA synthesis
“DTP pharmacies”	direct-to-patient pharmacies, which refer to pharmacies that directly provide valuable professional services to patients. When patients receive doctor prescriptions from the hospitals, DTP pharmacies deliver the drugs to the patients based on their prescriptions at the time and location of patients’ choices
“FDA”	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
“first-in-class”	a drug that uses a new and unique mechanism of action for treating a medical condition
“gastric cancer”	a disease in which malignant cells form in the lining of the stomach
“generic drug”	a drug that is no longer under patent protection, which may be produced by any manufacturer which follows good manufacturing protocols
“gonadotropin inhibitor”	a substance that blocks or reduces gonadotrophic hormones
“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 ensures that pharmaceutical products

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subject to these guidelines and regulations are consistently produced and controlled in conformity to the quality and standards appropriate for their intended use

“Go-to-Patient” or “GTP”

a business model to enhance communication among doctors and patients and to address patients’ access to drugs through pharmacies

“HABP” or “hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia”

a pneumonia not incubating at the time of hospital admission and occurring 48 hours or more after admission in patients not receiving invasive mechanical ventilation during hospitalization

“heparin”

a highly sulfated glycosaminoglycan, which is widely used as an injectable anticoagulant and has the highest negative charge density of any known biological molecule

“hepatitis B”

an infectious disease affecting the liver, caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and differs from hepatitis C in symptoms, prevalence, and prognosis

“hepatitis C”

an infectious disease affecting primarily the liver, caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) and differs from hepatitis B in symptoms, prevalence, and prognosis

“hormone resistant advanced prostate cancer”

a phase when prostate cancer has spread to parts of the body other than the prostate, and it is able to grow and spread even though drugs or other treatments to lower the amount of male sex hormones are being used to manage the cancer

“HSP90”

Heat shock protein 90, a chaperone protein that assists other proteins to fold properly, stabilizes proteins against heat stress, and aids in protein degradation

“hypercalcemia”

an elevated calcium level in the blood, often indicative of other diseases

“ICU”

the intensive care unit

“immunology”

a branch of biomedical science that deals with the response of an organism to antigenic challenge and its recognition of what is self and what is not

“immunomodulator”

treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune function of the body to treat diseases resulted from abnormal immune function, which can be applied for the treatment of various diseases

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“ IDL ”	Import Drug License
“ IND ”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China
“ Internet Hospital Model ”	a business model referring to a service platform based on hospital entity, focusing on online follow-up consultations and routine consultations, integrating consultation, prescription, payment and drug distribution
“ indication ”	a valid reason to use a certain test, medication, procedure or surgery
“ infectious disease ”	a disease caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another
“ inhibitor ”	a chemical or substance added or applied to another substance to slow down a reaction or to prevent an unwanted chemical change
“ injectables ”	a form in which medicines may be delivered via injection into the human body in a sterile liquid form
“ injection ”	sterile solution injection, emulsion injection or suspension injection which can be applied by way of intramuscular injection, intravenous injection or intravenous drip
“ KOLs ”	acronym for Key Opinion Leaders who are doctors that influence their peers’ medical practice, including but not limited to prescribing behavior
“ lanosterol 14 α — demethylase inhibitor ”	a cytochrome P-450-dependent enzyme that converts lanosterol to ergosterol
“ leukemia ”	cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue, such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of abnormal blood cells to be produced and enter the bloodstream
“ lifecycle management ”	a process of managing the entire lifecycle of a product from inception, through engineering design and manufacture, to service and disposal of manufactured products
“ lung cancer ”	cancer that forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages
“ lymphoma ”	any neoplastic disorder of lymphoid tissue

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“metastasis”	the spread of cancer from one part of the body to another
“mini-conjugate”	a drug built with three modules: a targeting ligand, a linker and a drug payload
“MAH”	Marketing Authorization Holder, the company or the drug research and development institution which has obtained a drug registration certificate. The Marketing Authorization Holder is responsible for managing the whole manufacturing and marketing process and the whole lifecycle of drugs and assumes the full legal liability for non-clinical drug study, clinical trials, manufacturing, marketing and distribution and adverse drug reaction monitoring, under the Circular on the Matters Relating to Promotion of the Pilot Program for the Drug Marketing Authorization Holder System (《關於推進藥品上市許可持有人制度試點工作有關事項的通知》) promulgated by the NMPA on August 15, 2017, and the Drug Administration Law (《藥品管理法》) which was revised in August 2019 and became effective on December 1, 2019
“MNC(s)”	multi-national company(ies)
“MRCT” or “Multi-Regional Clinical Trials”	clinical trials that are carried out in multiple institutions in different regions
“mTOR” or “mammalian target of rapamycin”	a kinase that in humans is encoded by the MTOR gene
“Myc inhibitor”	an inhibitor of a family of regulator genes and proto-oncogenes that code for transcription factors
“NDA”	New Drug Application
“non-small cell lung cancer” or “NSCLC”	any carcinoma (as an adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma) of the lungs that is not a small-cell lung cancer
“NEDL”	China’s National Essential Drug List, which was issued on August 18, 2009 by the Ministry of Health and eight other ministries and commissions in the PRC pursuant to the issuance of the Provisional Measures on the Administration of the National Essential Drug List (《國家基本藥物目錄管理辦法》), as amended on February 13, 2015, and the Guidelines on the Implementation of the National List of Essential Drugs System (《關於建立國家基本藥物制度的實施意見》). The current version of NEDL is promulgated by the NHC and National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine pursuant to the Notice on the Issuance of National Essential Drug List (2018 Version) (關於印發《國家基本藥物目錄(2018年版)》的通知) on September 30, 2018 which became effective on November 1, 2018.

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“NRDL”	China’s National Reimbursement Drug List, also known as the Drug Catalogue for the National Medical Insurance (《國家基本醫療保險藥品目錄》) issued in 2000, the Drug Catalogue for the National Medical Insurance and Work-related Injury Insurance (《國家基本醫療保險和工傷保險藥品目錄》) issued in 2004 and the 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》) published in 2009, which was amended from time to time. The latest effective version of NRDL was jointly published by National Healthcare Security Administration (國家醫療保障局) and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the PRC (中華人民共和國人力資源和社會保障部) in 2019 and came into force on January 1, 2020, and an adjusted version of NRDL will take effect on March 1, 2021 and simultaneously replace the current effective version of NRDL according to the Notice of Issuance of Drugs Catalogue for the National Basic Medical Insurance, Work-related Injury Insurance and Maternity Insurance (2020) (《關於印發〈國家基本醫療保險、工傷保險和生育保險藥品目錄(2020年)〉的通知》) issued on December 25, 2020
“nuclear estrogen receptors”	a group of receptors that are activated by the hormone estrogen and belong to the nuclear receptor family of intracellular receptors
“oncology”	the branch of medicine dealing with the physical, chemical, and biological properties of tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention
“oral mucositis”	inflammation of oral mucosa resulting from chemotherapeutic agents or ionising and any inflammatory condition of oral tissue, including mucosa, dentition/periapices, and periodontium
“oropharyngeal candidiasis”	an opportunistic mucosal infection caused, in most cases, by the fungus <i>Candida albicans</i>
“organosulfur”	organic compounds that contain sulfur
“osteoclast-mediated bone resorption”	the process by which osteoclasts break down the tissue in bones and release the minerals, resulting in a transfer of calcium from bone tissue to the blood
“PD-1”	Programmed cell death protein 1, a cell surface receptor that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on T cells and pro-B cells
“PD-L1”	programmed death-ligand 1

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“percutaneous coronary intervention” or “PCI”	a non-surgical procedure that uses a catheter to place a small structure called a stent to open up blood vessels in the heart that have been narrowed by plaque build-up, a condition known as atherosclerosis
“percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty”	a minimally invasive procedure to open up blocked coronary arteries, allowing blood to circulate unobstructed to the heart muscle
“peptides”	short polymers of amino acid monomers linked by peptide bonds. They are distinguished from proteins on the basis of size, typically containing less than 50 monomer units. The shortest peptides are dipeptides, consisting of two amino acids joined by a single peptide bond. There are also tripeptides, tetrapeptides, etc
“Phase I clinical trials”	Phase I clinical trials aim to test the safety of a new medicine
“Phase II clinical trials”	Phase II clinical trials test the new medicine on a larger group of people who are ill, to get a better idea of whether it works and how well it works in the short-term
“Phase III clinical trials”	Phase III clinical trials are for medicines that have already passed Phases I and II which test medicines in larger groups of people who are ill, and compare a new medicine against an existing treatment or a placebo to see if it works better in practice and if it has important side effects
“pivotal clinical trials”	clinical trials seeking to demonstrate the efficacy of a new drug candidate in order to obtain its marketing approval by regulatory authorities
“pneumonia”	an infection of one or more lungs which is usually caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi
“pre-clinical”	a stage preceding a clinical stage
“primary healthcare providers”	a group of institutions consisted of community health service centers and stations, township hospitals and village clinics
“prostate cancer”	a cancer of the prostate gland, a part of the male reproductive system
“proteins”	large biological molecules or macromolecules, consisting of one or more long chains of amino acid residues

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“RCT” or “randomized controlled trials”	a type of scientific experiment that aims to reduce certain sources of bias when testing the effectiveness of new treatments
“RWS” or “real-world studies”	prospective observational studies designed to collect data on real-world patients. It can also retrospectively draw on existing patient registries, insurance databases, and electronic medical records
“sales revenue”	sales revenue with respect to a product or therapeutic area refers to actual sales based on wholesale prices to all healthcare institutions and pharmacies
“severe infection”	a severe disorder that is caused by organisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi that can be passed directly or indirectly from one person to another
“small cell lung cancer”	a disease in which malignant cells form in the tissues of the lung
“SN38”	7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin, a biological active metabolite of irinotecan hydrochloride, causing inhibition of DNA topoisomerase I
“solid tumor”	an abnormal mass of tissue that usually does not contain cysts or liquid areas. Solid tumors may be benign (not cancer), or malignant (cancer)
“SOP”	standard operational practice, a procedure specific to companies’ operation which is necessary to complete tasks in accordance with industry regulations, provincial laws or internal standards
“synthetic peptide innate defence regulator”	a synthetic immunomodulatory version of natural host defense peptides
“Tα1” or “thymosin alpha 1”	a 28-amino acid peptide produced by thymic epithelial cells located in the outer cortex and medulla of the thymus
“tablets”	a medicinal formulation made of a compressed powdered substance containing an active drug and excipients
“thymalfasin”	a thymic hormone polypeptide found in thymosin fraction 5 (a crude thymus gland extract) but now produced by synthesis
“tumors”	an abnormal growth of tissue resulting from uncontrolled, progressive multiplication of cells

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“urotoxicity”	of or relating to the toxicity or the toxic constituents of urine
“VABP” or “ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia”	pneumonia occurring more than 48 hours after endotracheal intubation or tracheotomy to receive mechanical ventilation
“zoledronic acid”	a type of drug known as a bisphosphonate