
GLOSSARY

In this document, in addition to terms defined elsewhere and unless the context otherwise requires, the following technical terms have the following meanings.

“ADCC”	antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity
“ADP”	adenosine diphosphate
“AEs”	adverse events, any untoward medical occurrences in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials and which do not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
“Ags”	antigens
“ALL”	acute lymphoblastic leukemia, a type of cancer of the lymphoid line of blood cells characterized by the development of large numbers of immature lymphocytes
“allo-HSCT”	allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, a procedure in which a portion of a healthy donor’s stem cell or bone marrow is obtained and prepared for intravenous infusion
“alanine aminotransferase”	a liver enzyme that is released in the blood where liver cells are damaged; the blood test for ALT is used to diagnose liver disorders
“AML”	acute myeloid leukemia, a type of cancer that progresses rapidly and aggressively, and affects the bone marrow and blood
“anemia”	a condition characterized by a deficiency of red cells or haemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor, weariness and even more serious conditions such as multiple organ failure
“angiogenesis”	the growth of blood vessels, which involves the migration, growth, and differentiation of endothelial cells, which line the inside wall of blood vessels

GLOSSARY

“ankylosing spondylitis”	a type of arthritis in which there is long term inflammation of the joints of the spine. Typically the joints where the spine joins the pelvis are also affected. Occasionally other joints such as the shoulders or hips are involved. Eye and bowel problems may also occur. Back pain is a characteristic symptom of AS, and it often comes and goes. Stiffness of the affected joints generally worsens over time
“antibody”	also known as an immunoglobulin, a Y-shaped protein produced mainly by plasma cells to neutralize pathogens such as bacteria and viruses
“anti-PD-1 mAb”	monoclonal antibody targeting PD-1
“anti-tumor activity”	preventing or inhibiting the formation or growth of tumors
“APC”	Antigen-presenting cells
“ASCO”	The American Society of Clinical Oncology
“ASCT”	autologous stem cell transplantation
“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
“ATP”	adenosine triphosphate
“AUC”	area under curve, a parameter of systemic exposure
“AXL”	AXL is a receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm ²⁸ and regulates many physiological processes, including cell survival, proliferation, differentiation and immune responses
“BAT”	best available treatment
“BCR”	B-cell receptor, a specialized receptor protein that allows a B-cell to bind to specific antigens
“BID”	“ <i>bis in die</i> ”, Latin for twice daily

GLOSSARY

“biliary tract”	an anatomical term for the path by which bile is secreted by the liver, then transported to the duodenum, or small intestine
“Bilirubin”	yellow compound that occurs in the normal catabolic pathway that breaks down heme in vertebrates
“biologic(s)”	any pharmaceutical drug product manufactured in, extracted from, or semi-synthesized from biological sources
“biomarker”	a naturally occurring molecule, gene, or characteristic by which a particular pathological or physiological process, disease, etc. can be identified
“biochemical”	relating to chemical composition of a particular living system or biological substance
“biopharmaceutical”	relating to medicines created by means of biotechnology
“biosimilar”	also known as follow-on biologic or subsequent entry biologic. It is a biologic medical product that is almost an identical copy of an original product that is manufactured by a different company. Biosimilars are officially approved versions of original “innovator” products and can be manufactured when the original product’s patent expires. A biosimilar product is similar in terms of quality, safety and efficacy to a reference medicinal product, which has been granted a marketing authorisation on the basis of a complete dossier in the community
“BIRC”	blinded independent radiology review
“bispecific antibody”	antibody that combines two antigen-recognizing elements into a single construct, able to bind to two different antigens at the same time
“BLA”	biologic license application
“BRAF”	B-Raf proto-oncogene, a gene that encodes a protein called B-Raf
“BTC”	biliary tract cancer

GLOSSARY

“c-Met”	tyrosine-protein kinase Met or hepatocyte growth factor receptor, a protein that in humans is encoded by the MET gene
“capsules”	very small containers that are filled with medicine and swallowed whole
“carcinoma”	a type of cancer that develops from epithelial cells. Specifically, a carcinoma is a cancer that begins in a tissue that lines the inner or outer surfaces of the body, and that arises from cells originating in the endodermal, mesodermal or ectodermal germ layer during embryogenesis
“cardiovascular”	pertaining to the heart and blood vessels
“CBR”	clinical benefit rate
“ccRCC”	clear cell renal cell carcinoma
“CD20”	cluster of differentiation 20, a protein that is expressed on the surface of B cells, starting at the pre-B cell stage and also on mature B cells in the bone marrow and in the periphery
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex (enzyme) and T-cell co-receptor that is involved in activating both the cytotoxic T-cell and T helper cells
“CD4”	cluster of differentiation 4, a glycoprotein found on the surface of immune cells such as T helper cells
“CD47”	cluster of differentiation 47, a broadly expressed protein that costimulates T cells, facilitates leukocyte migration, and inhibits macrophage scavenger function
“CD8”	cluster of differentiation 8, a transmembrane glycoprotein that serves as a co-receptor for the T-cell receptor
“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

GLOSSARY

“chemotherapy” or “chemo”	a category of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer chemotherapeutic agents as part of its standardized regimen
“CI”	confidence interval
“clinical trial”	a research study for validating or finding the therapeutic effects and side effects of test drugs in order to determine the therapeutic value and safety of such drugs
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing, and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
“CMO(s)”	a contract manufacturing organization, which provides support to the pharmaceutical industry in the form of manufacturing services outsourced on a contract basis
“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
“colon cancer”	a cancer of the colon or rectum, located at the digestive tract’s lower end
“combination therapy” or “combo”	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
“compounds”	a substance consisting of two or more elements in union
“COX-1”	cyclooxygenases-1
“COX-2”	cyclooxygenases-2
“CSF-1R”	colony stimulating factor 1 receptor
“CR”	complete response or complete response rate, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
“CR1”	first complete remission
“CR2/CR2p”	second morphological complete remission, with or without adequate platelet recovery

GLOSSARY

“CRC”	colorectal cancer, a type of cancer arising from the colon or rectum
“CREB”	cAMP-response element binding protein
“CRO(s)”	contract research organization, a company provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of research and development services outsourced on a contract basis
“CTCAE”	Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, a set of criteria, published by the National Cancer Institute, for the standardized classification of adverse effects of drugs used in cancer therapy
“CTL”	cytotoxic T lymphocytes, a T lymphocyte that kills cancer cells, cells that are infected (particularly with viruses), or cells that are damaged in other ways
“CYP”	cytochrome P-450
“cytokine”	a broad and loose category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling. Their release has an effect on the behavior of target cells
“cytotoxic”	toxic to living cells
“DCR”	disease control rate, the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, equal to the sum of complete responses, partial responses and stable disease
“DLT”	dose-limiting toxicity, side effects of a drug or other treatment that are serious enough to prevent an increase in dose of that treatment in clinical trial
“dMMR”	Mismatch repair deficiency
“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid
“DOR”	duration of response
“dose-escalation trial” or “dose-escalation study”	trials involving dose ranging to determine the best dose of the treatment

GLOSSARY

“dose expansion trial” or “dose expansion study”	trials enrolling additional participants to typically further evaluate efficacy, safety, tolerability, PK, and pharmacodynamics
“doxorubicin”	a medicine developed in the 1950’s and used as a chemotherapy treatment of various cancers. It belongs to the anthracycline family, a class of medicine derived from <i>Streptomyces</i> bacteria
“EC”	endometrial cancer
“ECG”	electrocardiogram
“ECOG PS”	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status, a scale used to assess how a patient’s disease is progressing, assess how the disease affects the daily living abilities of the patient, and determine appropriate treatment and prognosis
“EGF”	epidermal growth factor
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor
“ELISA”	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
“endothelial”	cells that line the interior surface of blood vessels and lymphatic vessels, forming an interface between circulating blood or lymph in the lumen and the rest of the vessel wall
“EP”	E prostanoid receptor, including E prostanoid receptors 1–4
“EPRAP”	E receptor 4-associated protein
“ESMO”	the European Society for Medical Oncology
“Fc” or “Fc region”	fragment crystallizable 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
“FDA”	U.S. Food and Drug Administration

GLOSSARY

“FGF”	fibroblast growth factor
“FGFR”	fibroblast growth factor receptor
“first-line” or “1L”	with respect to any disease, the first line therapy, which is the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment. It is also called primary treatment or therapy
“FOLFOX”	fluorouracil plus oxaliplatin
“GAS”	growth arrest specific
“GAS6”	growth arrest specific 6
“gastrointestinal”	a subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of the physiology and diseases of the digestive system
“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
“G/GEJ”	gastric or gastroesophageal junction
“GLP”	good laboratory practice
“GCP”	good clinic practice
“GC”	gastric cancer
“GEMOX”	gemcitabine plus oxaliplatin
“glioblastoma”	tumors that arise from astrocytes

GLOSSARY

“GMP”	good manufacturing practice, guidelines and regulations issued from time to time pursuant to the PRC Law on the Administration of Pharmaceuticals (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》) as part of quality assurance which ensures 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
“GM-CSF”	granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor
“GPS”	galinpepimut-S
“grade” or “G”	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events, using Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc.
“granulocytes”	a white blood cell with secretory granules in its cytoplasm
“Hatch-Waxman”	the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act, informally known as the Hatch-Waxman Act, which is a 1984 U.S. federal law
“HCC”	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from hepatocytes
“HLA”	human leukocyte antigen
“HM”	hematological malignancies
“HNSCC”	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, and throat and can spread to other parts of the body
“host cell”	an animal or plant cell on or in which a parasite or commensal organism lives
“HR”	hazard ratio
“hypertension”	a long-term medical condition in which blood pressure is persistently elevated

GLOSSARY

“ICAM-1”	intercellular adhesion molecule 1, also known as CD54 (cluster of differentiation 54). ICAM-1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ICAM1 gene. This gene encodes a cell surface glycoprotein which is typically expressed on endothelial cells and cells of the immune system. It binds to integrins of type CD11a/CD18, or CD11b/CD18 and is also exploited by rhinovirus as a receptor
“ICH”	the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use
“IDMC”	Independent Data Monitoring Committee
“IHC”	immunohistochemistry, a test that uses a chemical dye to stain and measure specific proteins
“IND”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China
“indication”	a valid reason to use a certain test, medication, procedure or surgery
“infusion”	the therapeutic introduction of fluid other than blood into a vein
“IgG”	human immunoglobulin G, the most common antibody type found in blood circulation that plays an important role in antibody-based immunity against invading pathogens, which includes IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4
“IMiDs”	immunomodulatory imide drugs, a class of immunomodulatory drugs that adjust immune responses, containing an imide group
“immune checkpoint inhibitor(s)” or “ICI(s)”	a type of drugs that block certain proteins made by some types of immune system cells, and some cancer cells, which help keep immune responses in check and allow immune cells to kill cancer cells
“immuno-oncology”	a type of immunotherapy that is specifically targeted to fight cancer

GLOSSARY

“immunogenicity”	the capability of being immunogenic
“immunoglobulin” or “Ig”	an antibody, also known as an immunoglobulin (Ig). It is a large, Y-shaped protein produced mainly by plasma cells that is used by the immune system to neutralize pathogens such as pathogenic bacteria and viruses. The antibody recognizes a unique molecule of the pathogen, called an antigen, via the Fab’s variable region
“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
“IMWG”	International Myeloma Working Group
“injection”	sterile solution injection, emulsion injection or suspension injection which can be applied by way of intramuscular injection, intravenous injection or intravenous drip
“inhibitor”	a chemical or substance added or applied to another substance to slow down a reaction or to prevent an unwanted chemical change
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	Latin for “within the glass”, studies <i>in vitro</i> are conducted using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings, such a microorganisms, cells or biological molecules
“ <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 as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done <i>in vitro</i>
“IR-”	immune-related-
“irinotecan”	a DNA topoisomerase inhibitor used as the hydrochloride salt as an antineoplastic in the treatment of colorectal carcinoma

GLOSSARY

“ITIM”	immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs, a conserved sequence of amino acids that is found intracellularly in the cytoplasmic domains of many inhibitory receptors of the non-catalytic tyrosine-phosphorylated receptor family found on immune cells
“ITT”	intention-to-treat
“intravenous” or “IV”	a route of administration of injecting drugs directly into a vein
“kDa”	kilodalton
“kinase”	a type of enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of phosphate groups from high-energy, phosphate-donating molecules to specific substrates. The protein kinases make up the majority of all kinases. Protein kinases act on proteins, phosphorylating them on their serine, threonine, tyrosine, or histidine residues. These kinases play a major role in protein and enzyme regulation as well as signaling in the cell
“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
“[REDACTED]”	a cancer that arises in fat cells in deep soft tissue, such as that inside the thigh or in the retroperitoneum
“LH”	luteinizing hormone
“LOCF”	last observation carried forward
“lung cancer”	cancer that forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages
“lung SCC”	squamous cell carcinoma of the lungs, a type of non-small cell lung cancer that typically develops in one of the air passages, or bronchi, of the lungs
“lymphocytes”	a sub-type of white blood cells, such as T cells, B cells and NK cells
“MAH”	Marketing Authorization Holder

GLOSSARY

“MSK”	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
“MDACC”	The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
“melanoma”	a type of cancer that develops from the pigment-containing cells known as melanocytes
“metabolism”	the sum of all the physical and chemical processes by which living organized substance is produced and maintained (anabolism), and also the transformation by which energy is made available for the uses of the organism (catabolism)
“metastasis”	the spread of cancer from one part of the body to another
“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
“MFS”	myxofibrosarcoma
“MHC”	major histocompatibility complex
“MM”	multiple myeloma, cancer of plasma cells, a type of white blood cell normally responsible for producing antibodies
“monotherapy”	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
“monoclonal antibody”	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
“mPFS”	median PFS
“MPM”	malignant pleural mesothelioma
“MRCT”	multi-regional clinical trial

GLOSSARY

“MRD”	minimal residual disease
“MSI-H”	microsatellite instability-high
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose
“mutation”	permanent alteration in the DNA sequence that makes up a gene
“myelofibrosis”	one of a collection of progressive blood cancers known as myeloproliferative neoplasms
“NCI”	the U.S. National Cancer Institute
“NE”	not evaluable
“NDA”	new drug application or biologics license application, as applicable
“NK cells”	natural killer cells, a type of cytotoxic lymphocyte
“NSAID”	nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
“NSCLC”	non-small-cell lung cancer
“OC”	ovarian cancer, a cancerous growth arising from the ovary
“oncology”	the branch of medicine dealing with the physical, chemical, and biological properties of tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention
“ORR”	overall response rate
“OS”	overall survival
“osteosarcoma”	cancer that starts in the bone
“oxaliplatin”	An injectable platinum chemotherapy medicine used in the treatment of gastric cancer, colorectal cancer and other cancers

GLOSSARY

“PAC”	paclitaxel, an anticancer drug derived from the bark of the Pacific yew tree and used to treat ovarian and breast cancer that has not responded to prior therapy
“PBMCs”	peripheral blood mononuclear cells
“PC”	prostate cancer
“PCR”	polymerase chain reaction
“PD”	progressive disease
“PDGF”	platelet-derived growth factor, a family of growth factors with mitogenic activity for connective tissue cells, such as fibroblasts and smooth muscle cells, as well as for certain other cell types. The PDGF family consists of including PDGF-A, -B, -C and -D, which form either homo- or heterodimers (PDGF-AA, -AB, -BB, -CC, -DD)
“PDX”	patient-derived xenograft
“PD-1”	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages. The normal function of PD-1 is to turn off the T cell mediated immune response as part of the process that stops a healthy immune system from attacking other pathogenic cells in the body. When PD-1 on the surface of a T cell attaches to certain proteins on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell, the T cell turns off its ability to kill the cell
“PD-L1”	PD-1 ligand 1, which is a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that attaches to certain proteins on the surface of the T cell that causes the T cell to turn off its ability to kill the cancer cell
“pegylated”	the process of forming chemical attachment of polyethylene glycol polymer chains to another molecule
“PFS”	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives with the disease but it does not get worse. In a clinical trial, measuring the progression free survival is one way to see how well a new treatment works

GLOSSARY

“PGE2”	prostaglandin E2
“pharmacodynamics” or “PD”	the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetic, 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
“Phase I clinical trials”	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 II clinical trials”	study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, and to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage
“Phase III clinical trials”	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 labeling of the product
“pivotal trial” or “registrational trial”	a clinical trial or study intended to provide evidence for a drug marketing approval
“placebo”	any dummy medical treatment; originally, a medicinal preparation having no specific pharmacological activity against the patient’s illness or complaint given solely for the psychophysiological effects of the treatment; more recently, a dummy 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

GLOSSARY

“placebo-controlled”	a term used to describe a method of research in which an inactive substance (a placebo) is given to one group of participants, while the treatment (usually a drug or vaccine) being tested is given to another group. The results obtained in the two groups are then compared to see if the investigational treatment is more effective than the placebo
“PLD”	pegylated [REDACTED] doxorubicin
“PR”	partial response or partial response rate
“pre-clinical”	studies or programs 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 efficacy endpoints”	the most important outcomes evaluating drug effectiveness
“PROC”	platinum resistant ovarian cancer
“production capacity”	the maximum amount of biologics that can be produced in a bioreactor system, which is typically measured by the maximum reaction volume of bioreactor system, e.g. 3* 1,500L, 3*7,500L and 2*18,000L, referred to in this document. Specifically, “3*1,500L” refers to three bioreactors, each with a maximum reaction volume of 1,500L; “3*7,500L” refers to three bioreactors, each with a maximum reaction volume of 7,500L; and “2*18,000L” refers to two bioreactors, each with a maximum reaction volume of 18,000L
“protein”	large biological molecules or macromolecules, consisting of one or more long chains of amino acid residues
“PSMA”	prostate-specific membrane antigen
“QW”	once every week
“Q2W”	once every two weeks
“Q3”	third quarter

GLOSSARY

“Q4W”	once every four weeks
“Q4”	fourth quarter
“QD”	once daily
“R&D”	research and development
“RCC”	renal cell carcinoma, a kidney cancer that originates in the lining (epithelial cells) of the proximal convoluted tubule, a part of the very small tubes in the kidney that transport waste molecules from the blood to the urine
“RD”	repeat-dose
“RECIST”	Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors, a set of published rules that define when tumors in cancer patients improve, stay the same, or worsen during treatment
“recombinant”	the formation by the processes of crossing-over and independent assortment of new combination of genes in progeny that did not occur in the parents
“reference drugs”	a standardised substance or approved drug which is used as a measurement base for biosimilar drug candidates
“refractory”	when used in reference to any type of cancer that does not respond to treatment. The cancer may be resistant at the beginning of treatment or become resistant during treatment
“regression”	a decrease in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body
“respiratory”	relating to the system that includes airways, lungs, and the respiratory muscles
“rheumatoid arthritis”	a chronic, systemic inflammatory disorder that may affect many tissues and organs, but principally attacks synovial joints

GLOSSARY

“relapsed”	when used in reference to any disease, including cancer, the return of a disease or the signs and symptoms of a disease after a period of improvement
“RP2D”	recommended Phase II dose
“RTK”	receptor tyrosine kinase
“SAD”	single ascending-dose
“SAEs”	serious adverse events, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient during clinical trials that results in death, is life-threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or results in a congenital anomaly/birth defect
“sarcoma” or “SC”	a malignant type of tumor of connective or other non-epithelial tissue
“sAXL”	soluble AXL
“SCLC”	small cell lung cancer
“SCT”	stem cell transplant, a procedure in which a patient receives healthy blood-forming cells (stem cells) to replace their own that have been destroyed by disease or by the radiation or high doses of anticancer drugs that are given as part of the procedure. A SCT may be autologous (using a patient’s own stem cells that were collected and saved before treatment), allogeneic (using stem cells donated by someone who is not an identical twin), or syngeneic (using stem cells donated by an identical twin)
“SD”	stable disease, cancer that is neither obviously decreasing nor increasing in extent or severity
“sdAb”, or “single-domain antibody”	an antibody composed of and formed only by a single heavy chain domain
“second-line” or “2L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are tried when the first-line treatments do not work adequately

GLOSSARY

“SHP-1”	Src homology phosphatase 1, a negative regulator of signalling in immune cells
“SHP-2”	Src homology phosphatase 2, a ubiquitous tyrosine phosphatase containing Src homology 2 domains which plays major biological functions in response to various growth factors, hormones or cytokines
“single agent”	treatment using a single pharmaceutical product
“SIRP α ”	signal regulatory protein α , a regulatory membrane glycoprotein from SIRP family expressed mainly by myeloid cells and also by stem cells or neurons
“small molecule” or “small molecule drug(s)”	a kind of drug that is a low molecular weight organic compound with a size in the order of 10^{-9} m, which helps regulate a biological process
“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). Different types of solid tumors are named for the type of cells that form them
“subcutaneous”	situated or applied under the skin
“T-cell(s)”	cells that originate in the thymus, mature in the periphery, become activated in the spleen/nodes if their T-cell receptors bind to an antigen presented by an MHC molecule and they receive additional co-stimulation signals driving them to acquire killing (mainly CD8+ T cells) or supporting (mainly CD4+ T cells) functions
“tablets”	a medicinal formulation made of a compressed powdered substance containing an active drug and excipients
“TAMs”	Tyro3, AXL, and Mer
“TCR”	T-cell receptor
“TEAEs”	treatment emergent adverse events
“TGI”	tumor growth inhibition

GLOSSARY

“TKIs”	tyrosine kinase inhibitors, a type of pharmaceutical drug that inhibits tyrosine kinases
“TMB-H”	tumor mutational burden-high
“TNF α ”	tumor necrosis factor- α ; a cell signaling protein (cytokine) involved in systemic inflammation and is one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction
“TNBC”	triple-negative breast cancer, a breast cancer that tests negative for estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors, and excess HER2 protein
“tolerability”	degree to which overt adverse effects of a drug can be tolerated by a patient
“TOTPAR(6)”	total pain relief through 6 hours
“toxicity”	the degree to which a substance or a mixture of substances can harm humans or animals. It is expressed generally as a dose response
“toxicokinetics” or “TK”	evaluate drug exposure for adverse effects and therapeutic index during preclinical development
“TRAEs”	treatment-related adverse events
“Tregs”	T-regulatory cells, a subpopulation of T cells that modulate the immune system, maintain tolerance to self-antigens, and prevent autoimmune disease
“tumors”	an abnormal growth of tissue resulting from uncontrolled, progressive multiplication of cells
“tyrosine kinase”	an enzyme that can transfer a phosphate group from ATP to tyrosine residues of a protein in a cell
“UC”	urothelial carcinoma
“ulcerative colitis”	a chronic, inflammatory bowel disease that causes inflammation in the digestive tract
“UPS”	undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma
“USPTO”	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

GLOSSARY

“VAS”	visual analogue scale
“VCAM-1”	vascular cell adhesion protein 1, also known as vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1) or cluster of differentiation 106 (CD106). VCAM-1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the VCAM1 gene. VCAM-1 functions as a cell adhesion molecule
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor, a gene critical for the growth and development of cancer cells
“VEGFA”	vascular endothelial growth factor A
“VEGFR”	vascular endothelial growth factor receptor. There are three main subtypes of VEGF receptors, including VEGFR1, VEGFR2 and VEGFR3
“Wilms Tumor 1” or “WT1”	a protein that in humans is encoded by the WT1 gene on chromosome 11p.
“WOMAC”	Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index
“xenograft tumor model”	animals with transplanted human tumors or other tissues
“5-FU”	5-Fluorouracil, a chemical medication used to treat cancers
“1H”	first half
“2H”	second half