

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with us and our business. These may not correspond to standard industry definitions, and may not be comparable to similarly terms adopted by other companies.

“Acute lymphoblastic leukemia” or “ALL”	a heterogeneous hematologic malignancy that can develop in people of different ages groups, of which 80% of ALL cases occur in children
“Acute myeloid leukemia” or “AML”	a cancer caused by an over-proliferation of myeloid blood cells, characterized by the rapid growth of large numbers of abnormal cells in the bone marrow and blood, which interfere with blood production
“ADA”	anti-drug antibody
“ADC”	antibody drug conjugate
“adjuvant”	a drug or other substance, or a combination of substances, that is used to increase the efficacy or potency of certain drugs
“AE(s)”	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
“affinity”	the extent or fraction to which a drug binds to receptors at any given drug concentration or the firmness with which the drug binds to the receptor
“antibody”	also known as an immunoglobulin, a protective Y-shaped protein produced by immune system in response to invading foreign particles (antigens) such as bacteria and viruses
“antibody titer”	a measurement of how much antibody an organism has produced that recognizes a particular epitope, expressed as the inverse of the greatest dilution (in a serial dilution) that still gives a positive result
“antigen”	substance that can stimulate an immune response
“APCs”	antigen presenting cells
“B cell”	a type of white blood cell that makes antibodies

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“BALB/c mice”	an albino, laboratory-bred strain of the house mouse from which a number of common substrains are derived
“biosimilar”	a biologic medical product (also known as biologic) highly similar to another already approved biological medicine (the “reference medicine”)
“bispecific antibody”	an artificial protein that recognizes and specifically binds two antigens or epitopes. It simultaneously blocks the biological functions mediated by both antigens/epitopes or draws the cells of both antigens closer together and enhances the interaction
“CAR”	chimeric antigen receptor
“CAR-T therapy”	CAR T-cell therapy uses a delivery vehicle such as a lentivirus (LV) to transfer therapeutic gene sequences to the T-cell genome, enabling the patient’s T-cells to specifically recognize and bind to tumor cells, and subsequently kill them by releasing factors such as perforin
“CD19”	cluster of differentiation 19
“CD28”	cluster of differentiation 28
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3
“CD33”	a transmembrane receptor expressed on cells of myeloid lineage
“CD40L”	cluster of differentiation marker 40 ligand
“CDC”	Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (疾病預防控制中心)
“cell membrane”	a biological membrane that separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment (the extracellular space) which protects the cell from its environment
“Chemistry Manufacturing and Controls” or “CMC”	processes used in preclinical and clinical development stages to ensure that pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical drug products are consistently effective, safe and high quality for consumers

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“Chinese hamster ovary cell” or “CHO cell”	an epithelial cell line derived from the ovary of the Chinese hamster, often used in biological and medical research and commercially in the production of recombinant therapeutic proteins
“CI”	confidence interval
“Class I vaccine”	a vaccine that the Chinese government provides to its citizens free of charge and that citizens should be vaccinated in accordance with relevant government regulations, including vaccines determined in the national immunization program, additional vaccines required by provincial government in the implementation of national immunization programs, and vaccines used in emergency vaccination or mass vaccination organized by the government at county-level or above, or their respective healthcare department
“Class II vaccine”	a vaccine that is voluntarily vaccinated by citizens in China, and the cost of which is paid by the recipient or his/her guardian
“clinical trial”	a research study for finding or validating the therapeutic and protective effects and side-effects of test drugs to determine the safety and efficacy of such drugs
“clinical trial application” or “CTA”	clinical trial application, the PRC equivalent of investigational new vaccine application
“conjugate”	chemically link bacterial capsular polysaccharide to a protein to enhance immunogenicity
“COVID-19”	a viral respiratory disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)
“CRO”	contract research organization, a company that provides support to pharmaceutical companies by providing a range of professional research services on a contract basis
“CSO”	contract sales organizations
“culture media”	a solid, liquid or semi-solid designed to support the growth of microorganisms or cells

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“cytokines”	a large group of proteins, peptides or glycoproteins that are secreted by specific cells of immune system. Cytokines are a category of signaling molecules that mediate and regulate immunity, inflammation and hematopoiesis
“cytotoxic (CD8+) T cell”	a type of important T lymphocytes for immune defense against intracellular pathogens, including viruses and bacteria, and for tumor surveillance
“dendritic cells”	cells that constantly sample their surroundings for pathogens such as viruses and bacteria, detect dangers, and initiate immune responses
“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes and is the carrier of genetic information
“efficacy”	the beneficial change resulted from a given intervention (vaccination and medicine)
“EHS”	environmental, health and safety
“ELISA”	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
“ESG”	Environmental, social, and governance
“EV71”	Enterovirus 71, most EV71 infections commonly result in hand-foot-mouth disease (HFMD)
“Fab”	fragment antigen-binding
“Fc”	fragment crystallizable
“GCP”	Good Clinical Practice for Drug Trials (GCP) (《藥物臨床試驗質量管理規範》) issued by CFDA on August 6, 2003 and implemented since September 1, 2003 as amended from time to time
“gE”	glycoprotein E
“GMT”	geometric mean titer
“GFA”	gross floor area

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“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practice, guidelines and regulations from time to time issued pursuant to the PRC Drug Administration Law (《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 quality and standards appropriate for their intended use
“Haemophilus influenzae type b” or “Hib”	a type of bacteria that is associated to bacteremia, acute bacterial meningitis, pneumonia and epiglottitis
“HDCV”	human diploid cell vaccines
“Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation”	a process whereby hematopoietic stem cells from the donor are removed from the body as a graft and then transfused back to the pre-treated recipient to rebuild the recipient’s hematopoietic and immune systems. Pre-treatment with ultra-lethal doses of chemoradiotherapy has a bone marrow-clearing effect and the graft has anti-leukemic and anti-tumor effects
“Humira [®] (adalimumab)”	a monoclonal antibody used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis, plaque psoriasis, hidradenitis suppurativa, uveitis, and juvenile idiopathic arthritis
“IL-2”	interleukin 2
“IL-4”	interleukin 4
“IL-6”	interleukin 6
“IFN- γ ”	interferon- γ
“IMIDs”	immune-mediated inflammatory diseases
“immunogenicity”	the ability of a particular substance, such as an antigen, to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animal
“immunoglobulin G” or “IgG”	the most common type of antibody which is found in blood and other body fluids, and protects against bacterial and viral infections

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“in vivo”	performed or taking place on (or in) a living organism, such as a laboratory animal
“in vitro”	performed or taking place in a test tube, culture dish, or elsewhere outside a living organism
“IND”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China
“K11”	our independently developed humanized anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody injection product candidate, a biosimilar of bevacizumab and mainly used for the treatment of colorectal cancer, lung cancer and other cancers
“K193”	our independently developed bispecific antibody injection (CD19-CD3) product candidate, an innovative drug for the treatment of B cell lymphoma and leukemia
“K1932”	a bispecific antibody injection product candidate we are developing for the treatment of B cell lymphoma
“K3”	recombinant human anti-TNF- α monoclonal antibody injection, a biosimilar of adalimumab and mainly used for the treatment of various autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriasis
“K333”	a bispecific antibody injection (CD33-CD3) product candidate we are developing for the treatment of myeloid leukemia
“LZ901”	our Core Product and independently developed recombinant herpes zoster vaccine candidate, expected to be the world’s first herpes zoster vaccine with a tetrameric molecular structure to treat shingles caused by varicella-zoster virus for adults aged 50 years and older
“mAb”	monoclonal antibody
“messenger RNA” or “mRNA”	messenger ribonucleic acid or messenger RNA, a single-stranded molecule of RNA that corresponds to the genetic sequence of a gene, and is read by a ribosome in the process of synthesizing a protein

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“MHC”	major histocompatibility complex, a large locus on vertebrate DNA containing a set of closely linked polymorphic genes that code for cell surface proteins essential for the adaptive immune system
“NADA”	neutralizing anti-drug antibody
“NHL”	the most common type of lymphoma, accounting for 90% of newly diagnosed cases of lymphoma
“PCEC”	purified chick embryo cell vaccines
“PEP”	post-exposure prophylaxis
“Phase I clinical trial”	Clinical trials testing potential medical products are commonly classified into four phases. The drug development process will normally proceed through all four phases over many years. If the drug successfully passes through Phases I, II, and III, it will usually be approved by the national regulatory authority for use in the general population. Phase IV trials are ‘post-marketing’ or ‘surveillance’ studies conducted to monitor safety over several years. Phase I trials are generally designed to test the safety, side effects
“Phase II clinical trial”	Phase II trials are generally designed to evaluate whether the drug has any biological activity or effect
“Phase III clinical trial”	Phase III trials are generally designed to assess the effectiveness of the new intervention and, thereby, its value in clinical practice
“PHN”	postherpetic neuralgia
“polysaccharide”	a carbohydrate that can be decomposed by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of monosaccharides
“PrEP”	pre-exposure rabies prophylaxis
“psoriasis”	a chronic skin disease characterized by circumscribed red patches covered with white scales
“psoriatic arthritis”	a form of arthritis that affects some people who have psoriasis – a condition that features red patches of skin topped with silvery scales

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"PVCV"	purified Vero cell vaccines
"R&D"	research and development
"Rabies"	a disease caused by rabies virus transmitted through animal bites to humans and is almost always fatal following the onset of clinical symptoms
"recombinant"	the formation by the processes of crossing-over and independent assortment of new combinations of genes in progeny that did not occur in the parents
"rheumatoid arthritis"	an autoimmune disorder that occurs when the body's immune system mistakenly attacks its healthy tissues, affect the joints and, in some cases, damage a wide range of human body systems, including the skin, eyes, lungs, heart and blood vessels
"RNA"	ribonucleic acid, a polymeric molecule essential in various biological roles in coding, decoding, regulation and expression of genes
"SAE"	severe adverse event
"scFv"	single-chain variable fragment
"SMO"	site management organization, an organization that provides clinical trial-related services to a contract research organization, a pharmaceutical company, a biotechnology company, a medical device company, or a clinical site
"T cell"	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
"T-ALL"	T-lymphocytic leukemia
"titer"	a measurement of the amount or concentration of a substance in a solution
"TM"	a symbol to indicate that the preceding mark that has not been registered at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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"TNF- α "	tumor necrosis factor- α
"tumor"	an abnormal mass of tissue that forms when cells grow and divide more than they should or do not die when they should. Tumors may be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer)
"vaccine"	a vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular disease
"varicella"	an acute infectious disease caused by the first infection of varicella zoster virus
"varicella-zoster virus" or "VZV"	one of nine herpesviruses known to infect humans, causes chickenpox (varicella) in children and shingles (herpes zoster) in adults
"VEGF"	vascular endothelial growth factor
"VZV gE" or "VZV glycoprotein E"	an antigen that is abundantly expressed on the surface of VZV.