
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with our Company and its business. Such terminology and meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of those terms.

“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
“ANDA”	abbreviated new drug application
“AhR”	aryl hydrocarbon receptor, a transcription factor that is encoded by the AHR gene in humans and regulates gene expression
“androgen”	a steroid hormone that promotes male secondary sex characters
“androgenetic alopecia”	a common form of hair loss in both men and women
“antibody”	also known as an immunoglobulin (Ig), a protein used by the immune system to recognize and bind an antigen
“API”	active pharmaceutical ingredients, any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used in the manufacture of a drug (medicinal) product in order to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or to affect the structure or function of the body
“apoptosis”	a form of programmed cell death in which a programmed sequence of events leads to the elimination of cells
“AR”	androgen receptor
“ARNT”	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator, a protein that forms a complex with ligand-bound AhR and regulates gene expression
“AUC”	area under curve, a parameter of systemic exposure

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“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization, a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis to provide comprehensive services from drug development through drug manufacturing
“cGMP”	current good manufacturing practice; the provisions of GMP for drugs were enacted in accordance with the Drug Administration Law of the PRC and the Regulations for Implementation of the Drug Administration Law of the PRC to regulate the manufacturing and quality management of Drugs; the purpose is to ensure that the drug products are consistently manufactured in accordance with the registration requirements and are suitable for their intended use
“clinical trial/study”	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
“C _{max} ”	the maximum or peak serum concentration of a drug after administration
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls
“CMO”	contract manufacturing organization, a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis to provide comprehensive services for drug manufacturing
“cohort”	a group of patients as part of a clinical trial who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period and who are monitored over time
“combination therapy”	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
“cosmeceutical”	a portmanteau of “cosmetics” and “pharmaceuticals”, referring to a cosmetic product with bioactive ingredients purported to have or drug-like or medical benefits.
“CR-SMFRS”	clinician-reported submental fat rating scale

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“CRO”	contract research organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of research services outsourced on a contract basis
“dermatology”	the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of skin related disorders
“dermis”	the layer of the skin between the epidermis and subcutaneous tissue
“DHT”	dihydrotestosterone, a male sex hormone which is the active form of testosterone, formed from testosterone in bodily tissue
“DLQI”	dermatology life quality index, a questionnaire with 10 questions used to measure the impact of skin disease on the quality of life of an affected person, including symptoms and feelings, daily activities, leisure, work and school, personal relationships, and treatment
“ECM”	extracellular matrix, a three-dimensional network consisting of extracellular macromolecules and minerals, such as collagen, enzymes, glycoproteins and hydroxyapatite that provide structural and biochemical support to surrounding cells
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor, a transmembrane protein that is activated by binding of its specific ligands
“epidermis”	the outermost layer of the skin
“ <i>ex vivo</i> ”	Latin for “out of the living”, referring to studies in which the effects of various biological or chemical substances are tested in or on tissue from an organism in an external environment with minimal alteration of natural conditions
“5 α -R2”	5 alpha-reductase, also known as 3-oxo-5 α -steroid 4-dehydrogenases, referring to an enzyme involved in steroid metabolism
“first-in-class”	a drug that uses a new and unique mechanism of action for treating a medical condition

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“FLG”	filaggrin, a protein essential for the correct formation and function of the skin barrier
“GCP”	good clinical practice, an international ethical and scientific quality standard for the performance of a clinical trial on medicinal products involving humans
“GMP”	good manufacturing practice, the practices required in order to conform to the guidelines recommended by agencies that control the authorization and licensing of the manufacture and sale of products
“Grade – in relation to AE”	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.03, using Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc.
“hirsutism”	a condition in women that results in excessive growth of dark or coarse hair in a male-like pattern in face, chest and back
“hypertrichosis”	a condition with excessive hair growth anywhere on the body in either males or females
“immunogenicity”	the ability of a particular substance, such as an antigen or epitope, to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animal
“immunosuppressant”	drugs or medicines that depress or prevent activity of the immune system
“indication”	a valid reason to use a specific test, drug, device, procedure or surgery
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	Latin for “within the glass”, referring to studies that are performed with microorganisms, cells, or biological molecules outside their normal biological context
“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	Latin for “within the living”, referring to studies in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole, living organisms or cells, usually animals, including humans, and plants, as opposed to a tissue extract or dead organism

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“IND”	investigational new drug, an application in the drug review process required by a regulatory authority to decide whether a new drug is permitted to initiate clinical trials; also known as clinical trial application, or CTA, in China
“INF- γ ”	interferon gamma, a type II interferon that is a cytokine critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral, some bacterial infections and protozoal infections (infections caused by parasites)
“IV”	intravenous, a route of a medication or another substance into a vein and directly into the bloodstream
“JAK”	Janus kinase, a family of intracellular, non-receptor tyrosine kinases that transduce cytokine-mediated signals via the JAK-STAT pathway
“LOR”	loricrin, a major protein component of the cornified cell envelope found in terminally differentiated epidermal cells
“MIC ₉₀ ”	maximum inhibitory concentration of an antibiotic, at which 90% of strains are inhibited
“mechanism of action”	the specific biochemical interaction through which a drug substance produces its pharmacological effect
“monoclonal antibody”	an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
“monotherapy”	a therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
“multi-regional clinical trial”	a clinical trial that is conducted in different regions under a common trial design for simultaneous global new drug development
“NDA”	new drug application, a process required by a regulatory authority to approve a new drug for sale and marketing

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“ODM”	original design manufacturer, a company that designs and manufactures products or parts of a product as specified that are rebranded and sold by another company
“OEM”	original equipment manufacturer, a company that manufactures products or parts of a product as specified that are rebranded and sold by another company
“OTC drug”	over-the-counter drug, a drug that may be sold over the counter in China upon receiving the NMPA’s approval at dispensers, pharmacies or retail outlets without requiring a prescription by a medical practitioner
“OX40”	a member of the TNFR superfamily expressed on activated T cells that gives costimulatory signals to promote T cell division and survival
“OX40L”	a ligand for OX40, belonging to a member of the TNF superfamily
“PASI”	psoriasis area severity index, a tool combining assessment of the severity of lesions and the area affected into a single score in the range 0 (no disease) to 72 (maximal disease) for measurement of severity of psoriasis
“PDE4”	phosphodiesterase 4, an intracellular non-receptor enzyme that modulates inflammation and epithelial integrity
“PGE2”	prostaglandin E2, a naturally occurring prostaglandin with oxytocic properties
“Phase I clinical trial”	a 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 efficacy
“Phase II clinical trial”	a study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, and to determine optimal dosage

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“Phase III clinical trial”	a 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
“phototherapy”	also known as light therapy or heliotherapy, a medical treatment in which natural or artificial light is used to improve a health condition
“PK”	pharmacokinetics, 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
“placebo”	a medical treatment or preparation with no specific pharmacological activity
“PR-SMFRS”	patient-reported submental fat rating scale
“pre-clinical study”	a study 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
“prescription drug”	a drug which may only be prescribed by qualified medical practitioners
“primary endpoint”	a main or most important outcome at the end of a study to determine whether a new drug or treatment worked
“psoriasis”	a skin disease that causes red, itchy scaly patches, most commonly on the knees, elbows, trunk or scalp
“registrational clinical trial”	a clinical trial or study to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
“SC”	subcutaneous, referring to a route of drug administration under the skin
“SLRS”	submental skin relaxation scale

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“SMF”	submental fat
“SMO”	site management organization, an organization that has adequate infrastructure and staff to meet the requirements of the clinical trial protocol and provides clinical trial related services to a CRO, a pharmaceutical company, a biotechnology company, or a clinical site
“SSRS”	subject self-rating scale
“T _{1/2} ”	elimination half-life time
“TEAEs”	treatment-emergent adverse events
“T _{max} ”	the time to reach the maximum concentration of a drug
“TNFα”	tumor necrosis factor alpha, a cell signaling protein (cytokine) that is involved in systemic inflammation and is one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction
“TSLP”	thymic stromal lymphopoietin, a protein belonging to the cytokine family and playing a role in the maturation of T cell populations through activation of antigen presenting cells
“TYK”	tyrosine kinase, an enzyme that can transfer a phosphate group from ATP to tyrosine residues of a protein in a cell
“RXR”	retinoid X receptor, a type of nuclear receptor that regulates gene expression in cell proliferation and cell death, development, metabolism, and cell differentiation
“TR”	thyroid hormone receptor, a type of nuclear receptor that is activated by binding thyroid hormone and regulates gene expression
“TRPV1”	transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1, also known as capsaicin receptor and vanilloid receptor 1, a receptor that is an element of or mechanism used by the mammalian somatosensory system
“USP”	United States Pharmacopeia, a pharmacopeia for the United States published annually by the United States Pharmacopeial Convention
“VEGF”	vascular endothelial growth factor, a family of cytokines critical for the formation of blood vessels