GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

"AA"	alopecia areata, a common, distressing autoimmune disease in which immune cells in the body attack hair follicles, causing hair loss
"ACR20"	American College of Rheumatology 20 response criteria, a widely accepted efficacy measure for RA clinical trials, which is defined as a ≥20% improvement in a core set of RA disease activity measures, including tender joint count, swollen joint count, as well as certain patient and physician assessments of global disease activity
"ACR50"	American College of Rheumatology 50 response criteria, a widely accepted efficacy measure for RA clinical trials, which is defined as a ≥50% improvement in a core set of RA disease activity measures, including tender joint count, swollen joint count, as well as certain patient and physician assessments of global disease activity
"ADA"	anti-drug antibody, an antibody produced by the immune system against a biologic. ADAs may adversely affect the efficacy and safety of the biologic
"ADC"	antibody drug conjugate, a class of biopharmaceutical drugs that comprise an antibody conjugated to a payload molecule, typically a cytotoxic agent, via a chemical linker
"ADCC"	antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity, a mechanism of cell-mediated immune defense whereby an effector cell of the immune system actively lyses a target cell, whose membrane-surface antigens have been bound by specific antibodies
"ADCP"	antibody-dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis, an immunological mechanism of elimination in which a phagocytic immune cell is engaged by antibody to engulf and degrade antibody-bound target such as a tumor cell

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"AE"	adverse event, which may be mild, moderate, or severe, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or subject receiving a drug or other pharmaceutical product in a clinical trial and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
"APC"	antigen-presenting cell, belongs to a heterogeneous group of immune cells that mediate cellular immune response by processing and presenting antigens for recognition by certain lymphocytes
"AUC"	area under the curve, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the body exposure to a drug, i.e., how much drug reaches a person's bloodstream in a given period of time after a dose is given
"$AUC_{0-\infty}$"	area under the concentration-time curve from the first time point measured (0) extrapolated to infinity (∞), a pharmacokinetic parameter that describes the total drug exposure across time
"AUC_{0-t}"	area under the concentration-time curve from the first time point measured (0) to the last time point measured (t), a pharmacokinetic parameter that describes the observed drug exposure
"basket study"	involves a single investigational drug or drug combination that is studied across multiple populations defined by disease stage, histology, number of prior therapies, genetic or other biomarkers, or demographic characteristics
"BC"	breast cancer
"biomarker"	a naturally occurring molecule, gene, or characteristic by which a particular pathological or physiological process, disease, etc. can be identified
"biosimilar"	a biosimilar refers to a therapeutic biological product that is similar in quality, safety, and efficacy to an approved registered reference product "reference drug"

"bispecific ADCs" or "bsADCs"	a novel type of ADCs in which the payload molecule is conjugated to a bispecific antibody which confers targeting ability against two different antigens
"bispecific antibody" or "bsAb"	antibody that combines two antigen-recognizing elements into a single construct, able to bind to two different antigens at the same time
"BLA"	biologics license application
"black box warning"	is the highest safety-related warning (also known as "boxed warning") issued by the FDA that appears on the package insert of a certain prescription drug to alert consumers about the significant risk of serious or life-threatening side effects of the drug
"BRCA"	breast cancer susceptibility gene, of which there are two types, i.e., BRCA1 and BRCA2. BRCA genes are tumor suppressor genes that encode proteins responsible for repairing DNA. Deleterious BRCA mutations contribute to an increased risk of various types of cancers such as breast cancer and ovarian cancer
"Breakthrough Therapy Designation"	a designation added to the amended PRC Drug Registration Regulation (《藥品註冊管理辦法》), which went into effect on July 1, 2020. The Breakthrough Therapy Designation process is designed to expedite the development and review of therapies intended for the treatment of serious diseases for which there is no effective treatment and where preliminary evidence indicates the therapy may demonstrate a substantial improvement over available treatment options
"bystander effect"	a cytotoxic effect that occurs when the cytotoxic payload from an ADC is released either from the target cell following internalization and degradation of the ADC or after cleavage within the extracellular space, resulting in the payload being taken up by and killing surrounding cells that may or may not express the ADC target antigen
"CADD"	computer-aided drug design, the use of computers (workstations) to aid in the creation, modification, analysis, or optimization of novel compounds or biologics

"CC"	cervical cancer
"CDC"	complement-dependent cytotoxicity, the mechanism by which antibody-bound target cells recruit and activate components of the complement cascade, leading to the formation of a membrane attack complex on the cell surface and subsequent cell lysis
"cell-line derived xenograft model" or "CDX model"	a model used for the research and testing of anti-cancer therapies. Human tumor samples are cultured as cell lines and implanted into mouse models to test the efficacy of anti-tumor compounds in vivo
"cGMP"	current good manufacturing practice
"chemotherapy" or "chemo"	a drug treatment that uses cytotoxic chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in a patient's body. It is most often used as a cancer treatment as cancer cells grow and multiply much faster than most cells in the body
"CKD-aP"	chronic kidney disease (CKD)-associated pruritus, common condition of intense and systemic itchy skin in patients with CKD, a slowly progressive (months to years) decline in the kidneys' ability to filter metabolic waste products from the blood
"CLDN18.2"	claudin 18.2, a member of the Claudin protein family, located on the surface of cell membrane, and normally expressed at a low level in differentiated epithelial cells of gastric mucosa
"C_{max}"	maximum plasma concentration, a pharmacokinetic parameter that measures the highest concentration of a drug in the blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or target organ after a dose is given
"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing and controls, also commonly referred to as process development, which covers the various procedures used to assess the physical and chemical characteristics of drug products, and to ensure their quality and consistency during manufacturing

"CMO"	contract manufacturing organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of manufacturing services outsourced on a contract basis
"CNS"	central nervous system
"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
"combination therapy"	a treatment that uses more than one medication or modality
"CR"	complete response, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
"CRC"	colorectal cancer, a type of cancer arising from the colon or rectum
"CRPC"	castration-resistant prostate cancer
"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
"CTLA-4"	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4, a protein expressed on all T cells and functions as an immune checkpoint that downregulates immune responses. It is one of the immune checkpoints commonly exploited by tumor cells to evade antitumor immune response
"cytotoxic"	toxic to living cells
"DAR"	drug-to-antibody ratio, the average number of drugs conjugated to the antibodies
"DCR"	disease control rate, the total proportion of patients who demonstrate a response to treatment, equal to the sum of complete responses (CR), partial responses (PR) and stable disease (SD)

"DOR"	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
"dose escalation study"	a phase in a clinical trial in where different dose of an agent (e.g. a drug) are tested against each other to establish which dose works best and/or is least harmful
"dose expansion study"	a trial enrolling additional participants to typically further evaluate efficacy, safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics
"EC"	endometrial cancer
"EGFR"	epidermal growth factor receptor
"ESRD"	end-stage renal disease, that is a disease stage requiring dialysis or kidney transplant for survival due to insufficient kidney function
"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
"first-line" or "1L"	with respect to any disease, the first line treatment, 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
"five-year survival rate"	a type of survival rate for estimating the prognosis of a particular disease, normally calculated from the point of diagnosis
"FXI/FXIa"	factor XI, a type of blood protein playing a role in aiding the blood to clot. Factor XIa, one of the enzymes of the coagulation cascade. FXI is the zymogen form of FXIa
"GC"	gastric cancer

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"GI cancers"	gastrointestinal cancer, malignant conditions of the gastrointestinal tract (GI tract) and accessory organs of digestion, including the esophagus, stomach, biliary system, pancreas, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus
"head-to-head trial"	a trial designed to evaluate an investigational medicine compared to an existing standard of care
"HCC"	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from hepatocytes in predominantly cirrhotic liver
"HER2"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, the overexpression of which promotes the development of various types of cancer such as breast cancer, gastric cancer and colorectal cancer
"HNSCC"	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
"HR"	hormone receptor
"immune checkpoint inhibitor(s)"	a type of immunotherapy that blocks proteins called immune checkpoints that prevent the immune system from attacking the cancer cells
"ILD"	interstitial lung disease, a group of lung conditions that causes scarring or fibrosis of lung tissues
"IRC"	an independent review committee
"immunostimulatory ADCs" or "iADCs"	a novel form of ADCs to activate anti-tumor immune response on top of conventional tumor-directed cytotoxin delivery
"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
"IC_{50}"	the half maximal inhibitory concentration, which is a measure of the potency of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function. The lower the IC50 value, the more potent the substance
"IND"	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the U.S.

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"in vivo"	Latin for "within the living", studies in vivo are those in which the effects of various biological or chemical substances are tested on whole, living organisms including animals, humans and plants, as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done in vitro
"in vitro"	Latin for "within the glass", studies using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biological surroundings, such as microorganisms, cells or biological molecules
"JAK1/2"	Janus kinase 1 or Janus kinase 2, two members of Janus kinase family of intracellular, non-receptor enzymes that transduce cytokine-mediated signals via the JAK-signal transducers and activators of transcription pathway, a key signaling route through which cytokines transduce extracellular signals to induce inflammation, control immune response, and orchestrate hematopoiesis
"KOL"	key opinion leaders, influencers and trusted persons who have expert product knowledge and influence in a respective field and are an important part of burgeoning industries and businesses in China, including biotech/pharmaceutical industries
"KOR"	kappa-opioid receptor, one major type of opioid receptor, which are ubiquitously distributed in the central and peripheral nervous system, with a major role in the induction, transmission and perception of sensations such as pain and itch
"LA-HNSCC"	locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
"LAG-3"	lymphocyte-activation gene 3, which is an immune checkpoint receptor protein found on the cell surface of effector T cells, NK cells, B cells and plasmacytoid dendritic cells
"LC"	lung cancer
"linker"	one of the three core components of an ADC. A linker connects the antibody and payload via chemical bonds
"mCRC"	metastatic colorectal cancer

"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
"monoclonal antibody" or "mAb"	an antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
"monotherapy"	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
"MTC"	medullary thyroid cancer
"MTD"	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
"NDA"	new drug application
"NK cell"	natural killer cell, a type of immune cell that has granules (small particles) with enzymes that can kill tumor cells or cells infected with a virus
"NPC"	nasopharyngeal cancer
"NSCLC"	non-small-cell lung cancer
"OC"	ovarian cancer
"off-target toxicity"	adverse effects that occur when a drug binds to target other than those for which the drug was designed to bind
"oncology"	a branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention
"on-target off-tumor toxicity"	adverse effect of a therapy on normal tissues that have shared expression of the targeted antigen with tumor cells
"ORR"	proportion of patients with a complete response or partial response to treatment

"OS" or "overall survival"	the length of time from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for a disease that patients diagnosed with the disease are still alive, used in clinical trials as a measurement of a drug's effectiveness
"payload"	one of the three core components of an ADC. Payloads are conventionally highly active and cytotoxic molecules attached to an antibody via a chemical linker, with non-cytotoxic payloads recently emerged as novel ADC strategies for oncology and non-oncology indications
"PC"	pancreatic cancer
"PARP"	poly (ADP ribose) polymerase, a family of proteins primarily involved in DNA replication and transcriptional regulation, which plays an important role in cell survival in response to DNA damage
"PDX model"	a model of cancer where the tissue or cells from a patient's tumor are implanted into an immunodeficient or humanized mouse to evaluate the natural growth of cancer, its monitoring, and corresponding treatment for the original patient
"PD-1"	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages
"PD-L1"	PD-1 ligand 1, which is a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that binds to its receptor, PD-1, on the surface of the T cell that causes the T cell to turn off its ability to kill the cancer cell
"PD-(L)1"	referring to PD-1 or PD-L1
"PFS"	the length of time during and after the treatment that a patient lives without the disease getting worse
"phase 1 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 effectiveness

"phase 2 clinical trial"	a 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 3 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
"pivotal trial"	a clinical trial or study to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
"pharmacokinetics" or "PK"	a measurement of how fast and how completely the drug is absorbed into animal or human body, and the distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs in animal or human body
"platinum-based chemotherapy"	chemotherapy containing platinum complexes, which is used to treat multiple types of cancers
"PR"	partial response, referring to an at least 30% but below 100% decrease in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to RECIST
"proof-of-concept trial"	early clinical drug development during which the objective is to obtain an initial evaluation of the potential efficacy of a treatment
"PROTAC"	proteolysis targeting chimera, a heterobifunctional small molecule composed of two active domains and a linker, capable of removing specific unwanted proteins
"Q2W" and "Q3W"	dosing frequency, referring to "once every two weeks" and "once every three weeks," respectively

"RA"	rheumatoid arthritis, a prevalent chronic systemic autoimmune disease in which joints are inflamed, resulting in swelling and pain. As the disease progresses, gradual bone erosion and joint destruction may occur, significantly compromising the quality of life of patients
"RANO"	Response Assessment in Neuro-oncology, referring to recommended criteria for standardized tumor response and progression assessment in clinical trials involving brain metastases
"RAS"	rat sarcoma virus, a family of genes that encode proteins that control cell growth and cell death. RAS genes are among the most common oncogenes in human cancer
"randomized controlled trial"	a study design that randomly assigns participants into a treatment group or a control group
"radionuclide drug conjugates"	A novel form of drug conjugates composed of an antibody linked to a radionuclide, a radioactive isotope, via a chemical linker
"RECIST"	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, a set of published rules that define when tumors in cancer patients improve ("respond"), stay the same ("stabilize"), or worsen ("progress") during treatment. The criteria were published in February 2000 by an international collaboration including the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer, National Cancer Institute of the United States, and the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. Now the majority of clinical trials worldwide evaluating cancer treatments for objective response in solid tumors use RECIST. These criteria were developed and published in February 2000, and subsequently updated in 2009
"RET"	rearranged during transfection, a proto-oncogene, i.e., a gene that promotes cancer formation when altered by mutations or rearrangements. RET alterations have been reported to be a major oncogenic driver in about 2% of all cancers, most notably in NSCLC and MTC
"RM-HNSCC"	recurrent and/or metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

"RP2D"	recommended phase 2 dose, usually the highest dose with acceptable toxicity, usually defined as the dose level producing around 20% of dose-limiting toxicity
"SAE"	serious adverse event, any medical occurrence in human drug trials that at any dose: results in death; is life-threatening; requires inpatient hospitalization or causes prolongation of existing hospitalization; results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity; may have caused a congenital anomaly/birth defect, or requires intervention to prevent permanent impairment or damage
"SCLC"	small-cell lung cancer
"SD"	stable disease. In oncology, it refers to cancer that is neither decreasing at least 30% nor increasing at least 20% in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to RECIST
"second-line" or "2L"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when initial treatments (first-line therapy) do not work, or stop working
"solid tumors"	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. Examples of solid tumors are carcinomas (cancers that begin in the lining layer (epithelial cells) of organs) and lymphomas (cancers that begin in lymphocytes where lymphomas occur when lymphocytes change and grow out of control)
"standard of care"	treatment that is accepted by medical experts as a proper treatment for a certain type of disease and that is widely used by healthcare professionals
"STING"	stimulator of interferon genes, a signaling molecule associated with the endoplasmic reticulum, which is essential for controlling the transcription of numerous host defence genes and plays a key role in innate immunity

"TAA"	tumor-associated antigen, an antigen with elevated level on tumor cells and lower levels on normal cells
"TAA-IO bsAbs"	tumor-associated-immuno-oncology bispecific antibodies, a type of bispecific antibodies with dual targeting ability against a certain tumor-associated antigen on tumor cells and a certain immune-oncology antigen involved in anti-tumor immune response, such as an immune checkpoint protein
"targeted therapy"	a major type of treatment modalities that works by targeting a particular molecule or molecules implicated in or essential to the pathogenesis of cancer and non-oncology indications, including but not limited to small molecule drugs and monoclonal antibodies
"TC"	thyroid cancer
"T cell"	a lymphocyte of a type produced or processed by the thymus gland and actively participating in the immune response, which plays a central role in cell-mediated immunity. T cells can be distinguished from other lymphocytes, such as B cells and NK cells, by the presence of a T cell receptor on the cell surface
"TEAE"	Treatment-emergent adverse event, either an adverse event with onset after the initiation of the study medication or an adverse event with onset before study medication that worsened in severity after the initiation of study medication
"TGI"	tumor growth inhibition, a medical term that measures the reduction in growth of tumors or tumor cells by a certain treatment
"therapeutic window"	the range of drug dosages which can treat disease effectively without having toxic effects, or the time interval during which a particular therapy can be given safely and effectively
"third-line" or "3L"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when both initial treatment (first-line therapy) and subsequent treatment (second-line therapy) do not work, or stop working

"TKI"	tyrosine kinase inhibitor, a type of targeted therapy that inhibit tyrosine kinases
"TNBC"	triple-negative breast cancer
"TRAE"	treatment-related adverse event, which is an adverse event that in the investigator's opinion may have been caused by the study medication with reasonable possibility
"TROP2"	human trophoblast cell-surface antigen 2, which is a transmembrane protein frequently over-expressed in many types of solid tumors
"TSLP"	thymic stromal lymphopoietin, an important cytokine implicated in the pathophysiology of asthma as a key orchestrator of the underlying inflammation
"TTR"	time to response, the time from the start of treatment to the first objective tumor response (tumor shrinkage of $\geq$30%) observed for patients who achieved a CR or PR
"TTP"	time to tumor progression, the length of time from the date of diagnosis of the tumor or the start of treatment until the disease starts to get worse or spread to other parts of the body. In a clinical trial, measuring the TTP is one way to see how well a new treatment works
"UC"	urothelial cancer
"VEGF"	vascular endothelial growth factor, a protein that stimulates the formation of blood vessels
"wild type"	a strain, gene, or characteristic which prevails among individuals in natural conditions, as distinct from an atypical mutant type