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.

"AACR"	American Association for Cancer Research
"accelerated approval pathway"	It refers to a regulatory process offered by agencies like the NMPA and FDA to expedite the approval of drugs and treatments that fill a high unmet medical need, often for serious or life-threatening conditions. The accelerated approval is typically based on a determination that the drug or treatment has an effect on a surrogate endpoint or intermediate clinical endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict a clinical benefit. However, after receiving accelerated approval, the drug or treatment must undergo confirmatory trials to verify and describe its clinical benefit
"adaptive immunity"	a type of immunity that functions as the second line of defense that identifies and eliminates specifically presented foreign substance or antigens
"ADC"	antibody drug conjugate, a class of biopharmaceutical drugs that combine monoclonal antibodies specific to surface antigens present on particular tumor cells with highly potent antitumor small molecule agents linked via a chemical linker
"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. Affinity describes the strength of the attraction between two chemicals, or an antigen and an antibody
"AML"	acute myeloid leukemia
"angiogenesis"	the formation and remodelling of new blood vessels and capillaries from growth of pre-existing blood vessels
"antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity" or "ADCC"	an immune mechanism through which Fc receptor-bearing effector cells can recognize and kill antibody-coated target cells expressing tumor- or pathogen-derived antigens on their surface
"antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis" or "ADCP"	the mechanism by which antibody-opsonized target cells activate the Fc receptors on the surface of phagocytes to induce phagocytosis, resulting in internalization and degradation of the target cell through phagosome acidification
"antibody-dependent cellular trogocytosis" or "ADCT"	tumor-targeted antibody-mediated transfer of membrane fragments and ligands from tumor cells to effector cells such as monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils
"antigen"	molecule that stimulates an immune response by activating lymphocytes

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"antigenic sink"	The phenomenon of the "antigenic sink" occurs when the expression of intended targets on normal tissue prevents therapeutic antibodies or drugs from reaching their intended tumor cell targets in the body. This "antigenic sink" phenomenon can necessitate a higher dose to achieve the minimum effective concentration threshold
"apoptosis"	programmed cell death, a genetically directed process of cell self-destruction that is marked by the fragmentation of nuclear DNA
"ASCO"	American Society of Clinical Oncology
"ASH"	American Society of Hematology
"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
"autoimmune diseases"	diseases which arise from an abnormal immune response of the body against substances and tissues normally present in the body
"azacitidine"	a pyrimidine analogue, is an antineoplastic agent that acts mainly by causing hypomethylation of cytosine residues in newly replicated DNA
"BC"	breast cancer
"B cell(s)"	a type of white blood cell, which are the results of multipotential cell differentiation in the bone marrow and mainly responsible for producing antibodies
"bispecific antibody"	antibodies with two binding sites directed at two different targets or two different epitopes on the same target
"BLA"	biologics license application
"B-NHL"	B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
"BTC"	biliary tract cancer
"CAGR"	compound annual growth rate
"carcinoma"	a cancer that begins in the lining layer (epithelial cells) of organs
"CAR-T"	Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Immunotherapy
"CC"	cervical cancer
"CD3"	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex and T cell co-receptor that is involved in activating both the cytotoxic T cell and T helper cells
"CD20"	cluster of differentiation 20, a cell surface protein widely expressed on B cells

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"CD24"	cluster of differentiation 24, is a highly glycosylated protein with a small protein core that is linked to the plasma membrane via a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol anchor. It is widely expressed on numerous types of tumor cells, and has been recognized as an important marker for poor prognosis of those cancers
"CD27"	cluster of differentiation 27, a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptors family, is constitutively expressed on thymocytes, naïve T cells, B cells, and NK cells
"CD47"	cluster of differentiation 47, also known as integrin associated protein, a membrane protein which provides a "don't eat me" signal to macrophages
"CD70"	cluster of differentiation 70, a protein that is expressed on activated lymphocytes
"CD80"	cluster of differentiation 80, one of the proteins in the immunoglobulin superfamily, a type I transmembrane protein on activated B cells, activated monocytes, activated follicular dendritic cells, and some activated T cells, which provides a costimulatory signal to T cells during antigen presentation
"CD86"	cluster of differentiation 86, a costimulatory molecule belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily expressed on dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, and other antigen-presenting cells
"CDMO(s)"	contract development and manufacturing organization, which is a pharmaceutical company that develops and manufactures drugs for other pharmaceutical companies on a contractual basis
"cell line"	a population of cells which descend from a single cell and contain the same genetic makeup, thereby producing the same proteins. The productivity of a cell line determines the cost of manufacturing and the quality of a cell line is directly related to the quality of the relevant biologics
"cGMP"	current Good Manufacturing Practice
"chemokines"	a family of small cytokines or signaling proteins secreted by cells that induce directed chemotaxis in nearby responsive cells
"chemotherapy" or "chemo"	a category of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer chemotherapeutic agents as part of its standardized regimen
"cHL"	classical Hodgkin lymphoma
"chimeric"	in the laboratory, a chimeric protein can be made by combining two different genes. For example, a chimeric antibody is made by joining antibody genes from two different species, such as human and mouse

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"CLL"	chronic lymphocytic leukemia
"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, including manufacturing techniques, impurities studies, quality controls and stability studies
"CMML"	chronic myelomonocyte leukemia
"CMO(s)"	contract manufacturing organization(s), a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis to provide comprehensive services from drug development through drug manufacturing
"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
"cold tumors"	tumors that are not likely to trigger a strong immune response. Cold tumors tend to be surrounded by cells that are able to suppress the immune responses and keep T cells from attacking and killing the tumor cells
"combination therapy" or "combo"	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
"complement-dependent cytotoxicity" or "CDC"	the mechanism by which antibody-coated 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
"compound(s)"	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
"CR"	complete response, which means that all target lesions have disappeared during the course of treatment
"CRC"	colorectal cancer
"CRi"	complete remission with incomplete hematologic recovery
"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
"CRS"	cytokine release syndrome, an acute systemic inflammatory syndrome characterized by fever and multiple organ dysfunction that is associated with CAR-T therapy, therapeutic antibodies, and haploidentical allogeneic transplantation.

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"CTLA-4"	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4, which down-regulates T cell immune response to cancer cells
"cytokine(s)"	a broad and loose category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling, whose release has an effect on the behavior of cells expressing corresponding receptors/ligands
"cytotoxic"	toxic to living cells
"dendritic cells" or "DC"	cells that constantly sample their surroundings for pathogens such as viruses and bacteria, detect dangers, and initiate immune responses. Immature patrolling dendritic cells have high endocytic activity and a low T-cells activation potential. Contact with a pathogen induces maturation and the expression of certain cell-surface molecules, greatly enhancing their ability to activate T cells
"DCR"	disease control rate
"DLBCL"	diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, a common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that starts in lymphocytes
"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
"docetaxel"	a chemotherapy medication used to treat a number of types of cancer, including breast cancer, head and neck cancer, stomach cancer, prostate cancer and NSCLC
"EC"	esophageal cancer
"EGFR"	epidermal growth factor receptor
"ESCC"	esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, a high-mortality cancer with complex etiology and progression involving both genetic and environmental factors
"Fc" or "Fc region"	fragment crystallisable 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
"FcγR" or "Fcγ receptors"	Fc-gamma receptors, a receptor for the Fc region of immunoglobulin
"FDA"	the Food and Drug Administration of the United States
"first-line"	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
"FL"	follicular lymphoma
"fusion protein"	proteins consisting of at least two domains that are encoded by separate genes
"GC"	gastric cancer

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"GMP"	a system for ensuring that products are consistently produced and controlled according to quality standards, which is designed to minimize the risks involved in any pharmaceutical production that cannot be eliminated through testing the final product. It is also the practice required in order to conform to the guidelines recommended by agencies that control the authorization and licensing of the manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products
"Grade"	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events, using Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc.
"HCC"	hepatocellular carcinoma
"hemagglutination"	clumping together of red blood cells, a form of agglutination that involves red blood cells
"HER2"	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
"HER2-expressing"	HER2 status of tumor cells identified with a test score of IHC 1+ or above
"HER2-positive"	HER2 status of tumor cells identified with a test score of either IHC 3+ or IHC 2+/FISH (or ISH)+ (IHC 2+ plus FISH (or ISH)+)
"HER2-low expressing"	HER2 status of tumor cells identified with a test score of either IHC 2+/FISH (or ISH)- (IHC 2+ plus FISH (or ISH)-) or IHC 1+
"HI"	hematological improvement
"higher-risk MDS" or "HR MDS"	refers to MDS patients who fall into higher-risk group categories in the original or revised International Prognostic Scoring System
"HL"	Hodgkin lymphoma
"HNSCC"	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
"IgG"	Immunoglobulin G, the most common type of antibody found in blood circulation, which plays an essential role in immune system
"IgG1"	immunoglobulin G1
"IgG2"	immunoglobulin G2
"IgG4"	immunoglobulin G4
"IL-8"	Interleukin-8, one of the major mediators of the inflammatory response, which plays a role as a chemoattractant, and is also a potent angiogenic factor

"immune checkpoint(s)"	regulators of the immune system, which are crucial for self-tolerance as they prevent the immune system from attacking cells indiscriminately. Certain cancers may protect themselves from attack by stimulating immune checkpoint targets
"immune checkpoint inhibitors"	a type of drugs that block certain proteins made by some types of immune system cells, and/or cancer cells, which help promote immune responses and allow immune cells to kill cancer cells
"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. In other words, immunogenicity is the ability to induce a humoral and/or cell-mediated immune responses
"immuno-oncology therapies" or "immunotherapy"	a type of therapy that involves the immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases
"IND"	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the U.S.
"indication"	a sign, symptom, or medical condition that leads to the recommendation of a treatment, test, or procedure
"inhibitor"	a chemical or substance added or applied to another substance to slow down a reaction or to prevent an unwanted chemical change
"innate immunity"	an immunity system that forms the body's first line of defense and consists of proteins and cells that identify foreign substances and provide an immediate immune response
"intermediate clinical endpoint"	An intermediate clinical endpoint is a measure of a therapeutic effect that is considered reasonably likely to predict the clinical benefit of a drug, such as an effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality
"*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
"*in vivo*"	Latin for "within the living," studies 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 in vitro
"LAG-3"	a cell surface molecule expressed on activated T cells, NK cells, B cells, and plasmacytoid dendritic cells, playing an important role in the function of these lymphocyte subsets
"macrophages"	a type of white blood cell that plays a role to phagocytose antigens, removes dead cells, and stimulates the action of other immune system cells

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"mCR"	marrow complete response
"MDS"	myelodysplastic syndrome
"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
"MHC"	major histocompatibility complex
"MM"	multiple myeloma
"monoclonal antibody" or "mAb"	a monospecific antibody against a specific epitope on an antigen made by identical immune cells that are all clones of a unique parent cell, in contrast to polyclonal antibodies which are made from hundreds of different immune cells
"monotherapy"	therapy that uses a single drug to treat a disease or condition
"MTD"	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
"MZL"	marginal zone lymphoma
"NDA"	new drug application or biologics license application, as applicable
"NHL"	non-Hodgkin lymphoma
"NK cells"	natural killer cells, a type of cytotoxic lymphocyte, which provides rapid responses to virus-infected cell and other intracellular pathogens, and respond to tumor formation
"NSCLC"	non-small cell lung cancer
"OC"	ovarian cancer
"ORR"	overall response rate or objective response rate, which is equal to the sum of CR and PR
"OS"	overall survival
"PCT patent application"	A PCT patent application is a single application filed under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) that grants the applicant the right to file future national/regional patent applications in any of the contracting states. A PCT patent application shall enter national phases in selected contracting states within specified deadline to pursue patent protection in such jurisdictions
"PD"	progressive disease, refers to a at least 20% increase in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body in response to treatment, according to RECIST

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"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 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
"PFS"	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives without the disease getting worse. In a clinical trial, measuring the progression-free survival is one way to see how well a new treatment works
"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
"PK"	the activity of drugs in the body over a period of time, including the processes by which drugs are absorbed, distributed in the body, metabolized and excreted.
"PR"	partial response, refers 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
"preclinical studies"	studies or programs testing a therapeutic *in vitro* or *in vivo* under laboratory condition, to gather efficacy, toxicity, pharmacokinetic and safety information and to decide whether the drug is ready for clinical trials
"RBC"	red blood cell
"RCC"	renal cell carcinoma

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"RECIST"	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, a set of published rules as a standard way to measure how well a cancer patient responds to treatment. It is based on whether tumors shrink, stay the same, or get bigger. The criteria were published in February 2000 by an international collaboration including the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC), National Cancer Institute of the United States, and the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. Now the majority of clinical trials 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
"recombinant"	the combination of genetic materials from more than one origin, or a method to express native proteins in vitro by genetic engineering
"refractory"	when used in reference to any type of cancer, cancer that does not respond to treatment. The cancer may be resistant at the beginning of treatment or it may become resistant during treatment
"registrational trial"	the clinical trial or study to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
"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. With respect to cancer, the likely relapse occurs because a few of the original cancer cells survived the initial treatment. Sometimes, this is because cancer cells spread to other parts of the body and were too small to be detected during the follow-up immediately after treatment
"RP2D"	recommended Phase II dose
"R/R"	relapsed/refractory
"SAE"	serious adverse events, 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
"Siglec-10"	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 10, is an inhibitory receptor that highly expresses in B-cells and other immune cells.

"SIRPα"	signal regulatory protein α, a regulatory membrane glycoprotein, which serves as an inhibitory receptor and interacts with CD47, negatively controlling effector function of innate immune cells such as phagocytosis
"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
"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
"surrogate endpoint"	Surrogate endpoints are used instead of clinical outcomes in some clinical trials. Surrogate endpoints are used when the clinical outcomes might take a very long time to study, or in cases where the clinical benefit of improving the surrogate endpoint, such as controlling blood pressure, is well understood. Clinical trials are needed to show that surrogate endpoints can be relied upon to predict, or correlate with, clinical benefit
"SUSAR"	suspected unexpected serious adverse reaction
"T cell(s)" or "T lymphocyte(s)"	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
"tislelizumab"	tislelizumab is a humanized IgG4 anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody
"TME"	tumor microenvironment
"TNBC"	triple-negative breast cancer, broadly refers to any breast cancer that does not express the genes for estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor and HER2/neu
"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
"TRAE(s)"	treatment-related adverse events
"T_{reg}"	regulatory T cells, that are a specialized subpopulation of T cells which have a role in regulating or suppressing other cells in the immune system. T_{reg} controls the immune response to antigens and help prevent autoimmune disease
"translational medicine"	research that transforms scientific discoveries arising from laboratory, clinical or population studies into new clinical tools and applications that improve human health by reducing disease incidence, morbidity and mortality
"USPTO"	United States Patent and Trademark Office

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"VEGF"	vascular endothelial growth factor, a family of signaling protein critical for the growth of the new vessels and thereby development of cancer cells. VEGF binds to VEGF receptors (VEGFR), which exist as three main subtypes, including VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3
"xenograft model"	In the xenograft model, human cancer cells are implanted in an immunodeficient mouse. Subsequently a drug or drug combination is administered