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## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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*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 similar terms adopted by other companies.*

“AE(s)”	adverse event, which may be mild, moderate, or severe, any untoward medical occurrences in a patient 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. Affinity describes the strength of the attraction between two chemicals, or an antigen and an antibody
“age-related disease(s)”	a disease that is most often seen with increasing frequency with increasing senescence
“age-related macular degeneration” or “AMD”	an irreversible medical condition of partial or complete vision loss caused by degenerative lesions of the retinal pigment epithelium and neuronal retina
“AL”	aluminum hydroxide adjuvant, aluminum hydroxide that is used to increase the efficacy or potency of certain vaccines
“ANG2”	angiopoietin-2, part of a family of vascular growth factors that play a role in embryonic and postnatal angiogenesis
“angiogenesis”	the formation and remodeling of new blood vessels and capillaries from growth of pre-existing blood vessels
“antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity” or “ADCC”	an immune mechanism through which Fc gamma receptor-bearing effector cells can kill target cells expressing tumor- or pathogen-derived antigens on their surface through antibody-binding effect
“anti-angiogenic drugs”	targeted drugs with the main function of inhibiting tumor angiogenesis, inhibiting tumor growth, and reducing tumor metastasis

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“antibody-dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis” or “ADCP”	the mechanism by which antibody-bound target cells activate the Fc gamma receptors on the surface of phagocytes to induce phagocytosis, resulting in endocytosis and degradation of the target cell through phagosome acidification
“antigen”	molecule that stimulates an immune response by activating lymphocytes
“apoptosis”	programmed cell death, a genetically directed process of cell self-destruction that is marked by the fragmentation of nuclear DNA
“assay”	an analysis done to determine (i) the presence of a substance and the amount of that substance and (ii) the biological or pharmacological potency of a drug
“BLA”	biologics license application
“bispecific antibody” or “BsAb”	an antibody directed at two different targets or two different epitopes on the same target
“BOR”	best of response, the best response recorded from the start of the study treatment until the end of treatment taking into account any requirement for confirmation
“CAF”	cancer-associated fibroblast
“carcinoma”	a malignant tumor of epithelial origin
“CAR-T”	Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Immunotherapy, a therapy that uses T cells engineered with chimeric antigen receptors for cancer treatment
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3, a protein complex and T cell co-receptor that is involved in activating the cytotoxic T cell and T helper cells
“CD38”	cluster of differentiation 38, a glycoprotein expressed at low levels on normal healthy tissues, while at high levels on MM and lymphoma cells, functioning either as a receptor or as an enzyme

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“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 that 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” or “Current Good Manufacturing Practice”	current Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) regulations enforced by the FDA that provide for systems that assure proper design, monitoring, and control of manufacturing processes and facilities. Adherence to the cGMP regulations assures the identity, strength, quality, and purity of drug products by requiring that manufacturers of medications adequately control manufacturing operations. This includes establishing strong quality management systems, obtaining appropriate quality raw materials, establishing robust operating procedures, detecting and investigating product quality deviations, and maintaining reliable testing laboratories
“CH”	the constant domain of the heavy chain of an antibody
“CH1”	the first constant domain of the heavy chain of an antibody
“chemotherapy”	a category of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer chemotherapeutic agents as part of its standardized regimen
“CHO”	Chinese hamster ovary, the ovary of a small rodent called the Chinese hamster
“CHO cell(s)”	Chinese hamster ovary cell(s)
“CIK(s)”	cytokine-induced killer cell(s)
“CL”	the constant domain of the light chain of an antibody

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“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
“Cmax”	the highest concentration of a drug in the blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or target organ after a dose is given and before a second dose is given
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing and controls activities in the development, licensure, manufacturing and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
“CMO(s)”	contract 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
“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”	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 complex of attack on membranes on the cell surface and subsequent cell lysis
“compound(s)”	a substance formed by two or more ingredients in union
“COVID-19”	coronavirus disease 2019, a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus which may cause severe acute respiratory syndrome in humans
“CR”	complete response, which means that all target lesions have disappeared during the course of treatment. For MA treatment, it means complete disappear of ascites for at least four weeks based on CT evaluation. For MPE treatment, it means the volume of pleural effusion of no greater than 50ml for at least four weeks based on CT evaluation

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“CRO(s)”	contract research organization, a company that provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of research and development services outsourced on a contractual basis
“CRVO”	central retinal vein occlusion, a type of retinal vein occlusion (RVO), an occlusion of the main retinal vein posterior to the lamina cribrosa of the optic nerve and is typically caused by thrombosis
“CSO(s)”	contract sales organization, a company primarily engaged in providing sales representatives to promote and detail pharmaceutical products
“CT”	computed tomography, a medical-imaging technique used to obtain detailed internal images of the body
“cytokine release syndrome”	an acute systemic inflammatory syndrome characterized by fever and multiple organ dysfunction that is associated with therapeutic antibodies, CAR-T therapy, and haploidentical allogeneic transplantation
“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
“cytotoxic”	toxic to living cells, causing cell damage or death
“dendritic cell(s)” or “DC(s)”	cells that constantly sample their surroundings for pathogens such as viruses and bacteria, detect dangers, and initiate immune responses. Immature 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, 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)
“DLT”	dose-limiting toxicity, side effects of a drug or other treatment that are serious enough to prevent an increase in the dose of that treatment in clinical trial

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“DME”	diabetic macular edema, a serious eye complication characterized by abnormal swellings (edema) in the central part of the retina caused by tiny bulges protruding from the vessel walls, leaking, or oozing fluid and blood into the retina
“DOR”	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“drug product” or “DP”	a finished dosage form that contains a drug substance, generally, but not necessarily in association with other active or inactive ingredients
“drug substance” or “DS”	an active ingredient that is intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or to affect the structure or any function of the human body, but does not include intermediates used in the synthesis of such ingredient
“EC50”	half maximal effective concentration, the concentration of a drug, antibody or toxicant which induces a response halfway between the baseline and maximum
“EMT”	epithelial-mesenchymal transition, a process by which epithelial cells lose their cell polarity and cell–cell adhesion, and gain migratory and invasive properties to become mesenchymal stem cells
“EMT-6”	an epithelial tumor cell line that was isolated from the breast of a mouse with a mammary tumor
“EpCAM”	epithelial cell adhesion molecule, a type I transmembrane glycoprotein which plays a role in epithelial carcinogenesis and is involved in various biological functions, such as cell cycle progression, cell proliferation, differentiation, and migration, and immune evasion
“epitope(s)”	the specific part of an antigen to which an antibody attaches itself

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“Fab”	antigen-binding fragment, a region on an antibody that binds to antigens, consisting of a light chain and a VH and a CH1 of the heavy chain
“FACS”	fluorescence activated cell sorter, a specialized type of flow cytometry that uses fluorescent markers to target and isolate cell groups
“Fc”	crystallizable fragment, which is the tail region of an antibody that interacts with cell surface receptors called Fc receptors and some proteins of the complement system
“Fc $\gamma$ R”	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
“fusion protein”	proteins consisting of at least two domains that are encoded by separate genes
“Fv”	the smallest binding unit of an antibody which consists of a light-and heavy-chain variable domain
“GMP”	good manufacturing practices, 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
“GMT(s)”	geometric mean titer, a measurement of the potency and immunogenicity of a vaccine
“Grade”	term used to refer to the severity of adverse events, using Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc.

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“granzyme”	serine proteases released by cytoplasmic granules within cytotoxic T cells and NK cells
“hACE2”	human angiotensin converting enzyme II
“HCC”	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from hepatocyte malignant transformation
“heavy chain(s)”	the large polypeptide subunit of an antibody
“HER2”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
“heterodimer(s)”	a protein composed of two polypeptide chains differing in the sequence, number, and kind of their amino acid residues
“hIgG1”	human immunoglobulin G1
“homodimer(s)”	a protein composed of two polypeptide chains that are identical in the sequence, number, and kind of their amino acid residues
“hormone therapy”	the use of hormone-based drugs to control or treat a certain disease or type of disease
“hPD-L1”	human programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1)
“HPV”	human papillomavirus, a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) virus that has many types. HPV is an important cause of cervical cancer and is also associated with other types of genital cancer
“IFN- $\gamma$ ”	interferon gamma, a dimerized soluble pro-inflammatory cytokine
“IgG”	immunoglobulin G, the most common antibody type found in blood circulation that plays an important role in antibody-based immunity against invading pathogens
“IgG1”	immunoglobulin G1, a subclass of IgG
“IL”	interleukin, a type of cytokine and signaling molecule in the immune system to provoke an immune response in the body of a human or other animals



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“IL-2”	interleukin-2, a cytokine with essential roles the immune system, primarily via its direct effects on T cells
“IMiDs”	immunomodulatory drugs, drugs that regulate cellular and humoral immune functions and can enhance immune function, such as Lenalidomide
“immune checkpoint inhibitor(s)”	a type of drugs that block the immune evasion of tumor cells by certain molecules, 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 humoral and/or cell-mediated immune responses
“immunosuppressants”	chemical drugs that inhibit abnormal immune responses in the body and are mainly used in clinical practice to treat inflammatory or autoimmune diseases
“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 United States.
“indication”	a symptom or particular circumstance that indicates the advisability or necessity of a specific medical treatment 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
“intramuscular injection”	the injection of a substance into a muscle
“intraperitoneal injection”	the injection of a substance into the peritoneum (body cavity)
“intravenous injection”	an injection of a substance into a vein and directly into the bloodstream

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“intravitreal injection”	the injection of a substance into the vitreous cavity of the eye
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	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
“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	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 <i>in vitro</i>
“Knobs-into-Holes” or “KIH”	a technology which involves engineering the CH3 domains of antibodies to create a “knob” in one of the two heavy chains and a “hole” in the other heavy chain to promote heterodimerization
“laser photocoagulation”	a type of laser surgery, which mainly utilizes the photothermal effect of laser on tissues to locally heat up the target tissue after absorbing laser energy, causing the protein in the tissue to denature and solidify
“light chain(s)”	the small polypeptide subunit of an antibody
“local therapy”	the topical use of drugs to treat lesions
“lymphocyte(s)”	a subtype of white blood cells, such as T cells, B cells and NK cells
“malignant ascites” or “MA”	the accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity resulting from the growth of primary or metastatic malignant neoplasms in the peritoneum
“malignant pleural effusion” or “MPE”	the collection of fluid in the pleural cavity resulting from malignant disease. Malignant pleural effusions often contain free floating malignant cells
“macrophage(s)”	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
“MAD”	maximum administered dose, the highest dose that is safe to be administered to patients

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“MDSCs”	myeloid-derived suppressor cells, a diverse population of immature myeloid cells that have potent immune-suppressive activity
“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
“MM”	multiple myeloma, a cancer of the plasma cells in the bone marrow
“monoclonal antibody” or “mAb”	an antibody 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
“mOS”	median overall survival, the length of time from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for a disease that half of the patients in a group of patients diagnosed with the disease are still alive
“MsAb”	multi-specific antibody
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects
“naïve”	not having received therapy
“NDA”	new drug application, a process required by a regulatory authority to approve a new drug for sale and marketing
“neovascularization”	the natural formation of new blood vessels
“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
“NOD/SCID mice”	non-obese diabetic/severe combined immunodeficient mice, a brand of immunodeficient laboratory mice
“NRDL”	the National Reimbursement Drug List of China
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer

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“objective response rate” or “ORR”	the proportion of patients who have a partial or complete response to therapy
“OS”	overall survival, a length of time that a patient with a specific disease is still alive, used as a measurement of a drug’s effectiveness
“PBMC(s)”	peripheral blood mononuclear cell(s)
“PCD”	programmed cell death, a controlled mechanism that eliminates specific cells under developmental or environmental stimuli
“PCT”	Patent Cooperation Treaty, an international patent law treaty, which provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states
“PD-1”	programmed death 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”	programmed death 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
“perforin”	a glycoprotein responsible for pore formation in cell membranes of target cells
“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
“pharmacodynamics” or “PD”	the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug

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“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 trial”	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 trial”	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 trial”	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
“Photo-dynamic therapy” or “PDT”	a treatment method that combines photosensitizers and corresponding light sources to selectively destroy target tissues through photodynamic reactions. It has been widely used in the treatment of various surface tumors, such as multiple myeloma
“pivotal trial”	the clinical trial or study to demonstrate clinical efficacy and safety evidence required before submission for drug marketing approval
“placebo”	any dummy medical 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
“pleural sclerosis”	pathological tissues composed of fibrous connective tissue, appearing grayish white with granulation tissue on the surface caused by pleural thickening due to pleurisy
“PIs”	protease inhibitor, a class of compounds that inhibit the activity of protein kinases

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“pre-clinical studies”	studies or programs testing a drug on non-human subjects, to gather efficacy, toxicity, pharmacokinetics and safety information and to decide whether the drug is ready for clinical trials
“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 the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors. For MA and MPE treatment, it means at least 50% reduction in the volume of fluid (ascites or pleural effusion) for at least four weeks based on CT evaluation
“PRNT50”	the concentration of serum to reduce the number of plaques by 50% compared to the serum-free virus, a measure that tells how much antibody is present or how effective it is
“PuFS”	puncture-free survival, a length of time to first need for therapeutic puncture or death after treatment, whichever occurs first
“Q3W”	every three weeks
“QA”	quality assurance
“QC”	quality control
“RBD”	receptor-binding domain, a key part of a virus located on its “spike” domain that allows it to dock to body receptors to gain entry into cells and lead to infection
“recombinant”	the combination of genetic materials from more than one origin, or a method to express native proteins <i>in vitro</i> 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

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“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 occurs because cancer cells spread to other parts of the body and were too small to be detected during the follow-up immediately after treatment
“RM(s)”	rhesus macaque(s)
“RP2D”	recommended Phase II dose
“rrMM”	relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma
“RVO”	retinal vein occlusion, caused by a blockage of the veins carrying blood away from the retina of the eye, which can lead to macular edema where fluid becomes trapped within and under the retina, leading to rapid and severe loss of visual acuity
“SAE(s)”	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
“salt-bridge”	a combination of amino acids with opposite charge through hydrogen bonding and ionic bonding
“SARS-CoV-2”	severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, a strain of coronavirus that causes COVID-19
“scFv”	single-chain variable fragment, a fusion protein of the variable regions of the heavy (VH) and light chains (VL) of immunoglobulins, connected with a protein linker peptide
“SCLC”	small cell lung cancer

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“second-line”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are tried when the first-line treatments do not work adequately
“sdAb” or “single-domain antibody”	an antibody which only includes heavy chain variable domains to bind to the antigen. In other words, this antibody only includes heavy chains
“SHRM”	subretinal hyperreflective material, a hyperreflective material seen on optical coherence tomography and located under the retina and above the retinal pigment epithelium
“SINE”	selective inhibitors of nuclear export, drugs that block exportin 1, a protein involved in transport from the cell nucleus to the cytoplasm.
“SMO(s)”	site management organization, an organization that provides clinical trial-related services
“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
“SPR”	surface plasmon resonance, a label-free technology that can measure sequential binding events and is a key part of any analytical toolbox, enabling the examination of dual-target specificities in a bispecific antibody within a single assay
“S protein”	spike glycoprotein, the largest of the four major structural proteins found in coronaviruses
“symmetric tetravalent BsAb(s)”	a tetravalent BsAb with symmetric structure that can target two different targets at the same time and is bivalent to each target
“systematic treatment”	any type of cancer treatment that has effects throughout the body rather than being applied directly to the cancer



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“T cell(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
“T cell-engaging BsAb(s)”	BsAb that binds TAA on cancer cells and targets on T cells with their two arms, thereby engaging effective T cells and tumor cells
“ $t_{1/2}$ ” or “half-life”	the period of time required for the concentration or amount of a drug in the body to be reduced to exactly one-half of a given concentration or amount of such drug
“TAM”	tumor-associated macrophage
“TCM”	traditional Chinese medicine
“TCR”	T cell antigen recognition receptor
“TEAE(s)”	treatment emergent adverse events, an event that emerges during treatment, having been absent pretreatment, or worsens relative to the pretreatment state
“TGF- $\beta$ ”	transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , a versatile cytokine usually overexpressed in advanced tumors and related to poor prognoses
“TGF- $\beta$ 1”	transforming growth factor beta 1, a polypeptide member of the TGF- $\beta$ superfamily of cytokines
“TKI”	tyrosine kinase inhibitors, a pharmaceutical drug that inhibits tyrosine kinases
“TME”	tumor microenvironment, the ecosystem that surrounds a tumor inside the body which includes immune cells, the extracellular matrix, blood vessels and other cells, like fibroblasts. A tumor and its microenvironment constantly interact and influence each other, either positively or negatively
“TNF $\alpha$ ”	tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , a cell signaling protein (cytokine) involved in systemic inflammation and one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction

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“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
“Treg(s)”	regulatory T cell, a subpopulation of T cells that modulate the immune system, maintain tolerance to self-antigens, and prevent autoimmune disease
“tumor-associated antigen(s)” or “TAA(s)”	an antigen molecule present on tumor cells and normal cells which has been widely used for treating tumors
“TV”	tumor volume
“wAMD”	wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD), an irreversible medical condition of partial or complete vision loss caused by degenerative lesions of the retinal pigment epithelium and neuronal retina where abnormal blood vessel growth stimulated by VEGF under the macula causes blood and fluid to seep into the retina
“variants of concern” or “VOCs”	a category used for variants of SARS-CoV-2, being linked to rapid spread in human populations (epidemiological data)
“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, including VEGF-A, VEGF-B, VEGF-C and VEGF-D, binds to VEGF receptors (VEGFRs), generally, VEGF-A is referred to as VEGF unless otherwise specified
“VL”	the variable domain of the light chain of an antibody
“VH”	the variable domain of the heavy chain of an antibody
“VHH”	also known as a nanobody, is the variable domain of the heavy chain of a single-domain antibody