
GLOSSARY

“bifidus”	a type of beneficial bacteria habitating in the gastrointestinal tract which help to maintain a stable intestinal microbial ecological environment
“biotechnology”	biotechnology is the technique that uses biological processes and other technology to extract or reconstruct living organism (including animals, plant and micro-organism) or its components, cells and tissues for specific uses. Biotechnology comprises genetic engineering (including protein engineering), fermentation engineering and enzyme engineering. Biotechnology has wide medical and industrial applications which help human beings to ease problems such as disease and environmental pollution
“biopharmaceutical products”	pharmaceutical products produced from biotechnological process
“calcium supplement”	a pharmaceutical preparation intended for the supply of calcium for our body needs
“cervicitis”	inflammation of the cervic
“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid, which is the basic building unit of the gene
“E. coli”	Escherichia coli, a rod-shaped bacteria commonly find in our intestine and fecal matters
“EPO”	erythropoietin, a naturally occurring biological protein naturally produced by the kidney acting as a biological signal for the body to produce red blood cells
“generic drugs”	drugs being manufactured with ingredient equivalent to the original patented drugs, which are usually sold using the generic name to identify the active ingredient of the original patented drugs as a result of the expiry of the patent of the original patented drugs
“genetic engineering”	general term covering the use of various experimental techniques to produce molecules of DNA containing new genes or novel combinations of genes, usually for insertion into a host cell for cloning

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“GLP”	Good Laboratory Practice – when applied to the pharmaceutical industry, Good Laboratory Practice is a set of statutory quality system requirements concerned with the organisational process and the conditions under which drug research studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded, archived and reported. In the PRC, the regulation is administrated by the SDA under the 1999 Measures for the Management of Registration of Drug Research Institutions (藥品研究機構登記備案管理辦法) and Guide on Qualitative Management of Non-Clinical Research on Drugs (藥品非臨床研究質量管理規範). It is one of the prerequisite qualifications for all institutes in submitting to or preparing data for the SDA for clinical study or drug registration
“glycoprotein”	an organic compound composed of both a protein and a carbohydrate joined together in covalent chemical linkage. These structures occur in many life forms; they are prevalent and important in mammalian tissues. The attached carbohydrate may have several effects: it may help the protein to fold in the proper geometry, stabilise the protein, affect physical properties such as solubility or viscosity, helps it to orient correctly in a membrane, or make it recognisable to another biochemical or cell
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practice, which are guidelines and regulations from time to time issued pursuant to the law of the local health authority on the administration of pharmaceuticals as part of quality assurance to ensure that pharmaceutical products subject to those guidelines and regulations are consistently produced and controlled to the quality and standards appropriate for their intended use. The detail standard varies from countries to countries depending on available resources
“Human Genome Program”	an international co-ordinated programme aimed at characterising all human genetic materials by determining the complete sequence of the DNA in the human genome and rendering such information accessible for further biological studies
“IU”	International Unit
“interferon”	a glycoproteins, classified as cytokines, which contribute to the body's natural defenses against foreign substances. They are produced and secreted naturally by human cells in response to viruses and other microbes, tumours, and antigens (foreign substances which can cause the production of antibodies). Interferons bind to specific receptors on cell surfaces. This binding initiates a series of events, including induction of specific proteins, which produce antiviral, antiproliferative, and other actions controlling the immune system. Four major classes of human interferons have been identified: alpha, beta, gamma, and omega

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“Internet”	an international network that links together computers and allows data to be transferred between each computer. These computers are called the servers and individual users can use a modem to connect to the server computer and have access to the international network. No one person or company controls the Internet. Historically, the Internet was developed by the US Department of Defense
“lactobacillus”	milk bacteria, normally found in the mouth, intestinal tract and vagina
“medicine”	the art and science of preventing, diagnosing and treating disease, as well as the maintenance of health
“micro bio-encapsulation”	the formation of encapsulated particulars in microscopic scale with biological activity
“Opin”	the brandname of an interferon based vaginal pessary produced by the Company with indication for chronic viral cervicitis
“Osteoform”	the brandname of a calcium amino acid chelate based capsule with indication for osteoporosis and calcium deficiency. Osteoform is a supplement of calcium, trace mineral vitamin D3 and vitamin C
“OTC”	over-the-counter
“OTC products”	health or pharmaceutical products that can be purchased over-the-counter without prescription
“PCR”	Polymerase Chain Reaction
“peptide”	refers to organic compound composed of amino acids linked together chemically by peptide bonds. Small peptides with fewer than about ten constituent amino acids are called oligopeptides, and peptides with more than ten amino acids are termed polypeptides. Compounds with molecular weights of more than 10,000 (50-100 amino acids) are usually termed proteins
“pharmaceutical”	the practice of producing drugs
“probiotics”	a type of health products for the purpose of allowing an individual to ingest live beneficial bacteria so that a stable intestinal microbial ecological environment can be maintained
“Protein Stabilisation and Delivery” or “PSD”	a platform technology jointly invented by Mr. Ko and Mr. Au Yeung and subsequently commercialised by the Group. It utilizes a micro bio-encapsulation process and allows protein products to be room temperature stable and deliverable via a non-injection route

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“Skin Drug Delivery System” or “SDDS”	a platform technology invented by Mr. Ko and subsequently commercialised by the Group. It is used for delivering chemical drugs through the skin surface by means of a polymer membrane
“Spray-On Bandage”	the name of a polymer based dermal delivery system product produced by the Company as a first-aid device. When sprayed on a wound surface, the product forms an artificial skin covering and disinfecting the wound
“tablets”	solid dosage forms of varying weight, size and shape which may be moulded or compressed, and which contain a medical substance in pure or diluted form
“therapeutic medication”	pharmaceutical preparation with a therapeutic indication
“vaccine”	suspensions of killed or attenuated micro-organisms (bacteria or viruses) or, of antigenic proteins derived from them, administered for prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious diseases
“western drugs” or “drugs”	compounds that may be used or administered to human or animals as an aid in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition, for the relief of pain or suffering, or to control or improve any physiologic or pathological condition