
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this prospectus. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“antibody”	protein produced by B cells in response to a foreign molecule or invading microorganism. Also called immunoglobulin
“antigen”	molecule that is able to provoke an immune response
“assay”	examination and determination as to characteristics
“autoimmune disease”	diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus which arise from an abnormal immune response of the body against substances and tissues normally present in the body
“blood disease”	any disease of the blood, involving the red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets or the tissues in which these elements are formed or of bleeding and blood clotting
“bone metabolism”	a lifelong process where mature bone tissue is removed from the skeleton (a process called bone resorption) and new bone tissue is formed (a process called ossification or new bone formation)
“brachytherapy”	a form of radiotherapy where a sealed radioactive source is placed inside or next to the area requiring treatment
“cardiovascular disease”	also called heart disease, a class of diseases that involve the heart or blood vessels
“CLIA”	abbreviation of “chemiluminescence immunoassay”, an in vitro assay technique which increase the analytical sensitivity of immunoassays by using chemiluminescent indicators such as luminol to directly label the detection antibody or antigen
“cytokine”	a cell signaling molecule that aid cell to cell communication in immune responses and stimulate the movement of cells towards sites of inflammation, infection and trauma
“diabetes”	a group of metabolic diseases in which the person has high blood glucose (blood sugar), either because insulin production is inadequate, or because the body’s cells do not respond properly to insulin, or both
“DNA”	polynucleotide formed from covalently linked deoxyribonucleotide units. It serves as the store of hereditary information within a cell and the carrier of this information from generation to generation

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“EIA”	abbreviation of “enzyme immunoassay”, an in vitro assay technique that utilizes an enzyme labeled antibody or antigen to detect and measure antibodies in your blood
“endocrine”	a system in human body consisting of glands that produce hormones that regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, sexual function, reproduction, sleep, and mood, among other thing
“EPC”	abbreviation of “Engineering, Procurement and Construction”, a form of contracting arrangement used in some industries where the EPC service provider is made responsible for all the activities from design, procurement, construction, to commissioning and handover of the project to the end user
“gamma knife”	an advanced radiation treatment for adults and children with small to medium brain tumors, abnormal blood vessel formations called arteriovenous malformations, epilepsy, trigeminal neuralgia, a nerve condition that causes chronic pain, and other neurological conditions
“gamma ray”	a form of electromagnetic radiation that can be used to treat cancer
“genome”	the totality of genetic information belonging to a cell or an organism
“genome sequencing”	the process of determining the complete DNA sequence of an organism’s genome at a single time
“gonad”	a mixed gland that produces sex cells and sex hormones of an organism
“Good Manufacturing Practice” or “GMP”	guidelines and regulations issued 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
“helicobacter pylori” or “ <i>H. pylori</i> ”	a gram-negative, microaerophilic bacterium usually found in the stomach
“hepatitis”	a symptom reflects inflammation of the liver tissue
“hyperthyroidism”	a condition in which the thyroid gland is overactive and makes excessive amounts of thyroid hormone
“immunoassay”	technique used to detect the presence or quantity of a substance (such as a protein) based on its capacity to act as an antigen

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“in vitro”	(Latin for “in glass”) in an artificial environment rather than inside a living organism
“infra-red spectrophotometer”	a techniques that can be used to identify and study chemicals
“irradiation”	the process by which an object is exposed to radiation
“isotope”	a group of atoms with same number of protons (atomic number) but different number of neutrons
“lymph node”	an ovoid or kidney-shaped organ of the lymphatic system, and of the adaptive immune system, that is widely present throughout the body
“metastatic cancers”	a cancer that has spread from the part of the body where it started (the primary site) to other parts of the body
“molecular diagnosis”	a collection of techniques used to analyze biological markers in the genome and proteome — the individual’s genetic code and how their cells express their genes as proteins — by applying molecular biology to medical testing
“non-destructive testing”	a wide group of analysis techniques used in science and technology industry to evaluate the properties of a material, component or system without causing damage
“oncology”	the study and treatment of cancer and tumors
“peptide”	linear polymer of amino acids connected by peptide bonds
“PET”	Positron Emission Tomography (正電子發射斷層成像術), a special camera used by nuclear physicians in the medical imaging diagnostic procedures.
“pharmacokinetics”	a branch of pharmacology dedicated to determining the metabolism of substances administered externally to a living organism
“polymerase chain reaction”	a technique for amplifying specific regions of DNA by the use of sequence-specific primers and multiple cycles of DNA synthesis, each cycle being followed by a brief heat treatment to separate complementary strands
“radiation”	the emission or transmission of energy in the form of waves and particles, most frequently used are X-rays, gamma rays and electron beam

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“radioactive source”	a sample of a radionuclide, and emits ionizing radiation (one or more of gamma rays, alpha particles, beta particles, and neutron radiation)
“radioisotope”	a radioactive isotope, any of several species of the same chemical element with different masses whose nuclei are unstable and dissipate excess energy by spontaneously emitting radiation in the form of alpha, beta, and gamma rays.
“radiopharmaceuticals”	a group of pharmaceutical drugs which have radioactivity and can be used either for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes
“radiosurgery”	the process of destructing precisely selected areas of tissue using ionizing radiation which is usually used to treat cancer
“radiotherapy”	a common cancer treatment aiming to kill cells and shrink tumor with radiation
“RIA”	abbreviation of “radioimmunoassay”, an in vitro assay technique used to measure the concentrations of antigens (for example, hormone levels in the blood) through the use of antibodies to those antigens
“scintillation”	the process of luminescence whereby light of a characteristic spectrum is emitted from a scintillator following the absorption of ionizing radiation
“SPECT”	Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (單光子發射計算機斷層成像術), a special camera used by nuclear physicians in the medical imaging diagnostic procedures.
“sterilization”	a process of eliminate and remove microorganisms and spores, as well as prevents them from replicating
“trace elements”	a dietary element that is needed in very minute quantities for the proper growth, development, and physiology of the organism
“TRFIA”	abbreviation of “time-resolved fluorescent immunoassay”, a type of in vitro assay technique
“tumor”	a tissue that possesses no physiological function and arises from uncontrolled, rapid, proliferation
“UBT”	abbreviation of “urea breath test”, a diagnostic procedure used to identify infections by helicobacter pylori