

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.

“4-1BB”	a receptor expressed on activated T cells and NK cells which gives costimulatory signals to promote T cell division and survival, activate cytotoxic effects and help form memory T cells
“ADC”	antibody-drug conjugates, a therapeutic modality in cancer therapies that comprise antibodies, linkers and cytotoxic drugs, binding to tumor antigens and delivering the payload directly to tumor cells
“ADCC”	antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, 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
“adjuvant”	a substance or treatment added to a primary therapy to enhance its effectiveness
“AGA”	actionable genomic alterations
“AKT”	a serine/threonine-specific protein kinase that plays a key role in multiple cellular processes
“ALK”	anaplastic lymphoma kinase, a receptor tyrosine kinase protein that is likely to play a role in the development and function of the nervous system
“ALL”	acute lymphocytic leukemia, a cancer of the blood and bone marrow that affects white blood cells, which progresses rapidly and creates immature lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell)
“AML”	acute myeloid leukemia, a cancer of the blood and bone marrow which progresses rapidly and creates abnormal myeloblasts (a type of white blood cell), red blood cells or platelets
“antibody”	a blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen
“API”	active pharmaceutical ingredient, the biologically active component in a pharmaceutical drug that produces the intended therapeutic effects
“ARC”	antibody radionuclide conjugate, a targeted cancer therapy combining a monoclonal antibody with a radioactive isotope for precise tumor irradiation
“aromatase inhibitor”	a type of medications that block the enzyme aromatase, which converts androgens to estrogens, primarily used in treating HR+
“ASCO”	American Society of Clinical Oncology
“B cell”	B lymphocyte, a type of white blood cell that produces antibodies
“BC”	breast cancer, a malignant tumor that develops from the cells of the breast
“biliary cancer”	a type of cancer that originates in the bile ducts
“biomarker”	a measurable indicator of a biological state or condition
“biopharmaceutical”	therapeutic product derived from biological sources
“bispecific antibody”	antibody or antibody-constructs that have bispecific in their binding arms
“BLA”	biologics license application
“BRCA1/2”	breast cancer susceptibility genes 1 and 2, tumor suppressor genes involved in DNA repair; germline mutations in BRCA1/2 are associated with increased risk of breast, ovarian, and other cancers

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“BRAF”	B-Raf proto-oncogene serine/threonine kinase, a gene encoding a protein kinase involved in the MAPK signaling pathway; activating mutations in BRAF are associated with the development and progression of various cancers, including melanoma, colorectal cancer and thyroid cancer
“BTC”	biliary tract cancer, a group of cancers that occur in the bile ducts, gallbladder, and other parts of the biliary system
“bystander effect”	a phenomenon in which cells or tissues not directly targeted by a treatment or stimulus exhibit a response due to signaling from nearby affected cells
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“carboplatin”	a platinum-based chemotherapy drug used to treat various cancers
“cathepsin B cleavable linker”	a chemical linker used in targeted drug delivery systems that is cleaved by the enzyme cathepsin B, allowing for the controlled release of therapeutics within specific cellular environments
“CC”	cervical cancer, a type of cancer that occurs in the cells of the cervix
“CD3”	cluster of differentiation 3, a complex of proteins expressed on the surface of T lymphocytes, playing a crucial role in T cell activation, signal transduction, and immune response
“CD19”	cluster of differentiation 19, a surface protein expressed on B cells, serving as a biomarker for B cell development and function, and commonly used in the diagnosis and treatment of B cell-related diseases
“CD33”	a transmembrane receptor expressed on cells of myeloid lineage
“CDC”	complement-dependent cytotoxicity, an immune effector mechanism in which antibodies bound to target cell surfaces activate the complement cascade, leading to cell lysis
“CDX”	cell line-derived xenograft, a preclinical cancer research model in which human cancer cell lines are implanted into immunocompromised mice to study tumor growth, drug efficacy, and therapeutic responses
“chemoimmunotherapy”	a treatment approach that combines chemotherapy and immunotherapy to enhance anti-tumor immune responses and treatment efficacy
“chemoradiotherapy”	a treatment approach that combines chemotherapy and radiotherapy, often used to enhance the effectiveness of cancer treatment
“CI”	confidence interval, a range of values derived from sample data, which is likely to contain the true population parameter with a specified level of confidence
“Claudin 18.2”	Claudin 18.2, a highly specific tissue junction protein for gastric tissue
“Claudin” or “CLDN”	a family of transmembrane proteins crucial for the formation and maintenance of tight junctions between cells
“CNS”	central nervous system
“combination therapy” or “combo”	treatment in which a patient is given two or more drugs (or other therapeutic agents) for a single disease
“cORR” or “confirmed ORR”	confirmed objective response rate, the percentage of patients who achieve and maintain a predefined tumor size reduction for a specified duration, confirmed by follow-up assessments
“CR”	complete response, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
“complete remission”	the absence of detectable signs of cancer, with normalization of clinical and laboratory parameters, including bone marrow function, without evidence of disease progression or relapse
“CRC”	colorectal cancer, the development of cancer from the colon or rectum (parts of the large intestine)

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“CRi”	complete remission with incomplete count recovery, a state where the disease is in complete remission, but blood cell counts have not fully recovered
“CRO”	contract research organization
“CTLA-4”	cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen-4, an essential receptor involved in the negative regulation of T cell activation
“cytokine release syndrome”	a systemic inflammatory response caused by rapid immune activation and cytokine release, which may occur after certain immunotherapies
“DAR”	drug-to-antibody ratio, the average number of drugs conjugated to the antibodies
“DCR”	disease control rate, the percentage of patients in a clinical trial who achieve complete response, partial response, or stable disease, indicating the overall effectiveness of a treatment in controlling cancer progression
“DLL3”	delta-like ligand 3, a cell-surface protein aberrantly expressed in certain neuroendocrine cancers, including small cell lung cancer, which may serve as a therapeutic target
“DLT”	dose-limiting toxicity, a side effect or adverse reaction of a drug or treatment that is severe enough to prevent an increase in dose or continuation of therapy
“DNA synthesis”	the biological process by which cells replicate their DNA, involving the formation of a new strand of DNA based on the template provided by the original strand, essential for cell division and growth
“DoR”	duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“DXd”	a topoisomerase I inhibitor payload used in antibody-drug conjugates, characterized by membrane permeability and a bystander killing effect on neighboring tumor cells
“EC”	esophageal cancer, a malignancy that develops in the esophagus, the muscular tube connecting the throat to the stomach, often presenting with symptoms such as difficulty swallowing and weight loss
“ECOG”	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, one of the first publicly funded cooperative groups to perform multicenter clinical trials for cancer research
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor, a cell surface receptor that binds to epidermal growth factor, triggering intracellular signaling pathways that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival, often implicated in cancer development and progression
“EGFRmut” or “EGFR-mutant”	a term refers to cells or tissues harboring mutations in the EGFR gene, which can affect receptor function and are often associated with certain types of cancer
“EGFRwt” or “EGFR wild-type”	a term refers to the wild-type form of the EGFR, indicating the normal, non-mutated version of the receptor as found in healthy cells
“endometrial cancer”	a type of cancer that originates in the lining of the uterus (endometrium), often presenting with symptoms such as abnormal uterine bleeding and commonly diagnosed in postmenopausal women
“epithelial tumor”	a type of tumor arising from the epithelial cells that line the surfaces and cavities of organs and structures throughout the body, often classified based on the organ of origin and cellular characteristics
“ESCC”	esophageal squamous cell carcinoma
“exploratory endpoint”	an outcome measure in a clinical trial used to gather preliminary data on potential effects or mechanisms of action, which may inform future research but is not intended to provide definitive evidence of efficacy

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“Fc”	the fragment crystallizable region of an antibody that interacts with cell surface receptors and complement proteins, playing a crucial role in mediating immune responses such as antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement activation
“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
“GC”	gastric cancer, a malignant condition originating in the stomach lining, often presenting with symptoms like indigestion, stomach pain, and weight loss, and commonly associated with risk factors such as <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection and dietary factors
“GCP”	good clinical practice
“GEJ”	gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma, an adenocarcinoma arising at or near the junction where the esophagus meets the stomach
“GFA”	gross floor area
“GIC”	gastrointestinal cancer, a group of malignancies affecting the digestive system, including cancers of the esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, intestines, and rectum, often presenting with symptoms related to the affected organ
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practice
“GNC”	guidance, navigation, and control
“HCC”	hepatocellular carcinoma, the most common type of primary liver cancer, originating from hepatocytes, the main functional cells of the liver
“HER2-”	a term refers to cells or tissues that do not overexpress HER2, often used in the context of cancer diagnostics to guide treatment decisions
“HER2+”	a term refers to cells or tissues that overexpress HER2, commonly associated with more aggressive forms of cancer, particularly breast and gastric cancers, and often targeted by specific therapies
“HER2”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, also known as ErbB2 or neu, a protein that promotes cell growth and division, often overexpressed in certain cancers such as breast and gastric cancers, and serving as a target for specific therapeutic agents
“HER2-ultralow”	HER2 status of tumor cells identified with an IHC score of >0 and <1+
“HER2-low”	HER2 status of tumor cells identified with a test score of IHC 1+ or IHC 2+/ISH
“HER3”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 3, a member of the ErbB family of receptor tyrosine kinases, involved in cell signaling pathways that regulate growth, differentiation, and survival, with implications in cancer development and progression
“HER4”	human epidermal growth factor receptor 4, a member of the ErbB family of receptor tyrosine kinases, involved in mediating cell signaling pathways that regulate cellular growth, differentiation, and survival, with roles in both normal physiology and cancer
“HIRE-ADC”	high internalizing receptor-targeted antibody-drug conjugate, a type of targeted cancer therapy that combines an antibody specific to a high internalizing receptor on tumor cells with a cytotoxic drug, enabling selective delivery and enhanced killing of cancer cells
“HIRE-ARC”	high internalizing receptor-targeted antibody-radionuclide conjugate, a type of targeted cancer therapy that combines an antibody specific to a high internalizing receptor on tumor cells with a therapeutic radionuclide, enabling selective delivery of radiation to tumor cells and enhanced killing of cancer cells

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“HNSCC”	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, and throat and can spread to other parts of the body
“HR+”	a term refers to cancer cells that express hormone receptors, such as estrogen receptors or progesterone receptors, which can influence the growth of the tumor and guide hormone-based treatment strategies
“ICI(s)”	immune checkpoint inhibitor(s), a type of immuno-therapy that blocks proteins called immune checkpoints that prevent that immune system from attacking the cancer cells
“ILD”	interstitial lung disease, a group of disorders characterized by inflammation and scarring of the lung interstitium, leading to progressive lung function impairment and symptoms such as shortness of breath and cough
“immune cell”	a type of cell that plays a role in the body’s immune system, responsible for detecting, responding to, and eliminating pathogens, infected cells, and cancer cells, and includes various cell types such as T cells, B cells, NK cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, and neutrophils
“immunohistochemistry” or “IHC”	a laboratory technique used to visualize the presence and localization of specific antigens in tissue sections by using labeled antibodies, often employed in the diagnosis and research of diseases, including cancer
“IND”	investigational new drug
“intent-to-treat population”	all patients who were enrolled and randomly assigned to a treatment group, regardless of whether they completed the treatment or adhered to the study protocol
“ISH”	in situ hybridization, a molecular technique that uses labeled probes to detect specific nucleic acid sequences within tissue sections, used for gene amplification testing (e.g., HER2 FISH)
“lung cancer”	a type of cancer that begins in the lungs, characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in lung tissues, often associated with risk factors such as smoking, exposure to radon gas, and environmental pollutants, and presenting with symptoms like persistent cough, chest pain, and shortness of breath
“MAD”	maximum administered dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that is administered to subjects in a clinical trial, used to evaluate safety, tolerability, and potential toxicity
“mDoR”	median duration of response, the length of time that a tumor continues to respond to treatment without the cancer growing or spreading
“MLFS” or “morphologic leukemia-free state”	a situation where a patient has no detectable leukemia cells based on microscopic examination of bone marrow or peripheral blood, which indicates the absence of detectable leukemia cells morphologically, although molecular or cytogenetic evidence of the disease may still be present
“mPFS”	median progression-free survival, a measure used in clinical trials to indicate the median length of time during and after treatment that a patient lives with the disease without it worsening
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects, established through clinical trials to determine the optimal balance between efficacy and toxicity
“NDA”	new drug application
“NE”	not evaluable, which indicates the response that cannot be assessed
“NEC”	neuroendocrine carcinoma, a high-grade malignant neoplasm arising from neuroendocrine cells, characterized by aggressive clinical behavior and poor prognosis

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“NEDL”	National Essential Drug List of China, an official list of selected medications deemed essential for addressing the primary healthcare needs of the population, which are prioritized for availability, affordability, and accessibility across the national healthcare system
“neoadjuvant”	a therapy administered before the main treatment to reduce the size of a tumor and increase the effectiveness of the subsequent primary treatment
“neuroendocrine tumor”	a neoplasm arising from neuroendocrine cells that can occur in various organs, typically well-differentiated and classified by grade based on proliferative activity
“NPC”	nasopharyngeal carcinoma, a type of cancer that originates in the nasopharynx, the upper part of the throat behind the nose, often associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection, and presenting with symptoms such as nasal congestion, nosebleeds, and hearing loss
“NRDL”	National Reimbursement Drug List of China, a government-approved list of medications that are covered and reimbursed under the public health insurance system, ensuring affordable access to essential drugs for the population
“NSCLC”	non-small cell lung cancer, the most common type of lung cancer, characterized by slower growth and spread compared to small cell lung cancer, and includes subtypes such as adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma
“OC”	ovarian cancer, a type of cancer that originates in the ovaries, the female reproductive glands, often presenting with non-specific symptoms such as abdominal bloating, pelvic pain, and changes in bowel habits, and frequently diagnosed at an advanced stage
“oncology”	the branch of medicine that specializes in the diagnosis, treatment, and research of cancer
“oral infection”	an infection occurring in the mouth, caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or other pathogens, and manifesting symptoms such as pain, swelling, redness, and sometimes pus, commonly including conditions like gingivitis, periodontitis, and oral thrush
“ORR”	objective response rate, the percentage of patients in a clinical trial who experience a measurable reduction in tumor size or cancer symptoms, encompassing both complete and partial responses to treatment
“OS”	overall survival, the duration of time from the start of treatment or diagnosis that patients are still alive, regardless of the cause of death, serving as a key endpoint in clinical trials
“OTC”	over-the-counter, referring to medications and health products that can be purchased without a prescription from a healthcare provider, typically used for the treatment of common ailments and conditions
“paclitaxel”	a chemotherapy drug derived from the Pacific yew tree, used to treat various cancers, including breast, ovarian, and lung cancers, by inhibiting cell division through stabilization of microtubules, thereby preventing cancer cell replication
“PC”	prostate cancer, a type of cancer that develops in the prostate gland
“PD”	progressive disease, which 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
“PD-(L)1”	PD-1 and/or PD-L1

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“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”	program death ligand 1, which is a protein on the surface of a normal cell or a cancer cell that attaches to certain proteins 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, a measure in clinical trials that indicates the length of time during and after treatment that a patient lives with the disease without it worsening, used to evaluate the efficacy of a treatment
“PK” or “pharmacokinetics”	the study of how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and excreted by the body over time, informing dosing regimens and drug design
“PI3K”	phosphoinositide 3-kinase, an enzyme involved in cellular functions such as growth, proliferation, differentiation, and survival, playing a crucial role in the PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, which is often dysregulated in cancer
“pivotal trial”	a clinical trial designed to provide definitive evidence of a drug’s efficacy and safety, often serving as the basis for regulatory approval
“PK/PD evaluation”	pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic evaluation, an alternative to conventional dose-effect analysis, relating drug effects to a measure of drug concentration in a body compartment rather than to drug dose
“PR”	partial response, which 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
“platinum-based chemotherapy”	chemotherapy containing platinum complexes, which is used to treat multiple types of cancers
“preclinical”	the stage of research that occurs before clinical trials, involving laboratory and animal studies to assess the safety, efficacy, and biological activity of a drug or treatment
“primary endpoint”	the main outcome measure used in a clinical trial to determine the effect of a treatment, reflecting the primary objective of the study, such as overall survival or disease progression
“Q3W”	every three weeks, a term indicating the frequency at which a treatment or medication is administered
“R&D”	research and development
“RAS”	a family of related proteins involved in transmitting signals within cells (cell signaling), playing a critical role in regulating cell growth, differentiation, and survival, with mutations in RAS genes frequently associated with various cancers
“RCC”	renal cell carcinoma, characterized by the uncontrolled growth of malignant cells in the renal cortex
“RDC”	radioligand drug conjugates, the innovative cancer therapeutics developed by conjugating radionuclides with targeting ligands
“RECIST v1.1”	response evaluation criteria in solid tumors version 1.1, a standardized set of guidelines used to assess the response of solid tumors to treatment in clinical trials, focusing on the measurement of tumor size and changes over time to evaluate the effectiveness of therapies
“RP2D”	recommended phase II dose, the dose of a drug determined during Phase I clinical trials to be the most appropriate for further testing in Phase II trials, based on safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetic data

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“SCLC”	small cell lung cancer, a highly aggressive form of lung cancer characterized by small, round cells that multiply rapidly and often spread early to other parts of the body
“SEBA”	specificity enhanced bi-specific antibody
“second-line” or “2L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when initial treatments (1L therapy) do not work, or stop working
“secondary endpoint”	an additional outcome measure in a clinical trial used to evaluate the effects of a treatment, providing supplementary information on efficacy and safety, such as quality of life or biomarker changes
“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
“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
“T cell”	a type of lymphocyte, a white blood cell that plays a central role in the immune response, particularly in identifying and destroying infected or cancerous cells and in coordinating other aspects of the immune system
“TEAE”	treatment-emergent adverse event, an adverse event that occurs after a patient starts receiving a treatment or medication and is either not present before the treatment or has worsened compared to the baseline condition
“third-line” or “3L”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are given when both initial treatment (1L therapy) and subsequent treatment (2L 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
“Topo1 inhibitor”	topoisomerase 1 inhibitor, a type of chemotherapeutic agent that interferes with topoisomerase 1 which is the enzyme essential for DNA replication and transcription, thereby inducing DNA damage and cell death, particularly in rapidly dividing cancer cells
“Treg”	regulatory t cells, a subset of T cells that play a critical role in maintaining immune tolerance and preventing autoimmune responses by suppressing the activity of other immune cells
“TRAE”	treatment related adverse event, which is an adverse event present after medical treatment
“TROP2”	a cell surface glycoprotein, also known as trophoblast cell surface antigen 2, involved in cell signaling and growth, often overexpressed in various cancers, making it a potential target for cancer therapy
“UC”	urothelial carcinoma, a type of cancer that originates in the urothelial cells lining the urinary tract, including the bladder, ureters, and renal pelvis, often associated with risk factors like smoking and chemical exposure, and presenting with symptoms such as blood in the urine and urinary irritation
“VBP”	volume-based procurement, a set of drug procurement regulations implemented in China with the goal of promoting generic substitutes and lowering the price of medications that have outlived their exclusivity periods
“XDC”	a broad class of targeted drug conjugates encompassing emerging conjugate modalities such as radionuclide-drug conjugates, peptide-drug conjugates, antibody-radionuclide conjugates and nucleotide-based conjugates