
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Company and our business. Such terminology and meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of those terms.

“AE”	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
“AK”	Actinic keratosis, a rough, scaly patch on the skin that develops from years of sun exposure. It’s often found on the face, lips, ears, forearms, scalp, neck or back of the hands.
“ALT”	Alanine transaminase, generally the most useful enzyme for identifying the presence of hepatocellular damage.
“anticoagulant therapy”	the therapeutic use of anticoagulants to discourage formation of blood clots within a blood vessel.
“AR”	adverse reaction, any unexpected or dangerous reaction to a drug
“ASGPR”	asialoglycoprotein receptor
“ASO”	Antisense oligonucleotide, a single-stranded oligonucleotide, which contains a stretch of deoxynucleotides and is complementary to the mRNA target.
“AST”	Aspartate transaminase, an enzyme catalyzing the reversible transfer of an amine group from L-glutamate to oxaloacetate, forming α -ketoglutarate and L-aspartate.
“A431 xenograft mouse tumor model”	a model to test EGF-receptor antagonists.
“basal cell carcinoma (BCC)”	a type of nonmelanoma skin cancer.
“basket study”	involves a single investigational drug or drug combination that is studies across multiple populations defined by

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

	disease stage, histology, number of prior therapies, genetic or other biomarkers, or demographic characteristics.
“Bcl-2”	B-cell lymphoma 2 is a cellular protein that inhibits apoptosis.
“biopharmaceutical”	medical drugs produced using biotechnology
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“cardiometabolic diseases”	include cardiovascular diseases, such as heart attack, stroke, angina and other disorders of the vascular system, as well as insulin resistance, diabetes and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. High triglyceride, high low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, low high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol and elevated blood pressure levels are all risk factors for cardiometabolic diseases
“cardiovascular thrombosis”	the formation of a blood clot inside a blood vessel of the heart.
“CC14”	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligands 4
“CD4”	Cluster of differentiation 4 is a membrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin supergene family and a co-receptor in MHC class II-restricted T-cell activation.
“CD8”	Cluster of differentiation 8 is a cell surface glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin supergene family that is involved in the mediation of cell–cell interactions within the immune system.
“CDMO”	contract development and manufacturing organization, a pharmaceutical company that develops and manufactures drugs for other pharmaceutical companies on a contractual basis
“CDX models”	cell-line derived xenograft models, which involves implanting in vitro cultured human cell lines into immunodeficient mice to determine efficacy of oncology therapeutic candidate

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“cellular uptake”	one of the most important processes regulating the biological activity of molecules, and it is determined by the interactions between the molecule and the plasma membrane
“cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)”	Cholangiocarcinoma is tumor that is occurring with increasing frequency and develops from bile duct epithelium found within the intrahepatic and extrahepatic biliary tree, excluding the ampulla or gallbladder
“class 1.1 drug”	a type of drug which is not marketed in China and overseas, synthesis or semi-synthesis method is used in its drug substance and preparation
“clinical clearance”	removal of a substance from the blood, can be cancer cells
“CMC”	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing, and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
“CMO”	contract manufacturing organization, a company that specializes in manufacturing drug products for pharmaceutical companies on a contract basis
“c-Myc”	multifunctional transcription factor which drives the multiple synthetic functions necessary for rapid cell division while at the same time inhibiting expression of genes with antiproliferative functions.
“cohort”	a group of patients as part of a clinical trial who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period and who are monitored over time
“Collagen 1”	Type I collagen is a fibrillar type collagen
“Collagen 3”	Type III collagen is a fibrillar forming collagen comprising three $\alpha 1(\text{III})$ chains and is expressed in early embryos and throughout embryogenesis.
“combination therapy”	a treatment modality that combines two or more therapeutic agents administered separately in two or more different pharmaceutical products or in a fixed-dose combination product comprising the two or more therapeutic agents

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“COVID-19”	Coronavirus disease 2019 is an infectious disease
“COX-2”	Cyclooxygenase-2 is a membrane-bound, short-living, and rate-limiting enzyme
“CRC”	colorectal cancer
“CRO”	contract research organization, a pharmaceutical company that conducts research for other pharmaceutical companies on a contractual basis
“cryotherapy”	Cryotherapy is the technique of precise freezing and thawing of undesirable tissue, resulting in cell death and regression
“CT”	computerized tomography
“cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC)”	cutaneous squamous-cell skin cancer is a common form of skin cancer that develops in the squamous cells that make up the middle and outer layers of the skin
“cytokine”	Cytokine is a category of small proteins (~5–20 kDa) important in cell signaling
“DDP-treatment”	Dyadic developmental psychotherapy is a treatment based on principles of attachment and intersubjectivity that is designed to enable traumatized children to trust their therapist and caregiver in order to turn to them for comfort and support
“delivery platform”	The platform is used for the delivery of drugs to target sites of pharmacological actions
“diagnostic drift”	Diagnostic drift is used to indicate either over-treatment due to over-diagnosis or to indicate extra-treatment with an intervention
“ECM”	extracellular matrix
“EGFR”	epidermal growth factor receptor
“endosomal escape”	escaping from being hindered by entrapment and subsequent degradation in acidic compartments of the endo/lysosomal pathway

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“EOT”	end of treatment
“ERKs”	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase is a member of the mitogen-activated protein kinase family that is involved in both vasoconstriction and vascular smooth muscle cell growth and this, therefore, makes it attractive therapeutic target for treatment of hypertension
“first line therapy”	the first line therapy is the treatment regimen or regimens that are generally accepted by the medical establishment for initial treatment
“GalNAc”	N-Acetylgalactosamine, GalNAc is a sugar molecule that can recognize and bind to a cell surface protein, the asialoglycoprotein receptor
“global rights”	rights of a commercial nature to develop or commercialize a product, which may include rights in know-how and rights in patents and patent applications, in each case, directed to the drug product, drug composition and/or methods of use thereof or in the drug delivery platform
“GLP”	Good laboratory practice is a set of principles intended to assure the quality and integrity of non-clinical laboratory studies that are intended to support research or marketing permits for products regulated by government agencies
“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
“hepatitis B”	The hepatitis B virus is a DNA virus that is transmitted parenterally, or by intimate, often sexual, contact
“hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)”	Hepatocellular carcinoma is a type of primary liver cancer
“histidine-lysine peptide (HKP)”	Histidine-lysine peptides can be as carriers of nucleic acids

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“HNSCC”	head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
“HPV”	Human papillomavirus
“HTS”	hypertrophic scar is a thickened, wide, often raised scar that develops where skin is injured
“HuCCt”	human cholangiocarcinoma tumors cells
“HuCCt-1”	human cholangiocarcinoma cell line
“IC50”	half maximal inhibitory concentration
“IHC”	immunohistochemistry, the most common application of immunostaining. It involves the process of selectively identifying antigens in cells of a tissue section by exploiting the principle of antibodies binding specifically to antigens in biological tissues
“IL-6”	Interleukin 6, is an interleukin that acts as both a pro-inflammatory cytokine and an anti-inflammatory myokine.
“immune checkpoint inhibitors”	A type of drug that blocks proteins called checkpoints that are made by some types of immune system cells, such as T cells, and some cancer cells
“immune-escape”	Immune escape is a strategy used by pathogenic organisms and tumors to evade a host’s immune response to maximize their probability of being transmitted to a fresh host or to continue growing, respectively
“immunogenicity”	Immunogenicity is defined as the ability of cells/tissues to provoke an immune response and is generally considered to be an undesirable physiological response
“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 vivo are those in which the effects of various biological or chemical

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

	substances are tested on whole, living organisms including animals, humans and plants, as opposed to a partial or dead organism, or those done in vitro
“IND”	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China or the U.S
“isSCC”	squamous cell carcinoma in situ
“JNK”	c-Jun N-terminal kinase is an intracellular protein kinase that transmits rapidly and efficiently various types of signals originating from outside of a cell in the process called signal transduction
“KOL”	Key Opinion Leader; a trusted, well-respected influencer with proven experience and expertise in a particular field
“lipid nanoparticle (LNP)”	Lipid nanoparticles are spherical vesicles made of ionizable lipids, which are positively charged at low pH (enabling RNA complexation) and neutral at physiological pH (reducing potential toxic effects, as compared with positively charged lipids, such as liposomes)
“LSRs”	local skin responses
“MCC”	Merkel cell carcinoma
“Mcl-1”	Myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 (Mcl-1) is an anti-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family
“MDA-MB-231”	MDA-MB-231 is a highly aggressive, invasive and poorly differentiated triple-negative breast cancer cell line.
“messenger RNA (mRNA)”	Messenger RNA is a large family of RNA molecules that are complimentary to DNA molecules and convey genetic information from the DNA to be translated by ribosomes into proteins
“metastasis”	the spread of cancer from the primary site (place where it started) to other places in the body
“microfluidic”	Microfluidics is the science of manipulating and controlling fluids, usually in the range of microliters (10 ⁻⁶) to picoliters (10 ⁻¹²), in networks of channels with dimensions from tens to hundreds of micrometers

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“mitogen-activated protein (MAP)”	Microfluidics is the science and technology of systems that process or manipulate small amounts of fluidics (10-9 to 10-18L), using channels measuring from tens to hundreds of micrometers
“MNCs”	multi-national corporations
“monoclonal antibody drugs”	monoclonal antibody drugs are biological drugs
“multi-regional clinical trial (MRCT)”	clinical trials across multiple regions of the world
“nanoparticles”	A nanoparticle is a small particle that ranges between 1 to 100 nanometres in size
“NASH”	Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis is liver inflammation and damage caused by a buildup of fat in the liver
“NOAEL”	no observed adverse effect level
“non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)”	non-small cell lung cancer is as any type of epithelial lung cancer other than small cell lung cancer
“NRP1”	Neuropilin-1 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that regulates axon guidance and angiogenesis.
“Orphan Drug Designations”	The Orphan Drug Designation is a legal procedure that allows for the designation of a medicinal substance with therapeutic potential for a rare disease, in order to facilitate the development and authorization of medicine of rare diseases
“p38”	p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases are a class of mitogen-activated protein kinases that are responsive to stress stimuli, such as cytokines, ultraviolet irradiation, heat shock, and osmotic shock, and are involved in cell differentiation, apoptosis and autophagy
“PCSK9”	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 is an enzyme encoded by the PCSK9 gene in humans on chromosome 1
“PCT”	the Patent Cooperation Treaty, which assists applicants in seeking patent protection internationally for their inventions, helps patent offices with their patent granting decisions, and facilitates public access to a wealth of technical information relating to those inventions

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“PD”	Pharmacodynamics is the study of the biochemical, physiologic, and molecular effects of drugs on the body and involves receptor binding (including receptor sensitivity), postreceptor effects, and chemical interactions
“PD-1”	programmed cell death protein 1, an immune checkpoint receptor expressed on T cells, B cells and macrophages
“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
“Peptide Docking Vehicle (PDoV)”	a linker which contains a therapeutic compound, such as an siRNA molecule, and a targeting ligand
“peptide-drug conjugates”	an emerging class of prodrugs, formed through the covalent attachment of a specific peptide sequence to a drug via a cleavable linker
“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 I/II clinical trials”	Phase I/II clinical trials combine Phase I and Phase II into one trial. The clinical trial design may adaptively use data from all previous patients to make decisions and select the best dose for each new cohort
“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 IIa clinical trials”	Phase IIa clinical trials are usually pilot studies designed to demonstrate clinical efficacy or biological activity
“Phase IIb clinical trials”	Phase IIb clinical trials determine the optimal dose at which the drug shows biological activity with minimal side-effects

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“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
“photodynamic therapy”	Photodynamic therapy is a two-stage treatment that combines light energy with a drug designed to destroy cancerous and precancerous cells after light activation
“PI3 K/AKT”	PI3K-Akt is an intracellular signal transduction pathway that promotes metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis in response to extracellular signals
“PK”	Pharmacokinetic, a measurement of how fast and how completely the drug is absorbed into animal or human body, and the distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs in animal or human body
“polypeptide-lipid nanoparticle (PLNP)”	a proprietary polypeptide nanoparticle combined with LNP
“polypeptide nanoparticle (PNP)”	Polypeptide nanoparticle is composed of a branched Histidine Lysine polymer
“preclinical studies”	studies or programs testing a drug on non-human subjects, to gather efficacy, toxicity, pharmacokinetic and safety information and to decide whether the drug is ready for clinical trials
“primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)”	Primary sclerosing cholangitis is a chronic, or long-term, disease that slowly damages the bile ducts
“Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2)”	Prostaglandin E2 is a naturally occurring prostaglandin with oxytocic properties that is used as a medication.
“PTGs”	Post-transcriptional Gene Silencing
“RISC”	RNA-induced silencing complex is a multiprotein complex, specifically a ribonucleoprotein, which functions in gene silencing via a variety of pathways at the transcriptional and translational levels

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“RNA”	Ribonucleic acid is a polymeric molecule essential in various biological roles in coding, decoding, regulation and expression of genes
“RNAi”	RNA interference is a biological process in which RNA molecules are involved in sequence-specific suppression of gene expression by double-stranded RNA, through translation or transcriptional repression
“SAE”	serious AE, 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
“SARS-CoV-2 virus”	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 that causes a respiratory disease called coronavirus disease 19. SARS-CoV-2 is a member of a large family of viruses called coronaviruses
“second line therapy”	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are tried when the first-line treatments do not work adequately
“sequence of nucleotide”	a succession of bases signified by a series of a set of five different letters that indicate the order of nucleotides forming alleles within a DNA or RNA molecule
“Smad”	Smads comprise a family of structurally similar proteins that are the main signal transducers for receptors of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily, which are critically important for regulating cell development and growth
“small interfering RNA (siRNA)”	Small interference RNA are double-stranded RNA molecules comprised of two oligonucleotides of about 20nt-long guide (antisense) and passenger (sense) strands; the RNA-Induced Silencing Complex (RISC) incorporates the guide strand and binds mRNA target molecules to generate its cleavage or inhibit protein translation from it

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“SMO”	site management organization, an organization that provides clinical trial related services to medical device companies having adequate infrastructure and staff to meet the requirements of the clinical trial protocol
“solid tumors”	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
“Sophisticated Investor(s)”	has the meaning ascribed to it under Guidance Letter HKEX-GL92-18 issued by the Stock Exchange
“squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)”	Squamous cell carcinoma is an uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells arising from the squamous cells in the epidermis, the skins outermost layer
“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
“TBIL”	Total bilirubin is a combination of direct and indirect bilirubin.
“TβRI/ TGF-β1”	Transforming growth factor beta 1 or TGF-β1 is a polypeptide member of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily of cytokines, which activates Smad and non-Smad signaling pathways
“TβRII”	Transforming growth factor-beta 2 is a secreted protein known as a cytokine that performs many cellular functions and has a vital role during embryonic development
“T-cell”	A type of white blood cell that is of key importance to the immune system and is at the core of adaptive immunity, the system that tailors the body’s immune response to specific pathogens
“TEAEs”	Treatment emergent adverse events are undesirable events not present prior to medical treatment, or an already present event that worsens either in intensity or frequency following the treatment
“TLR9”	Toll-like receptor 9 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TLR9 gene

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“ α -SMA”

α -Smooth muscle actin is used as a marker for a subset of activated fibrogenic cells, myofibroblasts, which are regarded as important effector cells of tissue fibrogenesis