This glossary of technical terms contains terms used in this prospectus as they relate to our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

"adoptive cell transfer (ACT)"	a personalized cancer therapy that involves infusion of antigen-specific T-cells with anticancer activity
"AE" or "adverse event"	any untoward medical occurrences in a patient or clinical investigation subject who has been administered with a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials and which do not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
"AFP"	alpha-fetoprotein, glycoprotein that is produced in early fetal life by the liver and by a variety of tumors including HCC, hepatoblastoma, and nonseminomatous germ cell tumors of the ovary and testis
"ALL"	acute lymphoblastic leukemia, a type of cancer of the lymphoid line of blood cells characterized by the development of large numbers of immature lymphocytes
"AML"	acute myeloid leukemia, a cancer of the myeloid line of blood cells, characterized by the rapid growth of abnormal cells that build up in the bone marrow and blood and interfere with normal blood cells
"antigen"	the substance that is capable of stimulating an immune response, specifically activating lymphocytes, which are the body's infection-fighting white blood cells
"aplasia"	the defective development or cessation of the normal progression of cell generation
"APRIL"	a proliferation-inducing ligand, a ligand of BCMA
"ATA"	anti-therapeutic antibody

"B-cell" or "B cell"	a type of white blood cell that differs from other types of lymphocytes by expressing B cell receptors on its surface, and responsible for producing antibodies
"BCMA"	B cell maturation antigen, a protein that is highly expressed in a number of hematologic malignancies
"BCR"	B-cell receptor, a transmembrane protein on the surface of B-cells which transmits activatory signals into the B-cells upon the binding of antigen
"BLA"	biologics license application
"Breakthrough Therapy Designation"	designation added to the amended PRC Drug Registration Regulation (《藥品註冊管理辦法》), which went into effect on July 1, 2020. The Breakthrough Therapy Designation process is designed to expedite the development and review of therapies that are intended for the treatment of serious diseases for which there is no existing treatment and where preliminary evidence indicates advantages of the therapy over available treatment options
"BTK"	Bruton's tyrosine kinase, a key component of the BCR signaling pathway and an important regulator of cell proliferation and cell survival in various lymphomas
"CAR(s)"	chimeric antigen receptor(s)
"CAR-T" or "CAR T"	chimeric antigen receptor T-cell
"Category 1 biologics"	NMPA biologics registration classification of innovative biologics products that have not been marketed domestically or abroad
"CD3"	a protein complex and T-cell co-receptor that is involved in activating both the cytotoxic T-cell and T helper cells
"CD4"	a protein and a member of the immunoglobulin supergene family and a co-receptor in MHC class II-restricted T-cell activation

"CD8"	cell surface protein and a member of the immunoglobulin supergene family that is involved in the mediation of cell–cell interactions within the immune system
"CD19"	a cell surface protein expressed on the surface of almost all B cell leukemias and lymphomas
"CD22"	a protein found on the surface of mature B cells and to a lesser extent on some immature B cells
"CD28"	a protein expressed on T-cell that provides co-stimulatory signals required for T-cell activation and survival
"CDE"	Center for Drug Evaluation of the NMPA
"cell transcriptome"	the gene expression level of individual cells
"(c)GMP"	(current) good manufacturing practices
"CLL"	chronic lymphocytic leukemia
"CMC"	chemistry, manufacturing, and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing, and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
"CMO(s)"	contract manufacturing organization(s), a company that serves other companies in the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis to provide comprehensive services from drug development through drug manufacturing
"CR"	complete response, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment
"CRO(s)"	contract research organization(s), a company provides support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries in the form of research and development services outsourced on a contract basis
"CRR"	complete response rate
"CRS"	cytokine release syndrome, a form of systemic inflammatory response syndrome that arises as a complication of some diseases or infections, and is also an adverse effect of some monoclonal antibody drugs, as well as adoptive T-cell therapies

"CTA"	clinical trial application
"cytokine"	a broad and loose category of small proteins that are important in cell signaling. Their release has an effect on the behavior of cells around them
"DLBCL"	diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, a common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that starts in lymphocytes
"DLT"	dose-limiting toxicity, a specified quantity of a therapeutic agent, such as a drug or medicine, prescribed to be taken at one time or at stated intervals
"DOCR"	duration of complete response
"DOR"	duration of response
"FL"	follicular lymphoma, a type of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
"GCP"	good clinical practice
"GLP"	good laboratory practices
"GPC3" or "GPC-3"	Glypican-3, an oncofetal antigen expressed in a variety of tumors including certain liver and lung cancers
"HCC"	hepatocellular carcinoma, a type of cancer arising from hepatocytes in predominantly cirrhotic liver
"HCT"	hematopoietic cell transplant
"HER2"	human epidermal growth factor 2
"ICH"	The International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use
"ICU"	intensive care unit
"IHC"	immunohistochemistry
"IIT"	investigator-initiated trial, clinical studies sponsored and conducted by independent investigators

"IND"	investigational new drug or investigational new drug application, also known as clinical trial application in China
"IRB"	institutional review boards
"L1CAM"	L1 Cell Adhesion Molecule, also known as CD171, a cell-surface adhesion molecule that plays an important role in the development of a normal nervous system
"MCL"	mantle cell lymphoma, a type of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
"mesothelin"	cell-surface protein whose expression is mostly restricted to mesothelial cell layers lining the pleura, pericardium and peritoneum
"MHC"	major histocompatibility complex, a group of genes that code for proteins found on the surfaces of cells that help the immune system recognize foreign substances
"MM"	multiple myeloma, a type of cancer that forms in the white blood cells
"MUC16"	a highly glycosylated transmembrane protein with a very large extracellular region that is highly expressed in many solid tumors, including ovarian, pancreatic, gastric and colorectal cancers
"NCCN"	National Comprehensive Cancer Network
"NDA"	new drug application
"NHL"	non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
"NK"	natural killer cell, the human body's first line of defense due to their innate ability to rapidly seek and destroy abnormal cells
"NRDL"	National Reimbursement Drug List
"NSCLC"	non-small cell lung cancer

"NT" or "neurotoxicity"	possible adverse side effect of T-cell therapies that leads to a state of confusion, aphasia, encephalopathy, tremor, muscular weakness, and somnolence
"oncology"	a branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention
"ORR"	objective response rate
"OS"	overall survival
"our integrated platform"	the business platform we have built internally which encompasses (i) our analytical development, process development capabilities and quality control system; (ii) our clinical development; and (iii) regulatory affairs. The fully integrated development platform enables seamless collaboration among different functional groups throughout the development lifecycle of a new product candidate
"PCR"	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
"PD" or "pharmacodynamics"	pharmacodynamics, the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit, and adverse effects of the drug
"PET-CT"	positron emission tomography-computed tomography, a nuclear medicine technique which combines, in a single gantry, a position emission tomography (PET) scanner and an x-ray computed tomography scanner, to acquire sequential images from both devices in the same session, which are combined into a single superposed image

"PFS"	progression-free survival, the length of time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives without the disease getting worse. In a clinical trial, measuring the progression-free survival is one way to see how well a new treatment works
"PK" or "pharmacokinetics"	pharmacokinetics, 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
"PR"	partial response
"PRDL"	Provincial Reimbursable Drug List
"progressive disease"	cancer that is growing, spreading or getting worse
"qPCR"	quantitative PCR
"QMS"	quality management system
"refractory"	disease that is resistant at the beginning of treatment or becomes resistant during treatment
"relapsed"	the return of a disease or the signs and symptoms of a disease after a period of improvement
"relma-cel"	relmacabtagene autoleucel
"ROR-1"	receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 1, a protein expressed in the formation of embryos, but in normal adult cells its surface expression is predominantly found at low levels on adipocytes, or fat cells, and briefly on precursors to B cells, or pre-B cells, during normal B cell maturation
"R/R" or "r/r"	relapsed and refractory
"scFv"	single-chain variable fragment
"sCRS"	severe CRS

"second-line" or "2L"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are tried when the first-line (initial) treatments do not work adequately
"sNT"	severe NT, cerebral edema, confusion, drowsiness, speech impairment, tremors, seizures or other central nervous system side effects, when such side effects are serious enough to lead to intensive care
"somatic gene therapy"	therapy involving gene editing of somatic cells, which are most of the cells in the body (such as brain cells, skin cells and T-cells). Somatic cells are non-reproductive. Somatic gene therapy involves the insertion of therapeutic DNA into somatic body cells, and the modified DNA is not passed along to offspring of the patients.
"stable disease"	cancer that is neither decreasing nor increasing in extent or severity
"T-cell"	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-cells can be distinguished from other lymphocytes, such as B cells and NK cells, by the presence of a T-cell receptor on the cell surface
"TCR"	T-cell receptor
"TCR-T"	T-cell receptor engineered T-cell
"third-line" or "3L"	with respect to any disease, the therapy or therapies that are tried when the second-line treatments do not work adequately
"TIL"	tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte
"TKI"	tyrosine kinase inhibitor, a pharmaceutical drug that inhibits tyrosine kinases

"WT1"	Wilms' tumor 1, an intracellular protein that is overexpressed in a number of cancers, including AML and non-small cell lung, breast, pancreatic, ovarian, and colorectal cancers
"4-1BB"	immune checkpoint that is expressed on T-cells and NK cells