
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“adverse event” or “AE”	any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a drug or other pharmaceutical product during clinical trials, which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment
“agonist”	a chemical that binds to and activates a receptor or other membrane protein to produce a biological response
“ankylosing spondylitis” or “AS”	a chronic progressive inflammatory disease that is primarily characterized by inflammation of the spinal joints, leading to reduced flexibility of the joints and stiffness in the spine over time
“antagonist”	a type of drug that blocks or decreases a biological response by binding to and blocking a receptor or a ligand without activating it
“antibiotic”	a drug or medicine that kills or inhibits the growth of bacteria. Antibiotics are the chief antibacterial agents for fighting bacterial infections, and antibiotic medications are widely used in the treatment and prevention of those infections
“antibody”	a protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen. Antibodies combine chemically with substances which the body recognizes as alien, such as bacteria, viruses and foreign substances in the blood

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“ASAS20”	Assessment of Spondyloarthritis International Society 20, a widely used measurement of symptom improvement in AS patients, defined as (i) an improvement of no less than 20% from baseline (and absolute improvement from baseline of at least 1 on a 0-to-10 scale) in at least three of the following four domains: patient global assessment of disease, total back pain, function (as assessed by the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index) and inflammation, and (ii) an absence of deterioration from baseline (meaning a worsening of no less than 20% and absolute worsening of at least 1 on a 0-to-10 scale) in the remaining domain
“ASAS40”	Assessment of Spondyloarthritis International Society 40, defined as an improvement of no less than 40% in at least three of the four domains (same as ASAS20) with an absolute improvement of at least 2 on a 0-to-10 scale, and no worsening in the remaining domain
“atopic dermatitis” or “AD”	an immune-mediated inflammatory skin disease that causes dry, itchy and inflamed skin
“AUC”	area under curve, a parameter of systemic exposure
“AUC _{0-inf} ” or “AUC _{inf} ”	area under the curve over a period of time from administration (0) to the time that the drug is no longer present in the body (infinity)
“AUC _{0-last} ” or “AUC _{last} ”	area under the concentration-time curve from the first time point measured (0) to the time of the last measurable concentration
“AUC _{0-t} ”	area under the concentration-time curve from the first time point measured (0) to the last time point measured (t)
“autoimmune”	with respect to any disorder or disease, an abnormal immune response of the body against substances and tissues normally present in the body
“bioavailability”	the fraction of an administered dose of drug that reaches systemic circulation, which is one of the principal pharmacokinetic properties of drugs

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“biologics”	drug products derived from a variety of natural sources—human, animal, or microorganism—that may be produced by biotechnology methods and other cutting-edge technologies (in contrast to small-molecule drugs, which are chemically synthesized). Biologics can be composed of sugars, proteins or nucleic acids or complex combinations of these substances, or may be living entities, such as cells and tissues
“biosimilar”	a follow-on version of innovator biopharmaceuticals which are separately developed after patents protecting the innovator biopharmaceuticals have expired and have similar quality, safety and efficacy as the innovator biopharmaceuticals
“BLA”	biologics license application
“bronchodilators”	a type of medication that makes breathing easier by relaxing the muscles in the lungs and widening the airways
“Crohn’s disease” or “CD”	a chronic, incurable inflammatory bowel disease that affects the lining of the digestive tract and can sometimes cause life-threatening complications. CD symptoms can include abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss, anemia and fatigue
“CDMO”	a contract development and manufacturing organization, which provides support to the pharmaceutical industry by providing development and manufacturing services outsourced on a contract basis
“cell line”	a population of cells that descend from a single cell and contain the same genetic makeup, and can be propagated repeatedly
“cGMP”	current good manufacturing practice, regulations and procedures that provide for proper design, monitoring, and control of manufacturing processes and facilities
“clinical trial”	a research study for validating or finding the therapeutic effects and side effects of test drugs in order to determine the therapeutic value and safety of such drugs

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“C _{max} ”	maximum concentration, a parameter of systemic exposure
“CMC”	the chemistry, manufacturing and controls processes in the development, licensure, manufacturing and ongoing marketing of pharmaceutical products
“chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” or “COPD”	a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes obstructed airflow from the lungs, symptoms including breathing difficulty, cough and mucus production
“corticosteroids”	class of steroid hormones drug that lower inflammation in the body and reduce immune system activity
“CRO”	a contract research organization, which provides support to the pharmaceutical industry by providing research and development services outsourced on a contract basis
“chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps” or “CRSwNP”	a subgroup of chronic rhinosinusitis characterized by the presence of fleshy swellings (nasal polyps) that develop in the lining of the nose and paranasal sinuses
“chronic spontaneous urticaria” or “CSU”	the occurrence of urticaria for six weeks or longer without identifiable specific triggers
“cytokine”	proteins secreted by cells in both innate and adaptive immune responses, which can regulate diverse functions in the immune response
“double blind”	with respect to a clinical trial or study, one in which neither the participants nor the persons or entities conducting the same know who is receiving a particular treatment. This procedure is utilized to prevent bias in research results
“EASI”	the Eczema Area and Severity Index, a standardized evaluation tool for severity of AD signs in clinical studies that integrates body surface and the intensity of lesional skin into one composite score
“endpoint”	with respect to a clinical study or trial, the outcome that is measured
“eosinophil”	a type of disease-fighting white blood cell

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“gastrointestinal”	relating to or affecting the stomach and intestines, which comprise the digestive system
“half-life” or “ $T_{1/2}$ ”	the time it takes for the concentration of a drug in the plasma or the total amount in the body to be reduced by 50%
“immunoglobulin” or “Ig”	also known as antibody, a glycoprotein molecule produced by plasma cell (white blood cell)
“inflammatory bowel disease” or “IBD”	ongoing inflammation of all or part of the digestive tract, including CD and UC
“IGA”	the Investigator’s Global Assessment, a five-point scale that provides a global clinical assessment of AD severity ranging from 0 to 4 (clear, mild, moderate and severe disease)
“IgE”	immunoglobulin E, a type of antibody that has only been found in mammals and initiates an allergic reaction, and its level is typically elevated in allergic disorders
“IgG”	human immunoglobulin G, the most common antibody type found in blood circulation that plays an important role in antibody-based immunity against invading pathogens
“IL”	interleukin, a type of cytokine-signaling molecule in the immune system to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animals
“immune system”	a system of biological structures and processes within an organism that protects against disease. In order to function properly, an immune system must detect a wide variety of agents, from viruses to parasitic worms, and distinguish them from the organism’s own healthy tissue
“immunogenicity”	the ability of a particular substance, such as an antigen or epitope, to provoke an immune response in the body of a human and other animal
“immunosuppressants”	drugs or medicines that depress or prevent activity of the immune system

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“IND”	investigational new drug
“inhibitor”	a substance added or applied to another substance to slow down a reaction or to prevent an unwanted chemical change
“ <i>in vitro</i> ”	a medical study or experiment which is done in the laboratory within the confines of a test tube or laboratory dish
“ <i>in vivo</i> ”	a medical test, experiment or procedure that is done on (or in) a living organism, such as a laboratory animal or human
“lupus nephritis” or “LN”	a common complication of SLE, where the immune system mistakenly attacks the kidneys, leading to inflammation and possible organ damage
“lymphocyte”	a sub-type of white blood cells, such as T cells and B cells
“mast cell”	a type of white blood cell that is found in connective tissues all through the body, especially under the skin, near blood vessels and lymph vessels, in nerves and in the lungs and intestines
“monoclonal antibody” or “mAb”	antibody generated by identical immune cells that are all clones of the same parent cell
“MTD”	maximum tolerated dose, the highest dose of a drug or treatment that does not cause unacceptable side effects. The maximum tolerated dose is determined in clinical trials by testing increasing doses on different groups of people until the highest dose with acceptable side effects is found
“NK cell”	natural killer cell, a type of white blood cell that has granules with enzymes that can kill tumor cells or cells infected with a virus

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“NOAEL”	no-observed-adverse-effect level, the level of exposure of an organism, found by experiment or observation, at which there is no biologically or statistically significant increase in the frequency or severity of any adverse effects (<i>e.g.</i> , alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development or life span) in the exposed population when compared to its appropriate control
“NRDL”	National Reimbursement Drug List of China
“OD”	Optical Density
“pharmacodynamics” or “PD”	the study of how a drug affects an organism, which, together with pharmacokinetics, influences dosing, benefit and adverse effects of the drug
“pharmacokinetics” or “PK”	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
“pharmacology”	a branch of medicine and pharmaceutical sciences which is concerned with the study of drug or medication action, where a drug can be broadly or narrowly defined as any man-made, natural or endogenous molecule which exerts a biochemical or physiological effect on the cell, tissue, organ or organism
“Phase I clinical trial”	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 and excretion and, if possible, an early indication of its effectiveness. Phase I clinical trial can be further divided into the Phase Ia clinical trial, which is often a single ascending dose study, and the Phase Ib clinical trial, which is often a multiple ascending dose study
“Phase II clinical trial”	study in which a drug is administered to a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases and determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“Phase III clinical trial”	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 and to provide adequate information for the labeling of the product
“phototherapy”	a form of treatment that uses ultraviolet light to treat skin conditions
“placebo”	any dummy medical treatment administered to the control group in a controlled clinical trial in order that the specific and non-specific effects of the experimental treatment can be distinguished
“preclinical studies”	studies 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
“prurigo nodularis” or “PN”	a chronic skin disorder characterized by the presence of hard and extremely itchy bumps known as nodules, which tend to be found in easy-to-scratch areas, such as the arms, legs, the upper back and abdomen
“pruritus”	itchy skin, which is an uncomfortable, irritating sensation that makes the patient want to scratch
“psoriasis” or “Ps”	a skin disease associated with dysregulation of the immune systems that causes a rash with itchy and scaly patches, most commonly on the knees, elbows, trunk and scalp
“Q2W”	every two weeks
“Q4W”	every four weeks
“receptor”	a region of tissue, or a molecule in a cell membrane, which responds specifically to a particular signal, that is any of a neurotransmitter, hormone, antigen or other substance
“rheumatoid arthritis” or “RA”	a chronic autoimmune disorder primarily characterized by inflammation in the joints

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“serious adverse event” or “SAE”	any AE in a patient or participant during clinical trials that results in death, is life-threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or is a congenital anomaly/birth defect
“systemic lupus erythematosus” or “SLE”	an autoimmune disease primarily characterized by widespread inflammation and tissue damage in various organs, such as the skin, brain, lungs, kidneys and blood vessels
“TARC”	thymus and activation-regulated chemokine, a type of disease-specific biomarkers for AD
“TEAE”	treatment-emergent adverse event, an undesirable event not present prior to the medical treatment or an already present adverse event that worsens following the treatment in terms of intensity or frequency
“TESAE”	treatment-emergent serious adverse event, a serious adverse event occurring or worsening following the treatment in terms of intensity or frequency
“T helper cells” or “Th cells”	a type of immune cells that activates other immune cells by releasing cytokines and play an important role in the adaptive immune system, which is also known as CD4 ⁺ T cells
“T _{max} ”	the time it takes for a drug to reach C _{max} after administration, a PK parameter
“TNF”	tumor necrosis factor, a group of cell signaling proteins (cytokines) that regulate immune cells and mediate the inflammatory responses
“TNF-α”	a prominent member of the TNF family and one of the cytokines that make up the acute phase reaction, a series of physiological process occurring soon after the onset of inflammatory processes

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“tolerability”	the degree to which overt adverse events of a drug can be tolerated by a patient, as defined by International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use
“toxicity”	the degree to which a substance or a mixture of substances can harm humans or animals
“TSLP”	thymic stromal lymphopoietin, a protein belonging to the cytokine family, which plays an important role in the maturation of T cell populations through activation of antigen presenting cells (APCs)
“type 2 inflammation”	a specific type of immune response pattern driven by certain type 2 immune cells, which produce the type 2 cytokines (including IL-4, IL-5 and IL-13) and other inflammatory mediators. Diseases that can be caused by dysregulated type 2 inflammation include atopic dermatitis, asthma and chronic rhinosinusitis, etc.
“ulcerative colitis” or “UC”	a chronic, inflammatory bowel disease that causes inflammation in the digestive tract
“urticaria”	a type of skin disease characterized by itchy swelling on the skin surface