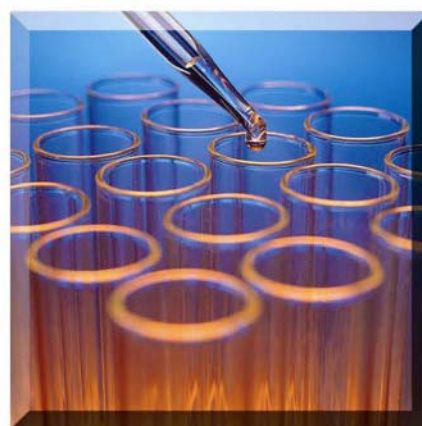
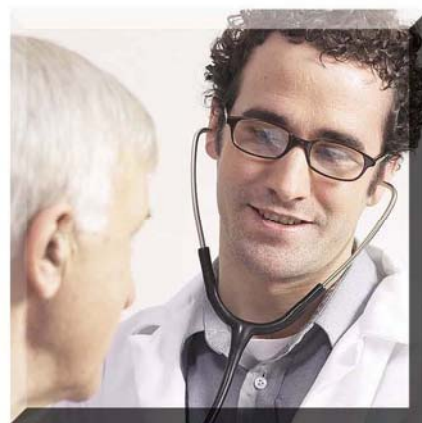


# Pfizer Pipeline

as of January 27, 2010

As some programs are still confidential, some candidates may not be identified in this list. In these materials, Pfizer discloses Mechanism of Action (MOA) information for candidates from Phase 3 through regulatory approval. With a view to expanding the transparency of our pipeline, Pfizer is including new indications or enhancements, which target unmet medical need or represent significant commercial opportunities. The information contained on these pages is correct as of January 27, 2010.

Visit [Pfizer.com/pipeline](http://Pfizer.com/pipeline), Pfizer's online database where you can learn more about our portfolio of new medicines and find out more about our Research and Development efforts around the world.





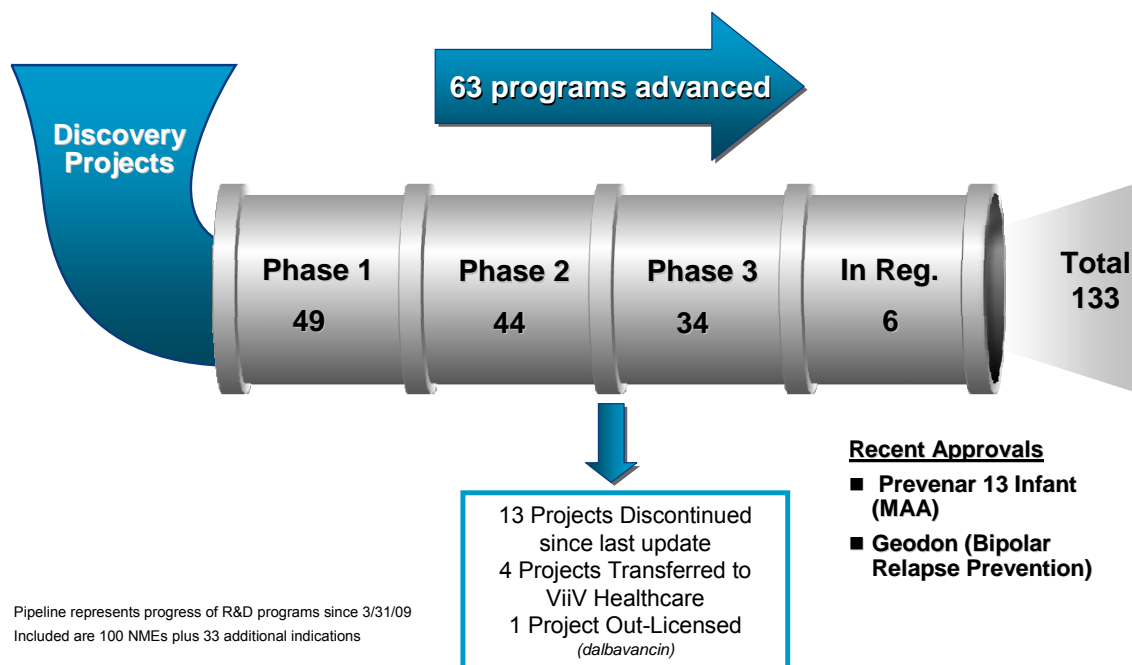
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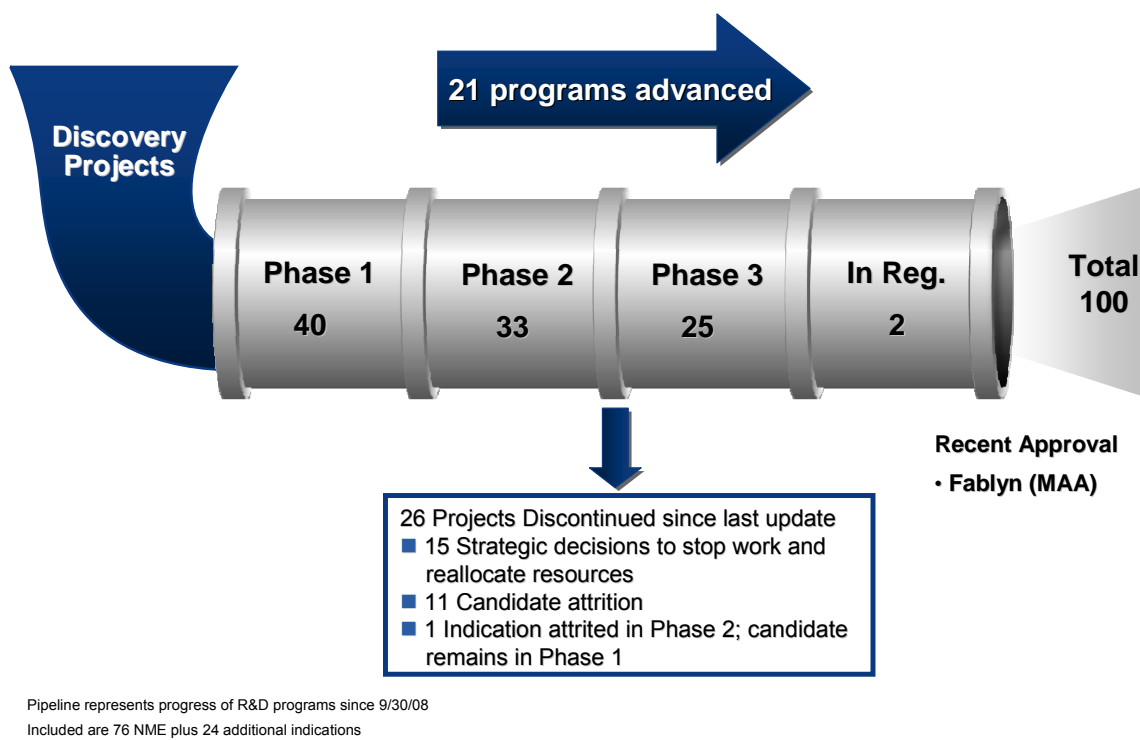


## Pfizer Pipeline – as of January 27, 2010

### Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot January 27, 2010



### Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot March 31, 2009



**Pfizer Pipeline****Phase 1**

| Notes | Compound Name            | Business Unit | Therapeutic Area                    | Indication                                  |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|       | PF-4856883 (CovX 096)    | Bio Tx        | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetes Mellitus-Type II (Biologic)        |
| ▶     | PF-5212389 (WYE-155189)  | Bio Tx        | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetes (Biologic)                         |
| ▶     | PF-5230894 (WYE-400062)  | Bio Tx        | Infectious Disease                  | Staph Aureus (Vaccine)                      |
|       | PF-4236921               | Bio Tx        | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)             |
| ▶     | PF-4308515               | Bio Tx        | Inflammation                        | Anti-Inflammatory                           |
| ▶     | PF-5212368 (WAY-264095)  | Bio Tx        | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis (Biologic)  |
|       | PF-4856884 (CovX 060)    | Bio Tx        | Oncology                            | Cancer (Biologic)                           |
| ▶     | PF-4382923 (RN6G)        | Bio Tx        | Ophthalmology                       | Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Biologic) |
| ▶     | PF-5212371 (WAY-266523)  | Bio Tx        | Tissue Repair                       | OA Signs & Symptoms                         |
|       | PF-3526299               | Pharma Tx     | Allergy / Respiratory               | Asthma                                      |
|       | PF-3635659               | Pharma Tx     | Allergy / Respiratory               | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease       |
|       | PF-3654764               | Pharma Tx     | Allergy / Respiratory               | Allergic Rhinitis                           |
|       | PF-3893787               | Pharma Tx     | Allergy / Respiratory               | Asthma                                      |
|       | PF-4191834               | Pharma Tx     | Allergy / Respiratory               | Asthma                                      |
|       | PF-3882845               | Pharma Tx     | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetic Nephropathy                        |
|       | PF-4620110               | Pharma Tx     | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2                    |
| ▶     | PF-4971729               | Pharma Tx     | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2                    |
| ▶     | PF-2341272               | Pharma Tx     | Infectious Diseases                 | Tuberculosis                                |
|       | PF-4287881               | Pharma Tx     | Infectious Diseases                 | Bacterial Infections                        |
| ▶     | PF-4418948               | Pharma Tx     | Genitourinary                       | Endometriosis                               |
| ▶     | PF-4967544               | Pharma Tx     | Genitourinary                       | Genitourinary                               |
| ▶     | CP-601927                | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Depression                                  |
| ▶     | PF-2400013               | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Schizophrenia                               |
| ▶     | PF-2545920               | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Schizophrenia                               |
| ▶     | PF-3049423               | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Stroke Recovery                             |
|       | PF-3463275               | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Schizophrenia                               |
| ▶     | PF-4455242               | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Bipolar Disease                             |
| ▶     | PF-5208769 (Vabicaserin) | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Schizophrenia                               |
| ▶     | PF-5212362 (Begacestat)  | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Alzheimer's Disease                         |
| ▶     | PF-5212377 (WYE-103760)  | Pharma Tx     | Neuroscience                        | Alzheimer's Disease                         |
| ▶     | PF-4427429               | Pharma Tx     | Pain                                | Migraine (Biologic)                         |
|       | PF-4457845               | Pharma Tx     | Pain                                | Acute and Chronic Pain                      |
| ▶     | PF-4531083               | Pharma Tx     | Pain                                | Severe Chronic Pain                         |
|       | CP-870893                | Oncology      | Oncology                            | Cancer (Biologic)                           |
| ◌     | PF-2341066               | Oncology      | Oncology                            | Cancer                                      |
|       | PF-3084014               | Oncology      | Oncology                            | Cancer                                      |
|       | PF-3446962               | Oncology      | Oncology                            | Cancer (Biologic)                           |
|       | PF-3732010               | Oncology      | Oncology                            | Cancer (Biologic)                           |
| ▶     | PF-3758309               | Oncology      | Oncology                            | Cancer                                      |

\* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, was acquired as part of the Wyeth acquisition, or has progressed in phase since the previous portfolio update of Pfizer.com

◀ Return to an earlier phase of development

◆ New indications or enhancements

**Pfizer Pipeline****Phase 1 (cont'd)**

| Notes | Compound Name           | Business Unit | Therapeutic Area      | Indication        |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|       | PF-3814735              | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
|       | PF-4217903              | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
|       | PF-4554878              | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
| ▶     | PF-4605412              | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer (Biologic) |
| ▶     | PF-4691502              | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
|       | PF-477736               | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
|       | PF-4929113              | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
| ▶     | PF-5208766 (WAY-178357) | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
|       | PF-562271               | Oncology      | Oncology              | Cancer            |
| ▶     | PF-4764793 (PF-241939)  | Primary Care  | Allergy / Respiratory | Asthma            |

\* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

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◀ Return to an earlier phase of development

◆ New indications or enhancements



## Pfizer Pipeline

## Phase 2

| Notes | Compound Name                      | Business Unit  | Therapeutic Area                    | Indication   |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| ▶     | PF-4171327                         | Bio Tx         | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis   |
| ▶     | PF-5212367 (ILV-094)               | Bio Tx         | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis,* Psoriasis (Biologic)  |
| ▶     | PF-5230895 (SBI-087)               | Bio Tx         | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis,* Lupus (Biologic)  |
| ▶     | PF-5230896 (ATN-103)               | Bio Tx         | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis,* Crohn's Disease, Psoriatic Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis (Biologic)   |
|       | PH-797804                          | Pharma Tx      | Allergy / Respiratory               | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  |
| ▶     | PF-3654746                         | Pharma Tx      | Neuroscience                        | Excessive Daytime Sleepiness   |
|       | PF-4360365                         | Pharma Tx      | Neuroscience                        | Alzheimer's Disease (Biologic)   |
| ▶     | PF-4447943                         | Pharma Tx      | Neuroscience                        | Alzheimer's Disease  |
|       | PF-4494700                         | Pharma Tx      | Neuroscience                        | Alzheimer's Disease  |
| ▶     | PF-5236806 (ACC-001)               | Pharma Tx      | Neuroscience                        | Alzheimer's Dementia (Vaccine)   |
| ◌     | Axitinib                           | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Lung, Gastrointestinal, Thyroid, Breast Cancer   |
|       | CP-675206 (tremelimumab)           | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Melanoma, *Renal Cell Carcinoma, *Pancreatic (Biologic) |
| ◌     | CP-751871 (figitumumab)            | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Gastrointestinal Cancers, Genitourinary, Ewing's Sarcoma, *Breast Cancer, (Biologic)             |
|       | PF-1367338 (AG-14699)              | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Cancer   |
| ◌     | PF-299804                          | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Cancer   |
| ▶     | PF-332991                          | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Cancer   |
|       | PF-3512676                         | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Lung Cancer (Biologic)   |
|       | PF-4948568                         | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Glioblastoma Multiforme (Vaccine)  |
| ▶     | PF-5208773 (Inotuzumab ozogamicin) | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (Biologic)  |
|       | SU-14813                           | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Breast Cancer  |
| ◌     | Sutent                             | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Gastric Cancer, Colorectal Cancer (U.S.)   |
| ◌▶    | PF-5208763 (Bosutinib)             | Oncology       | Oncology                            | Breast Cancer Combo Therapy  |
|       | PF-610355                          | Primary Care   | Allergy / Respiratory               | Asthma, COPD   |
|       | PD-299685                          | Primary Care   | Genitourinary                       | Interstitial Cystitis  |
| ◌▶    | Chantix                            | Primary Care   | Neuroscience                        | Cognition in Alzheimer's Disease   |
| ▶     | PF-5212365 (SAM-531)               | Primary Care   | Neuroscience                        | Schizophrenia, Alzheimer's Disease   |
| ◌     | PF-4383119 (tanezumab)             | Primary Care   | Pain                                | Broad Chronic Pain (Biologic)  |
|       | PF-4856880 Adolor                  | Primary Care   | Pain                                | Pain   |
| ▶     | PF-4856881 Adolor                  | Primary Care   | Pain                                | Chronic Pain   |
| ▶     | PF-489791                          | Specialty Care | Allergy / Respiratory               | Pulmonary Hypertension   |
|       | CP-533536                          | Specialty Care | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Bone Healing   |
| ◌▶    | Revatio IV                         | Specialty Care | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Cardiac Surgery  |
| ▶     | PF-5212366 (rLP2086)               | Specialty Care | Infectious Disease                  | Adult Meningitis, *Infant Meningitis (Vaccine)   |
|       | PF-868554 (filibuvir)              | Specialty Care | Infectious Diseases                 | Hepatitis C Virus  |
|       | sulopenem IV                       | Specialty Care | Infectious Diseases                 | Bacterial Infections   |
|       | sulopenem oral prodrug             | Specialty Care | Infectious Diseases                 | Bacterial Infections   |

\* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, was acquired as part of the Wyeth acquisition, or has progressed in phase since the previous portfolio update of Pfizer.com

◌ Return to an earlier phase of development

◆ New indications or enhancements

**Pfizer Pipeline****Phase 2 (cont'd)**

| Notes | Compound Name               | Business Unit  | Therapeutic Area                                      | Indication   |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| ◊     | CP-690550 (tasocitinib)     | Specialty Care | Inflammation /<br>Ophthalmology /<br>Gastrointestinal | Transplant Rejection, Inflammatory<br>Bowel Disease, Psoriasis, Dry Eye,<br>Ankylosing Spondylitis, Psoriatic<br>Arthritis |
| ▶     | PF-5212374 (TRU-015)        | Specialty Care | Inflammation  | Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)  |
|       | SD-6010                     | Specialty Care | Inflammation  | Osteoarthritis   |
| ◊     | PF-5076985 (Xiaflex)        | Specialty Care | Inflammation  | Peyronie's Disease (Biologic)  |
|       | PF-217830                   | Specialty Care | Neuroscience  | Schizophrenia  |
|       | PF-4217329                  | Specialty Care | Ophthalmology   | Glaucoma   |
|       | PF-4523655                  | Specialty Care | Ophthalmology   | Diabetic Macular Degeneration, Age-<br>Related Macular Degeneration<br>(Biologic)  |
| ▶     | PF-5208771 (Diboterminalfa) | Specialty Care | Tissue Repair   | Osteoporosis (Biologic)  |

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◀ Return to an earlier phase of development

◊ New indications or enhancements



## Pfizer Pipeline

### Phase 3

| Notes | Compound Name           | Business Unit          | Therapeutic Area                    | Mechanism of Action                                   | Indication  |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| ▶     | Taliglucerase alfa      | Established Products   |                                     | Enzyme Replacement Therapy                            | Gaucher's Disease (Biologic)                        |
| ▶     | Moxidectin              | Emerging Markets       | Infectious Disease                  |   | Onchocerciasis (River Blindness)                    |
|       | Zithromax/chloroquine   | Emerging Markets       | Infectious Diseases                 | 5-OS Ribosome Inhibitor                               | Malaria   |
|       | axitinib                | Oncology               | Oncology                            | VEGF Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor                        | Renal Cell Carcinoma                                |
| ▶     | PF-299804               | Oncology               | Oncology                            | Pan-erbB Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor                    | Lung Cancer   |
| ▶     | PF-5208763 (Bosutinib)  | Oncology               | Oncology                            | src Kinase Inhibitor                                  | Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia                        |
|       | CP-751871 (figitumumab) | Oncology               | Oncology                            | IGF1R Inhibitor                                       | Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Biologic)               |
| ▶     | Neratinib               | Oncology               | Oncology                            | pan-HER inhibitor                                     | Breast Cancer                                       |
| ▶     | PF-2341066              | Oncology               | Oncology                            | c-MET-ALK Inhibitor                                   | Lung Cancer, *Cancer                                |
| ◡     | Sutent                  | Oncology               | Oncology                            | Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor                    | Breast Cancer                                       |
| ◡     | Sutent                  | Oncology               | Oncology                            | Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor                    | Hepatocellular Carcinoma                            |
| ◡     | Sutent                  | Oncology               | Oncology                            | Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor                    | Lung Cancer   |
| ◡     | Sutent                  | Oncology               | Oncology                            | Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor                    | Prostate Cancer                                     |
| ◡▶    | Torisel                 | Oncology               | Oncology                            | FKBP-Rapamycin Associated Protein Factor Xa Inhibitor | Renal Cell Cancer                                   |
| ◡     | apixaban                | Primary Care           | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Factor Xa Inhibitor                                   | Acute Coronary Syndrome                             |
| ◡     | apixaban                | Primary Care           | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Factor Xa Inhibitor                                   | Atrial Fibrillation                                 |
| ◡     | apixaban                | Primary Care           | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Factor Xa Inhibitor                                   | Venous Thromboembolism Treatment                    |
|       | apixaban                | Primary Care           | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Factor Xa Inhibitor                                   | Venous Thromboembolism Prevention (E.U.)            |
| ▶     | Bapineuzumab            | Primary/Specialty Care | Neuroscience                        | Beta Amyloid Inhibitor                                | Alzheimer's Disease (Biologic)                      |
| ◡     | Lyrica                  | Primary Care           | Neuroscience                        | Alpha-2 Delta Ligand                                  | Epilepsy Monotherapy                                |
| ◡     | Lyrica                  | Primary Care           | Neuroscience                        | Alpha-2 Delta Ligand                                  | Restless Legs Syndrome                              |
|       | Latrepidine (Dimebon)   | Primary Care           | Neuroscience                        | MpTp Modulator  | Alzheimer's Dementia                                |
| ◡▶    | Latrepidine (Dimebon)   | Primary Care           | Neuroscience                        | MpTp Modulator  | Huntington's Disease                                |
| ◡     | Celebrex                | Primary Care           | Pain                                | Cox-2 Inhibitor                                       | Gouty Arthritis                                     |
| ◡▶    | Lyrica                  | Primary Care           | Pain                                | Alpha-2 Delta Ligand                                  | Central Neuropathic Pain due to Spinal Chord Injury |
| ◡▶    | Lyrica                  | Primary Care           | Pain                                | Alpha-2 Delta Ligand                                  | Peripheral Neuropathic Pain (U.S.)                  |
| ◡     | Lyrica                  | Primary Care           | Pain                                | Alpha-2 Delta Ligand                                  | Post-Operative Pain                                 |

\* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, was acquired as part of the Wyeth acquisition, or has progressed in phase since the previous portfolio update of Pfizer.com

◡ Return to an earlier phase of development

◆ New indications or enhancements



**Pfizer Pipeline****Phase 3 (cont'd)**

| Notes | Compound Name                              | Business Unit  | Therapeutic Area      | Mechanism of Action  | Indication                                |
|-------|--|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|
|       | PF-4383119 (tanezumab)                     | Primary Care   | Pain                  | Nerve Growth Factor Inhibitor  | OA Signs and Symptoms (Biologic)          |
| ▶     | Bazedoxifene-conjugated estrogens (Aprela) | Primary Care   | Women's Health        | Tissue Selective Estrogen Complex  | Menopausal Vasomotor Symptoms             |
|       | PF-1228305 (Thelin)                        | Specialty Care | Allergy / Respiratory | Endothelin A Receptor Antagonist   | Pulmonary Hypertension                    |
| ⋮     | Eraxis/Vfend                               | Specialty Care | Infectious Diseases   | Beta-D Glucan Synthase Inhibitor, Cyp P450 Mediated Alpha-lanosterol Demethylation | Aspergillosis                             |
| ▶     | Prevenar 13 Adult                          | Specialty Care | Infectious Disease    |  | Infectious Pneumococcal Disease (Vaccine) |
|       | CP-690550 (tasocitinib)                    | Specialty Care | Inflammation          | JAK3 Inhibitor   | Rheumatoid Arthritis                      |
| ⋮     | Macugen                                    | Specialty Care | Ophthalmology         | Extracellular VEGF Antagonist  | Diabetic Macular Edema (Biologic) (E.U.)  |

\* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

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◀ Return to an earlier phase of development

◆ New indications or enhancements



## Pfizer Pipeline – as of January 27, 2010

### Pfizer Pipeline

#### Registration

| Notes | Compound Name        | Business Unit  | Therapeutic Area                     | Mechanism of Action                   | Indication                                 |
|-------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ▶     | Sutent               | Oncology       | Oncology                             | Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor    | Islet Cell Tumors of the Pancreas          |
| ▶     | Lyrica               | Primary Care   | Neuroscience                         | Alpha-2 Delta Ligand                  | Generalized Anxiety Disorder (Monotherapy) |
| ▶     | Celebrex             | Primary Care   | Pain                                 | COX-2                                 | Chronic Pain                               |
| ▶     | Viviant (WAY-140424) | Primary Care   | Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease | SERM                                  | Osteoporosis Treatment and Prevention      |
| ▶     | Pristiq (WY-45233)   | Primary Care   | Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease | SNRI                                  | Vasomotor Symptoms of Menopause            |
| ▶     | PF-5076985 (Xiaflex) | Specialty Care | Inflammation                         | Clostridial Collagenase for Injection | Dupuytren's Contracture (MAA) (Biologic)   |

#### Recent Approval

| Notes | Compound Name                   | Business Unit  | Therapeutic Area   | Mechanism of Action                       | Indication  |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|---|
| ▶     | Prevenar 13 Infant (WAY-169186) | Specialty Care | Infectious Disease | Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine, 13-Valent | Infectious Pneumococcal Disease (Vaccine) - MAA   |
| ▶     | Geodon                          | Specialty Care | Neuroscience       | D2/5HT2 Antagonist                        | Adjunctive Maintenance Treatment of Bipolar Mania |

#### Assets Transferred to ViiV Healthcare (transaction completed October 30, 2009)

| Compound Name       | Phase of Development | Indication   |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| Selzentry/Celsentri | Registration         | Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Treatment Naïve Patients |
| UK-453061           | Phase 2              | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                             |
| PF-232798           | Phase 2              | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                             |
| PF-3716539          | Phase 1              | PK Enhancement   |

#### Projects Discontinued from Development since March 31, 2009

##### Phase 1

| Compound Name | Business Unit   | Therapeutic Area                    | Indication                            |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PD-360324     | Global Research | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)       |
| PF-4629991    | Global Research | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis                  |
| PF-251802     | Bio Tx          | Inflammation                        | Rheumatoid Arthritis                  |
| PF-3715455    | Pharma Tx       | Allergy / Respiratory               | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease |
| PF-4325667    | Pharma Tx       | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetes Mellitus-Type II (Biologic)  |
| PF-2413873    | Pharma Tx       | Genitourinary                       | Endometriosis                         |
| PF-4878691    | Pharma Tx       | Infectious Diseases                 | Hepatitis C Virus                     |
| PF-3557156    | Pharma Tx       | Pain                                | Pain                                  |
| PF-4802540    | Pharma Tx       | Neuroscience                        | Schizophrenia                         |

##### Phase 2

| Compound Name | Business Unit | Therapeutic Area                    | Indication                |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| PF-734200     | Primary Care  | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Diabetes Mellitus-Type II |
| PF-4136309    | Primary Care  | Pain                                | Pain                      |
| PD-348292     | Primary Care  | Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases | Thrombosis                |

##### Phase 3

| Compound Name | Business Unit | Therapeutic Area | Indication                                       |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| Sutent        | Oncology      | Oncology         | Colorectal Cancer (E.U.); in Phase 2 in the U.S. |

\* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, was acquired as part of the Wyeth acquisition, or has progressed in phase since the previous portfolio update of Pfizer.com

◀ Return to an earlier phase of development

◆ New indications or enhancements



## Research & Development

### Our Medicines in Development

## Phases of Development

New medicines are developed through a series of controlled trials which assess the safety and efficacy of each new medicine by applying high scientific standards. An experimental medicine is first tested in the laboratory and in animal studies. After this preclinical testing, the medicine can advance to clinical testing.

Clinical trials involve volunteer trial participants. To ensure that such trials are conducted ethically, there are extensive rules and standards governing the trial design; investigator qualifications and training; external review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or ethics committee; ongoing monitoring of all of the trial sites; and obtaining informed consent after the presentation to the potential trial participant of the risks and potential benefits of participation. All trial participants are free to withdraw from the trial at any time.

## The Phases of Clinical Development

### Phase 1

In Phase 1, an experimental medicine, also called an “investigational new drug”, is administered, for the first time, to humans. Phase 1 clinical trials usually focus on safety and tolerability, rather than the effectiveness of a new medicine. During this phase, low doses of an experimental medicine are administered to a small number of participants under the close supervision of an investigator. Trial participants are typically healthy individuals, although for some medicines, the first trials in human participants are patients with the disease that the experimental medicine is intended to treat. The dose of the new medicine is gradually increased during Phase 1 clinical trials to allow the investigator to measure the participant’s clinical response to the medicine, whether the medicine is sufficiently absorbed, how long the medicine remains in the bloodstream after dosing, and which dosage levels are safe and well tolerated.

### Phase 2

In Phase 2, the focus of the trials is on the effectiveness of an experimental medicine in treating an illness or medical condition. Information about the experimental medicine’s safety, side effects, and potential risks is also collected. In this phase, researchers work to determine the most effective dosages for the experimental medicine and the most appropriate method of delivering it (e.g., tablets, extended release capsules, infusions, injections, etc.). Phase 2 clinical trials involve a larger number of trial participants; typically up to several hundred participants (although in some cases there could be fewer than 100). The participants studied in Phase 2 clinical trials are usually patients who have the medical condition that the experimental medicine is intended to treat. They are usually identified by physicians at research centers, clinics, and hospitals at multiple sites around the world.

### Phase 3

Phase 3 trials test the results of earlier trials in larger populations and gather additional information about the effectiveness and safety of an experimental medicine. This phase will usually involve several hundred to several thousand participants from multiple sites with many physician-investigators. These trials are often randomized and “double-blinded.” “Double blinded” means that during the trial, neither the investigator nor the participant know who in the trial are getting the experimental medicine versus a placebo (sugar pill) or another medicine (a “comparator”). Phase 3 trials generally provide the primary basis for the benefit-risk assessment for the new medicine and



## Phases of Development (continued)

much of the core information about the medicine that is analyzed for inclusion that will be described in the labeling of the medicine.

## Registration

The next step in bringing a new medicine to market is the filing of an application with the health regulatory authority of a country in order to obtain approval to market the new medicine. This step is known as registration. In the U.S., a New Drug Application (NDA) is filed with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In Europe, a Market Authorization Application (MAA) is filed with the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMA). A description of the medicine's manufacturing process along with quality data and trial results are provided to the health regulatory authorities in order to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the new medicine. If approval is granted, the new medicine can then be sold for use by patients.

## Recent Approvals

Medicines that have been recently approved for marketing in the U.S. or Europe are known as "recent approvals."

## Phase 4

Phase 4 trials – also called "post marketing studies" – are conducted after the regulatory approval of a medicine. Through such trials, researchers collect additional information about long-term risks, benefits, and optimal use. These trials often involve thousands of subjects and may continue for many years.

Visit [www.pfizer.com/pmc](http://www.pfizer.com/pmc) to learn more about Pfizer's Post Marketing Commitments.



## Research & Development

Our Medicines in Development

### Changing Business Environment for Our Industry

Pfizer continues to have patient-centric areas of focus within our pharmaceutical business through our Primary Care, Specialty Care, Oncology, Established Products and Emerging Markets Business Units. These recently-launched units oversee product development from clinical trials to commercialization. In addition, the BioTherapeutics and PharmaTherapeutics Research and Development organizations advance projects to mid-stage development.

Pfizer formed these units in order to better anticipate and respond to customers' and patients' changing needs. This approach allows for rapid decision-making and a more efficient use of resources and, as a result, will enhance the company's ability to invest in long-term opportunities.

### Product Pipeline Therapeutic Areas and Conditions

Pfizer's research & development is focused across 10 areas of diseases and conditions known as Therapeutic Areas. These Therapeutic Areas span a broad range of unmet medical needs affecting patients around the world.

Pfizer's 10 Therapeutic areas are:

#### Allergy & Respiratory

The prevalence of many diseases that Pfizer's Allergy & Respiratory (A&R) Therapeutic Area aims to treat is dramatically increasing. Pfizer is developing compounds that target two of these diseases that affect the lower airways - asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and also diseases of the pulmonary vasculature. Millions of patients across the world suffer from COPD and with the industrialization of the developing world and the rise of smoking in the same regions, this disease is set to become the third leading cause of death in the world by 2020.

The A&R team developed [Revatio](#)<sup>®</sup> (sildenafil) for the symptomatic treatment of idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. The team is now collaborating with academic institutions evaluating other Pfizer compounds, with different mechanisms, to assess their potential effectiveness in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Both diseases have disabling symptoms and significantly increase mortality.

The A&R team is about more than new medicines. Combined with its medical research efforts are many other projects to develop new technologies and devices to help deliver those medicines directly to the affected areas through patient-friendly inhalers that meet demanding worldwide regulatory requirements.

#### Allergy & Respiratory Conditions

Indications for drug candidates currently in Development (Phase 1 or beyond) phases of development, from Phase 1 through Phase 3:

- **Asthma** — A life-threatening chronic disease of the lung characterized by variable obstruction of the airways, causing breathing difficulties such as coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath that affects



## Allergy & Respiratory (cont'd)

patients of all ages. Asthma is often caused by allergic reactions, infections, exercise, temperature change and other airway irritants.

- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)** — COPD is among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. It is a progressive, irreversible disease, most commonly caused by smoking, which limits airflow resulting in breathlessness, wheezing and chronic coughing. It is also characterized by sudden intermittent periods, known as exacerbations, where the symptoms can be very severe.
- **Pulmonary Hypertension** — Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), life threatening condition that affects the heart and lungs, is also known as high blood pressure of the lungs. When someone has PAH, the pulmonary arteries become narrowed. This means the heart has to work harder to push the blood through the lungs. Over time, the heart cannot keep up. Less blood flows through the lungs to pick up oxygen. This results in PAH symptoms such as trouble breathing, dizziness, or often feeling tired.

## Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED)

Chronic cardiovascular disease and diabetes cause one of every three deaths in the world today. Unless breakthroughs are made, the growing prevalence of diabetes and obesity will greatly add to the human and economic cost of disease over the next 20 years. Advances in understanding risk factors and in the development of new therapies have demonstrated that cardiovascular disease is largely preventable. Pfizer's current and future portfolio of medicines in this Therapeutic Area focuses on the control of the risk factors inherent in smoking, diet, physical inactivity, and Type 2 diabetes.

### Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED)

Indications for candidates currently in Development (Phase 1 or beyond), from Phase 1 through Approval:

- **Acute Coronary Syndrome** – An umbrella term used to cover any group of clinical symptoms compatible with acute myocardial ischemia, which is chest pain due to insufficient blood supply to the heart muscle that results from coronary artery disease (also called coronary heart disease).
- **Atrial Fibrillation** - A disorder in which the heart's two small upper chambers (the atria) quiver instead of beating effectively. Blood isn't pumped completely out of them and may pool and clot. About 15 percent of strokes occur in people with atrial fibrillation.
- **Bone Healing —/Osteoporosis** — Bone healing: Conditions that affect bone mass, density and strength of weakened bones. We seek medicines to improve bone health and speed the healing of fractured bones. Osteoporosis: A decrease in bone mass, density, and strength that can lead to frailty.
- **Diabetes** — A disease in which the body's production of, or sensitivity to, insulin is impaired, leading to poor control of blood sugar levels. Diabetes may eventually lead to other diseases and conditions, including cardiovascular disease and kidney failure. The global prevalence of diabetes is on the increase and is closely tied to rising rates of obesity.
- **Diabetic Nephropathy** – Kidney disease or damage that results as a complication of diabetes. In Europe and the US, it is the leading cause of kidney failure leading to dialysis. Diabetic nephropathy may be accompanied by other diabetes complications including high blood pressure, retinopathy, and blood vessel changes.

## Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED) (cont'd)



- **Thrombosis** — The formation of a clot, or thrombus, in an artery or vein restricts blood flow. Arterial thrombosis is often caused by atherosclerosis and may lead to systemic embolism and stroke. Venous thrombosis may lead to deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

## Gastrointestinal

Diseases that affect the gastrointestinal tract can cause severe, life-altering symptoms that can lead to devastating physical, emotional, and social effects. Pfizer is investigating new treatments for these conditions to help patients live with a better quality of life.

### Gastrointestinal Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in Phase 2 development:

- **Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) – Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease** — Inflammation and/or ulceration of the inner lining of the large intestine (colon), characterized by abdominal pain, diarrhea, and rectal bleeding. IBD adversely affects many patients' lives, often leading to sleep loss as well as career and social implications. Pfizer is working to develop new, more effective approaches to treat IBD.

## Genitourinary

Genitourinary (GU) conditions account for a major source of distress for millions of people throughout the world. While many GU conditions are manageable, patients often do not seek treatment due to either the dismissal of these conditions as "quality of life" issues, or the embarrassment and misunderstanding associated with their symptoms and conditions. Pfizer is working to help these patients and to improve their overall quality of life through better treatments.

### Genitourinary

Indications for candidates currently in Phase 1 and Phase 2 development:

- **Endometriosis** – A condition in which tissues of endometrial origin (the lining of the uterus) grow outside of the uterus and cause a variety of symptoms. Some of the resulting symptoms may be gynecological (e.g. bleeding, pain, infertility) and some may be cyclical.
- **Interstitial Cystitis** — A condition of the bladder in which pain is a predominant feature and may be accompanied with other urinary symptoms.

## Infectious Diseases

Pfizer has a proud tradition of discovering and developing medicines that have truly benefited global health through the treatment of infectious diseases. From [Unasyn](#)<sup>®</sup>, [Zithromax](#)<sup>®</sup> and [Diflucan](#)<sup>®</sup> in the '70s and '80s to [Vfend](#)<sup>®</sup>, [Zyvox](#)<sup>®</sup>, and [Eraxis](#)<sup>®</sup> today, we are proud that our medicines have helped save countless lives worldwide, and continue to do so.

However, the nature of infectious diseases is that the pathogens that cause them change over time, with new strains emerging that are resistant to current therapies. In addition, as recent history has shown, there is always the threat of an entirely new infectious disease emerging with little or no warning. The most significant example of this in recent history is, of course, HIV/AIDS. Pfizer is breaking new ground in our

## Infectious Diseases (cont'd)





approaches to the treatment of HIV, most recently with [Selzentry](#)<sup>®</sup>. We are exploring a number of other approaches in research and development to find new treatments for HIV/AIDS.

## Infectious Diseases Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 through Registration:

- **Aspergillosis** – Specific type of fungal infection which can particularly affect the lungs, bronchial airways, sinus cavities, eyes and ears especially in those with weakened immune systems.
- **Bacterial Infections** — Infections in patients primarily in the hospital setting, most notably involving multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacterial strains such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and MDR gram-negative organisms such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
- **Hepatitis C Virus** — A virus that causes inflammation of the liver, usually transmitted through blood or sexual contact.
- **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)** — The virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) which destroys the body's immune system and ability to fight infection and disease.
- **Malaria** — Transmitted by Anopheles mosquito bites, malaria is a parasitic infection causing chills and fever and can lead to death, especially in children.
- **PK Enhancement** - Provide “boosting” that allows efficacious levels to be reached for poorly bioavailable partner drugs.
- **River Blindness (Onchocerciasis)** – Onchocerciasis is a parasitic infection which is transmitted from human to human through the bite of parasitized blackflies of the genus *Simulium*.

## Inflammation

The body's first natural response to wounds and infections is the inflammatory response. However, in diseases such as Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis, and Inflammatory Bowel Disease, the body's immune system can be activated without stimulus or infection, attacking its own healthy tissues. And in other situations, such as transplantation, it becomes necessary to suppress the immune system to ensure that the body does not attack the new organ as a foreign invader. Current therapies such as Enbrel are highly effective in rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis, but there remains a need for treatment options particularly for refractory patients. Some of our most important candidates are derived from our leading-edge work in identifying kinases — enzymes that “switch on” other enzymes and novel biologic therapies.

## Inflammatory Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 through Phase 3:

- **Rheumatoid Arthritis** — Inflammation of the lining of the joints, particularly of the hands and feet, causing swelling, pain, stiffness, and joint destruction.
- **Transplant Rejection** — Prevention of the body's immune response and attack on a donor organ.
- **Psoriasis** – Inflammatory disorder of the skin and joints characterized by red, scaly patches on the skin.
- **Inflammatory Bowel Disease** – inflammatory disorder of the gastrointestinal tract causing abdominal pain, diarrhea and weight loss.
- **Dupuytren's Contracture** – Fibrotic disorder of tissue surrounding the tendons of the hand, which leads to reduced ability to fully extend the finger.
- **Peyronie's Disease** – Fibrotic disorder resulting in curvature of the penis.





## Neuroscience

In the U.S. today, 7 of the 10 leading causes of disability are neurological and psychiatric disorders. To meet these patient needs, Pfizer is taking a bold leadership approach that will evolve from dealing with symptoms to modifying diseases, where scientifically feasible. As a result, Pfizer has new approaches to attack Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and other debilitating conditions.

### Neuroscience Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 through Phase 3:

- **Alzheimer's disease (AD)** — A progressive disorder characterized by the loss of memory and a decline in cognitive ability, AD is often accompanied by a sense of disorientation. It is only in the last few years that researchers have made considerable progress in understanding the underlying causes of Alzheimer's, its effect on the brain, and how and why it kills brain cells, causing the devastation of many families and changing friends and loved ones into completely different people. Coupled with this is the wider appreciation and understanding about a disease no longer considered to be just a normal part of the aging process. Despite this growing knowledge, Alzheimer's remains one of the world's most undiagnosed diseases, with only an estimated one-third or fewer of the world's Alzheimer's sufferers (roughly 18 million people) receiving treatment. Through years of scientific research, the Neuroscience team now has a multitude of potential treatments for Alzheimer's in research and development. Coupled with this are the team's efforts to develop an effective tool to detect Alzheimer's early and, if possible, before onset of the disease. Pfizer's commitment to finding novel therapies for Alzheimer's is demonstrated by the Rinat/Biotherapeutics and Bioinnovation Center programs that target abeta amyloid.
- **Bipolar Disorder, Manic Depressive Illness** — A major mood disorder in which patients cycle between periods of depression or mania. It affects an estimated 2 million people in the U.S., and is considered the sixth leading cause of disability in the world by the World Health Organization. Among Pfizer's efforts in this area is our clinical program to expand the use of [Geodon](#)<sup>®</sup> (ziprasidone), our atypical antipsychotic, to include bipolar "maintenance" – a term used to describe the ability of a drug to keep patients stable. Pfizer also has programs which focus specifically on the depressed or manic phases of the disease and what is known as "rapid cycling". Recent advances in the genetics of bipolar disease have begun to yield new targets which will provide novel approaches to the treatment of this disease.
- **Epilepsy** — A disorder of the nervous system resulting from electrical activity in the brain, and characterized by unprovoked, recurrent seizures, which over time can result in severe neurological damage. Some seizures may be immediately life-threatening by resulting in an emergency medical condition termed "status epilepticus" – a near-constant state of seizure. Epilepsy and seizures affect over 3 million Americans of all ages, at an estimated \$12.5 billion in direct and indirect costs. Pfizer's alpha-2 delta ligand [Lyrica](#)<sup>®</sup> (pregabalin) is already approved as an adjunctive therapy for epilepsy, and is in clinical trials as monotherapy for the disease.
- **Generalized Anxiety Disorder** — An uncontrollable worry about everyday things which can often impair a patient's normal daily functioning. GAD is distinct from phobias and panic disorders, although it can have similarly debilitating effects on patients, preventing them from working, socializing or even going outside of the house. Current treatment options for GAD sufferers are limited, and usually include a combination of psychotherapy and drug therapy. Medicines most often prescribed include benzodiazepines, Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) or Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). Pfizer is exploring a new mechanistic approach to treating GAD which may have utility in treating a range of stress-related disorders beyond anxiety.



- **Huntington's disease** -- Huntington's disease (HD) results from genetically programmed degeneration of brain cells, called neurons, in certain areas of the brain. This degeneration causes uncontrolled

## Neuroscience (cont'd)

movements, loss of intellectual faculties, and emotional disturbance. HD is a familial disease, passed from parent to child through a mutation in the normal gene

- **Restless Legs Syndrome** – A neurological disorder characterized by uncomfortable sensations in the legs, which are worse during periods of inactivity, resting or while sitting or lying down.
- **Schizophrenia** — A chronic, highly debilitating mental disorder afflicting some 3 million Americans. Although nearly 2.9 million of those patients are diagnosed and 92 percent of them receive drug therapy, the unmet medical need in this area remains high. Though best known for its “positive” symptoms, which include hallucinations and delusions, the disease is also marked by negative, cognitive and/or affective symptoms that can include depression, social withdrawal, attentional deficits and memory dysfunction. Many patients treated successfully for their positive symptoms with atypical antipsychotic drugs such as Pfizer's own [Geodon](#)<sup>®</sup> remain largely debilitated by various other effects of the disease. Others do not respond well to atypical antipsychotics, and still others suffer side effects that lead to non-compliance. Through years of research scientists have come to better understand the various symptom domains of schizophrenia, and today Pfizer is working to develop the next generation of schizophrenia medicines – drugs that seek to treat, safely and with limited side effects, the many facets of the disease that impact a patient's life. The goal is to be able to provide schizophrenia treatments that offer fuller, more functional recoveries.

## Oncology

Every year, in many countries, including the U.S., cancer causes more deaths than any other medical condition except heart disease.

The mission of Pfizer's Oncology Business Unit is to cure or control cancer with breakthrough medicines, advancing science by working collaboratively with academic institutions, individual researchers, cooperative groups, governments and licensing partners to deliver the right drug, at the right time to address each patient's needs.

Pfizer's oncology portfolio of approved medications for solid tumors and hematologic cancers includes [Sutent](#)<sup>®</sup>, [Torisel](#)<sup>®</sup>, [Aromasin](#)<sup>®</sup> and Mylotarg<sup>®</sup>. Because there is no single approach to treating advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC), Pfizer is committed to extending survival in patients with advanced RCC by offering two standard-of-care therapies – Sutent and Torisel. Sutent, which is also approved for the treatment of patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, is a targeted therapy that cuts off the blood supply to cancer (“angiogenesis”) and directly inhibits cellular reproduction. Torisel is a targeted therapy that inhibits a key protein in tumor cells (mTOR) that regulates cell proliferation, growth and survival. Pfizer's hematology portfolio includes Mylotarg for the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia. Mylotarg is the first agent that uses a monoclonal antibody to deliver a drug specifically to leukemia cells. Pfizer Oncology's hematology pipeline includes therapeutic targets with a compound - bosutinib - in Phase 3 development for chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and a drug in earlier development - inotuzumab - for the treatment of B Cell Lymphoma. For the treatment of advanced breast cancer, Pfizer's Aromasin is approved for use in postmenopausal women whose disease has progressed following previous therapy.

In addition, Pfizer's Oncology Business Unit has five other novel agents in Phase 3 trials that could potentially lead to registration. Other programs in earlier stages of clinical development range from biologics to small molecules that target key pathways necessary for tumor cell growth and survival. These programs



include inhibitors of ALK-1, CDK, c-MET, FAK, PARP, p-Cadherin, gamma secretase and other novel targets.

The Oncology Business Unit's approach to the fight against cancer focuses on four different methods of treatment:

- Angiogenesis Inhibition: blocking the growth of the blood vessels which grow to, and 'feed', cancerous tumors.
- Immunotherapy: 'awakening' the body's immune system to recognize and fight cancer.
- Signal Transduction Inhibition: stopping the abnormal signals that tell cancer cells to grow.
- Cell Cycle Regulation: exploiting the defects in cancer cells to stop them from repairing and replicating.

## Oncology (cont'd)

### Oncologic Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 through Phase 3:

- **Breast Cancer** — A cancerous tumor of the breast tissue.
- **Cancer** — A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control, invade nearby tissues, and spread to other parts of the body.
- **Colorectal Cancer** — Cancer of the colon (large intestine) or the rectum (the end of the large intestine).
- **Ewings Sarcoma** — A rare form of bone cancer in children and adolescents.
- **Gastric Cancer** — Cancer that forms in tissues lining the stomach.
- **GI/GU Cancers** — Malignant conditions of the gastrointestinal tract, the genital system or the urinary system.
- **Head and Neck Cancer** — Cancers that begin in the cells that line the mucosal surfaces in the head and neck area, e.g., mouth, nose and throat.
- **Hematological Malignancies** — Cancers of blood cells including leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.
- **Hepatocellular Cancer** — The most common form of liver cancer.
- **Glioblastoma Multiforme** — Primary brain tumors result from the growth of abnormal cells starting in the brain tissue.
- **Lung Cancer** — A malignant tumor arising from cells that form the lung.
- **Multiple Myeloma** — A cancer of the plasma cell, an important part of the immune system that produces immunoglobulins (antibodies) to help fight infection and disease.
- **Melanoma** — A malignant skin tumor that begins in the cells that produce skin coloring (melanocytes).
- **Pancreatic Cancer** — A malignant tumor arising within the pancreas.
- **Prostate Cancer** — Cancer that forms in tissues of the prostate (a gland in the male reproductive system found below the bladder and in front of the rectum).
- **Renal Cell Cancer** — The most common form of cancer that begins in the kidney.
- **Thyroid Cancer** — Cancer of the thyroid gland (a gland in the lower neck that regulates metabolism).



## Ophthalmology

The incidence of eye disease is growing as the world's population ages and suffers increasingly from conditions such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Pfizer is building on its expertise in treating diseases of the eye, including glaucoma, retinal diseases, such as age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and diabetic macular edema (DME), and chronic dry eye (CDE) to expand its portfolio of ophthalmic compounds and improve the treatment options available to patients worldwide.

### Ophthalmic Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in Phase 2 and Phase 3 development:

## Ophthalmology (cont'd)

- **Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)** — Damage to the retina, usually in adults over 55, leading to vision loss. Pfizer currently produces [Macugen](#)<sup>®</sup> for the treatment of wet Age-related Macular Degeneration. Macugen, while proving to be an effective medicine for the treatment of AMD has to be taken, on a periodic basis, through direct injection into the eye. Our research is now concentrating on discovering and developing a new medicine with a longer duration of action so that it does not have to be injected as frequently.
- **Diabetic Macular Degeneration** — Thickening of the retina due to the abnormal accumulation of fluid and exudates in the retina, causing visual blurring; may progress to vision loss if untreated. Currently, the standard of care is laser with tissue destruction in order to stabilize vision. Ongoing research aims to provide pharmacologic therapeutics that can not only stabilize but potentially reverse the damage and subsequent vision loss.
- **Diabetic Macular Edema** — Is swelling of the retina in diabetes mellitus due to leaking of fluid from blood vessels within the macula, or the central portion of the retina, a small area rich in cones, the specialized nerve endings that detect color and upon which daytime vision depends. As macular edema develops, blurring occurs in the middle or just to the side of the central visual field. Visual loss from diabetic macular edema can progress over a period of months and make it impossible to focus clearly.
- **Glaucoma** — A group of progressive, neurodegenerative diseases that are characterized by the gradual loss of retinal ganglion cells and subsequent visual function. This group of diseases is associated with elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), which can contribute to functional loss and eventually blindness, if left untreated. Glaucoma is the leading cause of blindness in the United States today with more than two million patients suffering from the most common form — open angle glaucoma. Pfizer currently produces [Xalatan](#)<sup>®</sup> and Xalacom for the reduction of elevated intraocular pressure in patients with open angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension. Pfizer has a development program ongoing assessing the role of Xalatan in the pediatric glaucoma population.
- **Dry Eye Disease** — A common ophthalmic condition, characterized by decreased tear production, an altered or unstable tear film, ocular surface epithelial damage and dry eye symptoms, including ocular pain, irritation and blurred vision, which can affect quality of life. There is increasing evidence that dry eye disease is a problem of autoimmunity, regulated by inflammation, hormonal and neural feedback mechanisms. Inflammation is associated with chronic lymphocyte infiltration into the lacrimal gland and ocular surface and is the key mechanism for corneal and conjunctival cell damage.

## Pain



In recent years there have been very few breakthrough medicines for the treatment of chronic pain, with many of the current standard medicines dating back decades (if not centuries). The result of this is that there are still millions of patients across the world for whom there is no adequate medicine to treat their pain. The impact of pain is profound. Frequent sufferers are stopped from working, sleeping, and socializing, with a common result of depression.

Pfizer's pain team hopes that new insights into the causes of pain, and new ways to actually 'measure' it, can help usher in a series of new medicines that will provide greater relief from the symptoms of pain, allowing patients to return to normal lives at work and at home.

## Pain Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in Development (Phase 1 or beyond) phases of development, from Phase 1 through Phase 3:

### Pain (cont'd)

- **Acute Pain** — The sudden onset of pain that lasts for a short time.
- **Chronic Pain** — Persistent pain, the cause of which is often unidentified.
- **Neuropathic Pain** — Pain caused by nerve damage or damage to the nervous system. Diabetic neuropathy is pain caused by damage to the spine and nerves as a specific result of diabetes.
- **Osteoarthritic Pain** — Pain caused by osteoarthritis.



## Pfizer Pipeline

Visit [Pfizer.com/pipeline](http://Pfizer.com/pipeline), Pfizer's online database where you can search our portfolio of new medicines and find out more about our Research and Development efforts around the world.

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