



Pfizer Pipeline

as of July 31, 2007

Please note that for competitive reasons some candidates may not be identified in this list. Due to intellectual property, and other commercial reasons Pfizer is only able to disclose Mechanism of Action (MOA) information for candidates from Phase III to recent approval. With a view to expanding the transparency of our pipeline, commencing with this update, Pfizer will now include in the pipeline new indications or enhancements which target unmet medical need or represent significant commercial opportunities. The information contained on these pages is correct as of July 31, 2007.

Visit www.pfizer.com/pipeline. Pfizer's new 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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Table of Contents

Pfizer Pipeline

- Phase I..... 3
- Phase II..... 4
- Phase III..... 5
- Registration 5
- Recent Approvals 5
- Projects Discontinued from Development 6

Phases of Development

- The Phases of Clinical Development..... 7
 - Phase I..... 7
 - Phase II..... 7
 - Phase III..... 7
- Registration 8
- Recent Approvals 8
- Phase IV 8

Product Pipeline Therapeutic Areas

- Allergy & Respiratory* 9
 - Allergy & Respiratory Conditions*..... 9
- Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases* 10
 - Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases Conditions*..... 10
- Dermatology*..... 11
 - Dermatologic Conditions*..... 11
- Genitourinary*..... 12
 - Genitourinary Conditions* 12
- Gastrointestinal & Hepatology* 13
 - Gastrointestinal & Hepatologic Conditions* 13
- Inflammation*..... 13
 - Inflammatory Conditions* 13
- Infectious Diseases*..... 14
 - Infectious Diseases and Conditions*..... 14
- Neuroscience* 15
 - Neuroscience Conditions* 15
- Oncology*..... 16
 - Oncologic Conditions* 16
- Ophthalmology*..... 17
 - Ophthalmic Conditions*..... 17
- Pain*..... 17
 - Pain Conditions*..... 17

Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot..... 18



Phase I

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Indication
PF-514273	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
CP-800569	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
CE-326597	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
PF-3185043	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
▶ PF-3392455	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Hypertension
PF-277343	Dermatology	Alopecia
PF-885706	Gastrointestinal / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
CP-424391	Gastrointestinal / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
▶ PF-4548043	Gastrointestinal / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
PF-446687	GenitoUrinary	Sexual Health
PF-708093	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
sulopenem prodrug	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
PF-4522625	Infectious Diseases	Seasonal Flu
sulopenem	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
CP-751871	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PF-755616	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PD-360324	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
CP-903397	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-2545920	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-217830	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-572778	Neuroscience	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
PF-3084014	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
PF-2400013	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶ PF-3463275	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶ PF-3654746	Neuroscience	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
PD-332991	Oncology	Cancer
PD-325901	Oncology	Cancer
CP-870893	Oncology	Cancer
PF-2341066	Oncology	Cancer
PF-337210	Oncology	Cancer
PF-562271	Oncology	Cancer
PF-299804	Oncology	Cancer
PF-3814735	Oncology	Cancer
▶ PF-477736	Oncology	Cancer
PF-738502	Pain	Fibromyalgia
▶ PF-3557156	Pain	Pain
▶ PF-4136309	Pain	Pain
PF-4480682	Pain	Neuropathic Pain

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, or has progressed in phase since the previous portfolio update of Pfizer.com

◆ New indications or enhancements

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Phase II

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Indication
▶ PF-610355	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
▶ UK-432097	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
▶ CP-866087	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
PF-734200	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type II
PD-348292	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Thrombosis
CP-533536	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Bone Healing
ET-642	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
ET-216	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
▶ PF-489791	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Hypertension
PH-794428	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Short Stature/Growth Problems
PF-275366	Dermatology	Prevention of Excessive Sebum
UK-157147	Dermatology	Alopecia
PF-547659	Gastrointestinal / Hepatology	Ulcerative Colitis
PF-3491390	Gastrointestinal / Hepatology	Liver Fibrosis
PD-299685	GenitoUrinary	Hot flashes
▶ UK-369003	GenitoUrinary	Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms
▶ PF-868554	Infectious Diseases	Hepatitis C Virus
UK-453061	Infectious Diseases	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
▶ PF-232798	Infectious Diseases	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CP-690550	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis & Transplant Rejection
CP-195543	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
▶ PH-797804	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
SC-84250	Inflammation	Osteoarthritis
▶ CE-224535	Inflammation / Pain	Rheumatoid Arthritis & Pain
▶ PF-4360365	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
PD-332334	Neuroscience	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
PD-200390	Neuroscience	Insomnia
CP-448187	Neuroscience	Depression
PF-4494700	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
CP-751871	Oncology	Lung Cancer, Genitourinary, Breast Cancer
▶ PF-3512676	Oncology	Breast Cancer
SU-14813	Oncology	Breast Cancer
AG-13958	Ophthalmology	Age-Related Macular Degeneration
▶ PF-3187207	Ophthalmology	Glaucoma
▶ PF-4523655	Ophthalmology	Age-Related Macular Degeneration
S,S-reboxetine	Pain	Pain
CJ-23423	Pain	Osteoarthritis
PF-4383119	Pain	Pain
▶ PF-592379	Pain	Pain
◆ apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Thrombosis Treatment, Acute Coronary Syndrome
◆ Eraxis Vfend combo	Infectious Diseases	Fungal Infections
◆ Maraviroc	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
◆ Geodon	Neuroscience	Adjunct Bipolar Depression
◆ Lyrica	Neuroscience	Restless Leg Syndrome
◆ axitinib	Oncology	Lung, Gastrointestinal, Breast Cancer, Melanoma
◆ CP-675206	Oncology	Lung, Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal Cancers
◆ Sutent	Oncology	Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal Cancers

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, or has progressed in phase since the previous portfolio update of Pfizer.com

◆ New indications or enhancements

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Phase III

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
CP-945598	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	CB-1 Receptor Antagonist	Obesity
▶ apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Venous Thromboembolism prevention, Atrial Fibrillation
Zithromax/Chloroquine	Infectious Diseases	5-OS Ribosome Inhibitor	Malaria
CP-675206	Oncology	CTLA4 Receptor Antagonist	Melanoma
axitinib	Oncology	VEGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Thyroid Cancer
◆▶ axitinib	Oncology	VEGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Pancreatic Cancer
◆ Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Breast Cancer
◆▶ Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Colorectal Cancer, Lung Cancer
◆ Maraviroc	Infectious Diseases	CCR5 Antagonist	Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Treatment Naïve Patients
◆ Lyrica	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Epilepsy Monotherapy, Generalized Anxiety Disorder (U.S.)
◆ Geodon	Neuroscience	D2/5HT2 Antagonist	Bipolar Relapse Prevention

Registration

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
▶ lasofoxifene	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator	Osteoporosis Treatment (planned resubmission of NDA Dec. 07)
maraviroc	Infectious Diseases	CCR5 Antagonist	Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Treatment Experienced Patients
dalbavancin	Infectious Diseases	Cell Wall Synthesis Inhibitor	Skin and Skin Structure Infections

Recent Approvals

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
▶ Toviaz (fesoterodine)	GenitoUrinary	Muscarinic Receptor Antagonist	Overactive Bladder (E.U.)
▶ Lyrica	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Fibromyalgia (US)/Generalized Anxiety Disorder (EU)

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Projects Discontinued from Development

Phase I

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Indication
<i>PF-431499</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Obesity</i>
<i>PF-807925</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Atherosclerosis</i>
<i>PF-3491165</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Atherosclerosis</i>
<i>PF-3052334</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Atherosclerosis</i>
<i>PF-915275</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Diabetes Mellitus-Type II</i>
<i>CP-868596</i>	<i>Oncology</i>	<i>Cancer</i>
<i>CE-245677</i>	<i>Oncology</i>	<i>Cancer</i>
<i>AG-24322</i>	<i>Oncology</i>	<i>Cancer</i>

Phase II

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Indication
<i>CP-778875</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Atherosclerosis</i>
<i>CP-741952</i>	<i>Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases</i>	<i>Obesity</i>
<i>CP-640922</i>	<i>Dermatology</i>	<i>Skin Improvement</i>
<i>PD-325901</i>	<i>Oncology</i>	<i>Lung Cancer</i>

Phase III

Compound_Name	Therapeutic_Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
<i>PF-3512676</i>	<i>Oncology</i>	<i>Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9) agonist</i>	<i>Lung cancer</i>

Research & Development

Product Pipeline

Phases of Development

New prescription medicines are developed through a series of carefully controlled phases, which help to best determine the safety and efficacy of each new drug by applying the highest scientific standards. After extensive preclinical testing of an experimental medicine, clinical studies are conducted in volunteer study subjects across all phases of drug development. To ensure that such studies are ethically conducted, careful attention is paid to the study design; investigator training; external Institutional Review Board (IRB) or ethics committee review; monitoring of study sites; and accurate presentation to potential study subjects of the risks and potential benefits of participation through the informed consent process. The participant confirms his or her willingness to take part in a study with a written, signed document called the informed consent. Informed consent is not a contract, and participants are free to withdraw from the trial at any time.

The Phases of Clinical Development

Phase I

In Phase I clinical trials, a prospective medicine, also called an “investigational new drug”, is studied for the first time in human subjects. Phase I trials usually focus on safety and tolerability, rather than the effectiveness of a new drug. During this phase, low doses of an experimental medicine are administered to a small number of subjects under the close supervision of an investigator. Study subjects are typically healthy individuals, although for some types of drugs, Phase I trials may be conducted in patients who have the condition that the experimental medicine is intended to treat. The dose of the new drug is gradually increased to allow the investigator to measure the clinical response to the drug, whether the drug is sufficiently absorbed, how long the drug remains in the bloodstream after dosing, and which dosage levels are safe and well tolerated.

Phase II

In Phase II clinical trials, the focus is on the experimental medicine’s effectiveness against an illness or medical condition as well as its safety, side effects, and potential risks. During Phase II, researchers also seek 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.). This stage involves a larger number of study subjects; typically up to several hundred (although in some cases there could be fewer than 100). The subjects studied in Phase II are usually patients who have the medical condition that the experimental medicine is intended to treat, and who may be recruited by physicians at research centers, clinics, and hospitals around the world.

Phase III

Phase III clinical trials are typically conducted in a larger population in order to confirm the results of earlier studies and gather additional information about the effectiveness and safety of an experimental medicine. This phase will usually involve several hundred to several thousand subjects from multiple sites with many different physician-investigators. These trials are often randomized and “double-blinded.” “Double blinded” means that during the study, neither the investigator nor the subject know whether the subject is receiving the study drug, or a placebo (sugar pill), or a comparator drug. Phase III studies generally provide the primary basis for the benefit-risk assessment for the new drug and much of the core information about the drug that is analyzed for inclusion in the drug’s labeling.



Research & Development

Product Pipeline

Registration

The next step in bringing a new medicine to the 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 US 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 drug's manufacturing process along with all quality data and study 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 drug can then be made commercially available to patients.

Recent Approvals

Medicines that have recently been approved for marketing in the U.S. or Europe and are either currently marketed and available to patients or about to be launched and made available in the near future are known as "recent approvals."

Phase IV

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

To learn more about Pfizer's Phase IV studies (Post Marketing Commitments), please visit our dedicated Post Marketing Commitments section at www.pfizer.com/research/post_marketing_commitments.jsp.



Research & Development

Product Pipeline

Definition of Product Pipeline Therapeutic Areas

Pfizer's Research & Development is focused across 11 areas of diseases and conditions (which we refer to as indications) known as Therapeutic Areas. These Therapeutic Areas span a broad range of unmet medical needs affecting the human body.

Pfizer's 11 Therapeutic areas are:

Allergy & Respiratory

Diseases and conditions affecting the ability to breathe, and others caused by allergic reactions.

The prevalence of many of the diseases that Pfizer's Allergy & Respiratory (A&R) Therapeutic Area aims to treat is dramatically increasing. The efforts of the A&R team are concentrated on the lower airway diseases of Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). 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, COPD is set to become the third leading cause of death in the world by 2020.

The upper airway diseases of Acute Rhinitis and Chronic Sinusitis also feature in A&R's research programs. These diseases may not be as life threatening as COPD, however they still adversely affect the quality of life for millions of patients who suffer from these symptoms.

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 inhalers.

Allergy & Respiratory Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **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 patients of all ages. Asthma is often caused by allergic reactions, infections, exercise, temperature change and other airway irritants.
- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)** — Is among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. It is a progressive, irreversible disease that limits airflow resulting in breathlessness, wheezing and chronic coughing. It is also characterized by sudden intermittent periods where the symptoms can be very severe. These are known as exacerbations. It is most commonly caused by smoking.

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. We are also dedicated to discovering and developing medicines to treat Atherosclerosis, Hypertension, Thrombosis, Osteoporosis, and Growth Hormone Deficiency.

Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Atherosclerosis** — A process of plaque buildup in arteries that may partially or totally block the blood's flow through an artery, which can result in a heart attack or stroke. This process is accelerated in dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, and obesity.
- **Arterial Thrombosis** — The formation of a clot (thrombus) in the artery restricting blood flow, often caused by atherosclerosis. Thrombosis in the left atrium may lead to systemic embolism and stroke.
 - **Venous Thrombosis** — The formation of a clot (thrombus) in the venous circulation that may lead to deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.
- **Bone Healing** — Medicines to aid in the rebuilding of bone mass, density and strength of weakened bones, and speed the healing of fractured bones.
- **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 the rising rates of obesity. In 2006 Pfizer launched Exubera®, the world's first form of inhaled insulin for the treatment of Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes, which offers life-altering treatment options to patients. Although this is a breakthrough in Diabetes treatment and delivery technology, we are now working on the next generation of inhaler to make the management of Diabetes even easier.
- **Hypertension** — Persistent high blood pressure.
- **Obesity** — Usually defined as someone who is more than 20% above what is considered a healthy weight for their height, age, and bone structure. Obesity is on the increase across the world, and it significantly raises the risk that patients may acquire other diseases leading to premature death. Our pipeline of new medicines contains a variety of different approaches. The successful treatment of obesity may come from the co-administration of agents across this spectrum of approaches.
- **Osteoporosis** — A decrease in bone mass, density, and strength that can lead to frailty. An estimated 75 million women in the U.S., Europe and Japan suffer from Osteoporosis (bone loss), with one third of women over the age of 50 experiencing an osteoporosis-related fracture, the direct medical cost of which in 2002 was estimated at more than \$48 billion. On the surface bone fractures would appear to be regular "every-day" occurrences for which the medical treatment is well known, understood, and successful. However, the truth about fractures is very different. Of the 6 million fractures that occur in the U.S. every year, 300,000 patients experience a delayed union or a nonunion of the fractured bone. Our teams are working on a number of exciting medicines to rebuild bone mass, density, and strength of weakened bones and increase the speed of healing of fractured bones.
- **Short Stature/Growth** — Medicines to promote growth in patients affected by Growth Hormone Deficiency.

Dermatology

Wrinkles, baldness, oily skin, and acne are not life-threatening diseases, but many people suffering from these conditions would describe them as affecting the quality of their lives and are therefore seeking and willing to pay for a treatment that works. When they have blemishes or symptoms of aging skin/scalp, consumers report that they feel their appearance can adversely affect their self-perception, personal relationships, and even future career potential.

Life quality conditions can be not only uncomfortable and embarrassing for sufferers—they're also expensive. People who attempt to self-treat their problems often spend thousands of dollars a year, on everything from cosmetic products that don't truly work to expensive dermatology procedures and plastic surgery. Pfizer's Dermatology TA is dedicated to developing new prescription medicines to help close the gap in the availability of effective skin care products, bringing clinically proven treatments, backed by rigorous testing for safety and effectiveness, to patients.

Dermatologic Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Alopecia** — The loss of hair, or baldness. Often caused by heredity or hormonal imbalance, Alopecia eventually affects most men as they age as well as some women, especially after menopause. Pfizer aims to develop novel, effective treatments through three unique mechanisms: potassium-channel openers, thyromimetics, and antiandrogens.
- **Wrinkles** — Lines or creases in the skin. Caused by aging and sun exposure, wrinkles affect everyone to some degree as they get older. Pfizer's goal is to develop an effective wrinkle-reducing product that is significantly more active than any of the "standard" retinoids on the market with a good tolerability profile and much less invasive than currently offered wrinkle-reducing procedures such as BOTOX® or dermal fillers.
- **Oily skin/Acne** — Excessively oily skin and pimples on the skin. Caused by overproduction of sebum and inflammation of the follicular canal, oily skin and acne negatively impact the social and emotional quality of life for many teenagers and adults. To address the gap in the market for a topical prescription drug that reduces oil with no serious side effects, Pfizer is exploring several early-stage compounds in its pipeline indicated for oily skin and mild-to-moderate acne. These compounds target the skin's sebaceous glands and reduce the oily substance, called sebum—the 'food' that acne-causing bacteria feed on—produced by these glands.
- **Skin Improvement** — Blotchy changes in the color of the skin or scarring of the skin. Skin changes can result from aging (age spots) or hormonal changes ("melasma"—a dark "mask" that often appears on the faces of pregnant or hormone-exposed women). In addition, scarring can occur as the result of surgery, trauma, or the effects of inflammatory conditions such as acne.

BOTOX® is a registered trademark of Allergan Inc.

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 "merely quality of life" issues or the embarrassment and misunderstanding associated with their symptoms and conditions. In response, Pfizer is working to help these patients. Our goal is to restore dignity to those suffering from GU conditions and help improve their quality of life.

Genitourinary Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Sexual Health** includes:
 - **Female Sexual Dysfunction (FSD)** — A collective term used for a group of conditions affecting women's sexual desire, their ability to achieve (or sustain) a feeling of arousal, their ability to orgasm and/or the experience of pain during intercourse. FSD affects an estimated 40 percent of women worldwide. Pfizer is working to discover a novel treatment for women who are distressed by this condition.
 - **Male Erectile Dysfunction** — The inability to achieve or maintain an erection capable of penetration and sexual intercourse.
 - **Premature Ejaculation** — A lack of voluntary control over ejaculation usually occurring with minimal sexual stimulation, often before or shortly after penetration.
- **Hot Flashes** — Usually a symptom of menopause characterized by the sensation of heat in the face and neck and sometimes associated with night sweats.
- **Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms** — The collective term for an overlapping set of symptoms caused by benign prostatic hyperplasia (non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate gland) and/or overactive bladder. These symptoms include increased urgency and frequency of needing to pass urine; the need to go to the bathroom two or more times a night (nocturia); incontinence; poor urine flow and straining to pass urine. These symptoms have a profound impact on the quality of life of millions of patients worldwide, often leading to social isolation, depression, lack of sleep, and acute embarrassment. Pfizer is working to better understand patients' needs in order to help create a more patient-centric, symptom-related diagnosis, as well as novel treatments to relieve patients' most bothersome symptoms.
- **Incontinence** — The inability to control the flow of urine from the bladder.
- **Overactive Bladder** — A condition in which the muscle in the bladder (the detrusor) is too active, causing frequent, strong and sudden urges to urinate even when the bladder is not full. In addition to urgency, symptoms include urinary frequency and involuntary leakage of urine.
- **Stress Incontinence** — The involuntary leakage of urine from the bladder caused by a sudden rise of pressure in the abdomen, often due to coughing, sneezing or laughing.
- **Mixed Incontinence** — The involuntary leakage of urine due to a combination of overactive bladder and stress incontinence.

Gastrointestinal & Hepatology

Diseases that affect the gastrointestinal tract and the liver can cause severe life-altering symptoms that can lead to devastating physical, emotional, and social effects. Some, like liver fibrosis progressing to cirrhosis, can also be life threatening. Pfizer is dedicated to discovering new treatments for these conditions to help patients live longer and improve their quality of life.

Gastrointestinal & Hepatologic Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through to recent approval:

- **Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)** — Movement of acidic stomach contents back into the esophagus, leading to symptoms including heartburn. GERD affects 50 million people in the U.S., with an estimated 20 percent dissatisfied with their current medication and its ability to relieve and control their symptoms. Pfizer is working to investigate novel ways to bring greater relief to patients with this unpleasant disease.
- **Liver Fibrosis** — Refers to the scarring of the liver caused by chronic viral hepatitis (Hepatitis B or C) or fatty liver (related to obesity). If the fibrosis is left untreated, the condition can progress to cirrhosis for which the only treatment is liver transplant. While there are no current therapies to treat this disease, which affects some 15 million patients in the U.S. alone, Pfizer is leading research for medicines to treat liver fibrosis halting, or even reversing, its progression toward cirrhosis.
- **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, including biological medicines, to treat IBD.

Inflammation

The body's first natural response to wounds and infections is the inflammatory response. However, in diseases such as Rheumatoid Arthritis, 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. Many current therapies leave transplant patients in a vulnerable position due to their many side effects.

Our researchers are working on medicines that will make this less of a balancing act, reducing the risk of side effects and making them more manageable. Some of our most important candidates are derived from our leading-edge work in identifying kinases—enzymes that "switch on" other enzymes. To date, 214 kinases have been implicated in various diseases.

Another active area of pursuit is osteoarthritis, often called "wear and tear" arthritis, although the disease actually reflects a much more dynamic process of a change in the balance of joint cartilage destruction and healing that goes on continuously. This form of arthritis is very common—almost everybody will suffer osteoarthritis in some joint or other as they age.

Inflammatory Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Osteoarthritis** — Deterioration of the cartilage in the joints between bones, causing pain, stiffness, and loss of function.
- **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.

Infectious Diseases

Pfizer has a proud tradition of discovering and developing medicines that have truly benefited global health care through the treatment of infectious diseases. From Mansil® and Diflucan® in the '70s and '80s to Vfend® and Eraxis® 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 they change and develop new strains that are resistant to current therapies. As recent history has shown, there is always the possibility of a 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 approaches to the treatment of HIV, not least with maraviroc, currently in registration, and granted an accelerated review by both the U.S. and European regulatory agencies. We are exploring a number of other approaches in research and development to find new treatments for HIV/AIDS.

In 2006, Pfizer acquired the British company PowderMed, giving us the ability to discover and develop not just medicines, but vaccines to treat infectious diseases, and influenza in particular. PowderMed brings with it a novel DNA vaccine technology platform, as well as two potential influenza vaccines designed for the company's innovative, needle-less intradermal delivery method.

Infectious Diseases and Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Bacterial Infections** — Infections in patients in either the community or hospital setting, most notably involving multidrug-resistant bacteria strains.
- **Fungal Infections** — Medicines with the ability to treat a spectrum of infections caused by different kinds of fungi.
 - **Aspergillosis** — A 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.
 - **Esophageal Candidiasis** — A fungal infection (of the genus *Candida*) within the esophagus.
 - **Invasive Candidiasis/Candidemia** — An infection of the bloodstream by the *Candida* fungus, which can spread throughout the whole body and most frequently occurs in hospitalized patients.
- **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.
- **Skin and Skin Structure Infections** — Caused by bacteria, including multidrug-resistant strains.

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 feared conditions. For anxiety, sleep disorders, and neuropathic pain, we continue to expand inquiry into alpha-2-delta binding site agents, the mechanism that has already led to the development of Neurontin® and Lyrica®.

Neuroscience Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Alzheimer's Disease** — A progressive disorder characterized by the loss of personal and factual memory and a decline in cognitive ability, it is often accompanied by a sense of disorientation. It is only in the last few years that researchers have truly come to understand the 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 third of the world's Alzheimer's sufferers (estimated to be 18 million people) receiving treatment. Through years of scientific research to help gain understanding, 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 new medicines to treat Alzheimer's was cemented in 2006 with the acquisition of Rinat Bioscience, and partnership with Transtech Pharma.
- **Depression** — Prolonged feelings of sadness, despair and discouragement often accompanied by low self esteem, guilt and self reproach, which can also lead to withdrawal from interpersonal contact as well as eating and sleeping disorders.
- **Epilepsy** — A disorder of the nervous system resulting from electrical activity in the brain, and characterized by seizures.
- **General Anxiety Disorder** — An uncontrollable worry about everyday things which can often impair a patient's normal daily functioning.
- **Insomnia** — The persistent inability to fall asleep or remain asleep throughout the night.
- **Bipolar Disorder, Manic Depressive Illness** — A major mood disorder in which patients cycle between periods of depression or mania.
- **Panic Disorder** — An anxiety disorder characterized by short but disabling periods of intense fear and worry, often accompanied by rapid heart beat and dizziness.
- **Schizophrenia** — A severe mental disorder often characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and changes in outlook and personality.
- **Smoking Cessation** — Aid to help people quit smoking.



Oncology

Cancer causes more deaths every year in the U.S. than any other medical condition, with the exception of heart disease.

Pfizer is becoming a global force in oncology. Researchers are working to find treatments that focus on specific targets important in tumor growth and patient survival. In early 2006, the FDA approved the Pfizer drug Sutent® to treat rare forms of intestinal and kidney cancers. Its novel mechanism both cuts off the blood supply to the cancer and destroys cellular reproduction. Sutent is now also in trials for the treatment of breast, lung, and colorectal cancer.

Sutent is not the only medicine in Pfizer trials to treat these forms of cancer, and in addition the Pfizer portfolio contains medicines currently being investigated for the treatment of stomach, liver, prostate, pancreas and melanoma forms of cancer.

Pfizer'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 help better fight cancer.
- Signal Transduction Inhibition: stopping the abnormal signals within cancer cells.
- Cytotoxics/Potentiators: exploiting the defects in cancer cells to stop them from repairing and replicating

Oncologic Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Breast Cancer** — A cancerous tumor of the breast tissue.
- **Cancer** — Approaches for single medicines that treat multiple types and locations of cancer.
- **Colorectal Cancer** — Cancer of the colon (large intestine) or the rectum (the end of the large intestine).
- **Melanoma** — A malignant skin tumor that begins in the cells that produce skin coloring (melanocytes).
- **Lung Cancer** — The abnormal growth of cells in lung tissue. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the U.S.
- **Pancreatic Cancer** — A malignant tumor within the pancreas.
- **Thyroid Neoplasm** — Cancer of the thyroid gland.

Ophthalmology

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

Ophthalmic Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)** — Damage to the retina, usually in adults over 55, leading to vision loss. Pfizer currently produces Macugen® 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 Edema** — Thickening of the retina due to the abnormal accumulation of fluid in the retina, causing visual blurring; may progress to vision loss if untreated.
- **Glaucoma** — A group of disorders that, if untreated, may lead to damage to the optic nerve. Damage to the optic nerve may lead to vision loss, and may progress to blindness. Most people with glaucoma have elevated fluid pressure in the eye, a condition known as increased intraocular pressure. 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.

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.

But, Pfizer's pain team is hopeful that new insights into the causes of pain, as well as how 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.

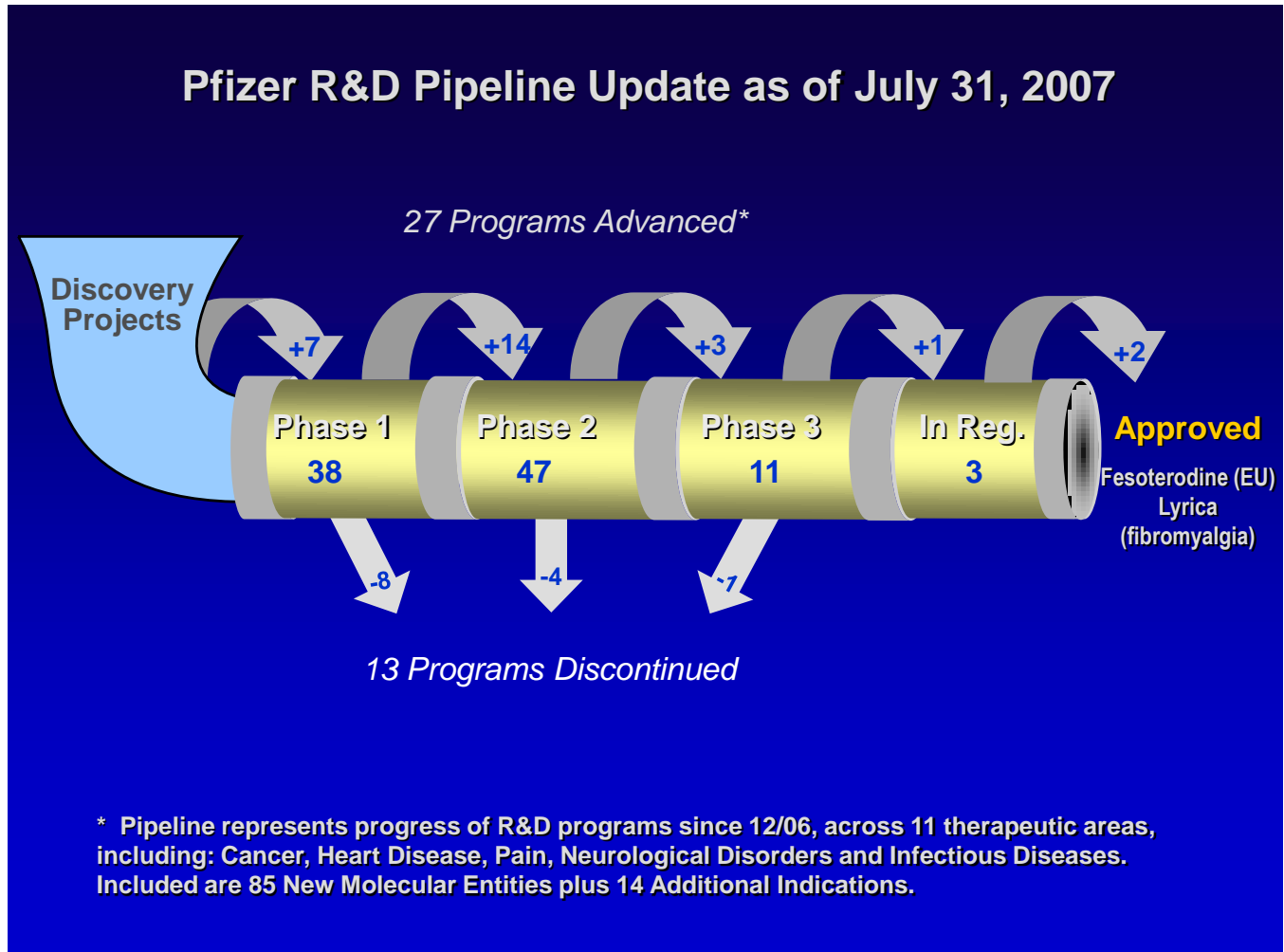
The 'holy grail' for our researchers is what they call the 'magic bullet' for pain. This medicine would be effective against a variety of different types of pain, providing more effective and safer relief from symptoms than current medicines.

Pain Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase I through recent approval:

- **Acute Pain** — The sudden onset of pain that lasts for a short time.
- **Chronic Pain** — Persistent pain, the cause of which is often unidentified.
- **Fibromyalgia** — Primarily occurring in women, and characterized by widespread pain and tenderness in muscles and areas around joints, accompanied by fatigue.
- **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 Snapshot





Pfizer Pipeline

Visit www.pfizer.com/pipeline, Pfizer's new 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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