

The logo features the Pfizer logo in a blue oval on the left, followed by the word "Pfizer" in blue and "Pipeline" in orange. Below this, the text "as of February 28, 2008" is written in blue.

Pfizer Pipeline
as of February 28, 2008

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, commencing with this update, Pfizer now 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 February 28, 2008.

Visit 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.



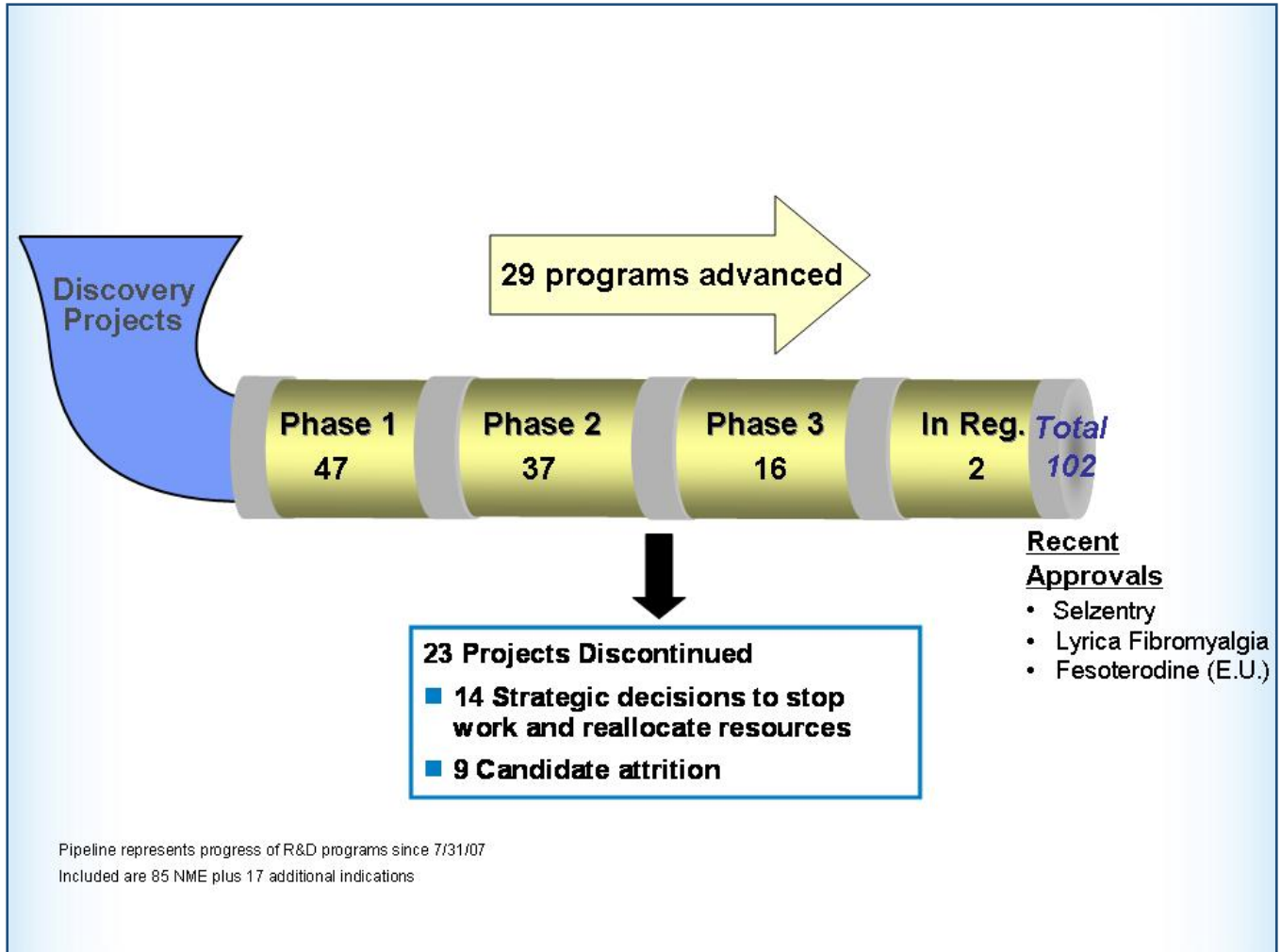


Table of Contents

Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot	3
Pfizer Pipeline.....	4
Phase 1	4
Phase 2.....	5
Phase 3.....	6
Registration.....	6
Recent Approvals.....	6
Projects Discontinued from Development	7
Phases of Development.....	8
The Phases of Clinical Development	8
Phases of Development (continued)	9
Registration.....	9
Recent Approvals.....	9
Phase 4.....	9
Product Pipeline Therapeutic Areas and Conditions.....	10
Allergy & Respiratory	10
Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED).....	11
Gastrointestinal & Hepatology.....	12
Genitourinary/Sexual Health	13
Infectious Diseases.....	14
Inflammation	15
Neuroscience	16
Oncology.....	18
Ophthalmology.....	19
Pain.....	19



Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot



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

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
▶ PF-3526299	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
▶ PF-4191834	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
▶ PF-3893787	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
PF-489791	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Arterial Disease, Pulmonary Hypertension
▶ PF-2575799	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
▶ PF-4603629	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Diabetes (Biologic)
CP-800569	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
PF-3185043	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
▶ PF-4325667	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity (Biologic)
▶ PF-2391677	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
PF-4136309	GI / Hepatology	Liver Disease
PF-4548043	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
▶ PF-3274167	Genitourinary	Incontinence
PD-299685	Genitourinary	Genitourinary Diseases
PF-446687	Genitourinary	Sexual Health
sulopenem oral prodrug	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
PF-4522625	Infectious Diseases	Seasonal Flu (Biologic)
sulopenem IV	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
PF-755616	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
▶ PF-251802	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PD-360324	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)
▶ PF-3475952	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)
▶ PF-4171327	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PF-2400013	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-3463275	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-4360365	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease (Biologic)
PF-3654746	Neuroscience	Cognition in Schizophrenia or Alzheimer's Disease
PF-3084014	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
▶ PF-3446962	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
▶ PF-4217903	Oncology	Cancer
▶ PF-3732010	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
PD-332991	Oncology	Cancer
CP-870893	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
PF-2341066	Oncology	Cancer
PF-562271	Oncology	Cancer
PF-299804	Oncology	Cancer
PF-3814735	Oncology	Cancer
▶ CovX 045	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
▶ CovX 060	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
PF-477736	Oncology	Cancer
PD-325901	Oncology	Cancer
PF-738502	Pain	Fibromyalgia
PF-3557156	Pain	Pain
PF-4136309	Pain	Pain
▶ PF-2393296	Pain	Pain
PF-4480682	Pain	Neuropathic Pain
▶ PF-4856881	Pain	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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Pfizer Pipeline – as of February 28, 2008

Phase 2

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
▶ CE-326597	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
◆ apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Acute Coronary Syndrome, Venous Thromboembolism Treatment
▶ PF-885706	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
UK-369003	Genitourinary	Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms, *Genitourinary Diseases
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, Irritable Bowel Disease, *Psoriasis, Asthma
CP-195543	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PH-797804	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Pain
SC-84250	Inflammation	Osteoarthritis
CE-224535	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoarthritis
◆ maraviroc	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PD-200390	Neuroscience	Insomnia
▶ PF-217830	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶ PF-2545920	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-4494700	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
◆ Geodon	Neuroscience	Adjunct Bipolar Depression
◆ Lyrica	Neuroscience	Restless Legs Syndrome
CP-751871	Oncology	Gastrointestinal Cancers, Genitourinary, Lung, Breast Cancer* (Biologic)
PF-3512676	Oncology	Lung Cancer (Biologic)
SU-14813	Oncology	Breast Cancer
◆ CP-675206	Oncology	Genitourinary, Lung, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Colorectal Cancer (Biologic)
◆ Sutent	Oncology	Genitourinary, Prostate, Gastric Cancer
◆ axitinib	Oncology	Lung, Gastrointestinal, Thyroid, Breast Cancer, Renal Cell Carcinoma
▶ PF-4217329	Ophthalmology	Glaucoma
PF-3187207	Ophthalmology	Glaucoma
PF-4523655	Ophthalmology	Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Biologic)
PF-4383119	Pain	Pain (Biologic)
▶ PF-4856880	Pain	Pain
◆ [S,S] reboxetine	Pain	Neuropathic Pain

* Additional indications in Phase 1

- ▶ 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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Pfizer Pipeline – as of February 28, 2008

Phase 3

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
◆ apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Atrial Fibrillation
Zithromax/chloroquine	Infectious Diseases	5-OS Ribosome Inhibitor	Malaria
◆ ▶ Eraxis/Vfend	Infectious Diseases	Beta-D Glucan Synthase Inhibitor, Cyp P450 Mediated Alpha-lanosterol Demethylation	Aspergillosis
◆ maraviroc	Infectious Diseases	CCR5 Receptor Antagonist	Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Treatment-Naïve Patients
▶ PD-332334	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
◆ Lyrica	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Epilepsy Monotherapy
◆ Geodon	Neuroscience	D2/5HT2 Antagonist	Bipolar Relapse Prevention
axitinib	Oncology	VEGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Pancreatic Cancer
CP-675206	Oncology	CTLA4 Receptor Antagonist	Melanoma (Biologic)
◆ Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Breast Cancer
◆ Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Colorectal Cancer
◆ Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Lung Cancer
◆ ▶ Lyrica	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Post-Operative Pain
▶ [S,S] reboxetine	Pain	Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor	Fibromyalgia

Registration

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
Fablyn (lasofoxifene)	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator	Osteoporosis Treatment
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.)
▶ Selzentry	Infectious Diseases	CCR5 Receptor Antagonist	Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Treatment Experienced Patients
Lyrica	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Fibromyalgia (U.S.) / Generalized Anxiety Disorder (E.U.)

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 ◆ New indications or enhancements

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**Projects Discontinued from Development****Phase 1**

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
PF-514273	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
PF-3392455	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Hypertension
* PF-3004459	Dermatology	Alopecia
PF-277343	Dermatology	Alopecia
CP-424391	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
PF-708093	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
CP-751871	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
PF-572778	Neuroscience	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
CP-903397	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia

Phase 2

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
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
UK-157147	Dermatology	Alopecia
PF-275366	Dermatology	Prevention of Excessive Sebum
* PF-547659	GI / Hepatology	Ulcerative Colitis (Biologic)
PF-3491390	GI / Hepatology	Liver Fibrosis
PD-299685	Genitourinary	Hot flashes
CP-448187	Neuroscience	Depression
AG-13958	Ophthalmology	Age-Related Macular Degeneration
PF-592379	Pain	Pain
CJ-23423	Pain	Osteoarthritis

Phase 3

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
Lyrica	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Generalized Anxiety Disorder (U.S.)

* pending completion of ongoing studies

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



Research & Development

Our Medicines in Development

Phases of Development (continued)

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 to learn more about Pfizer's Post Marketing Commitments.



Research & Development

Our Medicines in Development

Product Pipeline Therapeutic Areas and Conditions

Pfizer's Research & Development is focused across 10 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 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). 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](#)[®] (sildenafil) for the symptomatic treatment of idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. The team is now collaborating with academic institutions evaluating other Pfizer compounds, with different mechanism, to assess their likely effectiveness in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Both diseases have disabling symptoms and significantly increase mortality.

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 1 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** — 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 Obesity, Atherosclerosis, Thrombosis, Bone Health, and Muscle Health.

Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED)

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

- **Atherosclerosis** — A process of plaque build-up 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.
- **Bone Health** — 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.
- **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.
- **Muscle Health** — Medicines to aid in the strength and function of skeletal muscle in such disease states as diabetes, muscle-related diseases and age-related muscle decline and frailty.
- **Obesity** — Usually defined as someone who is more than 20 percent 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.
- **Thrombosis** — The formation of a clot (thrombus) in an artery or vein restricting 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 & 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 1 through to recent approval:

- **Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)** — Movement of acidic stomach contents back into the oesophagus, 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.
- **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.
- **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.



Genitourinary/Sexual Health

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/Sexual Health Conditions

Indications for medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 through to recent approval:

- **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 gynaecological (e.g. bleeding, pain, infertility) and some may be cyclical.
- **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.
- **Interstitial Cystitis** — A condition of the bladder in which pain is a predominant feature and may be accompanied with other urinary symptoms.
- **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.
- **Overactive Bladder** — A condition characterised by increased urgency and frequency of needing to pass urine, sometimes accompanied by incontinence or leakage of urine.



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 [Unasyn](#)[®], [Zithromax](#)[®] and [Diflucan](#)[®] in the '70s and '80s to [Vfend](#)[®], [Zyvox](#)[®], 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, most recently with [Selzentry](#)[®]. We are exploring a number of other approaches in research and development to find new treatments for HIV/AIDS.

In 2006, Pfizer acquired 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 disease research will also benefit from Pfizer's 2007 acquisition of Coley Pharmaceuticals, a pioneer in the field of TLR-based vaccine adjuvants and immunomodulators, a new class of drug candidates. Coley's innovative portfolio and technology have the potential to significantly enhance future vaccine and immunotherapeutic approaches to a broad range of diseases.

Infectious Diseases Conditions

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

- **Bacterial Infections** — Infections in patients in either the community or hospital setting, most notably involving multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacterial strains such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and MDR gram-negative organisms.
- **Fungal Infections** — A spectrum of infections caused by different kinds of fungi.
- **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.
- **Skin and Skin Structure Infections** — Caused by bacteria, including multidrug-resistant strains.



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 1 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.



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. In addition, 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 1 through recent approval:

- **Alzheimer's Disease** — A progressive disorder characterized by the loss of 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 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 new medicines to treat Alzheimer's was cemented in 2006 with the acquisition of Rinat Bioscience and our partnership with Transtech Pharma.
- **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. Among Pfizer's efforts in this area is our program to expand the use of [Geodon](#)[®] (ziprasidone), our successful atypical antipsychotic for schizophrenia, to include bipolar "maintenance" – a term used to describe the ability of a drug to keep patients stable.
- **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 (pregabalin) is already approved as an adjunctive therapy for epilepsy, and is in clinical trials as monotherapy for the disease.
- **General 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.



Neuroscience Conditions (continued)

- **Insomnia** — The persistent inability to fall asleep or remain asleep throughout the night. An estimated 85 million people in the U.S. alone suffer from insomnia, with 28 million of those suffering chronically. While many drugs on the market effectively help insomniacs fall asleep, the unmet medical need remains for a medicine that improves sleep quality. Pfizer's work in this area includes a program that could potentially lead to a first-in-class medicine that goes beyond traditional sedative hypnotics to improve sleep quality.
- **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 paranoia, the disease is also marked by negative, cognitive and/or affective symptoms that can include depression, social withdrawal and memory function. Many patients treated successfully for their positive symptoms with atypical antipsychotic drugs such as Pfizer's own [Geodon](#)[®] 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 the ability of patients to lead normal, productive lives. The goal is to be able to provide schizophrenia treatments that offer fuller, more functional recoveries.
- **Smoking Cessation** — Aid to help people quit smoking. Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death worldwide. It is responsible for five million deaths worldwide each year. By 2010, the World Health Organization estimates the annual global cost of tobacco-related illness to be approximately \$500 billion. In 2006 Pfizer broke new ground in this disease area with the approval of [Chantix](#), our partial agonist of the alpha4-beta2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Today we remain committed to expanding our efforts to bringing effective pharmacological treatments for nicotine addiction to patients.



Oncology

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

Pfizer continues to expand its efforts in oncology as demonstrated by a growing investment, increasing publications, and expansion of the number of programs in development. Pfizer researchers are working to find treatments that focus on specific targets important in tumor growth that address unmet medical needs.

Pfizer's [Sutent](#)[®] has been approved for the treatment of patients with kidney cancer and gastrointestinal stromal tumors. This targeted therapy cuts off the blood supply to the cancer and directly inhibits cellular reproduction. Sutent is in trials for the treatment of breast, lung, and colorectal cancer.

In addition, Pfizer has two other novel agents in Phase 3 registration studies. There are other programs in clinical development, ranging from monoclonal antibodies to small molecules that target key pathways necessary for tumor cell growth in addition to immunotherapy approaches. These programs include inhibitors of c-MET, ALK-1, p-Cadherin, CDK, and other novel targets.

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 1 through 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).
- **Lung Cancer** — The abnormal growth of cells in lung tissue. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the U.S.
- **Melanoma** — A malignant skin tumor that begins in the cells that produce skin coloring (melanocytes).
- **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, 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 medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 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.

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 medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 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 – as of February 28, 2008

Pfizer Pipeline

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