Pfizer Pipeline

as of September 30, 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, 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 September 30, 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.

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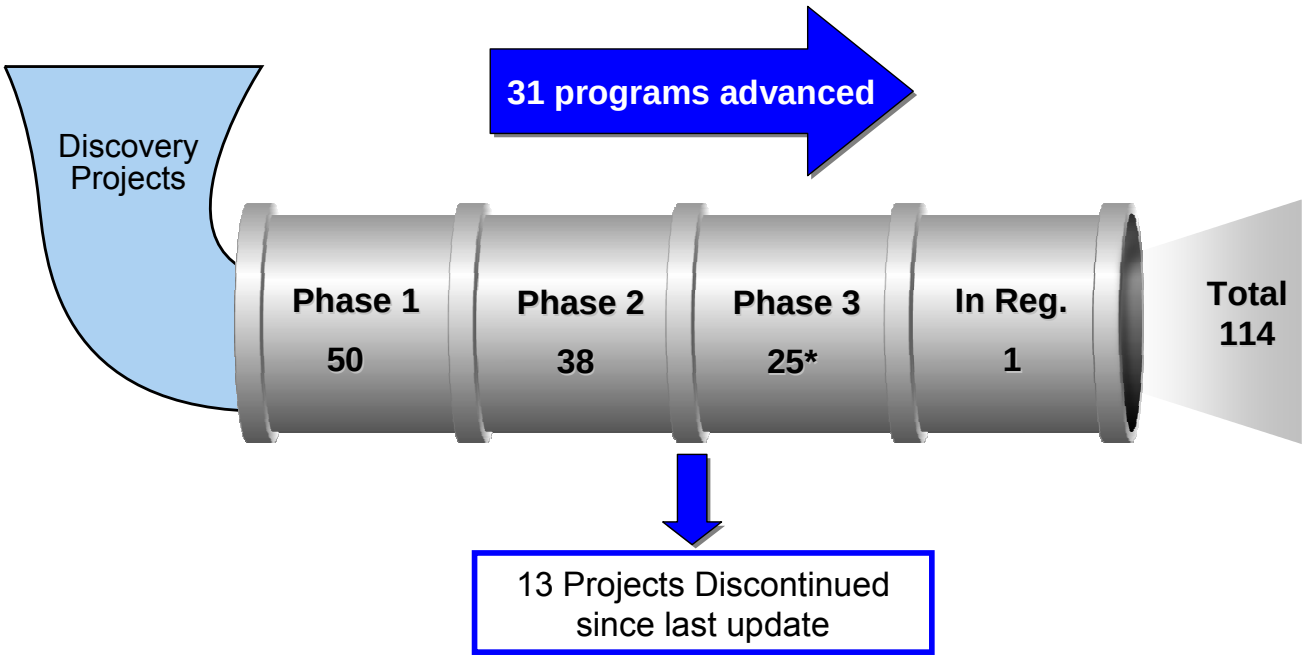
Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot



Pipeline represents progress of R&D programs since 2/28/08

Included are 93 NME plus 21 additional indications

*Dalbavancin Returned to Phase 3 Development

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 1

Notes	Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
	PF-489791	Allergy / Respiratory	Pulmonary Hypertension
	PF-4191834	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
▶	PF-3715455	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
▶	PF-3635659	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	PF-3526299	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
	PF-3893787	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
▶	PF-3882845	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Diabetic Nephropathy
	PF-4325667	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity/Diabetes (Biologic)
	PF-3185043	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
	CP-800569	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Atherosclerosis
	PF-2575799	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity/Diabetes
▶	PF-3932295	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity
▶	PF-2413873	Genitourinary	Endometriosis
	PF-4548043	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
	PF-2391677	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
	PF-4522625	Infectious Diseases	Seasonal Flu (Biologic)
▶	PF-4878691	Infectious Diseases	Hepatitis C Virus
▶	PF-4194471	Infectious Diseases	Hepatitis C Virus
	PF-4064900	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
	sulopenem IV	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
	sulopenem oral prodrug	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
	PD-360324	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)
	PF-251802	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
	PF-4171327	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
▶	PF-4236921	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)
	PF-4360365	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease (Biologic)
	PF-3463275	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶	PF-3049423	Neuroscience	Neurorestoration
	PF-2400013	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶	PF-3654764	Neuroscience	Cognition in Schizophrenia
▶	PF-4802540	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶	PF-4447943	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Dementia
	PF-3084014	Oncology	Cancer
	CP-870893	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-3446962	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-3732010	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-4856882 (CovX 045)	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-4856884 (CovX 060)	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PD-332991	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-3814735	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-562271	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-2341066	Oncology	Cancer

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

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 1 - Continued

	PF-4217903	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-477736	Oncology	Cancer
▶	PF-4929113	Oncology	Cancer
▶	PF-3864086	Pain	Severe Chronic Pain
▶	PF-4457845	Pain	Acute and Chronic Pain
	PF-4856881	Pain	Pain
	PF-2393296	Pain	Pain
	PF-3557156	Pain	Pain

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◆ New indications or enhancements

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 2

Notes	Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
	PF-610355	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma, *COPD
	CP-533536	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Bone Healing
	PD-348292	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Thrombosis
	PF-734200	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type II
	CE-326597	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Obesity/Diabetes
◆	apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Acute Coronary Syndrome
	CP-866087	Genitourinary	Female Sexual Health
▶	PD-299685	Genitourinary	Genitourinary Diseases
	UK-369003	Genitourinary	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
	PF-885706	GI / Hepatology	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
	PF-868554	Infectious Diseases	Hepatitis C Virus
	UK-453061	Infectious Diseases	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
	PF-232798	Infectious Diseases	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
	SD-6010 (formerly SC-84250)	Inflammation	Osteoarthritis
	CP-690550	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, Transplant Rejection, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Psoriasis
	CE-224535	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
	PF-4494700	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
	PD-200390	Neuroscience	Insomnia
	PF-2545920	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
	PF-217830	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶	PF-3654746	Neuroscience	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, *Cognition in Schizophrenia or *Alzheimer's Disease
◆	Lyrica	Neuroscience	Restless Legs Syndrome
	CP-675206	Oncology	Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Colorectal Cancer, Melanoma, *Breast Cancer, *Renal Cell Carcinoma, *Pancreatic (Biologic)
◆	CP-751871	Oncology	Gastrointestinal Cancers, Genitourinary, Ewing's Sarcoma, *Breast Cancer, (Biologic)
	PF-3512676	Oncology	Lung Cancer (Biologic)
▶	AG-14699	Oncology	Cancer
▶	PF-299804	Oncology	Cancer
◆	axitinib	Oncology	Lung, Gastrointestinal, Thyroid, Breast Cancer
◆	Sutent	Oncology	Gastric Cancer
	SU-14813	Oncology	Breast Cancer

* 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

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 2 - Continued

▶	PF-4948568 (CDX-110)	Oncology	Glioblastoma Multiforme
	PF-4523655	Ophthalmology	Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Diabetic Macular Degeneration (Biologic)
	PF-4217329	Ophthalmology	Glaucoma
	PF-4383119 (tanezumab)	Pain	Pain (Biologic)
	PH-797804	Pain	Pain, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
▶	PF-4136309	Pain	Pain
	PF-4856880	Pain	Pain
▶	PF-4480682	Pain	Neuropathic Pain

* Additional indications in Phase 1

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◆ New indications or enhancements

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 3

Notes	Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
▶	PF-1228305 (Thelin)	Allergy / Respiratory	Endothelin A Receptor Antagonist	Pulmonary Hypertension
◆▶	apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Venous Thromboembolism Treatment
	apixaban (*strategy TBD due to recent data readout)	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Venous Thromboembolism Prevention
◆	apixaban	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Atrial Fibrillation
	CP-945598	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	CB-1 Receptor Antagonist	Obesity
◀	dalbavancin	Infectious Diseases	Cell Wall Synthesis Inhibitor	Skin and Skin Structure Infections
◆	Eraxis/Vfend	Infectious Diseases	Beta-D Glucan Synthase Inhibitor, Cyp P450 Mediated Alpha-lanosterol Demethylation	Aspergillosis
◆	maraviroc	Infectious Diseases	CCR5 Antagonist	Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Treatment Naïve Patients
	Zithromax/chloroquine	Infectious Diseases	5-OS Ribosome Inhibitor	Malaria
	PD-332334	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
◆▶	Geodon	Neuroscience	D2/5HT2 Antagonist	Adjunct Bipolar Depression
◆	Geodon	Neuroscience	D2/5HT2 Antagonist	Bipolar Relapse Prevention
◆	Lyrica	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Epilepsy Monotherapy
◆▶	Lyrica	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
▶	CP-751871	Oncology	IGF1R Inhibitor	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Biologic)
◆▶	axitinib	Oncology	VEGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Renal Cell Carcinoma
	axitinib	Oncology	VEGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Pancreatic Cancer
◆	Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Colorectal Cancer
◆▶	Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Hepatocellular Carcinoma
◆▶	Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Prostate Cancer
◆	Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Lung Cancer
◆	Sutent	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Breast Cancer
◆▶	Celebrex	Pain	Cox-2 Inhibitor	Gouty Arthritis
	esreboxetine ([S,S] reboxetine)	Pain	Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor	Fibromyalgia
◆	Lyrica	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Post-Operative Pain

▶ Indicates that the project is either new, 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

Registration

Notes	Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
	Fablyn (lasofoxifene)	Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases	Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator	Osteoporosis Treatment

Projects Discontinued from Development

Phase 1

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
PF-4603629	*Cardiovascular, Metabolic & Endo Diseases*	*Diabetes (Biologic)*
PF-446687	*Genitourinary*	*Female Sexual Health*
PF-3274167	*Genitourinary*	*Incontinence*
PF-3475952	*Inflammation*	*Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)*
PF-755616	*Inflammation*	*Rheumatoid Arthritis*
PD-325901	*Oncology*	*Cancer*
PF-738502	*Pain*	*Fibromyalgia*

Phase 2

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Indication
UK-432097	*Allergy/Respiratory*	*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*
CP-195543	*Inflammation*	*Rheumatoid Arthritis*
PF-3187207	*Ophthalmology*	*Glaucoma*
esreboxetine ([S,S] reboxetine)	*Pain*	*Pain*
maraviroc	*Inflammation*	*Rheumatoid Arthritis*

Phase 3

Compound Name	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
CP-675206	*Oncology*	*CTLA4 Receptor Antagonist*	*Melanoma (Biologic) (indication back to P2)*

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

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 (EMEA). 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 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 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.
- **Pulmonary Hypertension** — Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is also known as high blood pressure of the lungs. It is a disease that affects the heart and lungs. When someone has PAH, the pulmonary arteries become narrow or blocked. 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 feeling tired a lot.

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 medicines currently in phases of development, from Phase 1 through Registration:

- **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).
- **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.
- **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** — 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.
- **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.
- **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 Phase 1 and Phase 2 development:

- **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.

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 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.
- **Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia** – Benign prostatic hyperplasia is a common cause of urinary outflow obstruction in aging males. In severe cases, BPH may lead to urinary retention and renal damage.
- **Female Sexual Health** — 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.
- **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 Phase 3:

- **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.
- **Seasonal Flu** — Influenza ('flu') is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death. A regular outbreak of a new strain of flu occurs seasonally, during the cold half of the year in each hemisphere.
- **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 Phase 1 and Phase 2 development:

- **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 Phase 3:

- **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.
- **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.

Neuroscience (continued)

- **Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)** – A neurological condition afflicting both children and adults, characterized by hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention.
- **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.
- **Neurorestoration** — The restoration of function to a damaged nervous system, as characterized by such diseases as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's.
- **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 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 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.

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 gastric, liver, prostate, 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 Phase 3:

- **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).
- **Ewings Sarcoma** — This is a rare form of bone cancer in children and adolescents.
- **Hepatocullular Cancer** — This is the most common form of liver cancer.
- **Glioblastoma Multiforme** – Primary brain tumors result from the growth of abnormal cells starting in the brain tissue. The most common primary tumors are gliomas derived from glial (supportive) cells.
- **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.
- **Prostate Cancer** – Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers in men.

Oncology (continued)

- **Renal Cell Cancer** – This starts as a single abnormal cell in the kidney and can spread to other organs.
- **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 Phase 2 development:

- **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 Degeneration** — 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 Phase 3:

- **Acute Pain** — The sudden onset of pain that lasts for a short time.
- **Chronic Pain** — Persistent pain, the cause of which is often unidentified.

Pain (continued)

- **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**

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