CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Sponsor: Pfizer Inc

Investigational Product: tofacitinib

Clinical Study Report Synopsis: Protocol A3921288

Protocol Title: A Phase 3b/4, Multi-Center, Double-Blind, Randomized, Parallel Group Study of Tofacitinib (CP-690,550) in Subjects With Ulcerative Colitis in Stable Remission

Investigators: Refer to Appendix 16.1.4.1 for a list of investigators involved in this study.

Study Center(s): A total of 69 sites randomized subjects from the following countries: Belgium (1), Canada (2), Czech Republic (1), France (2), Germany (1), Hungary (3), Italy (1), Japan (14), Republic of Korea (3), Netherlands (1), New Zealand (3), Poland (2), Russian Federation (2), Serbia (5), Slovakia (3), South Africa (4), Spain (1), Ukraine (4), United Kingdom (1), and the United States (15). Refer to Appendix 16.1.4.1 for a list of sites involved in this study.

Publications Based on the Study: None

Study Initiation Date: First Subject First Visit: 16 November 2017

Study Completion Date: Data Cut Off Date: 20 February 2020

Report Date: 22 July 2020

Previous Report Date(s): Not applicable

Phase of Development: Phase 3b/4

Study Objectives and Endpoints:

Table S1. Study Objectives and Endpoints

Type	Objective	Endpoint
Primary Efficacy		
Efficacy	To evaluate the efficacy of tofacitinib in subjects in stable remission on 10 mg twice daily (BID) who decrease the dose to and remain on 5 mg BID ("5 mg BID dose group") compared to subjects remaining on 10 mg BID.	• Remission based on modified Mayo score at Month 6.
Secondary Efficacy		

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Table S1. Study Objectives and Endpoints

Type	Objective	Endpoint
Efficacy	To evaluate the efficacy of tofacitinib in subjects in stable remission on 10 mg BID who decrease the dose to and remain on 5 mg BID ("5 mg BID dose group") compared to subjects remaining on 10 mg BID.	• Time to loss of remission based on modified Mayo score. • Remission at all applicable scheduled visits based on the following: modified Mayo score (excluding Month 6), modified partial Mayo score (PMS), total Mayo score, and PMS. • Change from baseline (of Study A3921288) at all applicable scheduled visits in the following: modified Mayo score, modified PMS, total Mayo score, and PMS. • Mucosal healing at all applicable scheduled visits. • Clinical response based on Mayo score at all applicable scheduled visits. • Change from baseline at all applicable scheduled visits in fecal calprotectin (FCP) and high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP) levels.
Safety		
Safety	To evaluate the safety of tofacitinib in subjects in stable remission on 10 mg BID who decrease the dose to and remain on 5 mg BID ("5 mg BID dose group") compared to	• Incidence and severity of adverse events (AEs). • Incidence of serious infections.

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Table S1. Study Objectives and Endpoints

Type	Objective	Endpoint
	subjects remaining on 10 mg BID.	• Incidence and severity of clinical laboratory abnormalities and change from baseline in clinical laboratory values. • Incidence of vital sign abnormalities and change from baseline in vital signs. • Incidence of clinically significant changes in physical examinations from baseline. • Adjudicated safety events (eg, opportunistic infections, malignancy, gastrointestinal perforation, and cardiovascular events).

METHODS

Study Design: This study enrolled subjects from the ongoing open-label long-term extension (LTE) Study A3921139 who were in stable remission (see Diagnosis and Main Criteria for Inclusion below) on tofacitinib 10 mg BID for at least 6 months and not receiving any corticosteroids to treat their ulcerative colitis (UC) for at least 4 weeks prior to enrollment. Subjects must have received tofacitinib 10 mg BID for a minimum of 2 consecutive years in the ongoing open-label LTE Study A3921139 prior to enrollment. Subjects enrolling under Amendment 2 must not have had any risk factors for pulmonary embolism.

Approximately 130 subjects were estimated to be enrolled into this study (based on availability of eligible subjects from the ongoing open-label LTE Study A3921139 and based on the conservative assumptions of the attrition rate of 50% - 60% in the ongoing open-label LTE Study A3921139). Eligible subjects were randomized in a 1:1 allocation ratio to receive either tofacitinib 5 mg BID or 10 mg BID at baseline of this study. Subjects were stratified at baseline based on the endoscopic subscore (ESS) (0 versus 1) of their most recent endoscopy (Figure S1).

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

This study will have a total of 42 months of treatment duration. The primary analysis was conducted after the last subject enrolled reached their Month 6 study visit. The initial treatment assignment at baseline will remain double-blinded to the site and the subject.

Any time after Month 1, subjects who experienced flare could have had their dose escalated.

Flare was defined by meeting 1 of the following 4 criteria:

1. An increase in rectal bleeding subscore by at least 1 point and an increase in ESS by at least 1 point; OR

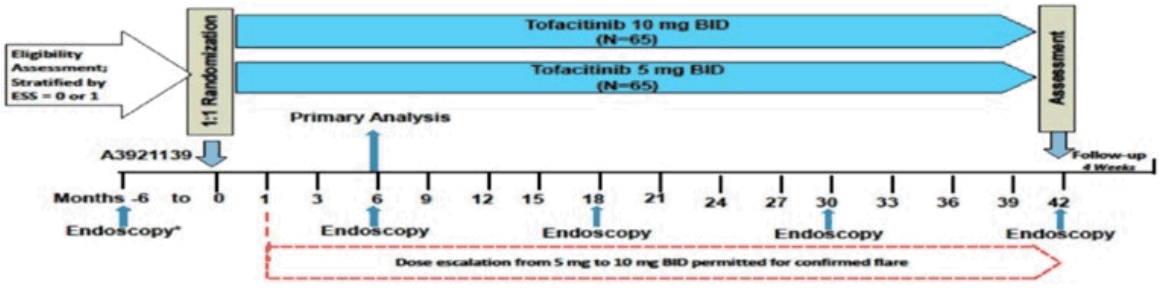
2. An increase in rectal bleeding subscore by at least 2 points and an ESS >0; OR

3. An increase in stool frequency subscore by at least 2 points and an increase in the ESS by at least 1 point; OR

4. An increase in ESS by at least 2 points.

Subjects with confirmed flare were eligible for a dose escalation.

Figure S1. Study Design



*All subjects must have an endoscopy performed in Study A3921139 ≤ 6 months prior to baseline of Study A3921288 with an endoscopic subscore of 0 or 1, in order to be eligible for enrollment. Local site read of endoscopy only.

Diagnosis and Main Criteria for Inclusion: Key inclusion criteria were as follows:

1. Subjects enrolled in Study A3921139 who had received tofacitinib 10 mg BID for a minimum of 2 consecutive years in Study A3921139 prior to and including baseline of Study A3921288.

2. Subjects who were in stable remission on tofacitinib 10 mg BID for the 6 month period in Study A3921139 up to and including baseline of Study A3921288, defined as meeting all of the following criteria:

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

a. A partial Mayo score ≤2, with no individual subscore >1 and a rectal bleeding subscore of 0 at each study visit where data were available during the 6 month period in Study A3921139 prior to and including baseline of Study A3921288;

b. AND at least 1 assessment of remission based on Mayo score;

- If an endoscopy was not completed ≤6 months prior to baseline of Study A3921288, then an endoscopy performed in Study A3921139 with an ESS of 0 or 1, was required prior to randomization into Study A3921288.
- All available assessments based on Mayo score during this period must have shown remission.

c. AND subjects must not have been receiving any corticosteroid therapy for their UC for at least 4-weeks prior to baseline.

Study Treatment: Eligible subjects were randomized in a 1:1 allocation ratio to receive either tofacitinib 5 mg BID or 10 mg BID at baseline of Study A3921288. Subjects were stratified at baseline based on the ESS (0 versus 1) of their most recent endoscopy.

Subjects who met the protocol definition for flare could have had a dose increase to 10 mg BID or remained on 10 mg BID, depending on their initial treatment assignment, provided that the subject did not have any of the risk factors for pulmonary embolism (beginning with Protocol Amendment 2).

Details of the investigational product used in the is study are shown in Table S2.

Table S2. Investigational Product Description

Investigational Product Description	Vendor Lot Number	Pfizer Lot Number	Strength/Potency	Dosage Form
Placebo for Tofacitinib Citrate 5 mg Film Coated Tablet	R73682	16-005146	0 mg	Tablet
Placebo for Tofacitinib Citrate 5 mg Film Coated Tablet	R73683	16-005147	0 mg	Tablet
Tofacitinib Citrate 5 mg Film Coated Tablet	S26918	17-000460	5 mg	Tablet
Tofacitinib Citrate 5 mg Film Coated Tablet	X20921	18-002302	5 mg	Tablet

Efficacy Evaluations:

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Mayo Score

The Mayo score is an instrument designed to measure disease activity of UC. Mayo score ranges from 0 to 12 points. It consists of 4 subscores, each graded from 0 to 3 with higher scores indicating more severe disease.

- stool frequency (0-3).
- rectal bleeding (0-3).
- findings of flexible sigmoidoscopy (0-3).
- physician global assessment (PGA) (0-3).

Endpoints based on total Mayo score are defined below:

- Remission: total Mayo score of 2 points or lower, with no individual subscore exceeding 1 point and a rectal bleeding subscore of 0.
- Clinical response: decrease from baseline in total Mayo score of the Induction study, of at least 3 points and at least 30%, with an accompanying decrease in the subscore for rectal bleeding of at least 1 point, or absolute subscore for rectal bleeding of 0 or 1.
- Mucosal healing: an ESS of 0 or 1.

Modified Mayo score consists of stool frequency subscore, rectal bleeding subscore and ESS (ie, total Mayo score without PGA).

Endpoints based on modified Mayo score are defined below:

- Remission: an ESS of 0 or 1, stool frequency subscore of 0 or 1, and rectal bleeding subscore of 0.

Partial Mayo Score

A PMS is an instrument designed to measure disease activity of UC without endoscopy. PMS ranges from 0 to 9 points. It consists of 3 subscores, each graded from 0 to 3 with higher scores indicating more severe disease.

- stool frequency (0-3);
- rectal bleeding (0-3);
- physician global assessment (PGA) (0-3).

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Endpoints based on PMS are defined below:

- Remission: PMS of 2 points or lower, with no individual subscore exceeding 1 point and a rectal bleeding subscore of 0.

Modified PMS consists of stool frequency and rectal bleeding subscores (ie, PMS without PGA).

Endpoints based on modified PMS are defined below:

- Remission: stool frequency subscore of 0 or 1, and a rectal bleeding subscore of 0.

Pharmacokinetic, Pharmacodynamic, Pharmacogenomic, and/or Other Evaluations: No pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic or pharmacogenomic evaluations were performed in this study.

Safety Evaluations: Safety was assessed by vital signs (blood pressure, pulse rate, and temperature), physical examinations, clinical laboratory tests (including FCP and hsCRP) and the spontaneous reporting of AEs, in all subjects who received at least 1 dose of investigational product.

Statistical Methods:

Analysis of the Primary Endpoint

The primary efficacy endpoint was remission based on modified Mayo score at Month 6. For dose comparison between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 5 mg BID, the stratified estimation of the treatment difference between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 5 mg BID in the proportion of subjects was presented along with its 95% confidence interval (CI) with the ESS at baseline (0 versus 1) as the stratification factor. The Cochran Mantel Haenszel (CMH) weight method was used for the stratified estimation of the treatment difference. The stratified CI was constructed using the NewCombe method by Yan and Su.

In addition, p-values based on CMH Chi-square test stratified by ESS at baseline (0 versus 1) were presented.

Analysis of the Secondary Endpoints

Binary secondary efficacy endpoints were analyzed using the same approach as described for the primary efficacy endpoint.

For continuous efficacy endpoints based on total Mayo score evaluated for primary objective at Month 6, the change from baseline was analyzed using an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model with dose group, the ESS at baseline (0 versus 1) as factors and baseline score as a covariate. Otherwise, for continuous efficacy endpoints, the change from baseline was analyzed using linear mixed effects model with baseline value, dose group, the ESS at

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

baseline (0 versus 1), visit, and dose group by visit interaction all as fixed effects, and subject as a random effect. The adjusted estimations and associated 95% CI for the overall difference between the 2 dose groups was computed for each visit.

Time to loss of remission (flare) based on modified Mayo score was estimated using a log-rank test stratified by ESS at baseline (0 versus 1). In addition, cumulative event rates and associated CIs were estimated from the Kaplan-Meier curves for each dose group. The dose comparison for the proportions of the event were made using Wald test statistics.

FCP and hsCRP, and their change from baseline were summarized descriptively for each visit by dose group.

The FCP and hsCRP data were also log-transformed (natural logarithm) for the analyses. The change from baseline was analyzed using the same approach as the continuous efficacy endpoints.

The safety data were summarized in accordance with Pfizer Data Standards.

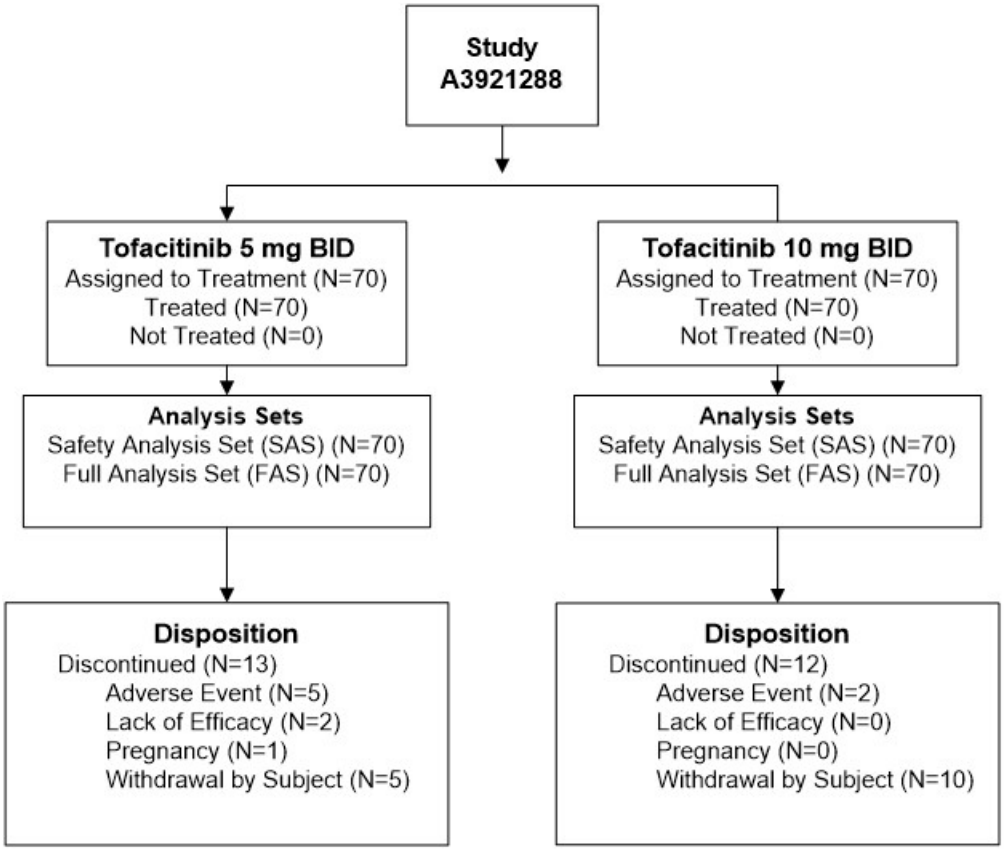
RESULTS

Subject Disposition and Demography: Subject disposition is presented in Figure S2**.**

- A total of 140 subjects were randomized into the study, with 70 subjects randomized to each treatment group.
- Discontinuation rates were similar between treatment groups.
- The most common reasons for discontinuation were AEs (5 subjects) and withdrawal by subject (5 subjects) in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group, and withdrawal by subject (10 subjects) in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group.

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Figure S2. Subject Disposition



Subjects who discontinued due to an AE of 'worsening UC' were summarized under lack of efficacy.

Efficacy Results:

Primary Endpoint Result

Remission Based on Modified Mayo Score at Month 6

The proportion of subjects in remission based on modified Mayo score at Month 6 was higher for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID (90.0%) group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (77.1%) with a difference of 12.9% (95% CI: 0.5, 25.0).

Secondary Endpoint Results

Consistent results were observed in the secondary endpoints to support the results of the primary endpoint.

Remission (Based on Total Mayo Score)

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

The proportion of subjects in remission based on total Mayo score at Month 6 was higher for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID (87.1%) group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (75.7%) with a difference of 11.4% (95% CI: -1.5, 24.1).

Mucosal Healing

The proportion of subjects with mucosal healing at Month 6 was higher for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID (91.4%) group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (80.0%) with a difference of 11.4% (95% CI: -0.3, 23.1).

Clinical Response

The proportion of subjects with a clinical response at Month 6 was higher for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID (95.7%) group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (84.3%) with a difference of 11.4% (95% CI: 1.3, 22.0).

Remission Based on Modified Partial Mayo Score and Partial Mayo Score

- For all subjects, the proportions of subjects in remission based on modified partial Mayo score (PMS) and PMS were higher for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group at each time point assessed (Months 1, 3 and 6).
    - At Month 1, 91.4% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 88.6% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 2.9% (95% CI:-7.5, 13.4) for both modified PMS and PMS.
    - At Month 3, 92.9% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 81.4% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 11.4% (95% CI: 0.1, 22.8) for both modified PMS and PMS.
    - At Month 6, 95.7% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 81.4% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 14.3% (95% CI: 2.9, 25.2) for modified PMS and 94.3% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 80.0% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 14.3% (95% CI: 2.4, 25.6) for PMS.

Change From Baseline of Modified Mayo and Total Mayo Score at Month 6

- The least square (LS) mean [standard error (SE)] for the change from baseline of modified Mayo score at Month 6 was lower for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group (0.3 [0.2]) compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (0.6 [0.2]) based on ANCOVA.
- The LS mean [SE] for the change from baseline of total Mayo score at Month 6 was lower for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group (0.4 [0.3]) compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (0.9 [0.2]) based on ANCOVA.

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Change From Baseline of Modified Partial Mayo Score and Partial Mayo Score

- The LS mean changes (SE) from baseline for the modified PMS and PMS remained low over time (Months 1, 3 and 6) and were either the same or similar for both dose groups.
    - At Month 1, 0.2 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 0.1 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group for modified PMS and 0.2 (0.1) for both dose groups for PMS.
    - At Month 3, 0.1 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 0.2 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group for modified PMS and 0.2 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 0.3 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group for PMS.
    - At Month 6, 0.2 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 0.1 (0.1) in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group for modified PMS and 0.3 (0.1) for both dose groups for PMS.

Subgroup Analyses

Subgroup analyses were conducted for the primary efficacy and secondary efficacy endpoints for ESS at baseline (0, 1), prior tumor necrosis factor inhibitor (TNFi) failure (Y/N) and prior TNFi exposure (Y/N).

<u>Remission Based on Modified Mayo Score at Month 6</u>

- The proportion of subjects in remission based on modified Mayo score at Month 6 was higher in both dose groups for subjects with a baseline ESS=0 compared with subjects with a baseline ESS=1.
- For both subgroups based on baseline ESS=0 and ESS=1, the proportion of subjects in remission based on modified Mayo score at Month 6 was higher in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group.
- The observed difference between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 5 mg BID in proportions of subjects in remission at Month 6 was higher in the subgroup with baseline ESS=1 than the subgroup with baseline ESS=0.
    - ESS=0: 92.2% for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with 82.4% for the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 9.8% (95% CI: -3.0, 22.6).
    - ESS=1: 84.2% for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 63.2% for the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 21.1% (95% CI: -6.1, 48.2).

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

- The proportions of subjects in remission based on modified Mayo score at Month 6 in the subgroup with prior TNFi failure and the subgroup without prior TNFi failure were higher in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group.

- The observed difference between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 5 mg BID in proportions of subjects in remission at Month 6 was higher in the subgroup with prior TNFi failure than the subgroup without prior TNFi failure.

    - Prior TNFi failure=Yes: 91.4% for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with 74.1% for the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 17.4% (95% CI: -1.6, 36.3).

    - Prior TNFi failure=No: 88.6% for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 79.1% for the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of 9.5% (95% CI: -6.6, 25.6).

- Trends were similar for the subgroup of prior TNFi exposure.

Subgroup results were similar for the secondary endpoints of remission based on total Mayo score at Month 6, remission based on modified partial Mayo score and partial Mayo score, mucosal healing at Month 6, and clinical response.

Time to Loss of Remission (Flare) Based on Modified Mayo Score

Any time after Month 1, subjects who experienced flare may have had their dose escalated.

- In the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group, 4 subjects had a dose escalation action taken although the dose was not actually changed; 3 subjects prior to or at Month 6 (study day ≤190).

- In the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group, 12 subjects had a dose escalation to 10 mg BID; 9 subjects prior to or at Month 6 (study day ≤190).

The estimated rates (%) of having loss of remission were numerically lower in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group at Months 1, 3 and 6 (Figure S3). Prior to or at Month 6, there were 4 subjects in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 10 subjects in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group that experienced loss of remission.

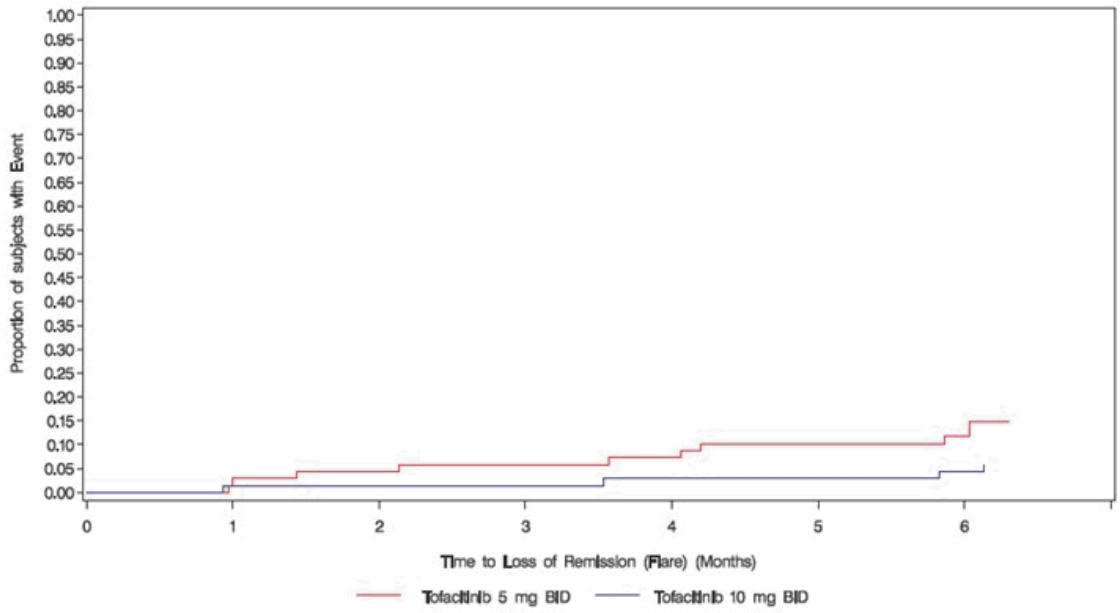
- At Month 1: 1.43% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with 2.90% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of -1.47 (95% CI: -6.31, 3.37).

- At Month 3: 1.43% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with 5.84% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of -4.41 (95% CI: -10.62, 1.80).

- At Month 6: 5.74% in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with 14.77% in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group with a difference of -9.03 (95% CI: -19.10, 1.03).

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

Figure S3. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Time to Loss of Remission (Flare) based on Modified Mayo Score by Dose Group (FAS)



Data cut-off: Feb 20, 2020.
PFIZER CONFIDENTIAL Source Data: Table 14.2.16.a Date of Reporting Dataset Creation : 12MAR2020
Output File: ./ibd_cdisc/A3921288_pcd_lab/km_tt_losrem Date of Generation: 23MAY2020 (19:05)

Change from Baseline in Fecal Calprotectin and hsCRP Levels

FCP Levels

Median baseline FCP values were similar between the treatment groups, 48.0 µg/g and 54.0 µg/g in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and tofacitinib 5 mg BID group, respectively.

- There were no meaningful differences in FCP values between the dose groups over time.

hsCRP Levels

Baseline median hsCRP values were similar between the treatment groups, 0.7 mg/L and 0.5 mg/L in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and tofacitinib 5 mg BID group, respectively.

- At Months 1 and 3, the LS mean in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group showed a decrease from baseline (-0.3 and -0.1, respectively) in hsCRP compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group which showed an LS mean increase (0.2 and 0.3, respectively) from baseline using linear mixed-effects model).

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

- At Month 6, the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group showed a lower LS mean increase from baseline in hsCRP (0.1) compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (0.3) using linear mixed-effects model.

Pharmacokinetic, Pharmacodynamic, Pharmacogenomic, Immunogenicity and/or Other Results: No pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic or pharmacogenomic evaluations were performed in this study.

Safety Results:

Data collected after dose escalation from tofacitinib 5 mg BID to 10 mg BID was not included in the safety analyses.

- The proportion of subjects who experienced all-causality treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) was similar between the treatment groups (Table S3).
    - The majority of reported all-causality TEAEs were mild to moderate in both treatment groups; with the number of subjects with severe TEAEs lower in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group (2 [2.9%] subjects) compared with the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group (6 [8.6%] subjects).
- There were 4 (5.7%) subjects with SAEs in each treatment group.
- Two (2.9%) subjects discontinued the study due to AEs in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group compared with 7 (10.0%) subjects (1 [1.4%] subject discontinued study drug but continued in the study) in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group.
- Two (2.9%) subjects in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group and 3 (4.3%) subjects in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group had temporary discontinuations.
- No deaths were reported in this study.
- No new or unexpected safety findings were observed.
    - Two cardiovascular events were confirmed by adjudication (1 pulmonary embolism in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group; 1 cerebrovascular accident in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group).
    - Four herpes zoster events were reported (1 in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group; 3 in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group); 1 herpes zoster event was reported in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group that met criteria for an opportunistic infection (OI). No events classified as serious herpes zoster.
    - No non-herpes zoster OIs were reported.

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

- One malignancy excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) was confirmed by adjudication (vulvar cancer in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group).
- One NMSC event was confirmed by adjudication (basal cell carcinoma in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group).
- One hepatic event was adjudicated and assessed as unlikely to be drug induced liver injury; no potential or confirmed Hy's Law cases.
- No gastrointestinal perforations were reported.

Table S3. Tofacitinib Protocol A3921288 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events by Dose Group (All Causalities) - Safety Analysis Set

Number (%) of Subjects	Tofacitinib 5 mg BID n (%)	Tofacitinib 10 mg BID n (%)	Total n (%)
Subjects evaluable for adverse events	70	70	140
Number of adverse events	130	143	273
Subjects with adverse events	46 (65.7)	49 (70.0)	95 (67.9)
Subjects with serious adverse events	4 (5.7)	4 (5.7)	8 (5.7)
Subjects with severe adverse events	6 (8.6)	2 (2.9)	8 (5.7)
Subjects discontinued from study due to adverse events (a)	7 (10.0)	2 (2.9)	9 (6.4)
Subjects discontinued study drug due to AE and continue Study (b)	1 (1.4)	0	1 (0.7)
Subjects with dose reduced or temporary discontinuation due to adverse events	3 (4.3)	2 (2.9)	5 (3.6)

Data cut-off: Feb 20, 2020.
Except for the Number of Adverse Events subjects are counted only once per treatment in each row.
Serious Adverse Events - according to the investigator's assessment.
(a) Subjects who have an AE record that indicates that the AE caused the subject to be discontinued from the study.
(b) Subjects who have an AE record that indicates that Action Taken with Study Treatment was Drug Withdrawn but AE did not Cause the Subject to be
discontinued from Study.
MedDRA v22.1 coding dictionary applied.
PFIZER CONFIDENTIAL SDTM Creation: 12MAR2020 (15:21) Source Data: Table 16.2.7.1.1.a
Output File: ./ibd_cdisc/A3921288_pcd/adae_s020 Date of Generation: 15APR2020 (22:07)
Table 14.3.1.2.1.a is for Pfizer internal use.

Conclusion(s):

Efficacy

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

- The proportion of subjects in modified Mayo remission at Month 6 (primary endpoint) were 90.0% and 77.1% for the tofacitinib 10 mg BID and tofacitinib 5 mg BID groups, respectively.

- Consistent findings were observed for the secondary efficacy endpoints – remission, mucosal healing and clinical response.

- Observed differences between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 5 mg BID across efficacy endpoints at Month 6 were greater in the subgroup with baseline ESS of 1 than the subgroup with baseline ESS of 0, however the confidence intervals overlap.

    - A higher observed proportion of subjects with an ESS of 0 maintained remission or achieved other binary efficacy endpoints at Month 6 than the subjects with a baseline ESS of 1 in the 5 mg BID group (ie, after dose reduction to 5 mg BID).

- Observed differences between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and 5 mg BID across efficacy endpoints at Month 6 were greater in the prior TNFi treatment failure subgroup than in the subgroup without prior TNFi treatment failure, however the confidence intervals overlap.

    - A slightly higher observed proportion of subjects without prior TNFi failure maintained remission or achieved other binary efficacy endpoints at Month 6 than the subjects with prior TNFi failure in the 5 mg BID group (ie, after dose reduction to 5 mg BID).

- The biomarker analyses (hsCRP/FCP) performed were generally consistent between tofacitinib 10 mg BID and tofacitinib 5 mg BID groups.

Safety

- The proportions of subjects with AEs and SAEs were similar between the tofacitinib 10 mg BID and tofacitinib 5 mg BID dose groups.

- No deaths were reported in this study.

- No new or unexpected safety findings were observed.

    - Two cardiovascular events were confirmed by adjudication (1 pulmonary embolism in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group; 1 cerebrovascular accident in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group).

    - Four herpes zoster events were reported (1 in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group; 3 in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group); 1 herpes zoster event was reported in the tofacitinib 10 mg BID group that met criteria for an opportunistic infection (OI). No events classified as serious herpes zoster.

CLINICAL STUDY REPORT SYNOPSIS

- No non-herpes zoster OIs were reported.
- One malignancy excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) was confirmed by adjudication (vulvar cancer in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group).
- One NMSC event was confirmed by adjudication (basal cell carcinoma in the tofacitinib 5 mg BID group).
- One hepatic event was adjudicated and assessed as unlikely to be drug induced liver injury; no potential or confirmed Hy's Law cases.
- No gastrointestinal perforations were reported.