

 **Pfizer Pipeline**
as of September 27, 2010

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

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.

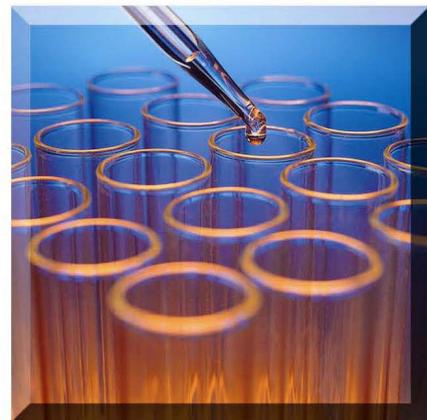
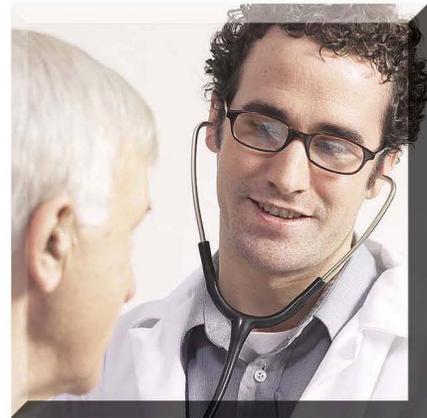
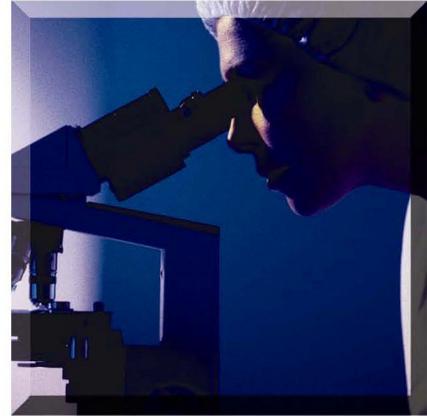


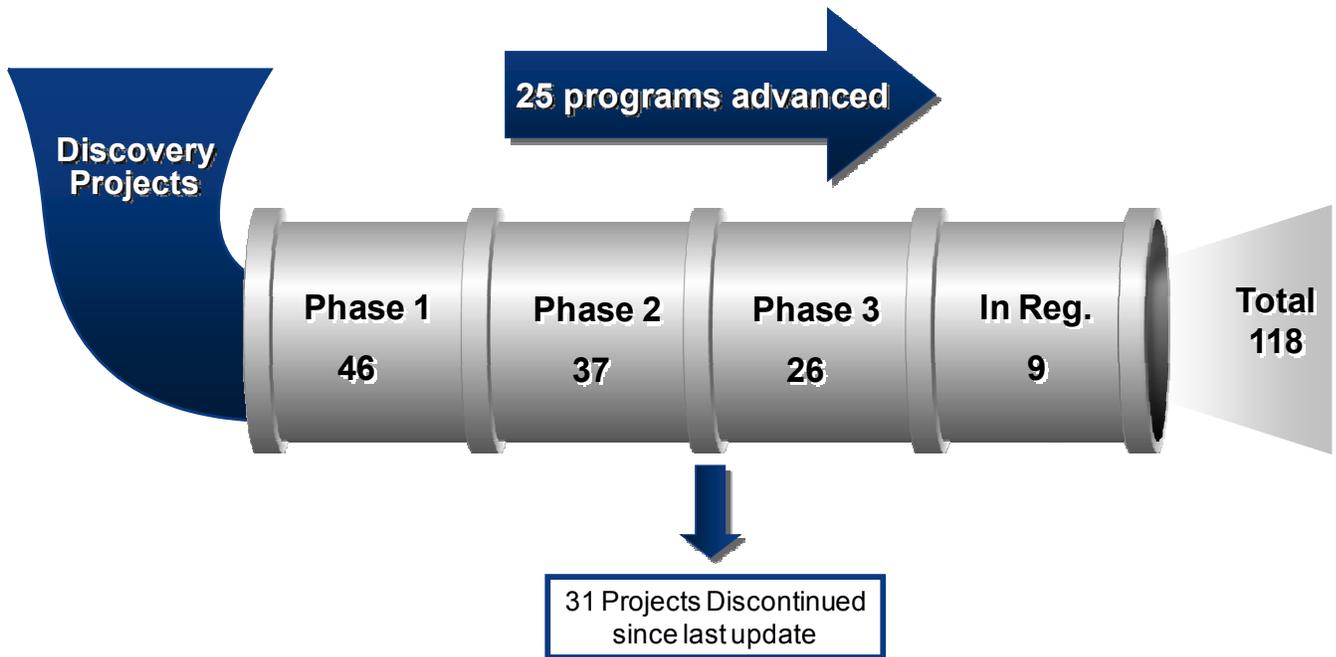


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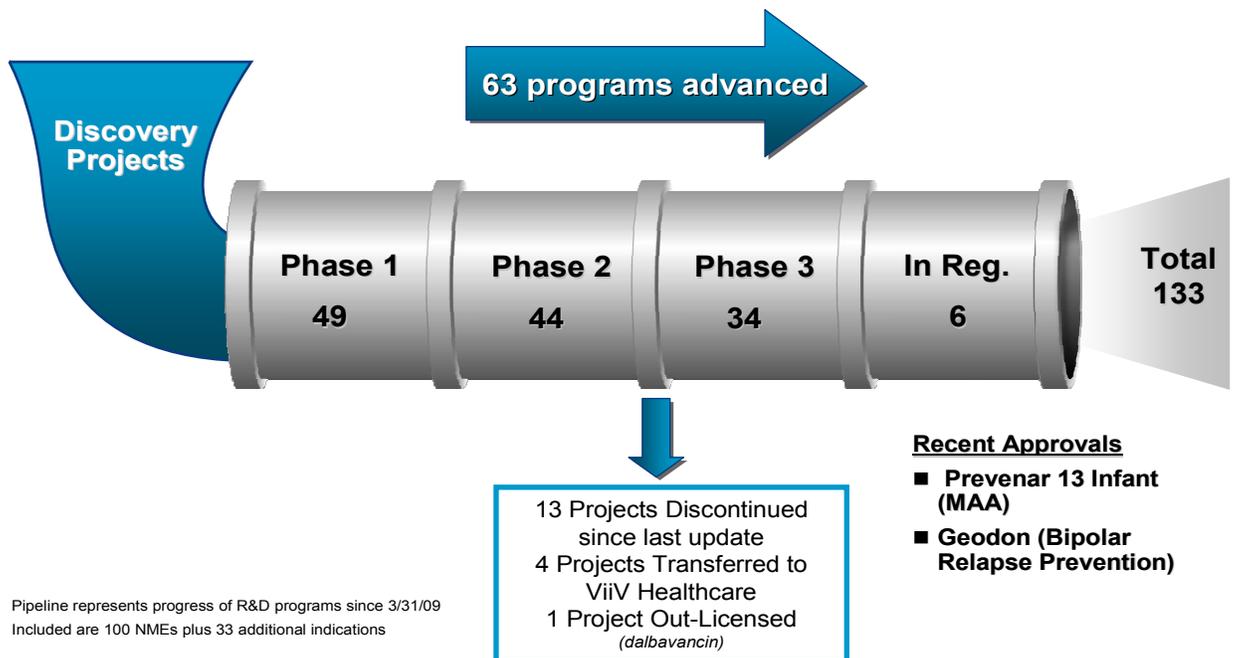


Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot September 27, 2010



Pipeline represents progress of R&D programs since 1/27/10
Included are 92 NMEs plus 26 additional indications

Pfizer Pipeline Snapshot January 27, 2010



Pipeline represents progress of R&D programs since 3/31/09
Included are 100 NMEs plus 33 additional indications



Pfizer Pipeline – as of September 27, 2010

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 1

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
	PF-03526299	WW R&D	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
	PF-03893787	WW R&D	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma
▶	UK-396082	WW R&D	Allergy / Respiratory	Pulmonary Fibrosis
▶	PF-03715455	WW R&D	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	CVX 096 (PF-04856883)	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type II (Biologic)
	OAP-189 (PF-05212389)	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes, Obesity (Biologic)
	PF-03882845	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetic Nephropathy
	PF-04620110	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2
▶	PF-04937319	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2
▶	PF-04634817	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Nephropathy
▶	PF-04991532	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2
▶	PF-05161704	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2
▶	RN316 (PF-04950615)	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Atherosclerosis (Biologic)
	PF-04967544	WW R&D	Genitourinary	Genitourinary
	3-Antigen Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine (SA3Ag) (PF-05230894)	WW R&D	Infectious Diseases	Staph Aureus (Vaccine)
	PNU-100480 (formerly PF-2341272)	WW R&D	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis
	PF-04308515	WW R&D	Inflammation	Anti-Inflammatory
	ILV-095 (PF-05212368)	WW R&D	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis (Biologic)
▶	ATR-107 (PF-05230900)	WW R&D	Inflammation	Crohn's Disease (Biologic)
	PF-04236921	WW R&D	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)
▶	CVX 060 (PF-04856884)	WW R&D	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	CVX 241 (PF-05057459)	WW R&D	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	RN6G (PF-04382923)	WW R&D	Ophthalmology	Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Biologic)
▶	PF-04995274	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
	PF-02400013	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
	PF-02545920	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
▶	PF-04958242	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
	PF-03049423	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Stroke Recovery
	Vabicaserin (PF-05208769)	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
	PF-05212377 (SAM-760)	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
	PF-04427429	WW R&D	Pain	Migraine (Biologic)
	PF-04531083	WW R&D	Pain	Severe Chronic Pain
	AGG-523 (PF-05212371)	WW R&D	Tissue Repair	OA Signs & Symptoms
▶	BMP-655 (PF-05208762)	WW R&D	Tissue Repair	Tendon Repair (Biologic)
	PF-03084014	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-03446962	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
▶	PF-05212384 (PKI-587)	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-03732010	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-03758309	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer

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



Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 1 (cont'd)

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
	PF-04217903	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-04554878	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-04605412	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-04691502	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-00562271	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
▶	PF-04449913	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PF-04764793 (PF-00241939)	Primary Care	Allergy / Respiratory	Asthma

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



Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 2

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
	PH-797804	WW R&D / Primary Care	Allergy / Respiratory & Pain	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Pain
▶	PF-03635659	WW R&D	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
▶	PF-04971729	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus-Type 2
	PF-00489791	WW R&D	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Raynaud's Syndrome, *Chronic Renal Failure
	PF-04171327	WW R&D	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis
	fezakinumab (ILV-094)	WW R&D	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Psoriasis (Biologic)
	SBI-087 (PF-05230895)	WW R&D	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Lupus (Biologic)
	ATN-103 (PF-05230896)	WW R&D	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Crohn's Disease, Psoriatic Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis (Biologic)
▶	PF-03463275	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
	PF-03654746	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Excessive Daytime Sleepiness, *Alzheimer's Disease
	PF-04447943	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
	PF-04494700	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
	ACC-001 (PF-05236806)	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease (Vaccine)
▶	CP-601927	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Depression
▶	PF-04191834	WW R&D	Pain	Pain, *Asthma
◆	axitinib	Oncology	Oncology	Lung Cancer, Thyroid Cancer
	CP-675206 (tremelimumab)	Oncology	Oncology	Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Melanoma, *Renal Cell Carcinoma, *Pancreatic (Biologic)
◆	figitumumab	Oncology	Oncology	Gastrointestinal Cancers, Genitourinary, Ewing's Sarcoma, Small Cell Lung Cancer, Breast Cancer (Biologic)
	PF-1367338 (formerly AG-14699)	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
◆	PF-00299804	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	PD-0332991	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
	inotuzumab ozogamicin (CMC-544)	Oncology	Oncology	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (Biologic)
◆	PF-00610355	Primary Care	Allergy / Respiratory	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	Chantix	Primary Care	Neuroscience	Cognition in Alzheimer's Disease
	SAM-531 (PF-05212365)	Primary Care	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease, *Schizophrenia
◆	PF-04360365 (ponezumab)	Primary Care	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease (Biologic)
◆	tanezumab	Primary Care	Pain	Broad Chronic Pain (Biologic)
	PF-4856881 Adolor	Primary Care	Pain	Chronic Pain
	SD-6010	Primary Care	Inflammation	Osteoarthritis
▶	Terguride	Specialty Care	Allergy / Respiratory	Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension
◆	Revatio IV	Specialty Care	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Cardiac Surgery
	MnB rLP2086 (PF-05212366)	Specialty Care	Infectious Diseases	Adolescent Meningitis, *Infant Meningitis (Vaccine)
◆	PF-00868554 (filibuvir)	Specialty Care	Infectious Diseases	Hepatitis C Virus
	CP-690550 (tasocitinib)	Specialty Care	Transplant / Inflammation / Ophthalmology / Gastrointestinal	Transplant Rejection, Crohn's Disease, Ulcerative Colitis, Psoriasis (Topical), Dry Eye, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Psoriatic Arthritis

* Note: 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 (cont'd)

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
◆	Xiapex (EU)	Specialty Care	Inflammation	Peyronie's Disease (Biologic)
	PF-04217329 (taprenepag isopropyl)	Specialty Care	Ophthalmology	Glaucoma
	PF-04523655	Specialty Care	Ophthalmology	Diabetic Macular Degeneration, Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Biologic)

◆ New indications or enhancements



Pfizer Pipeline – as of September 27, 2010

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 3

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
	Moxidectin	Emerging Markets	Infectious Diseases	glutamate-gated chloride channel binding	Onchocerciasis (River Blindness)
	Zithromax/chloroquine	Emerging Markets	Infectious Diseases	5-OS Ribosome Inhibitor	Malaria
	axitinib	Oncology	Oncology	VEGF Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Renal Cell Carcinoma
	PF-00299804	Oncology	Oncology	pan-HER inhibitor	Lung Cancer
	bosutinib	Oncology	Oncology	Abl and src-family kinase inhibitor	Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia
	neratinib	Oncology	Oncology	pan-HER inhibitor	Breast Cancer
	PF-02341066 (crizotinib)	Oncology	Oncology	c-MET-ALK Inhibitor	Lung Cancer, *Cancer
◆▶	Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Renal Cell Carcinoma Adjuvant
◆	Torisel	Oncology	Oncology	FKBP-Rapamycin Associated Protein	Renal Cell Cancer
◆	apixaban	Primary Care	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Acute Coronary Syndrome
◆	apixaban	Primary Care	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Atrial Fibrillation
◆	apixaban	Primary Care	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Venous Thromboembolism Treatment
	bapineuzumab	Primary / Specialty Care	Neuroscience	Beta Amyloid Inhibitor	Alzheimer's Disease (Biologic)
	latrepirdine (Dimebon)	Primary Care	Neuroscience	MpTp Modulator	Alzheimer's Disease
◆	latrepirdine (Dimebon)	Primary Care	Neuroscience	MpTp Modulator	Huntington Disease
◆	Lyrica	Primary Care	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Epilepsy Monotherapy
◆	Lyrica	Primary Care	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Central Neuropathic Pain due to Spinal Chord Injury
◆	Lyrica	Primary Care	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Peripheral Neuropathic Pain (U.S.)
◆	Lyrica	Primary Care	Pain	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Post-Operative Pain
	tanezumab	Primary Care	Pain	Nerve Growth Factor Inhibitor	OA Signs and Symptoms (Biologic) (On Clinical Hold)
	bazedoxifene-conjugated estrogens (Aprela)	Primary Care	Women's Health	Tissue Selective Estrogen Complex	Menopausal Vasomotor Symptoms
	Thelin	Specialty Care	Allergy / Respiratory	Endothelin A Receptor Antagonist	Pulmonary Hypertension
◆	Eraxis/Vfend	Specialty Care	Infectious Diseases	Beta-D Glucan Synthase Inhibitor, Cyp P450 Mediated Alpha-lanosterol Demethylation	Aspergillosis

* Note: Additional indications in Phase 1

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◆ New indications or enhancements



Pfizer Pipeline – as of September 27, 2010

Pfizer Pipeline

Phase 3 (cont'd)

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
◆	Prevenar/Prevnar 13 Adult	Specialty Care	Infectious Diseases	Prophylactic Vaccine	Pneumococcal Disease (Vaccine)
	CP-690550 (tasocitinib)	Specialty Care	Inflammation	JAK Inhibitor	Rheumatoid Arthritis
◆▶	CP-690550 (tasocitinib)	Specialty Care	Inflammation	JAK Inhibitor	Psoriasis (Oral)

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◆ New indications or enhancements



Pfizer Pipeline Registration

Notes	Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Mechanism of Action	Indication
▶	Taliglucerase alfa	Established Products	Orphan Diseases	Enzyme Replacement Therapy	Gaucher Disease (Biologic)
▶	apixaban	Primary Care	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Factor Xa Inhibitor	Venous Thromboembolism Prevention (E.U.)
◆	Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Multiple Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor	Islet Cell Tumors of the Pancreas
◆	Lyrica	Primary Care	Neuroscience	Alpha-2 Delta Ligand	Generalized Anxiety Disorder (Monotherapy)
◆	Celebrex	Primary Care	Pain	COX-2	Chronic Pain
	Viviant (WAY-140424)	Primary Care	Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease	SERM	Osteoporosis Treatment and Prevention
◆	Pristiq (WY-45233)	Primary Care	Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease	SNRI	Vasomotor Symptoms of Menopause
	Xiapex (EU)	Specialty Care	Inflammation	Clostridial Collagenase for Injection	Dupuytren's Contracture (Biologic) (E.U.)
◆▶	Macugen	Specialty Care	Ophthalmology	Extracellular VEGF Antagonist	Diabetic Macular Edema (Biologic) (E.U.)

Projects Discontinued from Development since January 27, 2010

Phase 1

Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
PF-3654764	WW R&D	Allergy / Respiratory	Allergic Rhinitis
PF-4418948	WW R&D	Genitourinary	Endometriosis
PF-4287881	WW R&D	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
PF-5212362 (Begacestat)	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Alzheimer's Disease
PF-4455242	WW R&D	Neuroscience	Bipolar Disease
PF-4929113	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
PF-5208766 (WAY-178357)	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
PF-477736	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
PF-3814735	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer
CP-870893	Oncology	Oncology	Cancer (Biologic)
PF-4457845	WW R&D	Pain	Acute and Chronic Pain

Phase 2

Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
CP-533536	Specialty Care	Cardiovascular & Metabolic Diseases	Bone Healing
PF-299685	Primary Care	Genitourinary	Interstitial Cystitis
sulopenem IV	Specialty Care	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
sulopenem oral prodrug	Specialty Care	Infectious Diseases	Bacterial Infections
PF-5212374 (TRU-015)	Specialty Care	Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis (Biologic)
PF-217830	Specialty Care	Neuroscience	Schizophrenia
PF-3512676	Oncology	Oncology	Lung Cancer (Biologic)

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

◆ New indications or enhancements

**Projects Discontinued from Development since January 27, 2010 (cont'd)****Phase 2 (cont'd)**

Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
SU-14813	Oncology	Oncology	Breast Cancer
bosutinib	Oncology	Oncology	Breast Cancer Combo Therapy
Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Gastric Cancer, Colorectal Cancer (U.S.)
PF-04948568	Oncology	Oncology	Glioblastoma Multiforme (Vaccine) *Agreement terminated, effective 11/1/10
PF-4856880 Adolor	Primary Care	Pain	Pain
dibotermin alfa	Specialty Care	Tissue Repair	Osteoporosis (Biologic)

Phase 3

Compound Name	Business Unit	Therapeutic Area	Indication
Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Hepatocellular Carcinoma
Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Breast Cancer
Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Lung Cancer
Sutent	Oncology	Oncology	Prostate Cancer
figitumumab	Oncology	Oncology	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Biologic) - currently in Phase 2 for other additional indications
Celebrex	Primary Care	Pain	Gouty Arthritis
Lyrica	Primary Care	Neuroscience	Restless Legs Syndrome



Research & Development

Our Medicines in Development

Phases of Development

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

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

The Phases of Clinical Development

Phase 1

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

Phase 2

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

Phase 3

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



Phases of Development (continued)

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

Registration

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

Recent Approvals

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

Phase 4

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

Visit www.pfizer.com/pmc to learn more about Pfizer's Post Marketing Commitments.



Research & Development

Our Medicines in Development

Changing Business Environment for Our Industry

Pfizer Worldwide Research & Development is focused on translating advanced science into novel medicines and vaccines that matter most to people. With scientific expertise and assets in small molecule, protein, peptide, oligonucleotide, vaccine and other technologies, Worldwide Research & Development delivers robust proof-of-concept molecules to Pfizer's Business Units. The Primary Care, Specialty Care, Oncology, Established Products and Emerging Markets Business Units advance these molecules through late-stage clinical development and registration and into the marketplace as innovative medicines and meaningful product launches.

This operating model improves collaboration between R&D and Commercial to better connect the science with the business strategy and design next generation medicines for the changing needs of our customers and patients. This integrated approach to drug discovery and development enhances rapid decision-making, efficient use of resources and long term investment in high-impact medicines and vaccines to improve public health.

Product Pipeline Therapeutic Areas and Conditions

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

Pfizer's 10 Therapeutic areas are:

Allergy & Respiratory

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

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

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

Allergy & Respiratory Conditions

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

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



Allergy & Respiratory (cont'd)

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

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

Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED)

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

Cardiovascular, Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases (CVMED)

Indications for candidates currently in Development 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).
- **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.
- **Osteoporosis** — A decrease in bone mass, density, and strength that can lead to frailty.
- **Diabetes** — A disease in which the body's production of, or sensitivity to, insulin is impaired, leading to poor control of blood sugar levels. Diabetes may eventually lead to other diseases and conditions, including cardiovascular disease and kidney failure. The global prevalence of diabetes is on the increase and is closely tied to rising rates of obesity.
- **Diabetic Nephropathy** – Kidney disease or damage that results as a complication of diabetes. In Europe and the US, it is the leading cause of kidney failure leading to dialysis. Diabetic nephropathy may be accompanied by other diabetes complications including high blood pressure, retinopathy, and blood vessel changes.



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

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

Gastrointestinal

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

Gastrointestinal Conditions

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

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

Genitourinary

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

Genitourinary

Candidate currently in Phase 1 development.

Infectious Diseases

Pfizer has a proud tradition of discovering and developing medicines that have truly benefited global health through the treatment of infectious diseases. From the antibacterials Unasyn[®], Zithromax[®] Tygacil, Zosyn, Zyvox[®], Piperacil, Minocin and the anti-fungals Diflucan[®], Vfend[®], and Eraxis[®], we are proud to serve individual patient needs as well as major disease control and elimination programs. However, the nature of infectious diseases is that the pathogens that cause them change over time, with new strains emerging that are resistant to current therapies. In addition, as recent history has shown, there is always the threat of an entirely new infectious disease emerging with little or no warning. We are exploring a number of other approaches in research and development to find new treatments for emerging anti-bacterial resistance and for alleviating the devastating effects of sepsis syndrome.



Infectious Diseases (cont'd)

Infectious Diseases Conditions

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

- **Aspergillosis** – Specific type of fungal infection which can particularly affect the lungs, bronchial airways, sinus cavities, eyes and ears especially in those with weakened immune systems.
- **Bacterial Infections** — Infections in patients primarily in the hospital setting, most notably involving multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacterial strains such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and MDR gram-negative organisms such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
- **Pneumococcal Disease** - Pneumococcal disease is an infection caused by a type of bacteria called *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus). There are different types of pneumococcal disease, such as pneumococcal pneumonia, bacteraemia, meningitis, and otitis media.
- **Hepatitis C Virus** — A virus that causes inflammation of the liver, usually transmitted through blood or sexual contact.
- **Malaria** — Transmitted by Anopheles mosquito bites, malaria is a parasitic infection causing chills and fever and can lead to death, especially in children.
- **River Blindness (Onchocerciasis)** – Onchocerciasis is a parasitic infection which is transmitted from human to human through the bite of parasitized blackflies of the genus *Simulium*.
- **Tuberculosis (TB)** – An infectious disease caused by mycobacteria, usually *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in humans. Tuberculosis usually affects the lungs and is characterized by the expectoration of mucus and sputum, fever, weight loss, and chest pain. Eventually TB leads to death, and can be particularly lethal to patients co-infected with HIV, which is happening with increasing frequency in sub-Saharan Africa. One-third of the world's population carries the TB bacterium

Inflammation and Immunology

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

Inflammatory Conditions

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

- **Rheumatoid Arthritis** — Inflammation of the lining of the joints, particularly of the hands and feet, causing swelling, pain, stiffness, and joint destruction.
- **Transplant Rejection** — Prevention of the body's immune response and attack on a donor organ.
- **Psoriasis** – Inflammatory disorder of the skin and joints characterized by red, scaly patches on the skin.



Inflammation and Immunology (cont'd)

- **Inflammatory Bowel Disease** – inflammatory disorder of the gastrointestinal tract causing abdominal pain, diarrhea and weight loss.
- **Dupuytren's Contracture** – Fibrotic disorder of tissue surrounding the tendons of the hand, which leads to reduced ability to fully extend the finger.
- **Peyronie's Disease** – Fibrotic disorder resulting in curvature of the penis.

Neuroscience

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

Neuroscience Conditions

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

- **Alzheimer's disease (AD)** — A progressive disorder characterized by the loss of memory and a decline in cognitive ability, AD is often accompanied by a sense of disorientation. It is only in the last few years that researchers have made considerable progress in understanding the underlying causes of Alzheimer's, its effect on the brain, and how and why it kills brain cells, causing the devastation of many families and changing friends and loved ones into completely different people. Coupled with this is the wider appreciation and understanding about a disease no longer considered to be just a normal part of the aging process. Despite this growing knowledge, Alzheimer's remains one of the world's most undiagnosed diseases, with only an estimated one-third or fewer of the world's Alzheimer's sufferers (roughly 18 million people) receiving treatment. Through years of scientific research, the Neuroscience team now has a multitude of potential treatments for Alzheimer's in research and development. Coupled with this are the team's efforts to develop an effective tool to detect Alzheimer's early and, if possible, before onset of the disease.
- **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).
- **Huntington disease** — Huntington disease (HD) results from genetically programmed degeneration of brain cells, called neurons, in certain areas of the brain. This degeneration causes uncontrolled



Neuroscience (cont'd)

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

- **Schizophrenia** — A chronic, highly debilitating mental disorder afflicting some 3 million Americans. Although nearly 2.9 million of those patients are diagnosed and 92 percent of them receive drug therapy, the unmet medical need in this area remains high. Though best known for its “positive” symptoms, which include hallucinations and delusions, the disease is also marked by negative, cognitive and/or affective symptoms that can include depression, social withdrawal, attentional deficits and memory dysfunction. Many patients treated successfully for their positive symptoms with atypical antipsychotic drugs such as Pfizer’s own [Geodon](#)[®] 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

Pfizer Oncology makes it a top priority to ensure that medicines can get to the right patients at the right time. Our robust clinical development program consists of more than 20 biologics and small molecules in development. We are currently running more than 100 clinical trials, including many trials in some of the most prevalent and difficult-to-treat cancers, such as lung, prostate, breast, renal cell, and hematologic malignancies. Our goal is to provide patients with better, more customized treatment options with longer survival in various tumor types. With decades of research, we have played a large role in helping to advance the treatment landscape in a number of areas. Our diverse portfolio includes a number of approved therapies to help patients living with a range of cancers, including gastrointestinal stromal tumors, renal cell carcinoma, as well as other tumor types.

Pfizer’s oncology portfolio of approved medications for solid tumors and hematologic cancers includes Sutent[®], Torisel[®], and Aromasin[®]. Because there is no single approach to treating advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC), Pfizer is committed to extending survival in patients with advanced RCC by offering two standard-of-care therapies – Sutent and Torisel. Sutent, which is also approved for the treatment of patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumors whose cancer has progress or who have shown an intolerance to imatinib, is a targeted therapy that cuts off the blood supply to cancer (“angiogenesis”) and directly inhibits cellular reproduction. Torisel is a targeted therapy that inhibits a key protein in tumor cells (mTOR) that regulates cell proliferation, growth and survival.

Oncologic Conditions

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

- **Breast Cancer** — A cancerous tumor of the breast tissue.
- **Cancer** — A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control, invade nearby tissues, and spread to other parts of the body.
- **Colorectal Cancer** — Cancer of the colon (large intestine) or the rectum (the end of the large intestine).



Oncology (cont'd)

- **Ewings Sarcoma** — A rare form of bone cancer in children and adolescents.
- **Gastric Cancer** – Cancer that forms in tissues lining the stomach.
- **GI/GU Cancers** – Malignant conditions of the gastrointestinal tract, the genital system or the urinary system.
- **Head and Neck Cancer** – Cancers that begin in the cells that line the mucosal surfaces in the head and neck area, e.g., mouth, nose and throat.
- **Hematological Malignancies** – Cancers of blood cells including leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.
- **Lung Cancer** — A malignant tumor arising from cells that form the lung.
- **Multiple Myeloma** – A cancer of the plasma cell, an important part of the immune system that produces immunoglobulins (antibodies) to help fight infection and disease.
- **Melanoma** — A malignant skin tumor that begins in the cells that produce skin coloring (melanocytes).
- **Pancreatic Cancer** — A malignant tumor arising within the pancreas.
- **Prostate Cancer** – Cancer that forms in tissues of the prostate (a gland in the male reproductive system found below the bladder and in front of the rectum).
- **Renal Cell Cancer** – The most common form of cancer that begins in the kidney.
- **Thyroid Cancer** — Cancer of the thyroid gland (a gland in the lower neck that regulates metabolism).

Ophthalmology

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

Ophthalmic Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in Phase 2 and Registration:

- **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 and exudates in the retina, causing visual blurring; may progress to vision loss if untreated. Currently, the standard of care is laser with tissue destruction in order to stabilize vision. Ongoing research aims to provide pharmacologic therapeutics that can not only stabilize but potentially reverse the damage and subsequent vision loss.



Ophthalmology (cont'd)

- **Diabetic Macular Edema** – Is swelling of the retina in diabetes mellitus due to leaking of fluid from blood vessels within the macula, or the central portion of the retina, a small area rich in cones, the specialized nerve endings that detect color and upon which daytime vision depends. As macular edema develops, blurring occurs in the middle or just to the side of the central visual field. Visual loss from diabetic macular edema can progress over a period of months and make it impossible to focus clearly.
- **Glaucoma** — A group of progressive, neurodegenerative diseases that are characterized by the gradual loss of retinal ganglion cells and subsequent visual function. This group of diseases is associated with elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), which can contribute to functional loss and eventually blindness, if left untreated. Glaucoma is the leading cause of blindness in the United States today with more than two million patients suffering from the most common form — open angle glaucoma. Pfizer currently produces [Xalatan](#)[®] and Xalacom for the reduction of elevated intraocular pressure in patients with open angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension. Pfizer has a development program ongoing assessing the role of Xalatan in the pediatric glaucoma population.
- **Dry Eye Disease** -- A common ophthalmic condition, characterized by decreased tear production, an altered or unstable tear film, ocular surface epithelial damage and dry eye symptoms, including ocular pain, irritation and blurred vision, which can affect quality of life. There is increasing evidence that dry eye disease is a problem of autoimmunity, regulated by inflammation, hormonal and neural feedback mechanisms. Inflammation is associated with chronic lymphocyte infiltration into the lacrimal gland and ocular surface and is the key mechanism for corneal and conjunctival cell damage.

Pain

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

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

Pain Conditions

Indications for candidates currently in 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.
- **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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