Clinical Study Results

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study medication works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to patients. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

Sponsor:	Pfizer Inc.
Medicine(s) Studied:	PF-07265803
Protocol Number:	C4411010
Dates of Study:	31 March 2022 to 26 May 2022
Title of this Study:	A Study in Healthy Adult Male Participants to Assess the Pharmacokinetics, Excretion, Mass Balance and Metabolism of Radiolabeled PF-07265803 [A Phase 1, Open-Label, Single-Period, Non-Randomized Study to Evaluate the Pharmacokinetics, Excretion, Mass Balance and Metabolism of PF 07265803 Administered Orally to Healthy Adult Male Participants]
Date(s) of this Report:	30 May 2023

– Thank You –

If you participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you for your participation.

This summary will describe the study results. If you have any questions about the study or the results, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.

Why was this study done?

What is dilated cardiomyopathy due to a mutation in the LMNA gene?

Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) happens when the heart becomes bigger and weaker than normal. This means it is not able to pump blood around the body as well as it should. There are many reasons why DCM can develop, but mutations or changes in DNA are an important cause of DCM. One genetic form of DCM is called LMNA-related DCM and it is caused by a mutation in DNA of the gene that makes the lamin A/C protein (LMNA). This protein is important for the structure and function of many cells in the body including the cells that make up the heart.

Drugs are often given to help reduce symptoms of LMNA-related DCM and a pacemaker might be used to help control the heartbeat. An implantable cardioverter defibrillator (a device that detects any life-threatening, rapid heartbeat) is commonly recommended to prevent deadly arrhythmia (irregular heartbeat). Despite these treatments, LMNA-related DCM can be fatal, and some people may need a heart transplant.

What is PF-07265803?

PF-07265803 is a new investigational drug that is taken by mouth. It is not currently approved for use by health authorities in the USA, where this study was held.

The researchers were developing PF-07265803 for the treatment of heart-related diseases, including LMNA-related DCM.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study was to find out how much PF-07265803 was in the participants' blood, urine, and feces (stools) after they took a

“radiolabeled” form of PF-07265803. A radiolabel is a radioactive particle attached to a study drug that lets researchers measure the amount of study drug in the body. Adding a low dose of radiation to the study drug does not change how the drug works. Researchers also wanted to see how PF-07265803 was broken down or changed by the body. This was done by measuring the amount of drug “metabolites” of PF-07265803. Metabolites are the chemicals formed as a drug is broken down by the body.

When PF-07265803 is swallowed, it enters the blood and organs (for example, stomach, liver, and kidneys) when it moves through the body. Afterwards, PF-07265803 is excreted (removed from the body) through urine and feces.

This study did not test to see if the drug helps to improve LMNA-related DCM. The study was done in healthy participants.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **How much radiolabeled PF-07265803 was found in the urine and feces of participants during the study?**
- **How was PF-07265803 metabolized (changed or broken down) by the participants’ bodies?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Researchers tested PF-07265803 on a group of healthy participants to learn how PF-07265803 acted in the body.

All participants were “screened” to see if they would qualify to be in the study. Participants who qualified to be in the study were checked into the study unit the day before dosing (Day -1). Participants were required to stay in the study unit for up to 15 days and 14 nights.

Participants received a single oral dose of 400 mg of PF-07265803 in the form of a liquid to drink on Day 1. The study drug was given after an overnight fast. This means participants were not allowed to take any food or drink (other than water) for at least 10 hours before dosing. Participants also had to continue fasting for 4 hours after dosing.

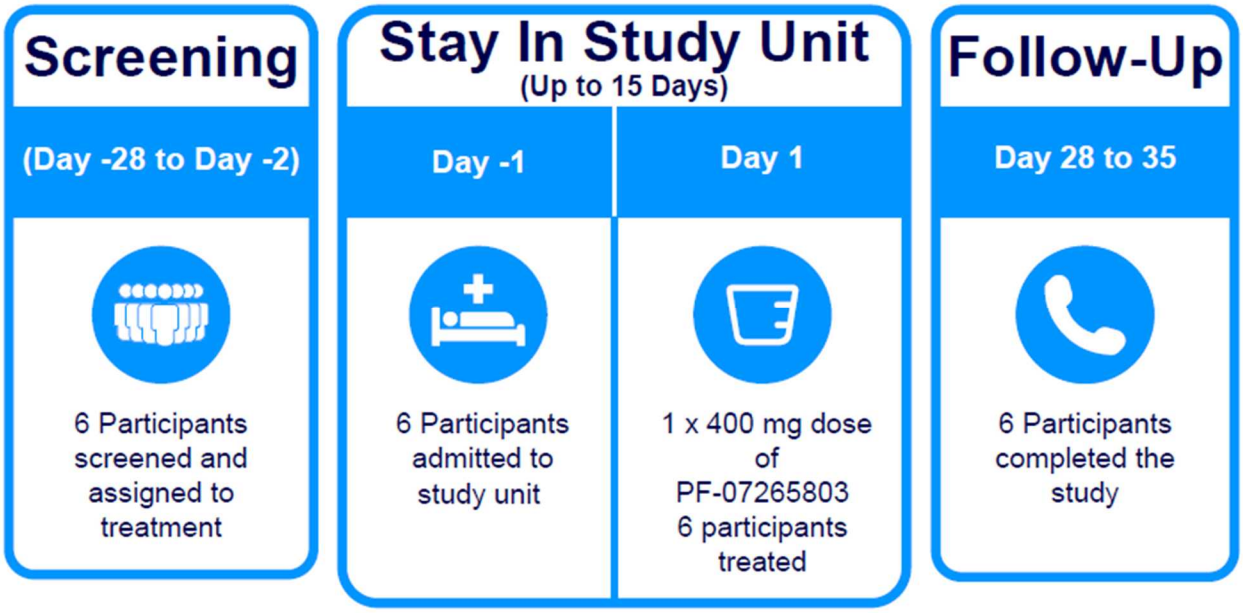
Researchers collected blood, urine and stool samples from participants during the study. They measured the amount of PF-07265803 and its breakdown products in these samples. Researchers also checked the participants’ health during the study and asked them how they were feeling.

Participants were asked to stay at the study unit until it was confirmed most of the radiolabeled study drug had been removed from the body.

Researchers gave participants a follow-up phone call between Day 28 and Day 35 of the study to check how they were feeling.

The study graphic below gives an overview of the study:

Figure 1. How was the Study Done?



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 1 location in the United States (USA).

When did this study take place?

It began on 31 March 2022 and ended on 26 May 2022.

Who participated in this study?

The study included healthy male participants who met the study criteria. Participants had to give their permission to be in the study, and agree to the study rules.

- A total of 6 men participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 37 and 66 years of age.

All 6 participants who started the study finished the study as planned.

How long did the study last?

Study participants were in the study for about 5 to 8 weeks. The entire study took about 2 months to complete.

When the study ended in May 2022, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

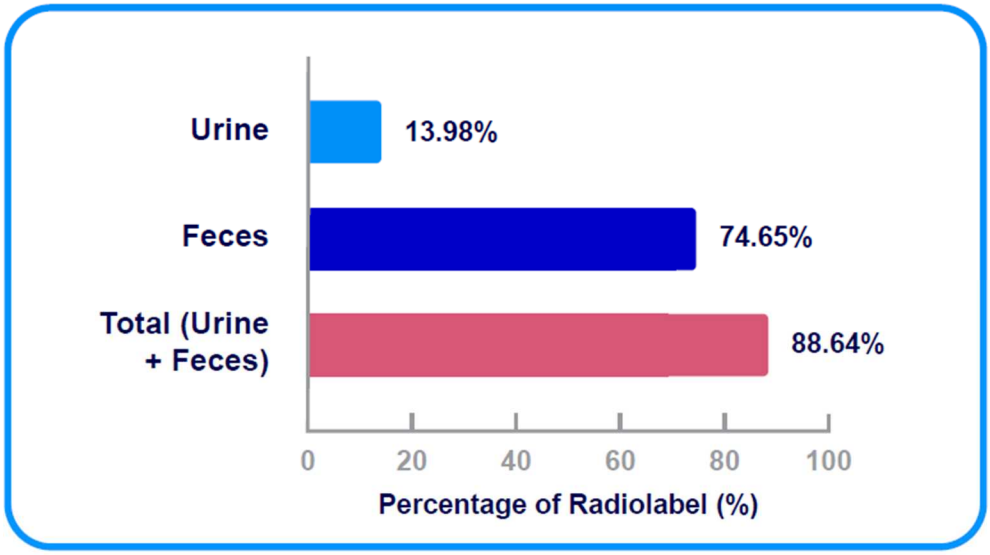
What were the results of the study?

How did radiolabeled PF-07265803 act in the body?

How much radiolabeled PF-07265803 was found in the urine and feces of participants during the study?

- A total average of 88.64% of the radiolabeled drug taken by mouth was found in the participants' urine and feces after administration. This result is shown in Figure 2 on the next page. Most of the drug was eliminated from the participants' bodies in the first 5 days after taking the drug.

Figure 2. Percentage of Radiolabeled PF-07265803 Excreted from the Body (%)



How was PF-07265803 metabolized (changed or broken down) by the participants' bodies?

The study found that there were 2 most common metabolites of PF-07265803 in participants' bodies (called "Metabolite PF-07327859" and "Metabolite PF-07327890)").

- Metabolite PF-07327859 accounted for an average of 68.27% and Metabolite PF-07327890 accounted for an average of 12.73% of the radioactivity in the participants' blood. PF-07265803 was a minor component, accounting for an average of 8.49% of radioactivity in the participants' blood.

- Similarly, Metabolite PF-07327859 was the most common metabolite excreted from participants' bodies and accounted for an average of 8.84% of the dose in urine, and 54.4% of the dose in feces. Metabolite PF-07327890 and PF-07265803 were minor

excreted components. Metabolite PF-07327890 accounted for an average of 1.66% of the dose in urine, and 4.70% of the dose in feces. PF-07265803 accounted for an average of 0.979% of the dose in urine, and 1.03% of the dose in feces.

This does not mean that everyone in this study had these results. This is a summary of just some of the main results of this study. Other studies may have different results.

What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an unknown underlying disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by a study treatment or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing medical problems across many treatment groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study medication might have on a participant.

None of the participants had any medical problems during the study.

Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems. No participants in this study had serious medical problems, and no participants died during the study.

Where can I learn more about this study?

If you have questions about the results of your study, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/ research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number C4411010

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05286281**

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which medicines can work and are safe for patients.

Again, if you participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering. We do research to try to find the best ways to help patients, and you helped us to do that!