AACR 2014
Analyst Briefing

April 6, 2014

Pfizer Oncology

Forward Looking Statements

- Our discussions during this meeting will include forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

- The factors that could cause actual results to differ are discussed in Pfizer's 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, in our reports on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K and in the press release concerning the PALOMA-1 trial that was issued today.

- Our SEC reports and press releases are available on our website at www.pfizer.com.

Garry Nicholson
President
Pfizer Oncology

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Pfizer Oncology: Focused Execution Grows Franchise

Pfizer Oncology Mission:
To Cure and Control Cancer with Innovative Medicines

Phase 1/2 Pipeline Highlights

- PF 04449913 **SMO inhibitor**
- PF 06463922 **ALK/ROS1 Inhibitor**
- PF 05082566 **4-1BB**
- PF 03084014 **Gamma secretase inhibitor**
- PF 03446962 **ALK – 1 mAb**
- PF 05212384 IV **PI3K/mTOR**

Phase 3 Pipeline

- Palbociclib **CDK 4/6 inhibitor**
- Dacomitinib **Pan-HER inhibitor**
- Inotuzumab Ozogamicin **Antibody-drug conjugate targeting CD22**

Inline Portfolio

- Inlyta axitinib
- XALKORI 250 MG CAPSULES CRIZOTINIB
- SUTENT capsules sunitinib malate
- Bosulif bosutinib 500 mg tablets
- TORISEL (temsirolimus) injection

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Dr. Mace Rothenberg
Senior Vice President,
Clinical Development and Medical Affairs,
Chief Medical Officer
Pfizer Oncology

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Final Results of a Randomized Phase 2 Study of Palbociclib (PD 0332991) a Cyclin-Dependent Kinase (CDK) 4/6 Inhibitor, in Combination with Letrozole vs Letrozole Alone for First-Line Treatment of ER+, HER2– Advanced Breast Cancer (PALOMA-1/TRIO-18)

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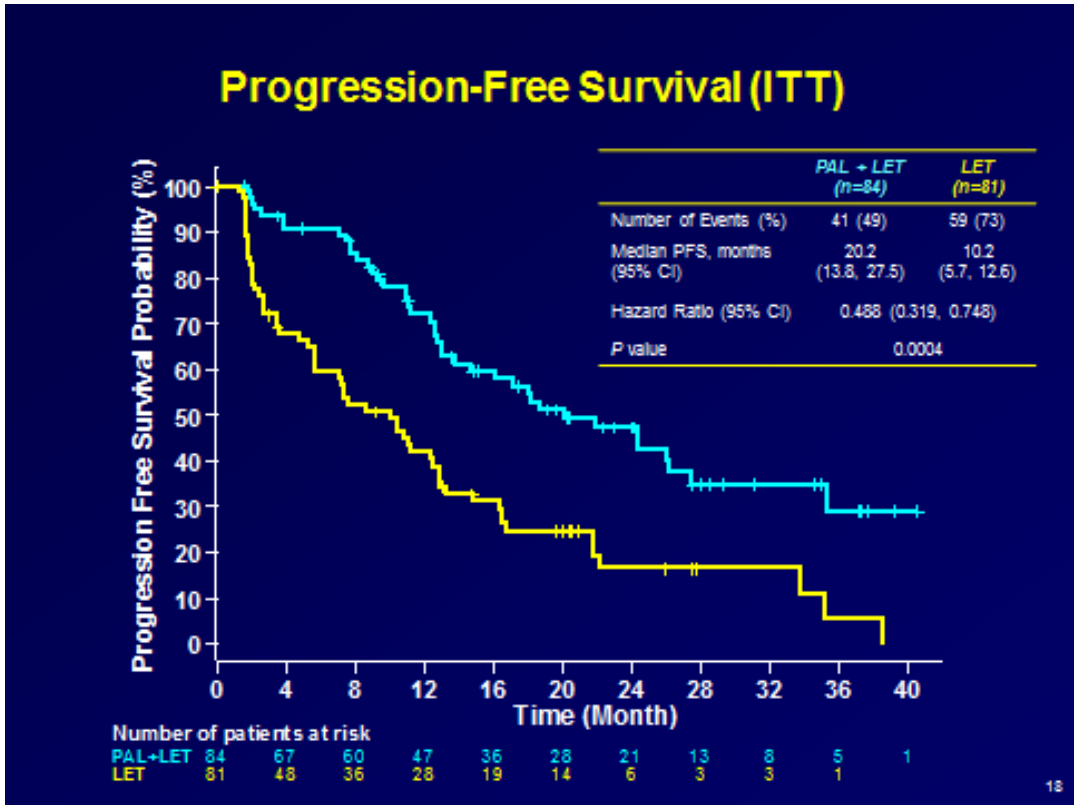
Final PALOMA-1 Progression-Free Survival Results

Palbociclib + letrozole significantly prolonged progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with ER+, HER2- advanced breast cancer versus letrozole alone.



Median PFS = 20.2 months P+L v. 10.2 months L alone, p=0.0004, HR=0.488

- **Statistically significant improvement demonstrated**
- **An important median PFS result in the context of current therapies**

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Best Overall Response (ITT)

Objective Response Rate, Clinical Benefit Rate Confirm the Meaningful Treatment Effect Demonstrated with PFS

Best Overall Response (ITT)

	PAL + LET (n=84)	LET (n=81)
All randomized patients, n	84	81
Objective Response Rate, % (95% CI)	43 (32, 54)	33 (23, 45)
Complete Response, n (%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Partial Response, n (%)	35 (42%)	26 (32%)
Patients with measurable disease, n	65	66
Objective Response Rate, % (95% CI)	55 (43, 68)	39 (28, 52)
Complete Response, n (%)	1 (2%)	0
Partial Response, n (%)	35 (54%)	26 (39%)
Clinical Benefit Rate, % (95% CI)*	81 (71, 89)	58 (47, 69)
Stable Disease ≥24 weeks, n (%)	32 (38%)	20 (25%)
Stable Disease <24 weeks, n (%)	5 (6%)	10 (12%)
Progressive Disease, n (%)	3 (4%)	18 (22%)
Indeterminate, n (%)	8 (10%)	6 (7%)

*Complete response + partial response + stable disease ≥24 weeks

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Objective RR = 43% for P+L arm vs 33% for L alone

Clinical Benefit rate = 81% for P+L vs 58% for L alone

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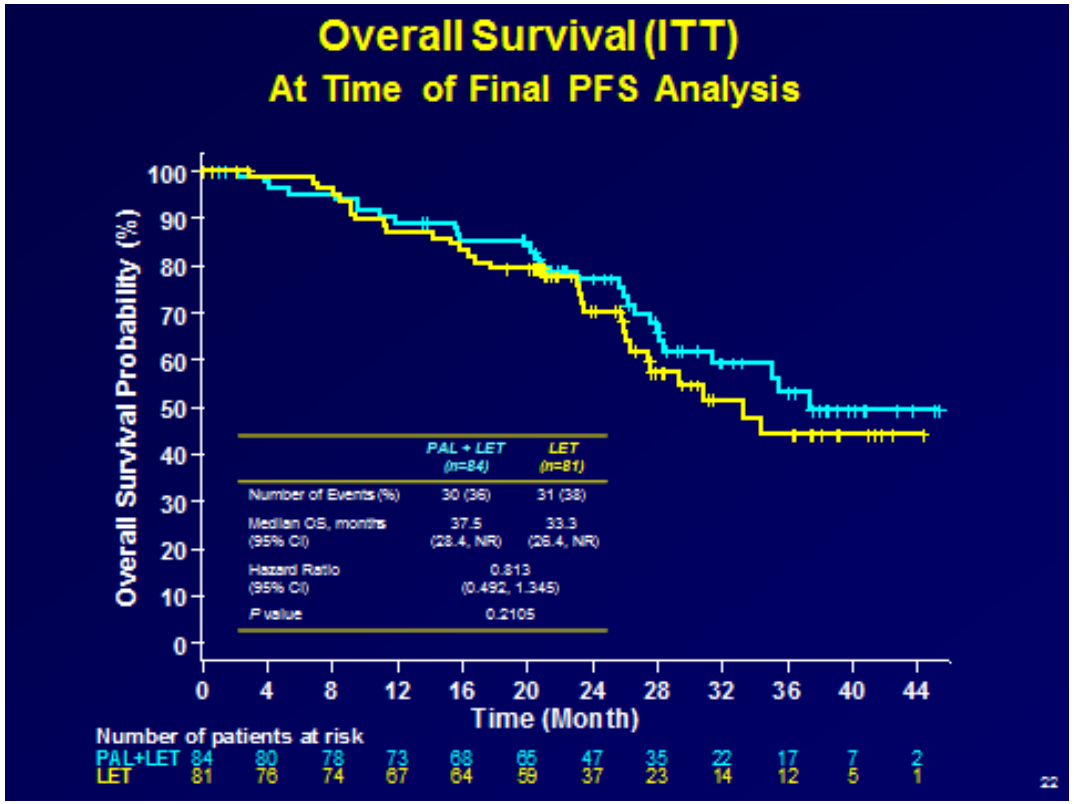
Initial PALOMA-1 Overall Survival (OS) Analysis

Per the PALOMA-1 protocol, OS, a secondary endpoint, was assessed in an initial analysis at the time of PFS final analysis.



Initial assessment was not significant (Median OS of 37.5 months for P+L compared to 33.3 months for L alone, HR = 0.813, 95% CI: 0.492 – 1.345).

- **A follow up OS analysis will be conducted following the accrual of additional events.**

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Most Common All-Causality Adverse Events

The combination of palbociclib and letrozole was generally well-tolerated and the safety profile of the combination was consistent with previously reported data.

Most Common All-Causality AEs ≥15% (AT)

	PAL + LET (n=83)			LET (n=77)		
	G1/2 (%)	G3 (%)	G4 (%)	G1/2 (%)	G3 (%)	G4 (%)
Neutropenia	20	48	6	4	1	0
Leukopenia	24	19	0	3	0	0
Fatigue	36	2	2	20	1	0
Anemia	29	5	1	5	1	0
Nausea	23	2	0	12	1	0
Arthralgia	22	1	0	13	3	0
Alopecia	22	0	0	3	0	0
Diarrhea	17	4	0	10	0	0
Hot flush	20	0	0	12	0	0
Thrombocytopenia	14	2	0	1	0	0
Decreased appetite	14	1	0	6	0	0
Dyspnea	13	2	0	6	1	0
Nasopharyngitis	16	0	0	10	0	0
Back pain	13	0	1	14	1	0

AT=As Treated Population

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The most common AEs in P + L arm: neutropenia, leukopenia, fatigue and anemia.

- **The neutropenia observed with the combination in this study was non-cumulative and clinically manageable.**
- **Neutropenia is an on-target, anti-proliferative side effect of palbociclib and signifies inhibition of CDK4 and its effect on bone marrow.**

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Conclusion: How Meaningful Are These Data?

- The magnitude of benefit
- The number of women impacted
- The novel MOA and insights into the underlying biology
- We are the first to this point
- The future potential in breast cancer and beyond

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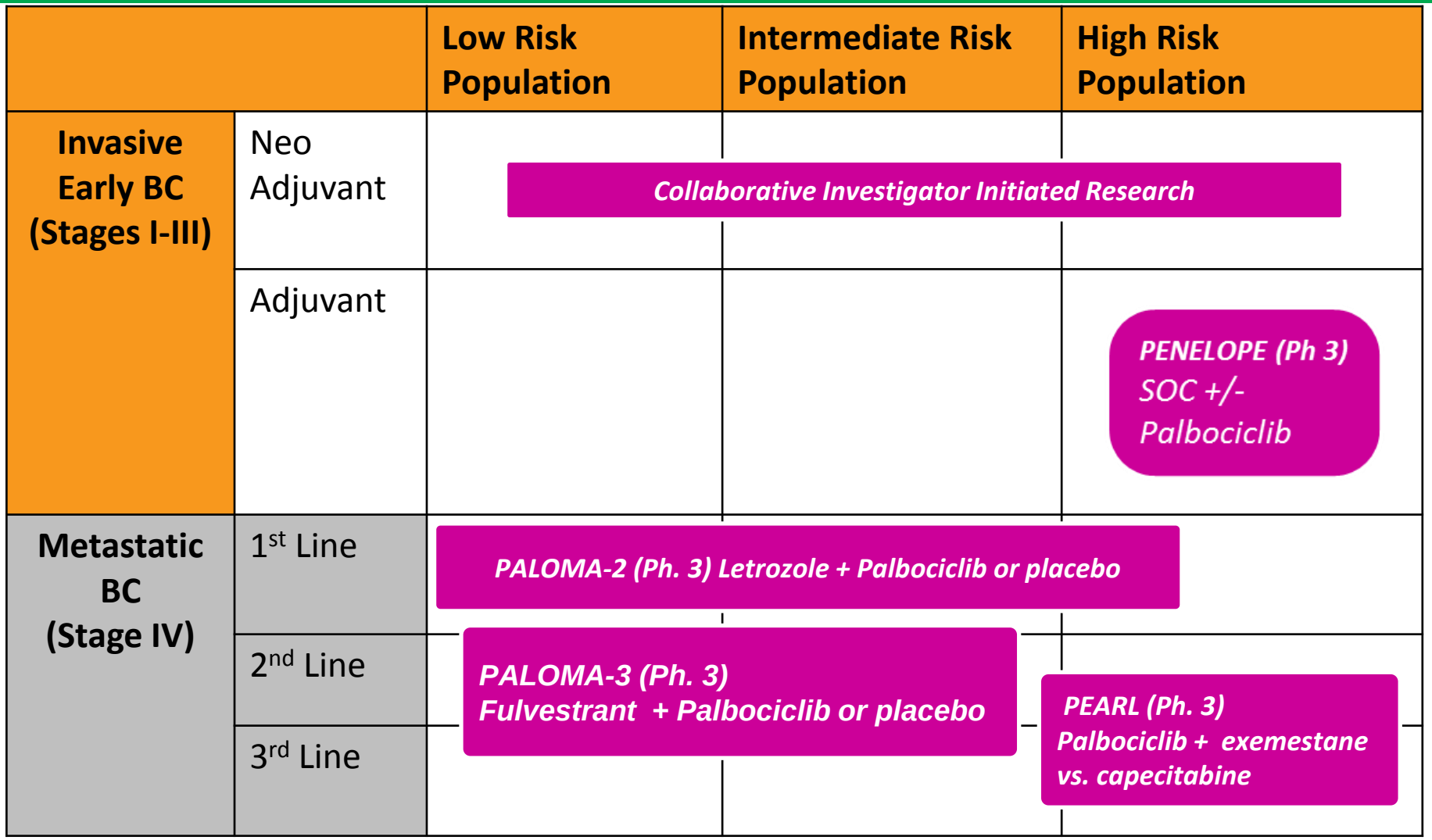
Palbociclib Development in ER+/HER2- Breast Cancer



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Q&A