Plain Language Clinical Study
Summary

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 medicine 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:	Fordadistrogene movaparvovec
Protocol Number:	C3391003
Dates of Study:	05 November 2020 to 15 May 2024 The study is still ongoing but no longer recruiting
Title of this Study:	Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of PF-06939926 for the Treatment of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy [A Phase 3, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of PF-06939926 for the Treatment of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy]
Date(s) of this Report:	05 March 2025

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– Thank You –

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

This summary will describe the study results. Do you have any questions about the study or the results? If so, please contact the doctor or staff at your child's study site.

Why was this study done?

What is Duchenne muscular dystrophy?

Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a disease that damages muscles, causing muscle weakness and loss of the ability to walk. DMD is most common in boys. It's caused by alterations in a gene called dystrophin, which is important for maintaining muscle cell structure. A gene carries information that determines how your body looks and functions.

What is fordadistrogene movaparvovec?

Fordadistrogene movaparvovec is a "gene therapy" being investigated to help treat DMD. The idea of gene therapy is to give something back to the body that is missing or not working properly. In the case of DMD, this is the dystrophin gene. Fordadistrogene movaparvovec has not been approved for use outside of research studies.

Fordadistrogene movaparvovec has 3 parts:

- A "capsid" called adeno-associated virus serotype 9 (AAV9). The AAV9 capsid is a transport tool called a "vector" when it holds the gene. The vector is a virus that has been changed so that it cannot cause an infection. When AAV9 is in the bloodstream, it can carry the gene into parts of the body like the heart and muscles.
- A mini dystrophin gene that is like the functional gene that was mutated but is much shorter. This shorter gene is used because the whole gene is too big to fit into the AAV9 vector.
- A switch called a "promoter" that tells the gene where to turn on. Since AAV9 will get into places in the body that don't need dystrophin, like the liver, the promoter helps to turn the mini dystrophin genes on in muscle and the heart only.

Researchers think that by delivering the dystrophin gene to muscle and the heart, this may help muscle function in patients with DMD.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study was to learn more about the safety of fordadistrogene movaparvovec and what effect it has on muscles.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **What effect did fordadistrogene movaparvovec have on participants' physical ability after 52 weeks?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

First, researchers checked each participant to make sure they met the requirements to be in the study. This is known as a screening. Participants were then assigned by chance to 1 of 2 groups:

- The 1st group received fordadistrogene movaparvovec in the 1st year and placebo in the 2nd year. A placebo does not have any medicine in it, but it looks just like the study medicine.
- The 2nd group received placebo in the 1st year and fordadistrogene movaparvovec in the 2nd year.

The study participants' parents/guardians and researchers did not know who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and who received the placebo. This is known as a "double-blind" study. All study treatments were given as an

“intravenous infusion”, which means that a needle is placed in the vein and the study drug slowly drips into the vein.

Researchers looked at participants’ physical ability using the following test:

- North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA): this looked at how easily participants were able to do physical activities.

Researchers also looked at participants’ physical ability using other tests. These included:

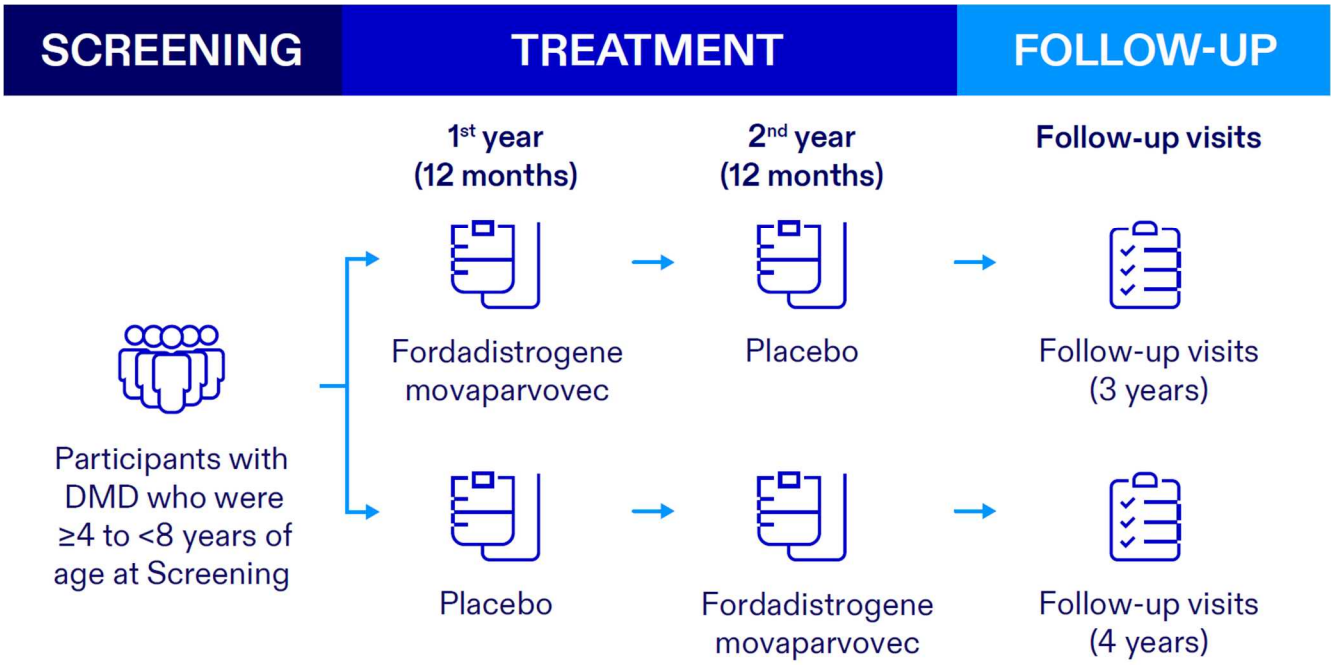
- 10-meter walk/run: this looked at the time it took participants to walk or run for 10 meters without help.
- Rise from floor: this looked at the time it took participants to get up from the floor.

Participants were tested before they received study treatment, and 52 weeks afterwards. The results from these tests helped researchers to measure any effect of study treatment on muscle function.

Researchers monitored the participants’ health and their DMD throughout the study. After receiving fordadistrogene movaparvovec, participants were asked to take part in follow-up visits for 5 years.

A diagram showing what happened in this study is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Study plan



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 45 locations in 15 countries in Asia, Australasia, Eastern Europe, Middle East, North America, and Western Europe.

When did this study take place?

It began 05 November 2020 and is ongoing.

Who participated in this study?

The study included boys with DMD who were able to walk.

- A total of 114 boys participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 4 years and 8 years.

Participants were treated once with fordadistrogene movaparvovec or placebo at the start of the 1st and 2nd year, for a total treatment period of 2 years. Of the

114 participants who started the study, 79 participants received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and 35 participants received placebo on the 1st day of the study.

Two (2) participants did not finish the 1st year of the study because they no longer met the study requirements.

No participants left before the 1st year was over by their parents' or guardians' choice or a doctor decided it was best for a participant to stop being in the study.

How long did the study last?

The study is still ongoing. When the data collection period for the 1st analysis ended in May 2024, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report. The study had been running for around 3 years and 6 months at the time of this report.

What were the results of the study?

What effect did fordadistrogene movaparvovec have on participants' physical ability after 52 weeks?

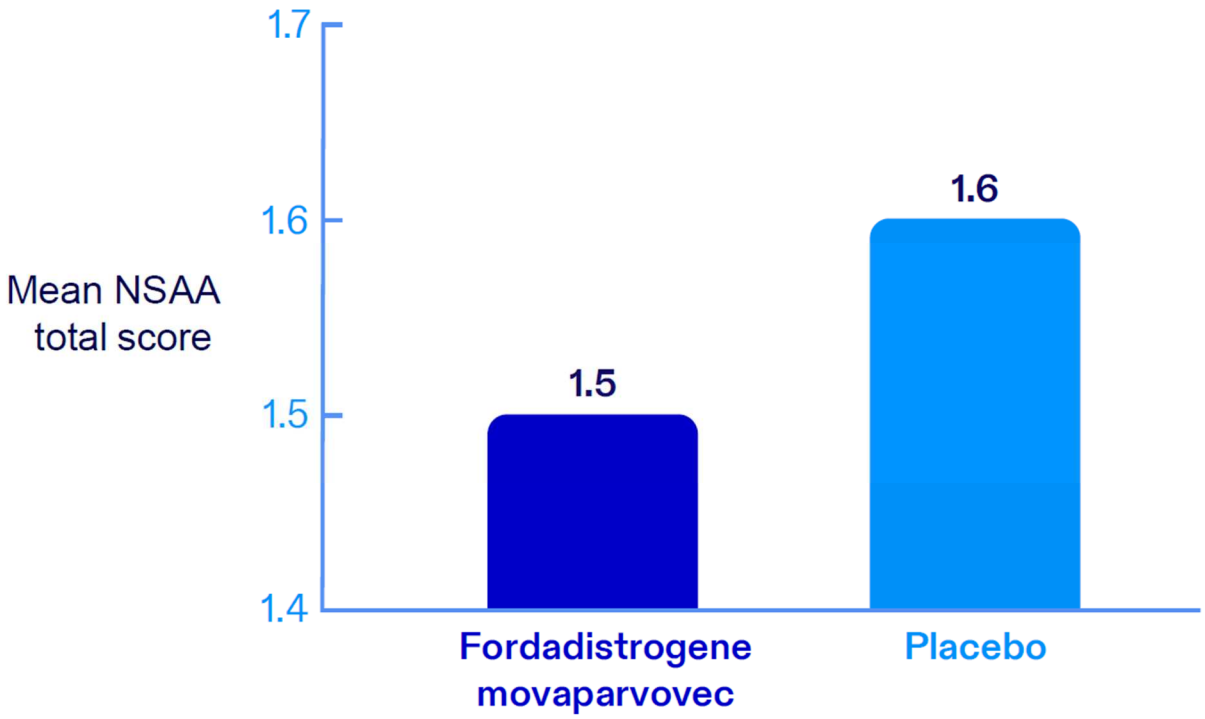
To answer this question, the researchers looked at the results of the tests from before participants started study treatment (called "baseline"), and 52 weeks after they had received study treatment.

What effect did fordadistrogene movaparvovec have on the NSAA total score at Week 52, compared to placebo?

The main purpose of this study was to see the effect fordadistrogene movaparvovec had on the NSAA total score. At Week 52, the change in the NSAA total score from baseline was about the same for participants who

received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and participants who received placebo (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Change from baseline at week 52 in the NSAA total score

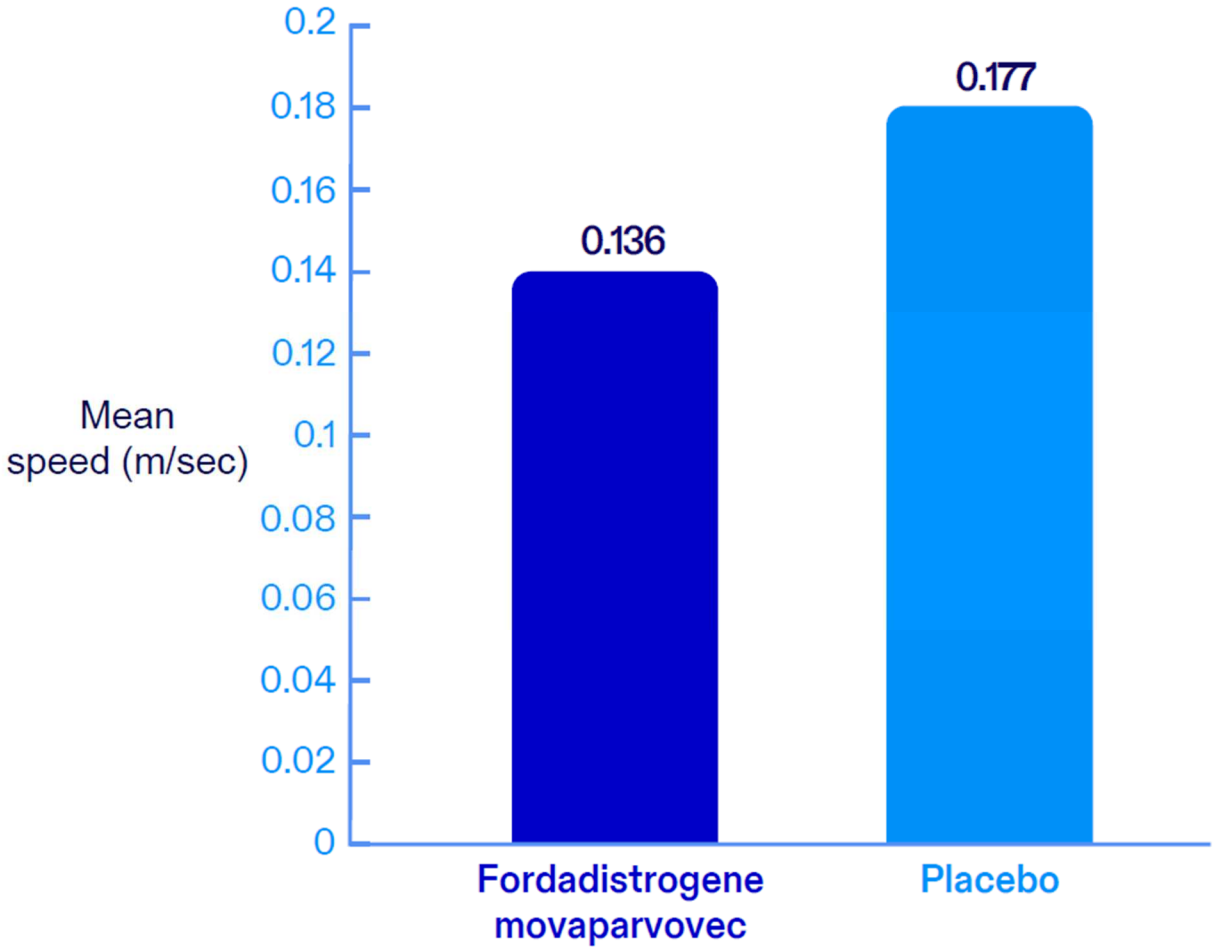


What effect did fordadistrogene movaparvovec have on the 10-meter walk/run speed at Week 52, compared to placebo?

At Week 52, the change in 10-meter walk or run speed from baseline was about the same for participants who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and

participants who received placebo (Figure 3). Meters per second (m/sec) is a unit used to measure speed.

Figure 3. Change from baseline at week 52 in the 10-meter walk/run speed

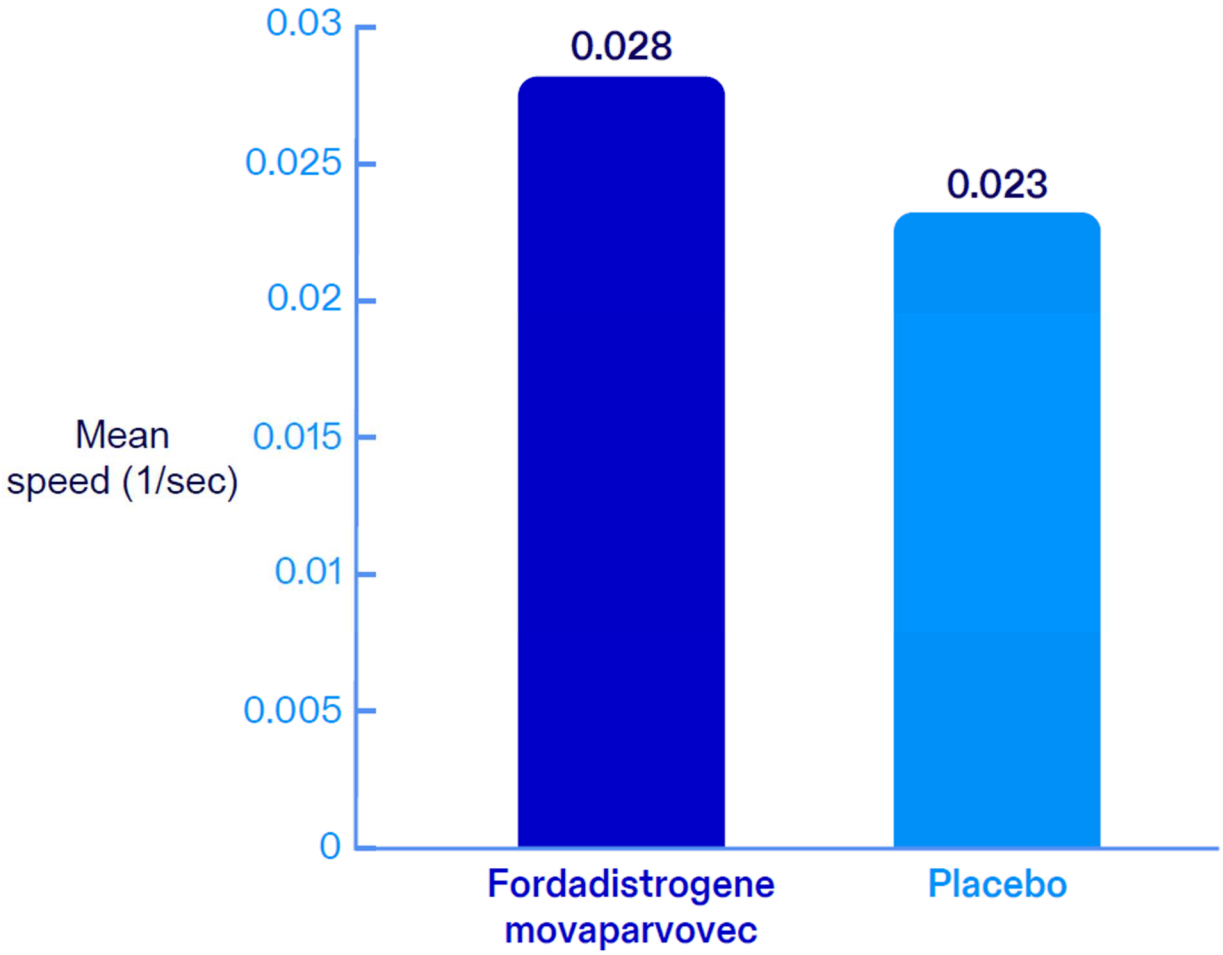


What effect did fordadistrogene movaparvovec have on the rise from floor speed at Week 52, compared to placebo?

At Week 52, the change in rise from floor speed from baseline was about the same for participants who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and

participants who received placebo (Figure 4). 1/sec is a unit used to measure speed.

Figure 4. Change from baseline at week 52 in the rise from floor speed



Based on these results, the researchers have decided that the results are likely due to chance. This means there was no meaningful difference between the effect of fordadistrogene movaparvovec and the effect of the placebo.

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 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 medicine might have on a participant.

A total of 105 out of 114 participants (92.1%) in this study had at least 1 medical problem. No participants left the study because of medical problems. The most common medical problems – those reported by more than 10% of participants in the fordadistrogene movaparvovec group – are described below.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 1.

Instructions for Understanding Table 1.

- The **1st** column of Table 1 lists medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All medical problems reported by more than 10% of participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 79 participants who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 79 participants who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 35 participants who received placebo reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 35 participants who received placebo and reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 60 out of the 79 participants (75.9%) who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec reported vomiting. A total of 5 out of the 35 participants (14.3%) who received placebo reported vomiting.

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Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants		
Medical Problem	**Fordadistrogene Movaparvovec (79 Participants)**	**Placebo (35 Participants)**
Vomiting	60 out of 79 participants (75.9%)	5 out of 35 participants (14.3%)
Fever	49 out of 79 participants (62.0%)	3 out of 35 participants (8.6%)
Not feeling hungry	26 out of 79 participants (32.9%)	1 out of 35 participants (2.9%)
Nausea	23 out of 79 participants (29.1%)	3 out of 35 participants (8.6%)
Enzyme (Glutamate dehydrogenase) increased	19 out of 79 participants (24.1%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Common cold	19 out of 79 participants (24.1%)	6 out of 35 participants (17.1%)
Stomach pain	17 out of 79 participants (21.5%)	3 out of 35 participants (8.6%)
Low blood platelets	15 out of 79 participants (19.0%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants		
Medical Problem	**Fordadistrogene Movaparvovec (79 Participants)**	**Placebo (35 Participants)**
Headache	14 out of 79 participants (17.7%)	4 out of 35 participants (11.4%)
Diarrhea	10 out of 79 participants (12.7%)	4 out of 35 participants (11.4%)
Decreased amount of platelets that help blood to clot	10 out of 79 participants (12.7%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus infection	9 out of 79 participants (11.4%)	2 out of 35 participants (5.7%)
High blood pressure	8 out of 79 participants (10.1%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)

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.

At Week 52, 30 out of 114 participants (26.3%) had serious medical problems. The most common serious medical problems – those reported by more than 2%

of participants in the fordadistrogene movaparvovec group – are described below.

Below are instructions on how to read Table 2.

Instructions for Understanding Table 2.

- The **1st** column of Table 2 lists serious medical problems that were commonly reported during the study. All serious medical problems reported by more than 2% of participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 79 participants who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec reported each serious medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 79 participants who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec and reported the serious medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 35 participants who received placebo reported each serious medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 35 participants who received placebo and reported the serious medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 4 out of the 79 participants (5.1%) who received fordadistrogene movaparvovec reported heart muscle inflammation. A total of 0 out of the 35 participants (0%) who received placebo reported heart muscle inflammation.

Table 2. Commonly reported serious medical problems by study participants		
Serious Medical Problem	**Fordadistrogene Movaparvovec (79 Participants)**	**Placebo (35 Participants)**
Heart muscle inflammation*	4 out of 79 participants (5.1%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Vomiting*	4 out of 79 participants (5.1%)	1 out of 35 participants (2.9%)
Low blood platelets*	3 out of 79 participants (3.8%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Small blood vessel damage*	3 out of 79 participants (3.8%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
COVID infection	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Liver inflammation*	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Reduced food intake	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)
Muscle weakness*	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)

Table 2. Commonly reported serious medical problems by study participants		
Serious Medical Problem	**Fordadistrogene Movaparvovec (79 Participants)**	**Placebo (35 Participants)**
Breakdown of muscle tissue that releases a damaging protein into the blood	2 out of 79 participants (2.5%)	0 out of 35 participants (0%)

*Researchers believed that these serious medical problems were related to fordadistrogene movaparvovec. All other medical problems in Table 2 were not thought by the researchers to be related to fordadistrogene movaparvovec or placebo.

Researchers believed that 4 of these serious medical problems were caused by the immune response to fordadistrogene movaparvovec, which were later identified as reasons for participants no longer being included in the study. These were heart muscle inflammation (for 2 of the 4 participants in Table 2) and muscle weakness (for both participants in Table 2).

No participants died during the study.

Where can I learn more about this study?

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

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number **C3391003**

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT04281485**
https://euclinicaltrials.eu/	Use the study identifier **2019-002921-31**

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 your child 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!

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