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:	Lotiglipron (PF-07081532)
Protocol Number:	C3991010
Dates of Study:	18 January 2023 to 14 March 2023
Title of this Study:	A Study to Compare Two Different Forms of PF-07081532 in Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese [A Phase 1, Open-Label, 2-Period, 2-Sequence, Crossover Study to Compare the Single-Dose Pharmacokinetics of 2 Different Formulations of PF-07081532 Administered Orally to Adult Participants Who Are Overweight or Obese]
Date(s) of this Report:	29 December 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 Obesity?

Obesity is a medical condition, in which excess body fat has accumulated to such an extent that it can potentially have negative effects on health.

What is Lotiglipron?

Lotiglipron, which is also known as PF-07081532, is an investigational medicine. It is not approved for use by the health authorities. It is a tablet that is taken by mouth. Lotiglipron is a type of medicine known as a "glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist". It is intended to keep blood sugar at healthy levels by increasing the amount of insulin released in the blood. These types of medicine also slow down the digestion of food and may increase the feeling of fullness after eating. This may lower food intake. Researchers think that lotiglipron may help lower blood sugar levels and reduce body weight if taken alongside appropriate diet and exercise.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study is to measure and compare how much of the study drug was there in the blood after taking a single oral dose of 2 different formulations of lotiglipron. This study also looked at how the study drug is tolerated, if there were significant side effects, and how overweight or obese people feel after taking a single oral (by mouth) dose in the fasted (without food) state.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **How did different formulations of lotiglipron act in the body?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

This was an “open-label” study. This means researchers and participants knew what study medication each participant was receiving.

Researchers tested 2 different oral formulations of lotiglipron in a group of adult participants who were overweight or had obesity to learn how lotiglipron was handled by 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 admitted to the Research Unit the day before dosing (Day -1). Participants were required to stay in the Research Unit for up to 12 days and 11 nights. The study involved 2 dosing periods during 1 continuous admission. There were at least 6 days between each dose of study drug.

The study consisted of 2 arms:

- Formulation A: A 20 mg immediate release (IR) tablet + a 60 mg IR tablet
- Formulation B: An 80 mg IR tablet.

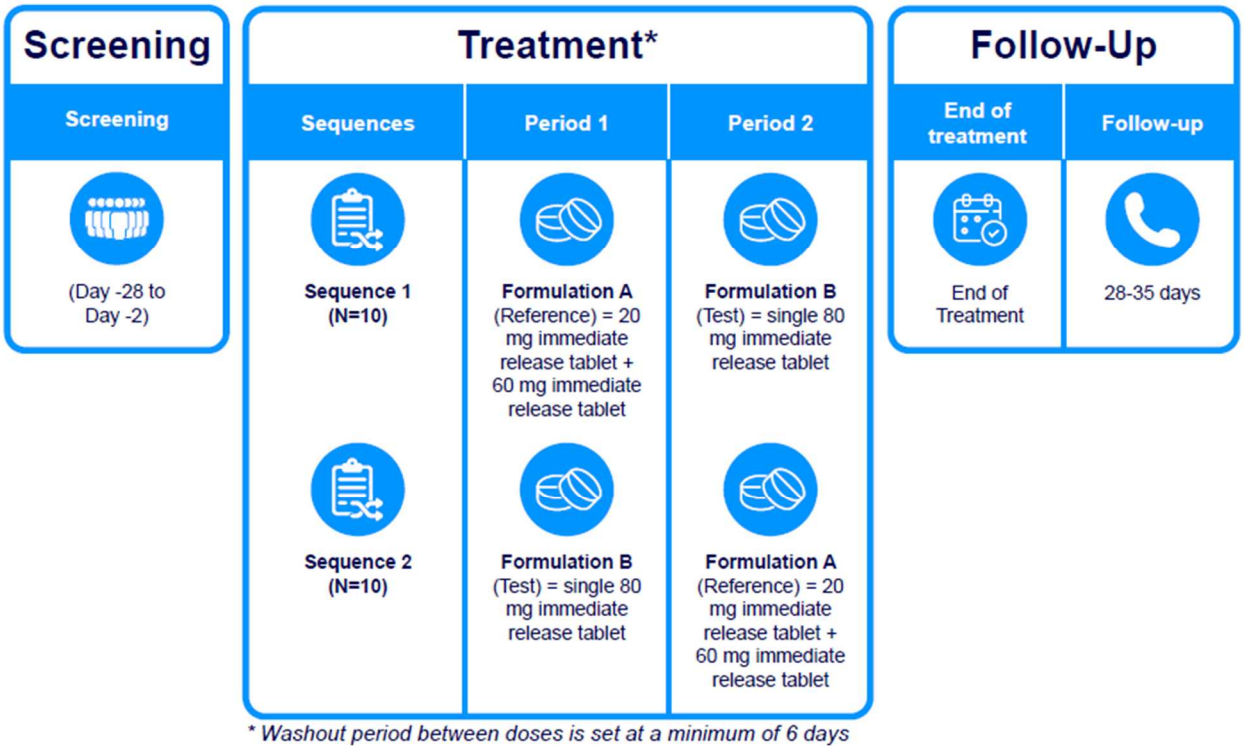
An IR formulation released the active ingredients of the study drug in a short period of time.

Twenty (20) participants, shown in Figure 1, took both Formulation A and B across 2 study periods. Study treatment sequence was randomly assigned, like the flip of a coin.

Researchers took samples of blood from participants during the study and measured the amount of lotiglipron in the samples. Researchers also checked the participants' health during the study and asked them how they were feeling.

Researchers gave participants a follow-up phone call 4 weeks after the final dose to check how they were feeling.

Figure 1: Overview of the study design



** Washout period between doses is set at a minimum of 6 days*

Where did this study take place?

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

When did this study take place?

It began 18 January 2023 and ended 14 March 2023.

Who participated in this study?

The study included adult participants with obesity or who were overweight and at least 18 years of age.

- A total of 15 men participated.
- A total of 5 women participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 27 and 68 years.

All 20 participants who started the study also completed the study.

How long did the study last?

Study participants were involved in the study for up to 8 weeks. The entire study took approximately 2 months to complete.

When the study ended in March 2023, 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?

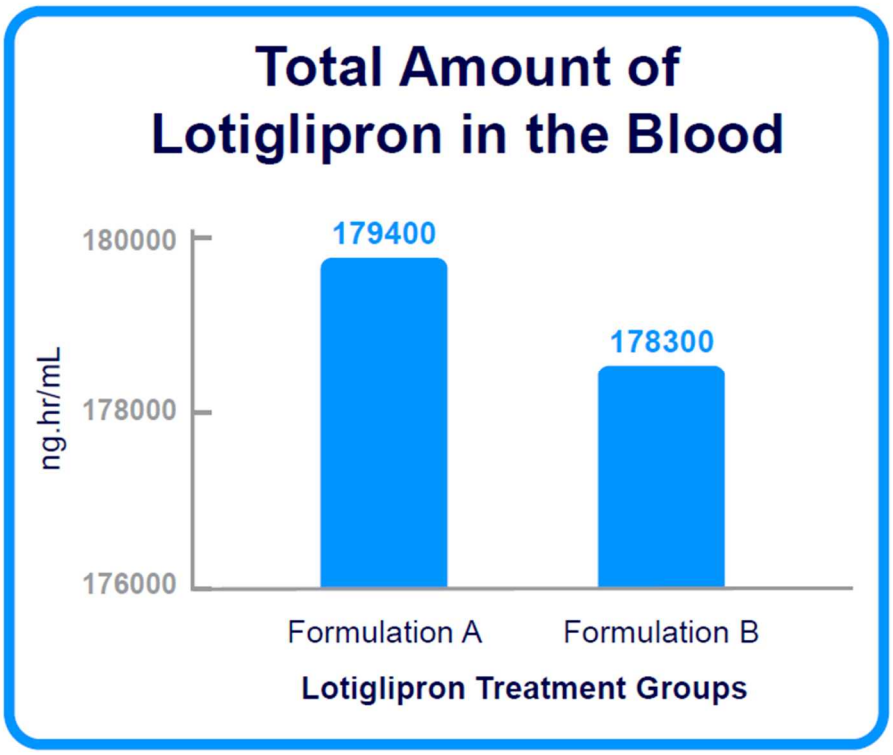
How did different formulations of lotiglipron act in the body?

To answer this question, the researchers compared the participants' blood samples from Period 1 and Period 2.

What was the amount of lotiglipron in the blood after the participants took Formulation A and Formulation B?

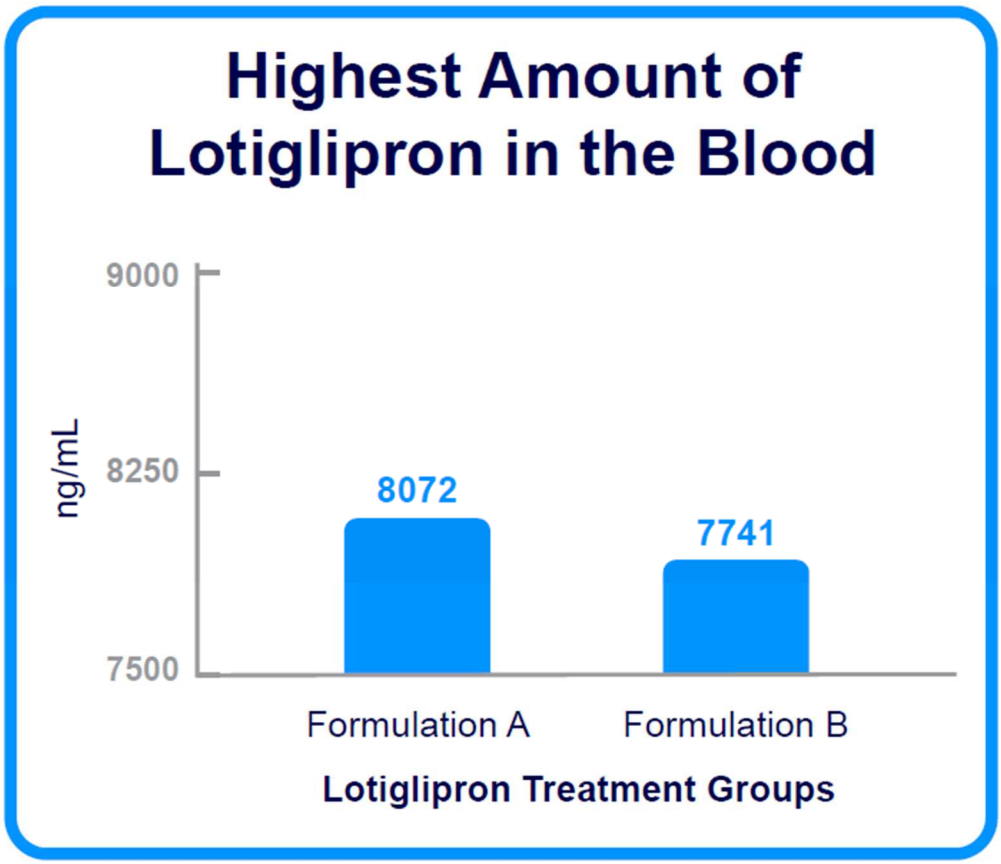
The total amount of lotiglipron in the blood over the 24 hours after the single dose of lotiglipron was taken was measured in nanogram hours per milliliter, also called ng•hr/mL. The total amount of drug (Figure 2) was considered similar between the 2 formulations taken by participants.

Figure 2: Total Amount of Lotiglipron in the Blood



The amount of drug in the blood was measured in nanograms per milliliter, also called ng/mL. The highest amount of drug (Figure 3) was considered to be similar between the 2 formulations taken by participants.

Figure 3: Highest Amount of Lotiglipron in the Blood



Based on these results, the researchers have decided that Formulation B is comparable to Formulation A.

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 the environment at the Research Unit). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by the study drug. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown.

By comparing medical problems across groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study drug might have on a participant.

A total of 9 out of 20 participants (45.5%) while receiving Formulation A had at least 1 medical problem. Similarly, 8 out of 20 participants (40%) while receiving Formulation B had at least 1 medical problem. None of the participants left the study because of these medical problems. The medical problems reported by 1 or more participants are shown 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 reported during the study. All medical problems reported by 1 or more participants are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 20 participants taking Formulation A reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 20 participants taking the study drug who reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 20 participants taking Formulation B reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 20 participants taking the study drug who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 7 out of the 20 (35%) participants taking Formulation A and Formulation B reported nausea.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants		
Medical Problem	**Formulation A (20 Participants)**	**Formulation B (20 Participants)**
Nausea	7 out of 20 participants (35%)	7 out of 20 participants (35%)
Vomiting	3 out of 20 participants (15%)	3 out of 20 participants (15%)
Constipation	2 out of 20 participants (10%)	0 out of 20 participants
Bloating or stomach bloating	2 out of 20 participants (10%)	1 out of 20 participants (5%)
Feeling hot	1 out of 20 participants (5%)	0 out of 20 participants
Dizziness	1 out of 20 participants (5%)	2 out of 20 participants (10%)
Headache	1 out of 20 participants (5%)	1 out of 20 participants (5%)
Abdominal pain	1 out of 20 participants (5%)	0 out of 20 participants
Migraine	0 out of 20 participants	1 out of 20 participants (5%)

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants		
Medical Problem	**Formulation A (20 Participants)**	**Formulation B (20 Participants)**
Tension headache	0 out of 20 participants	1 out of 20 participants (5%)
Poor appetite	0 out of 20 participants	1 out of 20 participants (5%)
Distortion of sense of taste	0 out of 20 participants	2 out of 20 participants (10%)
Painful urination	0 out of 20 participants	1 out of 20 participants (5%)
Lower abdominal pain due to menstruation	0 out of 20 participants	1 out of 20 participants (5%)

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.

There were no participants who had serious medical problems during the study.

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 C3991010

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05677867**

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!