

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 Studied: PF-07220060

Protocol Number: C4391025

Dates of Study: 11 July 2024 to 10 July 2025

Title of this Study: A Study to Learn About the Study Medicine PF-07220060 Together With Letrozole Compared to Letrozole Alone in Postmenopausal Women With Breast Cancer

[An Interventional, Open-Label, Randomized, Multicenter, Phase 2 Study of PF-07220060 Plus Letrozole Compared to Letrozole Alone in Postmenopausal Women 18 Years or Older With Hormone Receptor-Positive, HER2-Negative Breast Cancer in the Neoadjuvant Setting]

Date of this Report: 02 March 2026



– 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. Do you have any questions about the study or the results? If so, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.



Why was this study done?

What is breast cancer?

Breast cancer is a disease where the cells in the breast grow out of control. It is one of the most common types of cancer in women. There are different types of breast cancer, so a range of treatment options are needed.

Hormone receptor positive (HR-positive), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-negative) breast cancer is a common type of breast cancer.

- “HR-positive” means the cancer cells have proteins (receptors) that act like antenna for the hormones estrogen and/or progesterone. These hormones can encourage the cancer cells to grow, so the cancer is partly “fueled” by them.
- “HER2-negative” means the cancer cells don’t have excessive amounts of HER2 (a growth-promoting protein), so HER2-targeted drugs do not help.

What are PF-07220060 and letrozole?

PF-07220060 is an investigational medicine that blocks a protein called cyclin dependent kinase 4 (CDK4). This protein stimulates cancer cells to grow and divide. PF-07220060 is not yet approved in any country, and it is being tested for treating people with HR-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer.

Letrozole is a hormone therapy approved in many countries for HR-positive breast cancer. It works by lowering the amount of estrogen in the body, which helps slow down the growth of cancer cells.

Participants took PF-07220060 and letrozole as tablets by mouth.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study was to see the effects of PF-07220060 plus letrozole or letrozole alone on Ki-67 expression in a biopsy of the cancer after 2 weeks of treatment. Ki-67 is a marker that shows how fast cancer cells are dividing. Very low levels of Ki-67 expression, for example, a score of 2.7% or below, mean that most cells are “at rest” and not dividing. This means that the cancer is not growing or is growing slowly. A biopsy is an examination of tissue taken from the body.

Researchers wanted to know:

What was the effect of PF-07220060 plus letrozole on Ki-67 expression compared with letrozole alone?

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Researchers tested PF-07220060 plus letrozole on a group of study participants to find out if study participants taking PF-07220060 plus letrozole would have very low levels of Ki-67 expression in their cancer.

Researchers then compared the results of study participants taking PF-07220060 plus letrozole with the results of another group of study participants taking letrozole alone.

Participants were randomized (assigned by chance alone) equally into 2 treatment groups:

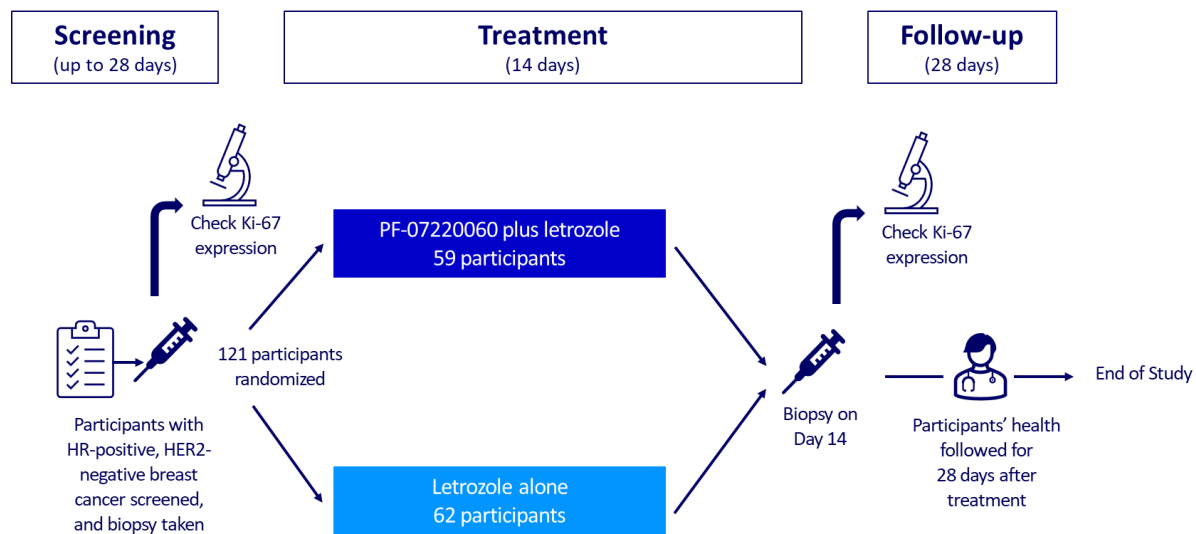
- **PF-07220060 plus letrozole:** Participants took 300 milligrams (mg) PF-07220060 twice a day with food and 2.5 mg letrozole once a day with or without food in the morning for 14 days, or
- **Letrozole alone:** Participants took 2.5 mg letrozole once a day with or without food in the morning for 14 days.

The study participants and researchers knew who took PF-07220060 plus letrozole and who took letrozole alone. This is known as an “open-label” study.

Each participant underwent 2 cancer biopsies. One biopsy was taken before starting the study treatment and another biopsy was taken on Day 14 at the end of treatment. The cancer biopsies were tested for Ki-67 expression.

Figure 1 shows what happened during the study.

Figure 1. What happened during the study?



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 42 locations in 13 countries in North America, Europe, and Asia/Pacific.



When did this study take place?

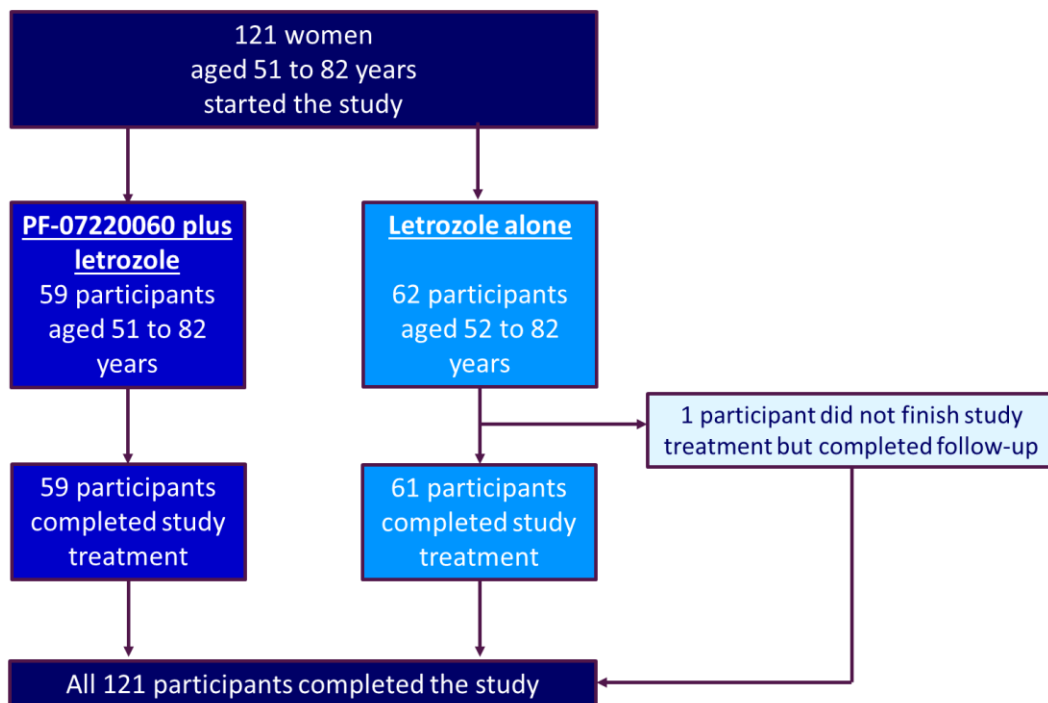
It began 11 July 2024 and ended 10 July 2025.

Who participated in this study?

The study included postmenopausal women, diagnosed with HR-positive and HER2-negative breast cancer that had not been previously treated, and with a cancer biopsy Ki-67 score of 10% or above.

Figure 2 shows who was included in this study.

Figure 2. Who was included in this study?



How long did the study last?

Study participants were in the study for up to 10 weeks. The entire study took 1 year to complete.

When the study ended in July 2025, 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?

What effect did taking PF-07220060 plus letrozole have on Ki-67 expression compared with letrozole alone?

To answer this, researchers determined the number of participants in both groups with cancer biopsies that had very low Ki-67 expression (a score of 2.7% or below) after 14 days of treatment.

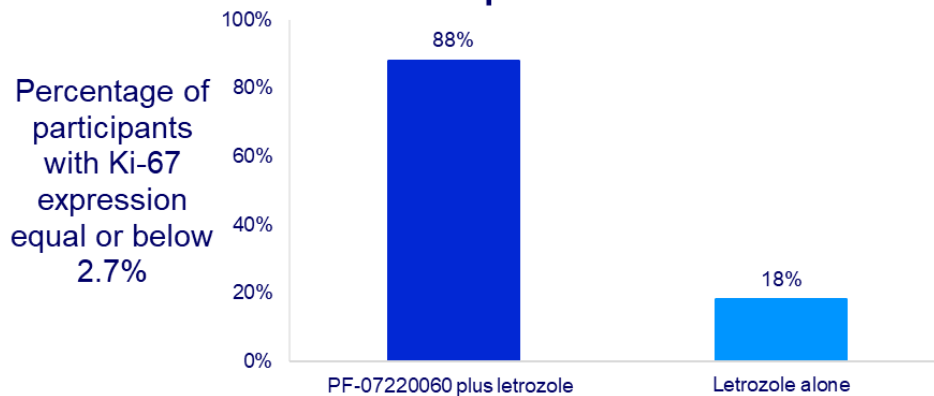
There was a higher percentage of participants with very low Ki-67 expression after 14 days of treatment in the PF07220060 plus letrozole group compared with letrozole alone group.

How many participants treated with PF-07220060 plus letrozole achieved very low Ki-67 expression compared with letrozole alone?

Out of the 121 participants randomized, 107 had adequate Ki-67 expression that could be evaluated from both initial and Day 14 biopsies.

Forty-five (45) out of 51 participants (88%) who took PF-07220060 plus letrozole had very low levels of Ki-67 expression at Day 14. Ten (10) out of 56 participants (18%) who took letrozole alone had very low levels of Ki-67 expression at Day 14. Figure 3 shows the percentage of participants with very low Ki-67 expression at Day 14.

Figure 3. Percentage of participants with very low Ki-67 expression



Based on these results, the researchers found that PF-07220060 may help lower Ki-67 expression.

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.

Twenty-nine (29) out of 59 participants (49%) who took PF-07220060 plus letrozole and 24 out of 62 participants (39%) who took letrozole alone 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 either group – are described below in Table 1.

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 59 participants who took PF-07220060 plus letrozole reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 59 participants who took PF-07220060 plus letrozole and reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 62 participants who took letrozole alone reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 62 participants who took letrozole alone and reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 11 out of the 59 participants (19%) who took PF-07220060 plus letrozole reported diarrhea, and 1 out of the 62 participants (2%) who took letrozole alone reported diarrhea.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants

Medical Problem	PF-07220060 plus letrozole (59 Participants)	Letrozole alone (62 Participants)
Diarrhea	11 out of 59 participants (19%)	1 out of 62 participants (2%)
Extreme tiredness	9 out of 59 participants (15%)	6 out of 62 participants (10%)
Feeling sick (the desire to vomit)	8 out of 59 participants (14%)	3 out of 62 participants (5%)
Headache	2 out of 59 participants (3%)	7 out of 62 participants (11%)

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.

One (1) participant had a serious medical problem in the PF-07220060 plus letrozole group. The serious medical problem was collection of blood under the skin caused by a procedure.

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 **C4391025**

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov Use the study identifier **NCT06465368**

<https://euclinicaltrials.eu> Use the study identifier
2024-512848-30-00

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!

