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 Studied: PF-07257876

Protocol Number: C4401001

Dates of Study: 18 August 2021 to 24 October 2023

Title of this Study: Phase 1 Study of PF-07257876 in Participants With Selected Advanced Tumors

[A Phase 1 Dose Escalation and Expansion Study Evaluating the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, and Antitumor Activity of PF-07257876 in Patients With Advanced or Metastatic Tumors]

Date of this Report: 23 October 2024

– 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 are solid tumors?

Solid tumors are abnormal masses of tissue that can be found in body organs. Solid tumors may be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer).

Advanced or metastatic solid tumors are cancers that have grown in an uncontrolled way and are unlikely to be cured.

- With a **locally advanced solid tumor**, the cancer has spread from where it first started to nearby tissues or lymph nodes.
- With a **metastatic solid tumor**, the cancer has spread further from where it first started to distant parts of the body.

What is PF-07257876?

PF-07257876 is an injectable study medication that researchers think may help with select advanced or metastatic solid tumors.

Some solid tumors behave in a way that cancer cells hide from the body's immune system, which prevents the immune system from attacking the cancer cells and instead helps the tumors grow. PF-07257876 was designed to block this behavior in such tumors and to help the body's immune system to target and fight cancer cells.

In this study, PF-07257876 was tested in humans for the first time.

What was the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study was to learn about the safety and effects of PF-07257876 in participants with an advanced or metastatic solid tumor, such as:

- **Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC)** – a type of lung cancer that forms in the tissues of the lung
- **Squamous cell cancer of the head and neck (SCCHN)** – a cancer that forms in the thin, flat cells that line the surfaces of the head and neck areas
- **Ovarian cancer** – a cancer that forms in the ovaries (female reproductive organs which produce the eggs and hormones)

The study was divided into 2 parts: Part 1 and Part 2, each with their own main goal.

- **Part 1:** To find out if PF-07257876 is safe for participants with an advanced or metastatic solid tumor and to find the optimal dose of PF-07257876 to be given in Part 2

Optimal dose is the dose of a drug that can provide the drug's desired effect and can be safely given to participants without causing severe or unacceptable medical problems.

- **Part 2 (not started):** To find out if the optimal dose of PF-07257876 is safe and effective for participants with advanced or metastatic NSCLC or SCCHN

This report includes what happened in **Part 1** only. **Part 2** was not started because the Sponsor ended the study earlier than planned. The reason for ending the study early was that the Sponsor decided to not continue further development of PF-07257876 and not because of any safety concerns with PF-07257876.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **Were participants able to tolerate different doses of PF-07257876?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Screening period:

Researchers checked the participants' health to find out if they could join this study. Screening lasted up to 28 days.

Treatment period:

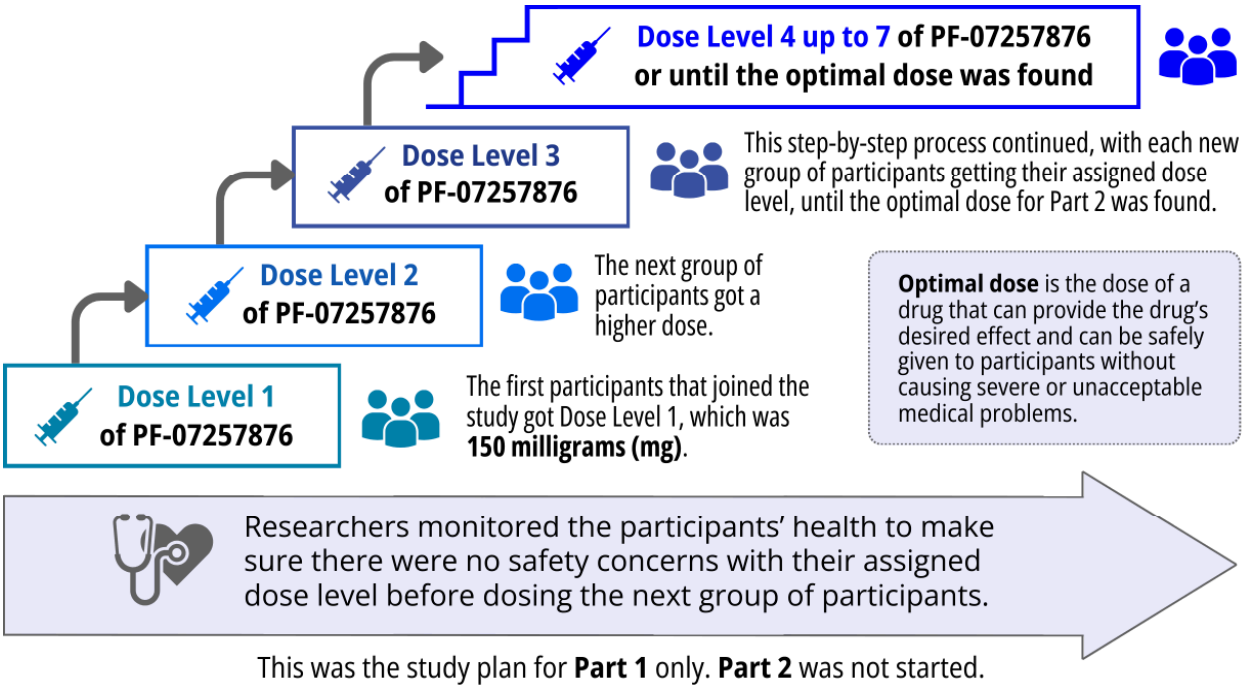
Participants got an assigned dose of PF-07257876 in this study. They received PF-07257876 at their study site every 2 weeks (on Days 1 and 15) for each cycle. For this study, each cycle lasted 28 days.

Participants got PF-07257876 in 1 of 2 ways:

- Through an injection into the layer of fat under the skin, also called **subcutaneous (SC) injection**
- By an infusion pump attached to a needle inserted under the skin, also called **SC infusion**

As shown in Figure 1 below, the first participants that joined the study got 150 milligrams (mg) of PF-07257876 (Dose Level 1). After researchers made sure that participants could safely take this dose and that the amount of PF-07257876 in the participants' blood was enough, a higher dose was given to the next group of participants. This step-by-step process continued, with each new group of participants getting their assigned dose, until the optimal dose was found.

Figure 1. How was the study done?



In this study, researchers tested 5 dose levels of PF-07257876: 150 mg, 450 mg, 1200 mg, 1800 mg, and 2400 mg.

The participants and researchers knew which dose level of PF-07257876 participants got during the study. This is known as an **open-label** study.

At planned visits during the treatment period:

- Participants had check-ups at the study site every treatment cycle. They also had computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or bone scans to monitor the size, location, and spread of their cancer. Some participants could have had tumor biopsies during Cycle 2 or at other times during or after treatment.
- Researchers took samples of blood and urine from participants. Researchers checked the participants' health and asked them how they were feeling and about other medicines they may have been taking. Researchers also checked if participants had any reactions at the injection site (the spot on the skin where PF-07257876 was injected).

Participants could have continued taking PF-07257876 during the study until any of the events listed below happened (whichever came first):

- Their cancer was getting worse,
- They had medical problems that made them unable to tolerate their dose of PF-07257876,
- They decided to stop treatment with PF-07257876, or
- The Sponsor ended the study.

Researchers could have reduced the dose of PF-07257876 based on its effects on the participants.

1-Month follow-up period:

About 1 month after their last dose, participants had a check-up at the study site. Researchers took samples of blood and urine from participants during this visit. Researchers could have asked participants to return to the study site for additional visits.

Long-term follow-up period:

About 3 months after their last dose, participants got a phone call from researchers or the staff asking them about how they were feeling and about any medicines they may have been taking. Participants could have also visited the study site instead of a follow-up by phone call.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 11 locations in the United States. Nine (9) of these locations had participants that signed up.

When did this study take place?

It began on 18 August 2021 and ended on 24 October 2023.

Who participated in this study?

The study included adults with an advanced or metastatic solid tumor for which no standard therapy was available. Participants must have met the study requirements, such as:

- The participant's **NSCLC** or **SCCHN** must have gotten worse after PD-1/PD-L1 treatment, with or without chemotherapy.
- The participant's **ovarian cancer** must have gotten worse or not responded after platinum-based chemotherapy.

PD-1/PD-L1 is a type of **immunotherapy**, which is a treatment that helps the body's immune system to find and attack cancer cells.

Platinum-based chemotherapy is a type of treatment for different cancers that can help damage the DNA of cancer cells, thereby killing cancer cells.

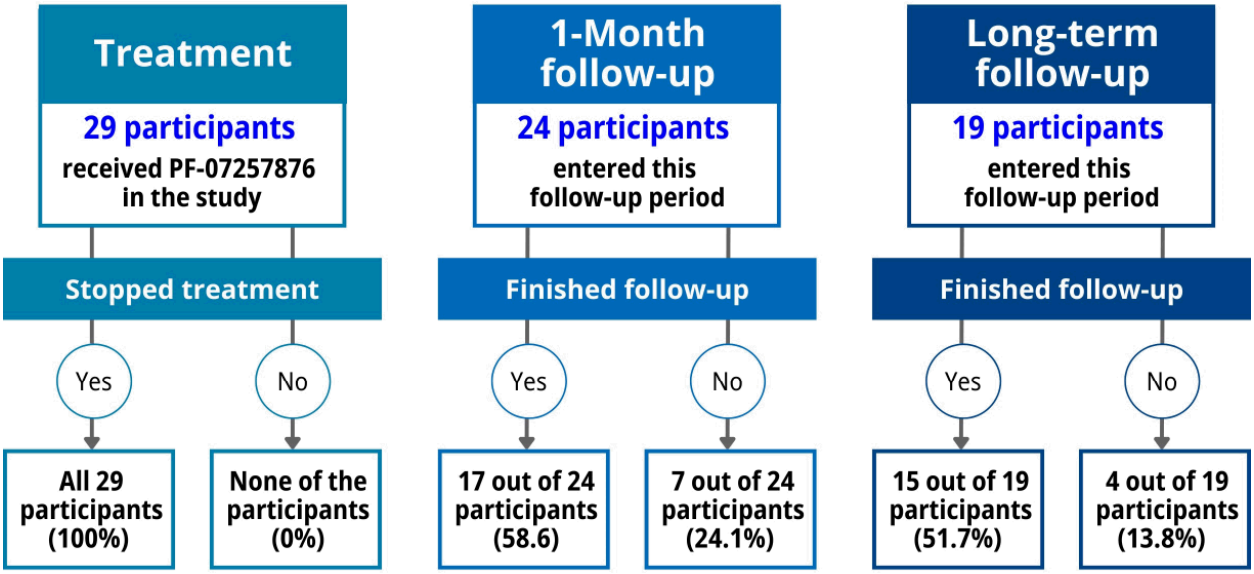
Participants with **other solid tumor cancers** (tumor types other than NSCLC, SCCHN, or ovarian cancer) could have also joined the study if the study doctor and the Sponsor thought that PF-07257876 may help with the participant's cancer.

A total of 29 participants joined the study.

- Of these participants, 10 had NSCLC, 11 had SCCHN, and 8 had other cancers.
- A total of 25 men (86.2%) and 4 women (13.8%) participated.
- All participants were between the ages of 46 and 83 years.

Figure 2 below shows how many participants received PF-07257876 and entered the follow-up periods.

Figure 2. How many participants took part in the study?



As shown in Figure 2 above:

- **Treatment:** All 29 participants (100%) received PF-07257876 in the study. All of them stopped taking PF-07257876 at some point during the study. The most common reason for stopping PF-07257876 was that cancer got worse in 20 out of 29 participants (69.0%).
- **1-Month follow-up:** Overall, 24 out of 29 participants (82.8%) entered the 1-month follow-up period. Some participants did not finish this period because they died, could not be contacted for their check-up, decided to stop taking part in the study, or had other reasons.
- **Long-term follow-up:** Overall, 19 out of 29 participants (65.5%) entered the long-term follow-up period. Some participants did not finish this period because they died or the Sponsor ended the study.

How long did the study last?

Each participant was in the study for different lengths of time depending on how long they took PF-07257876. Most of the participants received PF-07257876 for 1 to 3 cycles. These were 21 out of 29 participants (72.4%).

The study ran for about 2 years and 2 months before it was ended early.

> The Sponsor ended the study earlier than planned. The reason for ending the study early was that the Sponsor decided to not continue further development of PF-07257876 and not because of any safety concerns with PF-07257876.

When the study ended in October 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?

Were participants able to tolerate different doses of PF-07257876?

To answer this question, researchers checked the medical problems that participants had during the first treatment cycle and during the study. Researchers also checked the blood test results of participants during the study.

Researchers found that participants were generally able to tolerate the tested doses of PF-07257876.

The participants' blood test results during the study were found to have no medically important findings.

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 medication might have on a participant.

Did participants have medical problems that were considered dose-limiting toxicities during the first treatment cycle?

Dose-limiting toxicity (also called **DLT**) is a severe medical problem that may have been caused by the study treatment. In this study:

- Researchers could have asked participants with a DLT to take a lower dose of PF-07257876 or to stop taking PF-07257876 temporarily or permanently.
- The DLT period was during Cycle 1 (first 28-day treatment cycle).

Researchers looked at the results of 18 participants who met the conditions for DLT evaluation.

Overall, 2 out of 18 participants (11.1%) had DLTs during Cycle 1. Both participants got 2400-mg PF-07257876 and had the following DLTs:

- **Low neutrophil count** and **low platelet count** in 1 participant
- **Low platelet count** in 1 participant

The participants' DLTs got better after getting a blood transfusion of platelets and after researchers reduced their dose of PF-07257876.

A **neutrophil** is a type of white blood cell that helps fight infections in the body.

A **platelet** is a small blood cell that forms blood clots to slow or stop bleeding and to help wounds heal.

How many participants had medical problems during the study?

The medical problems were graded based on their severity.

Grade 1	Mild or no symptoms
Grade 2	Moderate
Grade 3	Severe or medically important; needs hospital care
Grade 4	Life-threatening complications
Grade 5	Death related to the medical problem

Researchers looked at the worst level of severity (also called "**maximum grade**") that each medical problem reached for each participant. The results below describe the maximum Grade 1 to 5 medical problems that participants had in the study.

All 29 participants (100%) had at least 1 medical problem of **any grade (Grade 1 to 5)** during the study. Four (4) out of 29 participants (13.8%) left the study because of a medical problem.

Figure 3 below shows how many participants had maximum **Grade 1 to 5** medical problems that researchers think may have been related to PF-07257876:

- 25 out of 29 participants (86.2%) had maximum **Grade 1 to 4** medical problems
- None of the 29 participants (0%) had a **Grade 5** medical problem

Figure 3. How many participants had maximum Grade 1 to 5 medical problems that researchers think may have been related to PF-07257876?

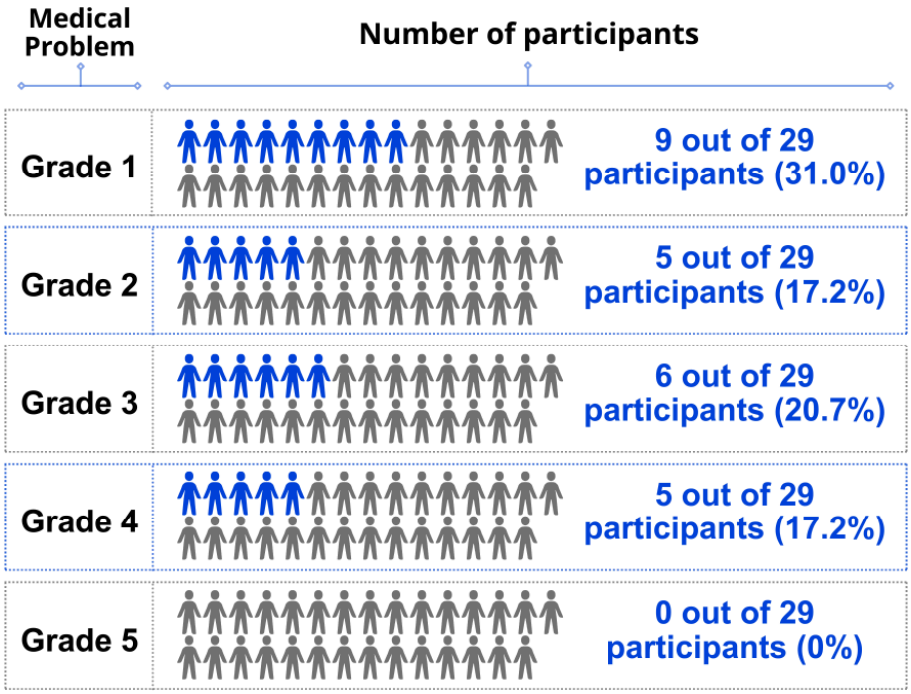


Figure 4 below shows the most common maximum **Grade 1 to 4** medical problems – those reported by over 20% of participants across dose groups – that researchers think may have been related to PF-07257876.

Figure 4. What were the commonly reported Grade 1 to 4 medical problems that researchers think may have been related to PF-07257876?

Anemia  **11 out of 29 participants (37.9%)**	**Injection site reaction** (such as itching)  **8 out of 29 participants (27.6%)**	**Low platelet count**  **8 out of 29 participants (27.6%)**
Low neutrophil count  **7 out of 29 participants (24.1%)**	**Low total white blood cell count**  **7 out of 29 participants (24.1%)**	**Injection site redness**  **6 out of 29 participants (20.7%)**

Anemia is when the body does not have enough red blood cells or a protein called hemoglobin to carry oxygen to the body's tissues.

Injection site is the spot on the skin where PF-07257876 was injected.

A **neutrophil** is a type of white blood cell that helps fight infections in the body.

A **platelet** is a small blood cell that forms blood clots to slow or stop bleeding and to help wounds heal.

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.

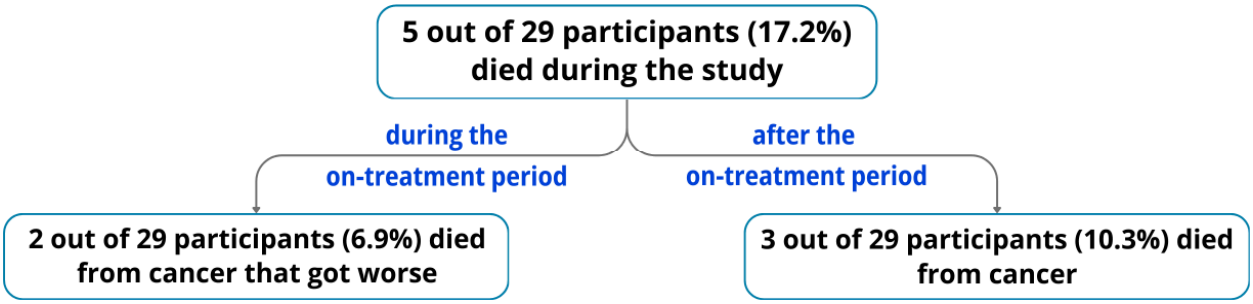
How many participants had serious medical problems during the study?

In total, 11 out of 29 participants (37.9%) had serious medical problems of **any grade (Grade 1 to 5)** during the study.

Overall, 1 out of 29 participants (3.4%) had a maximum **Grade 1** serious medical problem that researchers think may have been related to PF-07257876. This participant had **seizures**. No other participant had serious medical problems that researchers think may have been related to PF-07257876.

Figure 5 below shows that 5 out of 29 participants (17.2%) died due to their cancer while participating in the study. Researchers believe that none of the deaths were related to PF-07257876.

Figure 5. How many participants died while in the study?



The **on-treatment period** started when a participant had received the first dose of PF-07257876 and ended at the end of the long-term follow-up period or earlier if the participant started a new anti-cancer medication.

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 **C4401001**

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT04881045**
www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu	Use the study identifier **2022-003338-38**

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!