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: Arena Pharmaceuticals Inc (a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer Inc.)

Medicine(s) Studied: Etrasimod

Protocol Number: C5041013 (APD334-308)

Dates of Study: 25 December 2020 to 03 August 2022

Title of this Study: A Study on Etrasimod in Ulcerative Colitis [A Phase 3, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, 40-Week Extension Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Etrasimod in Japanese Subjects With Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis]

Date(s) of this Report: 25 August 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 ulcerative colitis?

Ulcerative colitis, or UC, is an inflammatory bowel disease that affects the colon (large intestine). People with UC can have symptoms like abdominal pain, rectal bleeding (blood in stool), and loose stools.

The immune system is a network of white blood cells, tissues, and organs that help the body to fight infections. UC is a type of autoimmune disease. In autoimmune diseases, the immune system attacks its own tissues for unknown reasons, creating abnormal inflammation (redness and swelling). A group of white blood cells called lymphocytes play a crucial role in this immune reaction.

For this study, UC disease activity was determined based on frequency of stools, rectal bleeding, and endoscopy results (an imaging test of the colon and rectum). Participants in this study had UC that was determined to be moderately to severely active.

What is etrasimod?

Etrasimod (et -ras' – i – mod) is an investigational drug that is being studied for UC. It is believed that etrasimod works by reducing the number of lymphocytes in the blood and therefore reducing the abnormal inflammation in the gut in people with moderately to severely active UC.

What was the purpose of this study?

The main purpose of this study was to learn if the investigational drug was safe when given for long periods of time to Japanese participants. The researchers also wanted to see if Japanese participants with moderately to severely active UC given the investigational drug had clinical remission. Clinical remission means that the participant has a normal or almost normal frequency of stools, no rectal bleeding, and normal findings on endoscopy (no disease activity).

Some participants were given placebo instead of the investigational drug. The researchers did this so that they could compare the results between groups. A placebo does not have any medicine in it, but it looks just like the study medication.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **How many participants had clinical remission after taking etrasimod or placebo for 52 weeks?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

What happened during the study?

How was the study done?

Researchers tested etrasimod or placebo on a group of study participants to find out if study participants would achieve clinical remission at the end of the treatment period (52 weeks).

Participants could be treated in this study if they had completed a previous study, known as a “parent study”. This parent study had participants treated for 12 weeks. In this study, participants were treated for up to 40 weeks. This meant that altogether some participants were treated for up to 52 weeks.

At the end of the study (and after up to 52 weeks of treatment), researchers compared the results of study participants taking etrasimod to the results of study participants taking a placebo.

Participants received the following treatments during the study:

- Etrasimod group (28 participants): 2 milligram (mg) etrasimod tablet, once per day by mouth.
- Placebo group (14 participants): Placebo tablet, once per day by mouth.

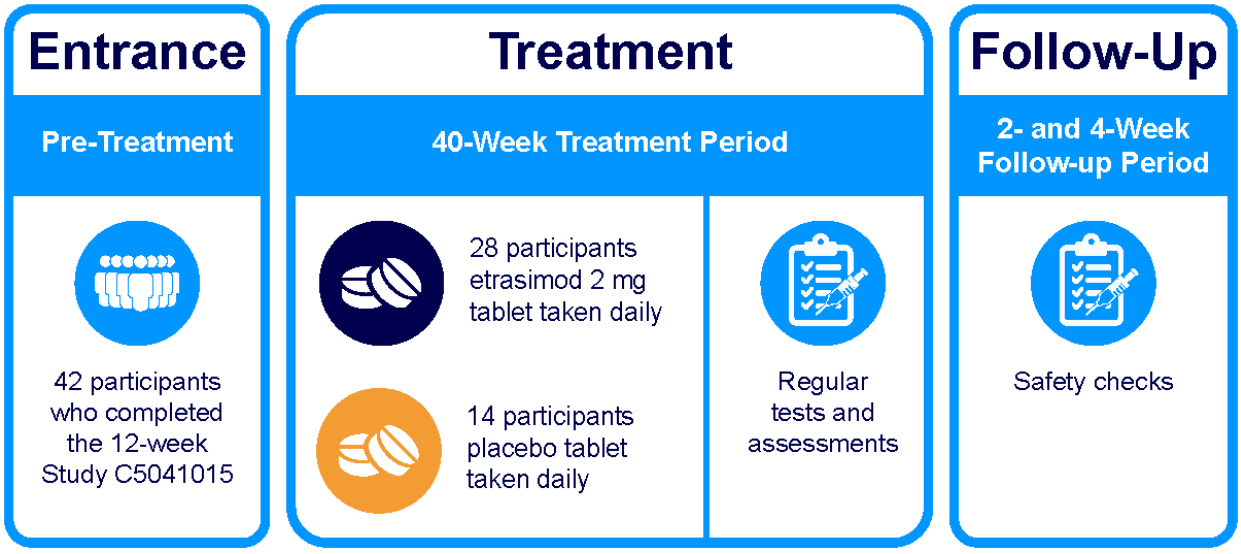
The study participants and researchers did not know who took etrasimod and who took the placebo. This is known as a “blinded” study and is standard practice in many clinical studies. By not knowing what treatment was being given to each participant, the participant and the researchers were not able to influence the results. Study participants were assigned to each group by chance alone. This is known as randomization.

During the treatment period, participants had a number of tests and examinations done to check their UC and health during the study.

At the end of the treatment period, there was a 2- and 4-week follow-up period. Follow-up is when no treatment is given but the participants’ health was checked. The researchers also asked the participants about medical problems and how they were feeling during the study.

Figure 1 shows what happened during the study.

Figure 1: Study Design



Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study at 30 locations in Japan.

When did this study take place?

It began 25 December 2020 and ended 03 August 2022.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants who were of Japanese descent and who had moderately to severely active UC. Participants also had to take part and finish the parent study.

- A total of 25 men participated
- A total of 17 women participated
- All participants were between the ages of 17 and 68

Of the 42 participants who started the study, 22 finished the study. There were 20 participants who did not finish treatment. This included

10 participants in the etrasimod group and 10 participants in the placebo group. These participants did not finish treatment because their UC worsened.

How long did the study last?

After being treated for 12 weeks in the parent study, participants were in this study for up to 44 weeks. The entire study took over 19 months to complete.

When the study ended in August 2022, 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?

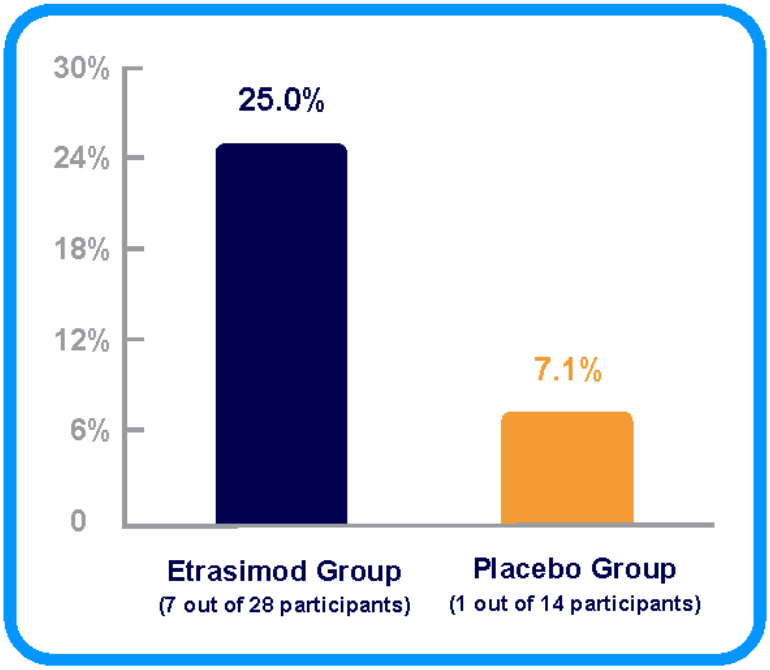
How many participants had clinical remission after taking etrasimod or placebo for 52 weeks?

To answer this question, the researchers looked at how many participants taking etrasimod were in clinical remission after being treated for 52 weeks. They then compared this with the number of participants who took placebo for 52 weeks.

How many participants had clinical remission at Week 52?

At Week 52, 7 out of 28 (one quarter of participants, or 25.0%) participants in the etrasimod group had clinical remission. At Week 52, 1 out of 14 (7.1%) participants in the placebo group had clinical remission. This is shown in Figure 2. For other participants, there was no improvement in their signs and symptoms of UC or the improvement was very small.

Figure 2: Percentage of Participants With Clinical Remission at Week 52



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.

There were 24 out of 42 (57.1%) participants in this study who had at least 1 medical problem. This included 16 out of 28 (57.1%) participants in the etrasimod group and 8 out of 14 (57.1%) participants in the placebo group. There was 1 participant who stopped treatment because their medical problem of UC worsened. This participant was treated with placebo.

The most common medical problems – those reported by more than 1 participant in any 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 1 participant in any group are listed.
- The **2nd** column tells how many of the 28 participants taking etrasimod reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 28 participants taking etrasimod who reported the medical problem.
- The **3rd** column tells how many of the 14 participants taking placebo reported each medical problem. Next to this number is the percentage of the 14 participants taking a placebo who reported the medical problem.
- Using these instructions, you can see that 2 out of the 28 (7.1%) participants taking etrasimod reported UC. There was 1 out of the 14 (7.1%) participants taking placebo reported UC.

Table 1. Commonly reported medical problems by study participants		
Medical Problem	**Etrasimod (28 Participants)**	**Placebo (14 Participants)**
Ulcerative colitis[a]	2 out of 28 participants (7.1%)	1 out of 14 participants (7.1%)
Feeling unwell (malaise)	3 out of 28 participants (10.7%)	0
Pain at the injection site	2 out of 28 participants (7.1%)	0
High temperature (fever)	3 out of 28 participants (10.7%)	2 out of 14 participants (14.3%)
Headache	4 out of 28 participants (14.3%)	2 out of 14 participants (14.3%)

a: This could have been a new episode of ulcerative colitis or a worsening of the participants existing ulcerative colitis.

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 2 out of 42 (4.8%) participants who had serious medical problems:

- 1 participant in the etrasimod group had coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The doctors though this might be related to the study treatment.
- 1 participant in the placebo group had an UC flare up or a worsening of their UC. The doctors did not think this was related to the study treatment but due to the participant's UC.

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 C5041013 or APD334-308

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

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT04706793**

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!