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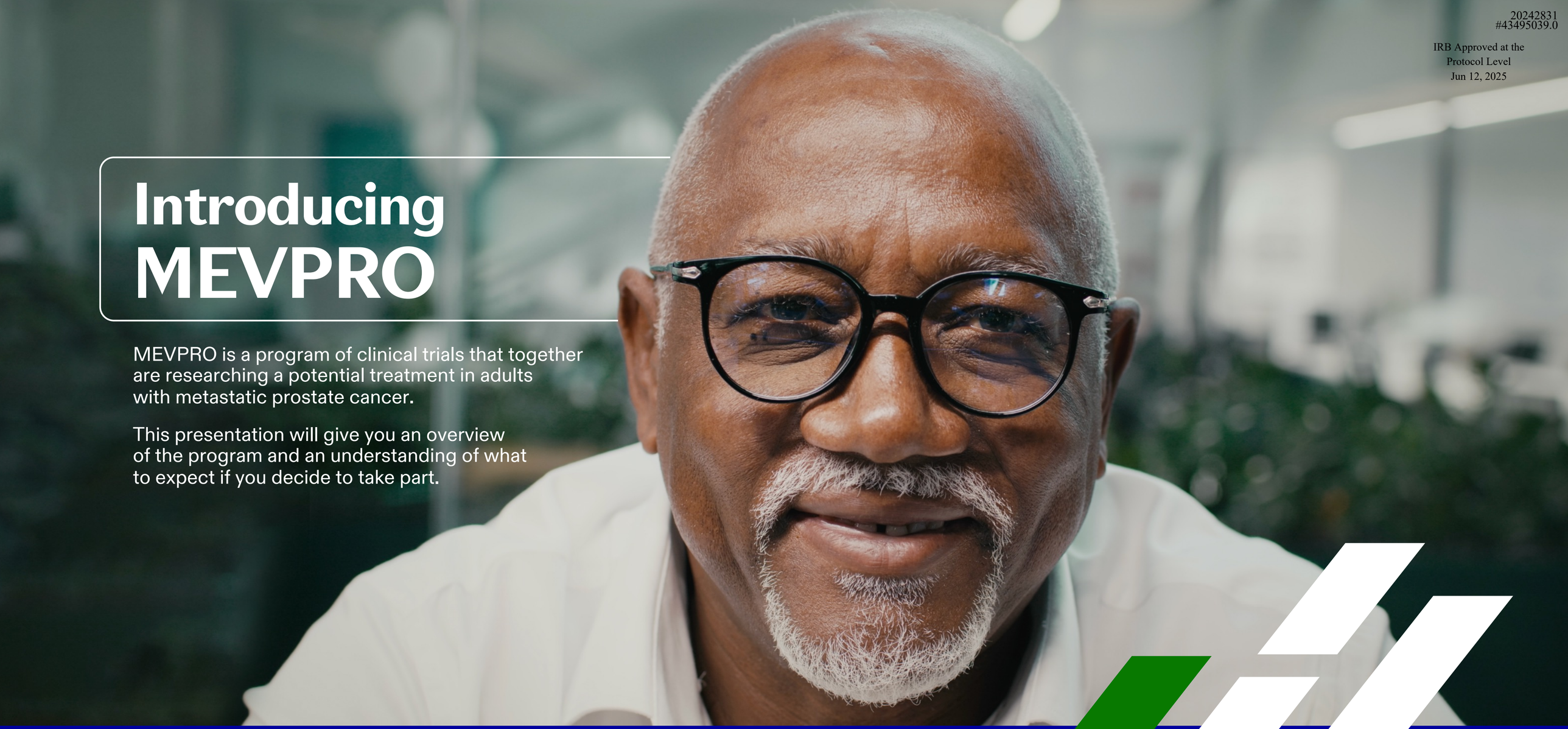


Introducing MEVPRO

MEVPRO is a program of clinical trials that together are researching a potential treatment in adults with metastatic prostate cancer.

This presentation will give you an overview of the program and an understanding of what to expect if you decide to take part.

MEVPRO

Pfizer

About the MEVPRO program

Doctors and scientists have significantly advanced treatments for prostate cancer over the last 10 years, but there is more work to be done.

The MEVPRO program is researching a study medicine (called mevrometostat) to learn if it is safe and if it works to slow down or stop the growth of metastatic prostate cancer.

The study medicine is thought to work by blocking ‘EZH2’ proteins, which are involved in the growth of cells. People with metastatic prostate cancer often have more EZH2 proteins, and so blocking these proteins may stop or slow the growth of the cancer.[1]

There are [3] clinical trials within this program to help us understand how the study medicine works in participants with different prostate cancer diagnoses and past treatment journeys.

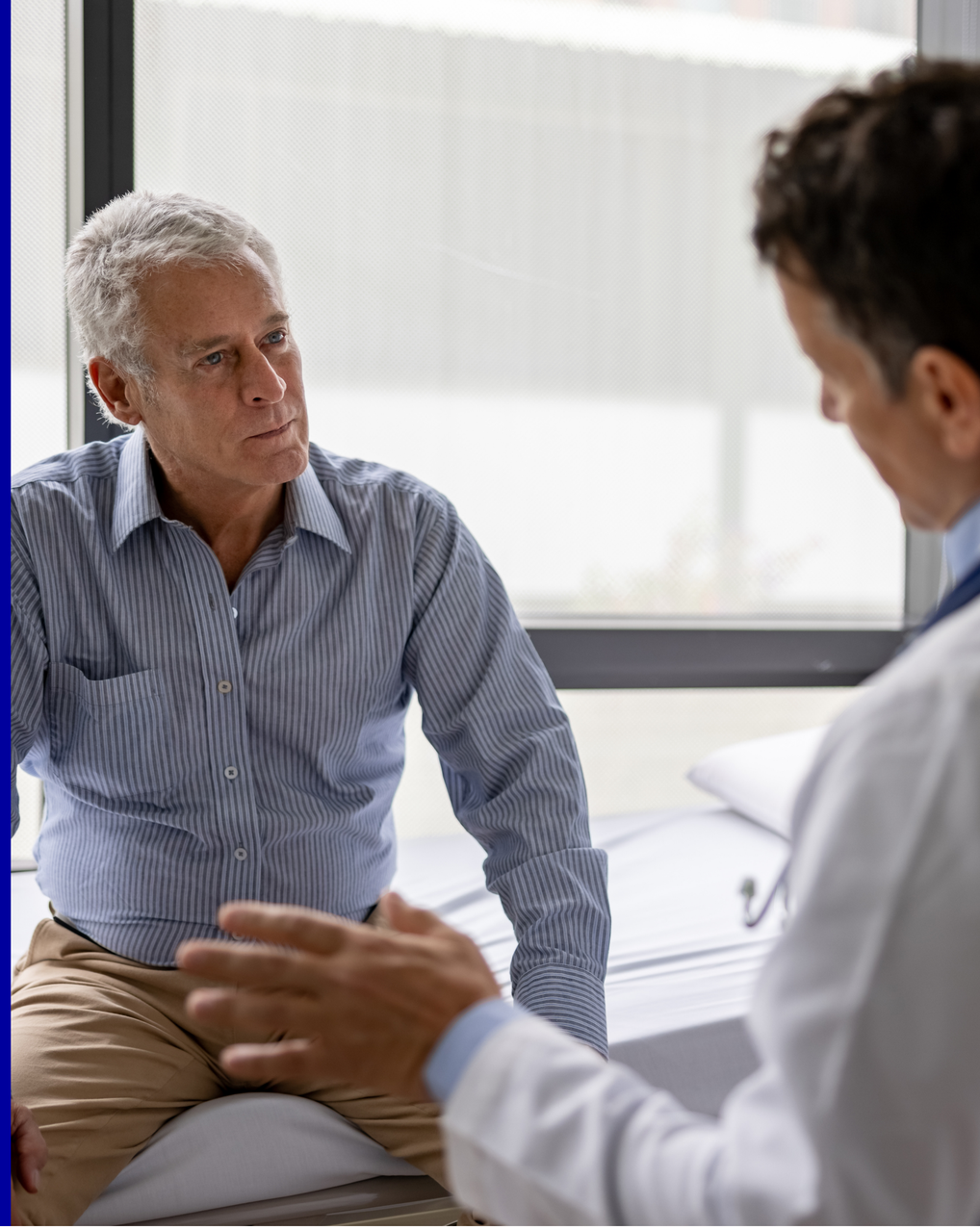
1. Varambally S, Dhanasekaran SM, Zhou M, et al. The polycomb group protein EZH2 is involved in progression of prostate cancer. Nature. 2002;419(6907):624-629. doi:10.1038/nature01075

Who can take part?

Each clinical trial in the MEVPRO program will have its own unique requirements for who may participate (such as the stage of your prostate cancer and any previous treatments you may have received).

You may be able to join one of the MEVPRO clinical trials if:

- You are at least 18 years old
- You have been diagnosed with prostate cancer that has spread or become metastatic



What treatment will participants receive?

Participants will either receive standard-of-care treatment alone, or standard-of-care treatment alongside the study medicine.

Standard-of-care treatments are established treatments that are widely accepted by medical professionals and may vary depending on where a patient lives.

All participants in any MEVPRO trial will receive standard treatment for their prostate cancer regardless of whether they are given the study medicine or placebo.

How is the study treatment taken?

The **study medicine** is taken as tablets by mouth twice-a-day. Participants will be provided with a supply of the tablets to be taken at home between trial visits.

The **standard-of-care** treatments may vary across the different MEVPRO studies, and may be given by mouth or by intravenous injection (IV drip).

How long you take your study treatment for will depend on:

- How your cancer responds to the treatment
- How well you tolerate the treatment
- Your personal decision to continue receiving the treatment

Will participants know which treatment they receive?

Comparators, randomization, and blinding are three ways that clinical trials prevent bias in their results.

Comparators

Some participants in the trial are given standard-of-care treatment (and placebo) without the study medicine, to help the researchers understand which effects are caused by the study medicine.

Randomization

Participants are given either the study medicine and/or comparator by chance, like flipping a coin, rather than by choice.

Blinding

In an open-label trial, both the study doctors and participants know which treatment the participant is given.

In a single-blind trial, only the study doctors know which treatment the participants are given.

In a double-blind trial, neither the study doctors nor the participants know which treatment the participants are given. (If necessary, such as for a safety reason, the researchers can find out what a participant has received.)

How does the study medicine work?

Prostate cancer cells need hormones (such as testosterone) to grow and divide. Using ‘hormone therapy’ to reduce hormones or block their effects is one way of treating prostate cancer.

EZH2 is a protein which is involved in controlling the growth of cells. In some people, the EZH2 gene may become abnormal or make too much of the proteins, which can cause prostate cancer to worsen.

The study medicine is thought to work by blocking the abnormal EZH2 activity in cells, which may help prevent or delay hormone therapy resistance and cancer growth.

[QR CODE]

[Scan the QR code to watch a short video about the study medicine]

MEVPRO-1

This study is for adults with metastatic **castrate-resistant** prostate cancer, who have previously been treated with **abiraterone acetate** (Zytiga®) for at least 12 weeks.

MEVPRO-1 is researching the study medicine alongside a standard treatment (enzalutamide), compared to standard treatment alone (enzalutamide or docetaxel).

50% chance

Study medicine and enzalutamide

50% chance

Enzalutamide or docetaxel (chemo)

Participants will have 3 to 4 clinic visits in the first 2 months, then 1 visit every 3 to 4 weeks during the treatment period

Long-term follow-up will include visits or calls every 12 weeks

MEVPRO-2

This study is for adults who have metastatic **castrate-resistant** prostate cancer, who have **not started further treatments** (like chemotherapy or a different hormone therapy) since their prostate cancer was diagnosed as castrate-resistant.

MEVPRO-2 is researching the study medicine with standard treatment compared to a placebo with standard treatment, to learn how well the study medicine works.

50% chance

Study medicine and enzalutamide

50% chance

Placebo and enzalutamide

Participants will have clinic visits every 2 to 8 weeks during treatment and a follow-up visit 4 to 5 weeks after

Long-term follow-up will include visits or calls every 12 weeks

MEVPRO-3

This study is for adults who have metastatic **castration-sensitive** prostate cancer, who have **not started further treatments** (like chemotherapy or a different hormone therapy) since receiving their metastatic diagnosis.

MEVPRO-3 is researching the study medicine with standard treatment compared to a placebo with standard treatment, to learn how well the study medicine works.

50% chance

Study medicine and enzalutamide

50% chance

Placebo and enzalutamide

Participants will have clinic visits every 4 to 8 weeks during treatment and a follow-up visit 4 to 5 weeks after

Long-term follow-up will include clinic visits every 8 to 12 weeks

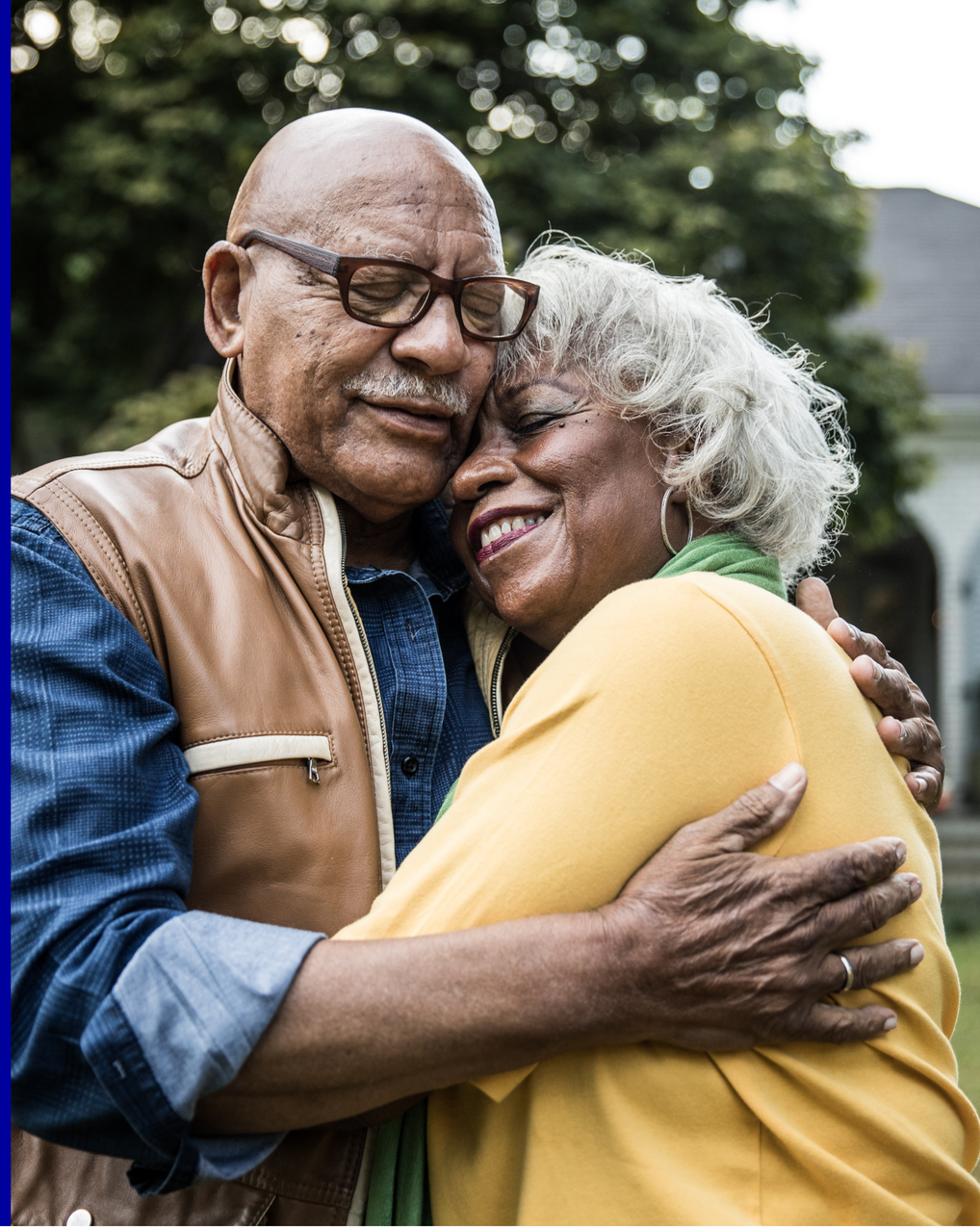
The importance of representation

About 1 in 8 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetime.[1] [US only: Black men are 70% more likely than White men to be diagnosed.[2] Prostate cancer is also the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Hispanic men in the US, making up more than 1 in 5 of all new cancer diagnoses.[3]]

Before medicines are approved to be used, they must be proven to be safe and effective. Without these trials and the volunteers who take part, much of modern medicine would not exist.

Many factors, including race, genetics, ethnicity, and age can all impact how different men respond to the same medicine. That is why it is so important that clinical trials include people of all backgrounds. The greater the diversity among clinical trial participants, the more we can learn about potential medicines, including how they work for different people.

Ensuring clinical trial participants reflect the diversity of the people affected by different diseases will improve the development of medicines for everyone—but we cannot do it without you.



1. American Cancer Society: Facts & Figures 2024
2. [US ONLY: National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program: Prostate Cancer Stat Facts, 2023 Report]
3. [US ONLY: Prostate Cancer Foundation: 'Prostate Cancer in U.S. Hispanic Men', September 2022]

Your treatment, your choice

Participant safety is the top priority of the MEVPRO clinical trials. Before you participate, you will be given all the details about the clinical trial, including potential benefits and risks of taking part. Your health will also be closely monitored by the study team while in the clinical trial.

If one of the MEVPRO clinical trials is a good fit for you and you decide to take part, it's important to remember that joining is your choice. You are free to stop being in a clinical trial at any time for any reason.

[Optional: When you or a loved one choose to participate in a clinical trial, you are helping to build a greater understanding of your cancer type and bringing hope to all people living with cancer.]

Ready to learn more?

[QR CODE]

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