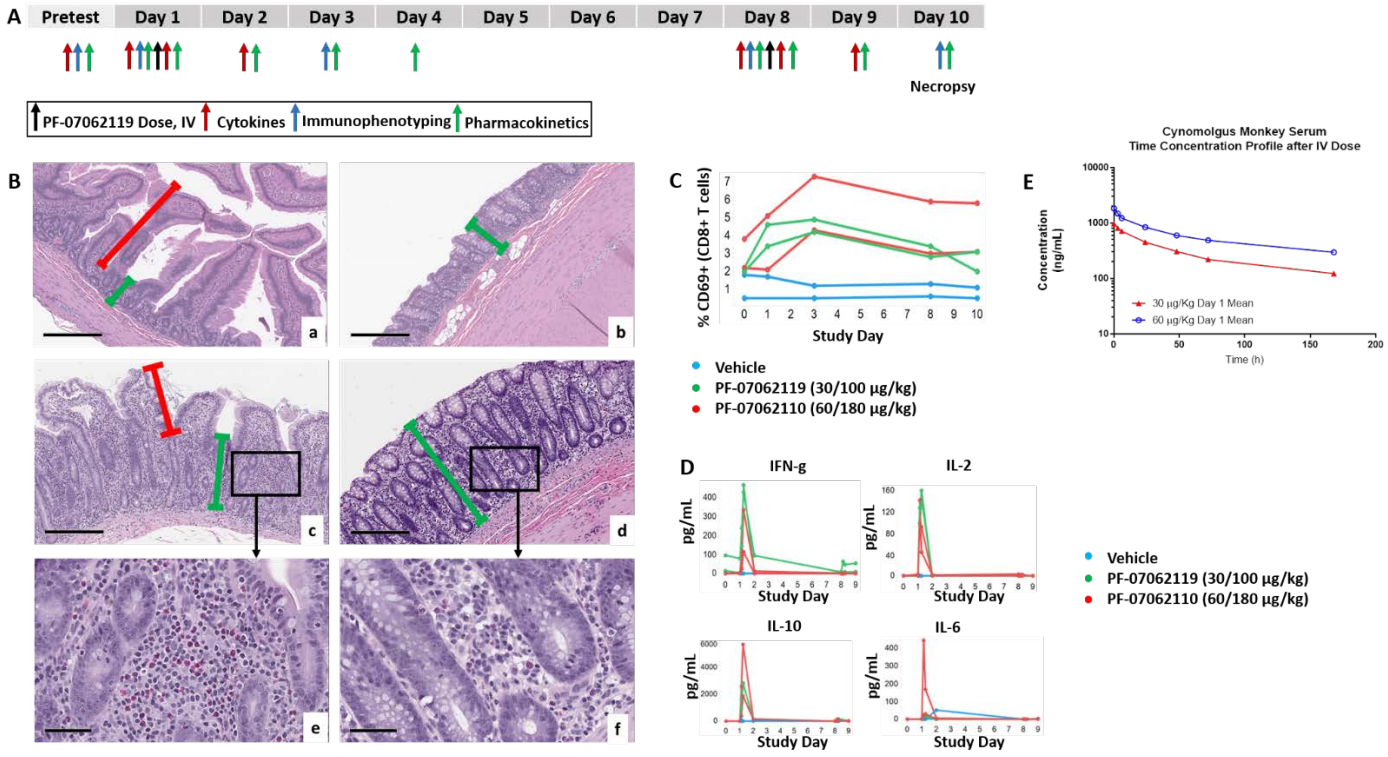

Fig. S8. Toxicity and pharmacokinetic evaluation with PF-07062119 in cynomolgus monkeys.

(A) Schematic illustrating intra-animal dose escalation design of exploratory toxicity studies. Cynomolgus monkeys (1/sex/group) were administered 30 or 60 ug/kg of PF-07062119 by intravenous (IV) injection on Day 1. A higher dose (100 or 180 ug/kg IV, respectively) was administered to each animal on Day 8. Blood samples were collected for analysis of immunophenotyping by flow cytometry, cytokines, and pharmacokinetics prior to each dose and at multiple time points after each dose. PF-07062119 treated animals were euthanized and necropsied on Day 10 for histopathological evaluation. (B) Jejunum (a, c and e) and colon (b, d and f) from control (a and b) and PF-07062119-dosed (c, d, e and f; 30/100 µg/kg IV) cynomolgus monkeys. PF-07062119 administration resulted in villus (red bracket) atrophy, crypt (green bracket) hyperplasia, and a mixed inflammatory infiltrate that expanded the lamina propria. H&E staining, a, b, c and d scale bar = 300 µm, e and f scale bar=60 µm. (C) T cell

activation shown by CD69 positive staining in CD8+ T lymphocytes. (D) Cytokines (IFN-γ, IL-2, IL-10 and IL-6) in serum samples from each animal dosed with PF-07062119 or vehicle. (E) Toxicokinetic analysis of PF-07062119 after 1 dose at 30 or 60 µg/kg showed linear PK and dose-proportional systemic exposures.