



Founded with the Mission to Cure Type 1 Diabetes April 2025

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Precision medicine to prevent and cure Type 1 Diabetes

Clinically validated and de-risked immunology platform

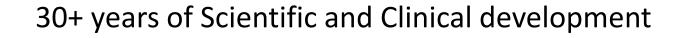
- Antigen-specific immunotherapy targeting genetic subgroups
- Durable effect and favorable safety profile based on 16 trials and more than 1,000 treated patients
- Potential to extend health and life span by lowering risk for cardiovascular disease and other long-term complications

Precision medicine pipeline spanning prevention and intervention

- Clinical development program, Diamyd[®] (targeting 40 % of Type 1 Diabetes)
 - Phase 3 program: Stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes
 - Phase 2 program: Stage 1 & 2 Type 1 Diabetes
- **Discovery program (**targeting 50 % of Type 1 Diabetes)
- Precision medicine ecosystem: Al driven risk prediction, disease screening, and in-house biologics manufacturing

Significant commercial potential, strong regulatory alignment, near-term milestones

- >\$2 billion sales potential in the US for Diamyd[®] launch indication
- Significant upsides: RoW, adultonset Type 1 Diabetes, Stage 1 and 2 Type 1 Diabetes
- FDA Fast Track and Orphan designation, alignment for an accelerated approval pathway
- Phase 3 readout March 2026 to support potential accelerated BLA





Addressing a significant unmet medical need and economic burden

>500 000

new cases of Type 1 Diabetes annually

>\$90 USD billion

economic burden

Life long

dependence on insulin treatment and blood glucose measurements

High risk

for serious complications incl. cardiovascular disease 35 years

shorter health span

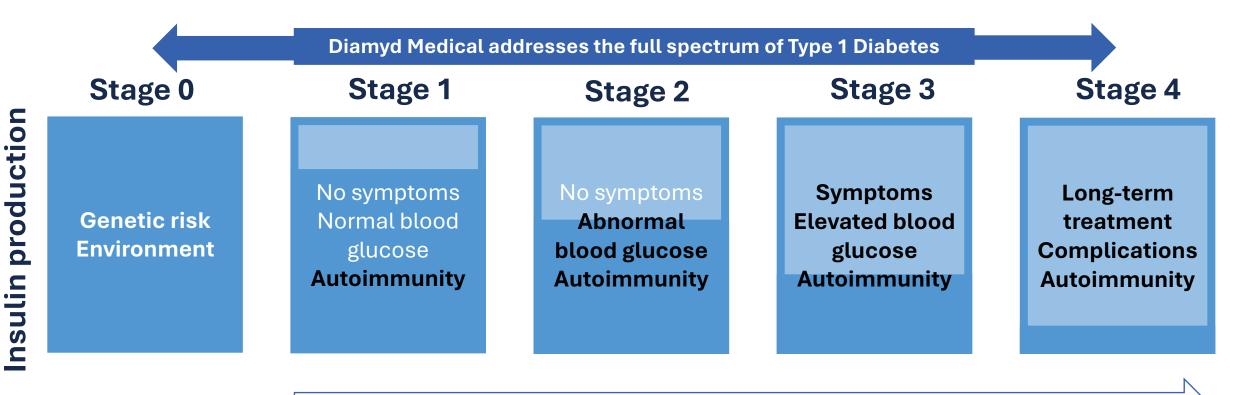
15 years

shorter life span



T1Dindex.org; Healthadvances 2020; IDF Atlas 2022; Rafshani et al 2019, Lancet

Type 1 Diabetes – Progressive and irreversible autoimmune destruction of insulin-producing cells



Type 1 Diabetes

Insulin dependent



Pipeline Overview

Targeting full spectrum of autoimmune diabetes through HLA-Specific antigen therapies

	Program	Discovery	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Status
	Stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes (HLA DR3-DQ2 positive) Orphan designation; Fast Track designation		DIAG	NODE-3			Ongoing in EU & US, early readout March 2026
Diamyd®	Stage 1&2 Type 1 Diabetes (HLA DR3-DQ2 positive) Fast Track designation		DIAPRECI	SE		Started Q4, 2023	
	Adult-onset Type 1 Diabetes / LADA (HLA DR3-DQ2 positive) Evaluation of booster doses		GADinLA				Completed, published in 2023 Completed,
Insulin antigen	Stage 1,2,3 Type 1 Diabetes (HLA DR4-DQ8 positive)		DIAGNODI	Ξ-Β			published in 2024

Global rights available



Diamyd®

Recombinant GAD65 Formulated in Alum (rhGAD65/alum)

Primary Indication (Fast Track and Orphan designation) *Type 1 Diabetes (Stage 3) with residual beta cell function and HLA type DR3-DQ2*

Label Expansion *Type 1 Diabetes prevention (Stage 1 & 2), Fast Track designation Adult-onset Type 1 Diabetes / LADA*

Mechanism of Action *Induce immunological tolerance against GAD65*

Clinical Effect and Benefit *Preserve endogenous insulin production, delay or prevent isease progression, reduce or prevent short- and long-term complications*

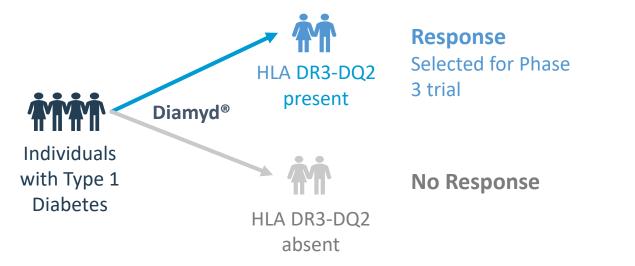
Mode of Administration *Three targeted intranodal injections one month apart, outpatient treatment*

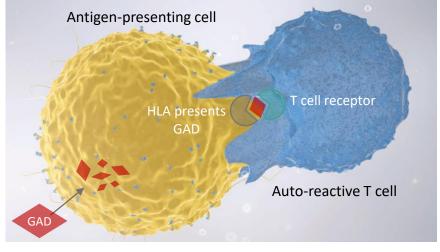
Development Status Phase 3 – Stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes Phase 2 – Stage 1&2 Type 1 Diabetes Phase 2 - Adult-onset Type 1 Diabetes / LADA

Licensing Status *Global rights available*



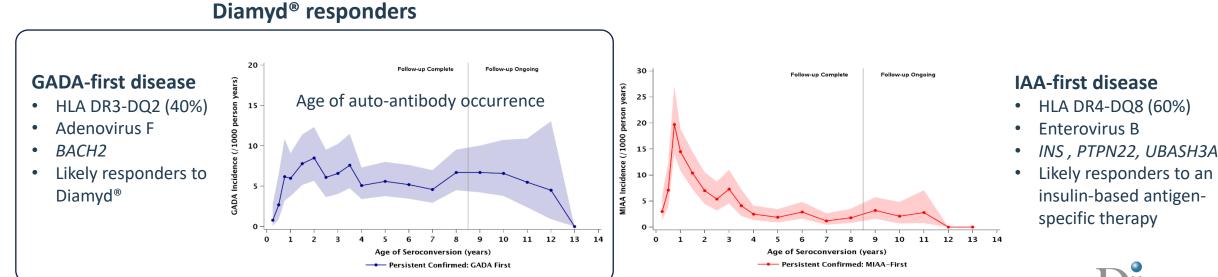
Diamyd® targets the GADA-first Type 1 Diabetes endotype with HLA DR3-DQ2 positivity





HLA is central to autoimmunity against GAD

MEDICAI



Courtesy of Prof. Åke Lernmark. Graphs based on data from the TEDDY study.

Regulatory and Commercial strategy



Pathway to market for Diamyd®

Single pivotal Phase 3 trial (DIAGNODE-3)
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• Aligned with both FDA and EMA

Fast Track designation

• For the treatment of Stage 1, 2 & 3 Type 1 Diabetes with HLA DR3-DQ2

Orphan designation

• For the treatment of Type 1 Diabetes with residual beta cell function

Accelerated approval potential

• Alignment with the FDA

Interim readout to support accelerated BLA planned for March 2026



Estimated > \$2 Billion Peak Sales in the US Alone

Diamyd® Launch indication

 60k+ patients (Stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes with residual beta cell function, HLA DR3-DQ2 positive, Age >= 12)

US Pricing, formulary status & market share

- WAC (gross) price \$157K/course, grown at 2% p.a.
- Limited Gross-to-Net discounts, max 20%.
- > 80% access (high Type 1 Diabetes insurance coverage and expected high prior authorization)
- At least 30% market penetration

Significant Upsides

- Ex-US sales (40% of global sales based on Type 2 Diabetes analogs)
- Life Cycle Management Stage 1,2 Type 1 Diabetes, Adult-onset T1D / LADA, booster courses
- Adult-onset T1D / LADA base case US peak sales estimated at > \$2 billion

Note: Base case assumptions informed by US payer and HCP Research Nov-24



Strong IP position and regulatory exclusivity

Core Intellectual Property

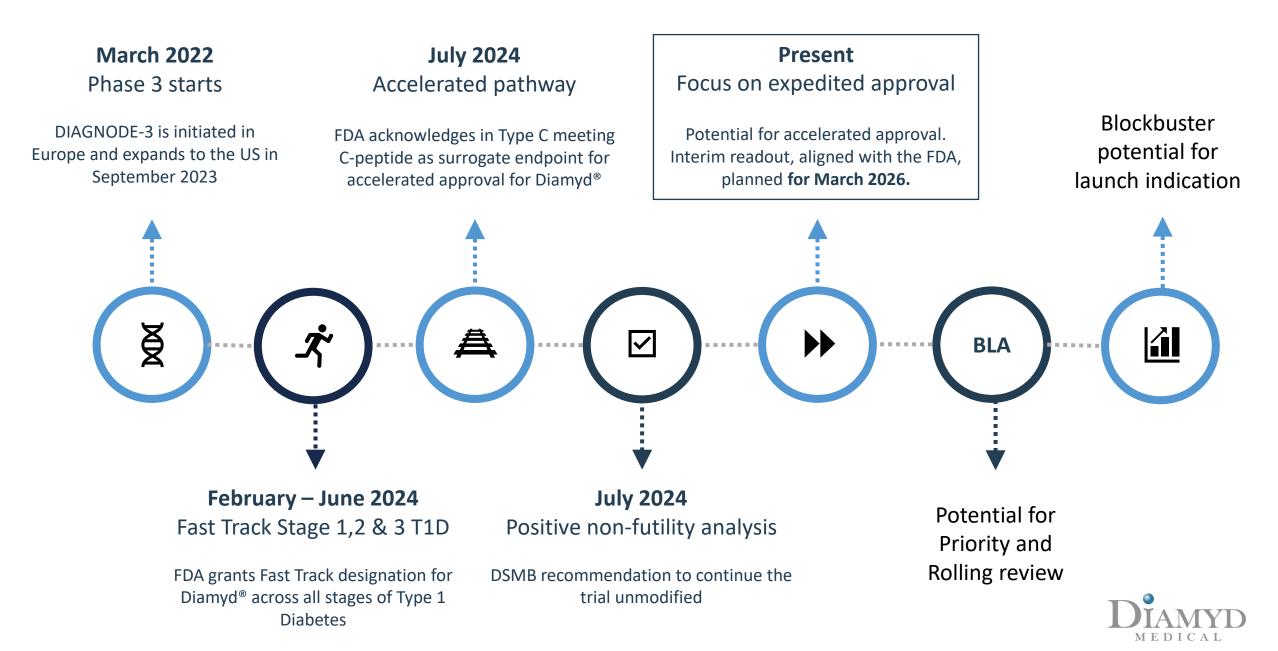
- Substance of matter in the US until 2032
- Intralymphatic administration of Diamyd[®] in Europe, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Australia, South Africa, Eurasia and Canada, additional countries pending, expiry **2035**.
- Intralymphatic administration of additional betacell antigens (proinsulin, preproinsulin etc) approved in Australia, Israel, Russia, additional countries pending.
- Treatment/prevention of HLA DR3-DQ2 subgroup with Diamyd[®] approved in Europe, Eurasia, Israel, Hong Kong, South Africa, Japan, South Korea, expiry 2038, additional countries pending.
- Treatment/prevention of HLA DR4-DQ8 with insulin as an antigen approved in South Korea, expiry 2038, and pending in several territories.

Regulatory exclusivity

- US BLA approval provides **12 years exclusivity**
- US orphan designation provides **7 years exclusivity**
- European approval provides 10 years of exclusivity



Significant momentum paves way for potential Accelerated Approval

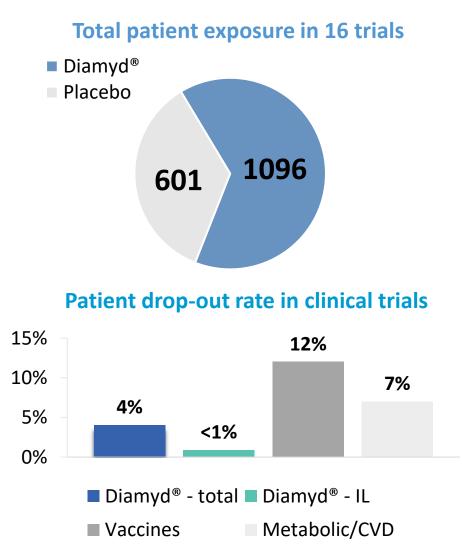


Clinical Data supporting launch indication for Diamyd[®]



Favorable safety and tolerability profile

No major safety signals in >1,000 patients exposed to Diamyd[®]. Drop-out rate <1% in trials with targeted administration (intralymphatic, IL) of Diamyd[®].



Summary of clinical safety data

- Most common adverse events: transient tenderness at injection site, injection site edema, mild injection site pain and injection site reaction (< 7 days)
- No major safety signals
- No drug-related SAEs in intralymphatic (IL) program (1 in total, LADA population)
- <1% subject drop-out rate in IL program
- Safety assessed in persons aged 4 70 years, with Stage 1 to Stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes or Adultonset Type 1 Diabetes / LADA



Meta-analysis of 3 pre-2014 trials identified responder patients

Meta-analysis of 3 randomized controlled clinical trials with subcutaneous Diamyd[®] conducted before 2014 with >500 individuals identified patients carrying HLA DR3-DQ2 gene as responders

	Subgroup		Estimated	treatmen	t effect ra	ntio (95%	CI)		p value (adjusted
	Presence of	f HLA-DR3-DQ2 (n = 266)		1					
1		Combined		⊢ ●−				1.318 (1.124, 1.545) 0.0007
		High dose		⊢				1.441 (1.188, 1.749) 0.0007
-		Low dose						1.220 (1.018, 1.461) 0.0902
	Absence of	HLA-DR3-DQ2 (n = 255)							
		Combined	F	• · · ·				1.067 (0.904, 1.260) 0.4416
		High dose	⊢_●					0.903 (0.705, 1.157) 0.6925
		Low dose		⊢ ●	-			1.203 (0.962, 1.504) 0.1376
	Presence of	f <i>DR3-DQ2/X; X</i> is not <i>DR4-DQ8</i> (<i>n</i> = 12	27)	1					
(2)		Combined		⊢ ●				1.401 (1.109, 1.769) 0.0047
		High dose			•			1.596 (1.132, 2.249) 0.0035
		Low dose	ŀ	•				1.261 (0.913, 1.742) 0.2366
	Absence of	DR3-DQ2/X; X is not DR4-DQ8 (n = 39	4)						
		Combined		— —				1.129 (0.990, 1.288) 0.0709
		High dose	H	•				1.036 (0.850, 1.263) 0.9638
		Low dose						1.203 (1.004, 1.440)) 0.0430
		г		,					
		0.2	25 0.75	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75		
		Pla	cebo better		GAD-alui	m better	-		

Mixed meal tolerance test (MMTT) stimulated C-peptide

High dose = 3 or 4 injections; Low dose = 2 injections; Combined = 2, 3 or 4 injections



Even larger treatment effect in ca. 50% of responder patients with HLA DR3-DQ2 who lack the HLA DR4-DQ8 gene (super responder patients)

44% reduction in C-peptide decline

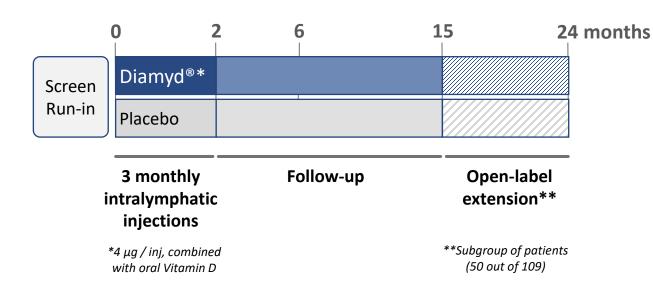
from Baseline to Month 15 compared to placebo in patients carrying the HLA DR3-DQ2 gene who received 3 or 4 injections of Diamyd[®]



DIAGNODE-2 Phase 2b Trial Confirmed Responder Patients

European, multinational, randomized, placebo-controlled, 2-arm trial assessing 3 targeted injections of Diamyd[®] given on top of standard of care

DIAGNODE-2 DIABETES TRIAL



Primary Endpoint

• Change from Baseline to Month 15 in Mixed Meal Tolerance Test (MMTT) stimulated C-peptide Area under the Curve

Key Secondary Endpoint

- Change in Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) between baseline and Month 15
- Change in insulin-dose-adjusted HbA1c (IDAA1c) between Baseline and Month 15
- Change in daily exogenous insulin consumption between Baseline and Month 15

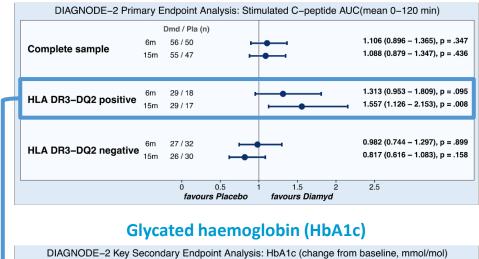
Population

- Persons diagnosed with Type 1 Diabetes less than 6 months ago aged 12-24 years and positive for GAD antibodies
- Residual beta cell function: fasting C-peptide \geq 0.12 nmol/L
- Pre-specified subgroup added to topline readout before database lock: responder patients with HLA DR3-DQ2 genotype

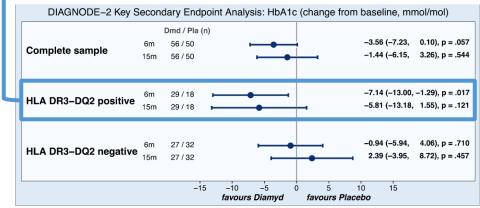


DIAGNODE-2 Phase 2b trial confirmed responder patients

Diamyd[®] achieved statistically significant preservation of C-peptide secretion, numerical improvement in HbA1c compared to placebo at Month 15 in patients with HLA DR3-DQ2



Mixed meal tolerance test (MMTT) stimulated C-peptide



56% reduction in C-peptide decline

from Baseline to Month 15 compared to placebo treatment in patients carrying the HLA DR3-DQ2 gene



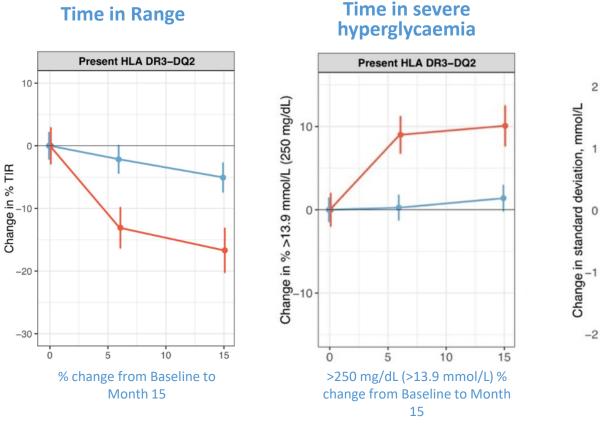
Pre-specified subgroup

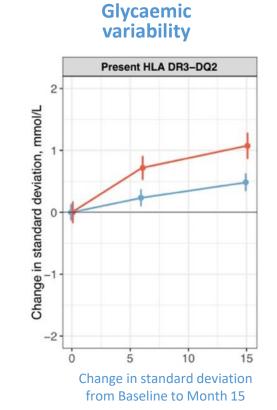
of patients positive for

HLA DR3-DQ2 gene

DIAGNODE-2 Phase 2b Trial confirmed responder patients

In exploratory analyses, Diamyd[®] achieved statistically significant benefit on Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) outcomes in patients carrying the HLA DR3-DQ2 responder gene





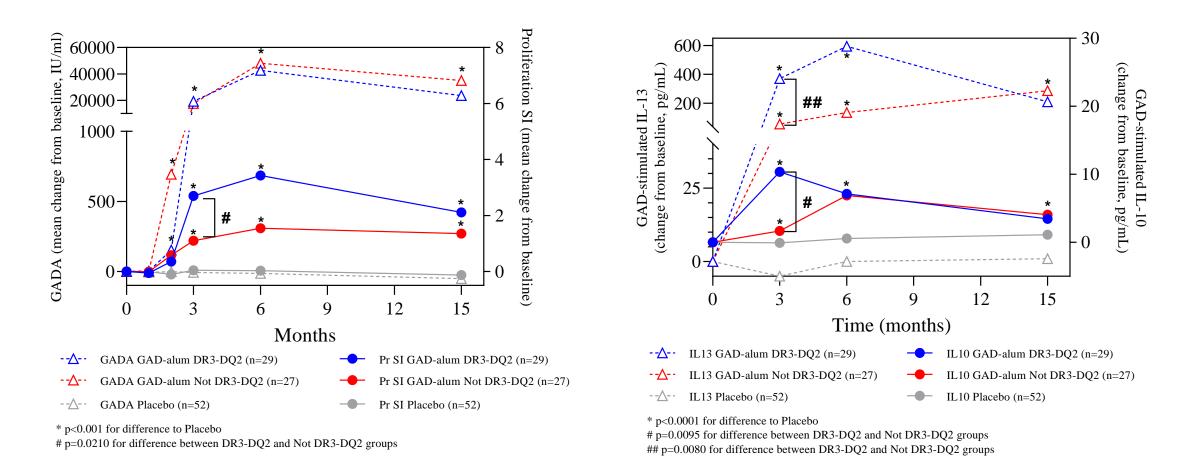
- Treatment Diamyd Placebo
- Better Time in Range
- Less time in severe hyperglycaemia
- Less glycaemic variability



Nowak et al. JCEM 2022 Independent Commentary by Lunati & Fiorina, JCEM 2022

DIAGNODE-2 Phase 2b trial biomarker data support HLA-specific response

GAD-specific immune response differentiates responders from non-responders

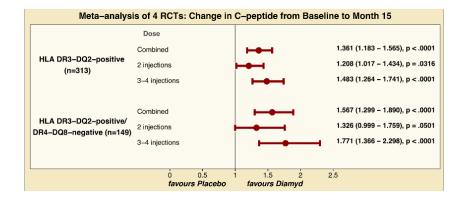


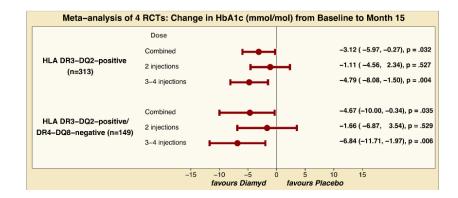
Median change from baseline of anti-GAD65 antibodies (GADA) and Proliferation of PMBC (Stimulation Index, SI) (A), and GAD-stimulated secretion by PBMC of IL-10 and IL-13 levels (B) for GAD-alum treated subjects with and without the DR3-DQ2 haplotype Placebo treatment subjects. P values, Wilcoxon test, are indicated.



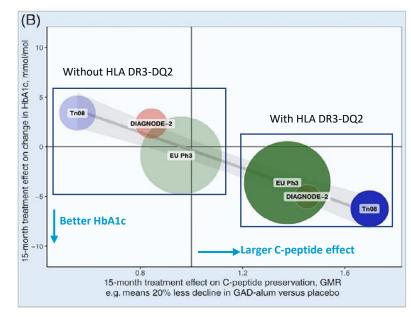
Correlated Diamyd® treatment effects on C-peptide and HbA1c

Updated meta-analysis including the Phase 2b trial shows correlated treatment effects on C-peptide and HbA1c – the two co-primary endpoints of the Phase 3 trial





3 or 4 doses of Diamyd[®] vs placebo



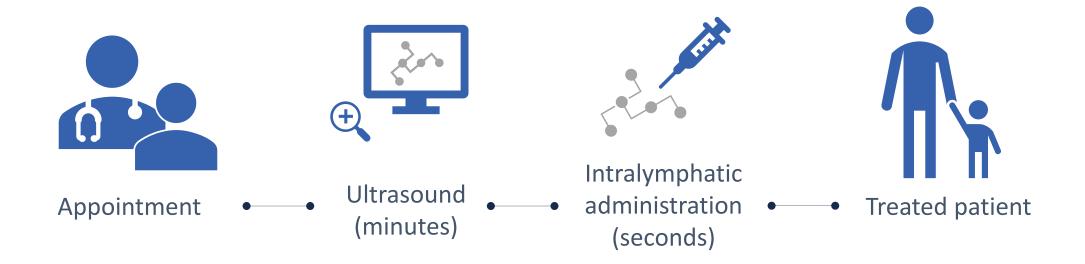
48% reduction in Cpeptide decline, 4.8 mmol/mol (0.5% DCCT units) lower HbA1c

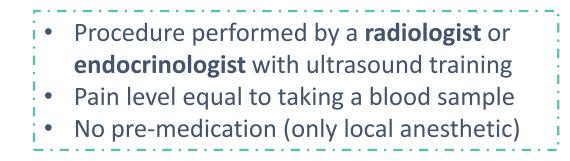
from Baseline to Month 15 compared to placebo in patients carrying the HLA DR3-DQ2 gene who received 3 or 4 injections of Diamyd[®]



Ultrasound-guided targeted injection

Quick, low-key outpatient procedure with discomfort comparable to venepuncture. Targets superficial lymphnode to enhance immunological response.







Intralymphatic (IL)-injection with needle placed in plan with the ultrasound probe

Monitoring of IL injection using ultrasound

22



The first ever precision medicine Phase 3 trial in Type 1 Diabetes

Diamyd[®] in individuals recently diagnosed with Stage 3 type 1-diabetes and positive for the HLA DR3-DQ2 haplotype

Breakthrough T1D[™] Partner since 2023

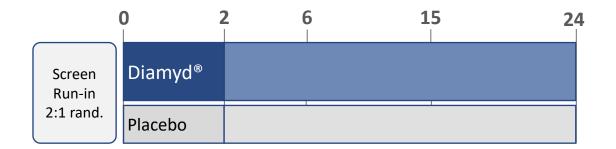
Diagnode-3 study

www.diagnode-3.com

DIAGNODE-3 Single Pivotal Precision Medicine Phase 3 trial

Aligned with the FDA and EMA. 60 clinics in the United States and Europe.

Randomized, placebo-controlled, 2-arm trial to confirm the effect and safety of 3 targeted injections of Diamyd[®] given on top of standard of care.



3 monthly injections

Follow-up

Interim analysis in March 2026 based on ~170 patients and 15-month follow-up to support a potential Accelerated BLA in the US

Combined with oral Vitamin D in both arms

Co-Primary Endpoints

- Stimulated C-peptide area under the curve, change from Baseline to Month 24 in Mixed Meal Tolerance Test (MMTT)
- HbA1c, change from Baseline to Month 24

Key Secondary Endpoint

- Time in glycemic target range 3.9-10 mmol/L (70-180 mg/dL) assessed by CGM, change from Baseline to Month 24
- Proportion of patients with insulin dose-adjusted HbA1c (IDAA1c) ≤9 (partial remission) at Month 24
- Number of episodes per patient of severe hypoglycemia between Baseline and Month 24
- Number of episodes per patient of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) between Baseline and Month 24

Population

- Persons diagnosed with T1D less than 6 months ago aged 12-29 years who are positive for GAD antibodies and positive for HLA DR3-DQ2
- Residual beta cell function: fasting C-peptide \geq 0.12 nmol/L



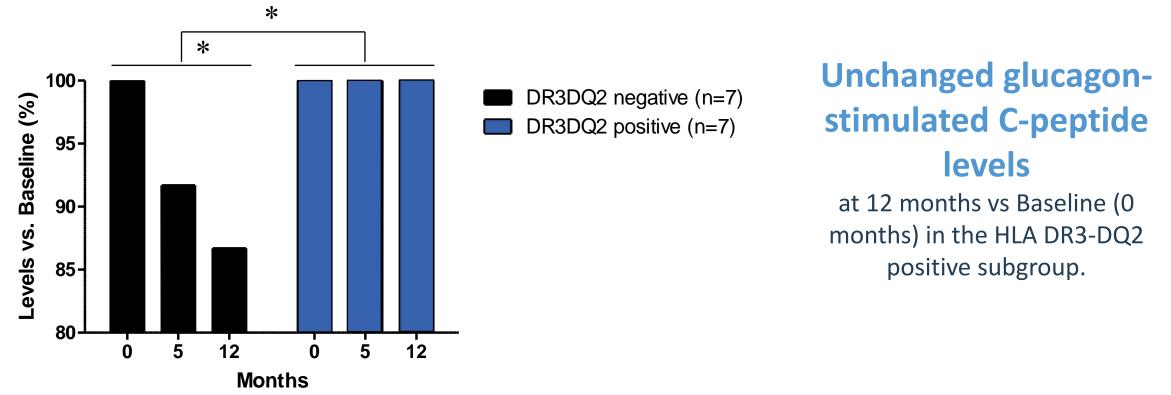
Supportive clinical data in Stage 1 & 2 Type 1 Diabetes & Adult-onset Type 1 Diabetes (LADA)



Phase 2 trial with Diamyd in up to 70 year-old LADA patients

1-year pilot study of targeted injections of Diamyd[®] in individuals with adult-onset Type 1 Diabetes (latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA)). No safety concerns.

Glucagon-stimulated C-peptide

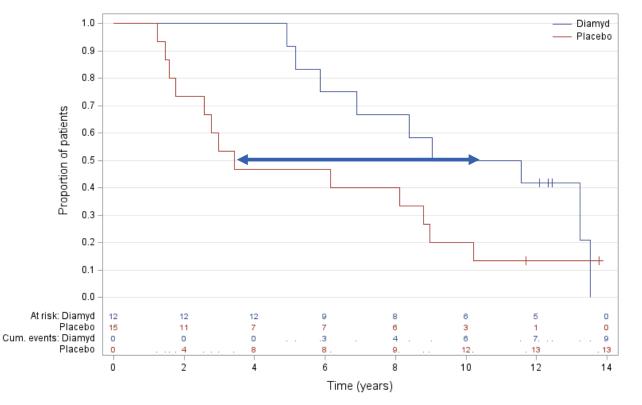


*p< 0.03 for median 13.3% reduction at 12 months vs. Baseline (0 months) in the DR3DQ2 negative subgroup (n=7). *p< 0.04 for difference between HLA subgroups in change at 12 months vs. Baseline (0 months).



Clinical Data in Stage 1/ Stage 2 Type 1 Diabetes

Long-Term follow-up of DiAPREV-IT shows that two subcutaneous injections of Diamyd[®] may delay Type 1 Diabetes onset by nearly 7 years



KM plot of time to Type 1 Diabetes in HLA DR3-DQ2 (Diamyd [®] n=12, Placebo n=15). The arrow highlights the difference in median time to stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes.

Performed in 2024 based on data from the Swedish National Diabetes Registry combined with phone interviews. The study was performed by Prof. Helena Elding Larsson, Lund University.

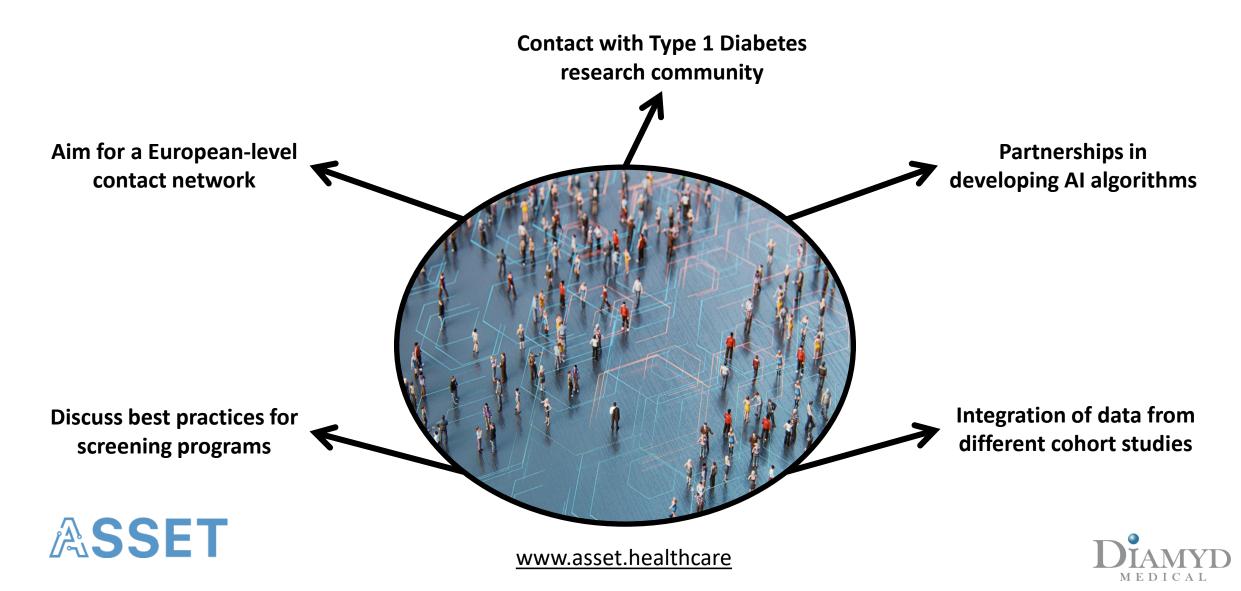
Analysis shows that 2 subcutaneous injections of Diamyd[®] may delay Type 1 Diabetes onset by nearly 7 years in children with the HLA DR3-DQ2 genotype – reinforcing its preventive potential and precision medicine approach.

DiAPREV-IT: 2 subcutaneous injections of Diamyd[®] in 50 children positive for two or more islet autoantibodies.



DIAMYD MEDICAL COORDINATES THE ASSET MILIEU

A Type 1 Diabetes Forum to drive precision medicine, prevention and screening



Manufacturing of Diamyd® Wholly-owned biomanufacturing plant

נמנה מהבנו מהמכה בבשבה במפתה המפתח

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Diamyd Medical has established a biomanufacturing plant for GMP commercial scale production of recombinant GAD65





Commercial-scale production of rhGAD65 planned to be ready for BLA/MAA and market entry

- 24,000 square feet facility in Umeå, Northern Sweden, comprising clean rooms, laboratory facilities and office space
- Manufacturing facility property fully acquired in 2021
- Full control over the manufacturing of recombinant GAD65
 - Independence from CDMOs, third parties
 - In control of costs and resource allocation
 - Potential beyond GAD manufacturing



Full Control and Predictability of the Manufacturing Process

Diamyd Medical's Umeå facility uses the Baculovirus Expression Vector System (BEVS) in the complex manufacturing process of recombinant human GAD65 protein

Upstream process



Baculovirus expression system & insect cells



Downstream process



Clarification Capture Polish Nanofiltration



Drug Product formulation





DIAMYD MEDICAL

- Swedish clinical phase pharmaceutical company, founded in 1994
- NASDAQ First North Growth Market, ticker DMYD B

FINANCES

- Market Cap April 15, 2025 ~ MSEK 810
- Cash Apr 14, 2025: MSEK 93.0
- Preferential rights issue, MSEK 208, incl warrants TO5 exercisable in April 2026. Subscription period April 15-29, 2025.



Management



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Anna Styrud, BSc **Chief Financial Officer**

Anton Lindqvist, MSc

Chief Scientific Officer



Dr. Maja Johansson, PhD Chief Operating Officer – Manufacturing Site

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