

Transformational Precision Medicine for Autoimmune Diabetes

Stockholm NASDAQ First North Growth Market – DMYD B

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Targeting Autoimmune Diabetes

Leading clinical stage pipeline

- First-in-class disease modifying therapy Diamyd[®] with FDA Fast Track designation
- R&D partnership with JDRF centered around pivotal Phase 3 trial

De-risked development program

- Responder patients identified for Diamyd[®], significantly increasing likelihood for success in pivotal program
- Excellent safety profile, simple procedure, precision medicine approach, Fast Track designation and Orphan designation support successful commercialization and pricing strategy
- High willingness to prescribe and premium pricing based on US primary market research

Strong growth opportunity

- Multibillion dollar market and label expansion opportunities
- **Pivotal program** in Type 1 Diabetes (Diamyd[®]), **Prevention program** Type 1 Diabetes (Diamyd[®]), establishing internal GMP biomanufacturing facility

Experienced team

- Significant operational experience in clinical development within diabetes
- Access to world leading scientists and clinical experts







Autoimmune Diabetes: Unmet need & economic burden

Type 1 Diabetes (T1D)

~ 500,000 new cases every year

- More common in Western countries, especially Scandinavia
- Life-long dependence on insulin therapy and blood glucose monitoring

>\$90 BN global annual economic burden*







- Estimated US pricing ~\$ 200,000
- Market for Type 1 Diabetes with HLA DR3-DQ2 in the US alone \$5BN+

Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults (LADA)

>2 million new cases every year

- 10% of all Type 2 Diabetes patients may have autoimmune diabetes with GAD autoantibodies and faster progression to insulin dependence
- Common in Western countries, but also in India, China and Japan



predicted to have a multibillion-dollar economic impact - in the US alone



ACCELERATING INTEREST FOR AUTOIMMUNE DIABETES FROM PHARMA & REGULATORS

Feb 2024FDA grants Fast Track designation to Diamyd® for improving glycemic control in Stage 3
T1D

\$2.9 billion acquisition of Provention Bio by Sanofi. FDA-approved immunotherapy TZIELD
Mar 2023 to delay onset of T1D. Sanofi leading large-scale effort to build awareness and commercial landscape in Europe & USA

2019-2023 Vertex Pharmaceuticals acquired Semma Therapeutics in 2019 (\$950M) and ViaCyte in 2022 (\$320M); CRISPR Therapeutics \$100M upfront licensing deal in 2023

Apr 2023 Novo Nordisk partnership with Aspect Biosystems (\$75M upfront and milestones up to \$650M) to produce 3D printed cells

Jun 2023 FDA approved cell therapy Lantidra for treatment of difficult-to-control adult T1D

Jun 2023 Eli Lilly acquired cell therapy company **Sigilon** in 2023 (deal worth up to \$500M)



Clinical Pipeline

PROGRAM			DEVELOP	STATUS				
Study / Indication	Asset	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Global Rights	Milestones	
DIAGNODE-3 Recent-onset Stage 3 T1D with HLA DR3-DQ2 & GADA	Diamyd®	Fast track designation, Orpha	n designation, R&D p		Ongoing in EU & US, interim analysis July 2024, topline H2 2026			
DiaPrecise Stage 1 & 2 T1D with HLA DR3- DQ2 & GADA	Diamyd®					D [•] MEDICAL	Started Q4 2023	
DIAGNODE-B T1D with HLA DR3-DQ2 & GADA; 4th or 5th "booster" dose	Diamyd®					Diamy MEDICAL	Completed , topline results Q4 2023	
GADinLADA LADA with HLA DR3-DQ2 & GADA	Diamyd®					Diamyd Medical	Completed , topline presented at EASD 2022, published	
RegGenerate-1 T1D for more than 5 years	Remygen®					Diamyd MEDICAL	Completed , topline announced Q2 2023	
Insulin-based antigen-specific thera and prevent T1D with HLA DR4-DQ								
Significant label expansion opportunities for Diamyd [®] Stage 3 T1D Stage 3 T1D LADA Boosters, sc admin in <8-yo Combina tions MEDICAL								

Diamyd®

Recombinant GAD65 Formulated in Alum (rhGAD65/alum)

Primary Indication (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), LADA*

Mechanism of Action *Induce immunological tolerance against GAD65*

Clinical Effect and Benefit *Preserve the endogenous insulin production, reduce short- and longterm complications*

Mode of Administration *Three intranodal injections one month apart*

Development Status

Phase III – Stage 3 T1D Phase I/II – Stage 1&2 T1D Phase I/II - LADA

Licensing Status Global rights available





Focus on preemptive medicine

Diamyd[®] is designed to prevent diabetes complications and improve glucose control by stopping the autoimmune destruction of beta cells



MEDICAI

¹Lam et al. J Clin Invest. 2021 Feb 1;131(3):e143683. Gubitosi-Klug et al. J Clin Invest. 2021;131(3):e143011. McGee et al. Diabet Med. 2014;31(10):1264–1268. doi: 10.1111/dme.12504. Steffes et al. Diabetes Care. 2003;26(3):832–836. Palmer et al. Diabetes. 2004;53(1):250–264.DCCT Investigators. Ann Intern Med. 1998;128(7):517–23. ² Within 6 months from clinical diagnosis of (Stage 3) clinical T1D

The antigen-specific immunotherapy Diamyd[®] (rhGAD65 in alum)

Identify responders with HLA DR3-DQ2 (40% of T1D in EUR + US) with routinely available testing

3 x simple monthly injections to stop the autoimmune destruction of beta cells

> Improve glucose control (HbA1c & Time in Range) and prevent diabetes complications



Precision Medicine - Treating the right patient at the right time with the right drug

Diamyd[®] (rhGAD65 formulated in aluminium hydroxide)

In Pivotal Phase 3 Program (recent-onset) aligned with FDA and EMA



- Strong **safety** profile evaluated in almost 1,000 persons aged 4-70 years
- Compelling efficacy for preserving insulin producing capacity and improving glucose control based on data from >600 patients
 - **Simple** and short treatment only 3 outpatient injections, one month apart
 - No hospitalization, no known major adverse reactions, no immunosuppression, well tolerated
 - Precision medicine increased likelihood of clinical & commercial success
 - Responder patients easily identified by HLA testing routinely available in US and EU



Diamyd[®] targets the GADA-first T1D endotype with HLA DR3-DQ2 positivity





HLA is central to autoimmunity against GAD



- HLA DR4-DQ8 (60%)
- Enterovirus B
- INS, PTPN22, UBASH3A
- Likely responders to an insulin-based antigenspecific therapy



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

Acknowledged Precision Medicine approach

Highlights

Diabetes Care Volume 43, January 2020



- Strong case for a precision medicine approach targeting likely responders
- Diamyd Medical's approach is to focus on individuals with GAD antibodies and HLA DR3-DQ2 (40% of US + EU T1D) based on
 - Identification of this responder population in previous clinical trials with Diamyd[®]
 - A biological rationale as HLA DR3-DQ2 is associated with primary autoimmunity against GAD65 (the active component of Diamyd[®])

Introducing the Endotype Concept to Address the Challenge of Disease Heterogeneity in Type 1 Diabetes

Diabetes Care 2020;43:5–12 | https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-0880



Manuela Battaglia,¹ Simi Ahmed,² Mark S. Anderson,³ Mark A. Atkinson,⁴ Dorothy Becker,5 Polly J. Bingley,6 Emanuele Bosi,^{1,7} Todd M. Brusko,⁴ Linda A. DiMeglio,8 Carmella Evans-Molina.9 Stephen E. Gitelman.¹⁰ Carla J. Greenbaum,¹¹ Peter A. Gottlieb,¹² Kevan C. Herold.¹³ Martin J. Hessner.¹⁴ Mikael Knip, 15 Laura Jacobsen, 16 Jeffrey P. Krischer,17 S. Alice Long,11 Markus Lundgren,18 Eoin F. McKinney,19 Noel G. Morgan, 20,21 Richard A. Oram, 22,23,24 Tomi Pastinen, 25 Michael C. Peters,²⁶ Alessandra Petrelli,¹ Xiaoning Qian,²⁷ Maria J. Redondo,²⁸ Bart O. Roep, 29,30 Desmond Schatz, 16 David Skibinski,¹¹ and Mark Peakman^{31,32}

Battaglia et al, Introducing the endotype concept to address the challenge of disease heterogeneity in type 1 diabetes, Diabetes Care, 2020



Very Good Safety and Tolerability Profile

No major safety signals in >990 patients exposed to Diamyd[®]. Drop-out rate <1% across 15 clinical trials.



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
- No difference in the rate of occurrence of adverse events between active Diamyd[®] and placebo treatment
- No major safety signals in 15 clinical trials
- <1% drop-out rate across trials
- Assessed in persons aged 4 70 years
- Assessed in persons with T1D, LADA and healthy persons at-risk of developing T1D



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

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 iniections of Diamyd[®]

Diabetologia (2020) 63:2177–2181 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-020-05227-z

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Efficacy of GAD-alum immunotherapy associated with *HLA-DR3-DQ2* in recently diagnosed type 1 diabetes

Ulf Hannelius¹ · Craig A. Beam² · Johnny Ludvigsson^{3,4}

Received: 28 April 2020 / Accepted: 11 June 2020 / Published online: 5 August 2020 C The Author(s) 2020

Hannelius et al. Diabetologia 2020

	Subgroup		Estimated treatment effect ratio (95% CI)					
	Presence of HLA-DR3-DQ2 (n = 266)		ı					
1	Combined		⊢●	4			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	H	•				1.067 (0.904, 1.260)	0.4416
	High dose	⊢ −●	<u> </u>				0.903 (0.705, 1.157)	0.6925
	Low dose	ŀ	•				1.203 (0.962, 1.504)	0.1376
	Presence of DR3-DQ2/X; X is not DR4-DQ8 (n = 1	27)	1					
2	Combined		⊢ —●				1.401 (1.109, 1.769)	0.0047
	High dose			•			1.596 (1.132, 2.249)	0.0035
<u> </u>	Low dose	H	•				1.261 (0.913, 1.742)	0.2366
	Absence of DR3-DQ2/X; X is not DR4-DQ8 (n = 39	94)						
	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
		· · · ·	i	3	1			
	0.1	25 0.75	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75		
	Pla	acebo better		GAD-alur	n 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

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



DIAGNODE-2 Phase 2b Trial Confirmed Responder Patients

European, multinational, randomized, placebo-controlled, 2-arm trial assessing 3 intralymphatic 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 T1D less than 6 months ago aged 12-24 years and positive for GAD antibodies
- Residual beta cell function: fasting C-peptide ≥ 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

56% reduction in C-peptide decline

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

Intralymphatic Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase With Vitamin D Supplementation in Recent-Onset Type 1 Diabetes: A Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Phase IIb Trial

Johnny Ludvigsson,¹ Zdenek Sumnik,² Terezie Pelikanova,³ Lia Nattero Chavez,⁴ Elena Lundberg,⁸ Itxaso Rica,⁶ Marisol Ruiz de Adana,⁶ Jeanette Wahlberg,⁹ Anatstais Katsarou,¹⁰ Ragnar Hanas,¹¹ Cristina Hernandez,¹² Maria Clemente Leön,¹³ Ana Gömez-Gin,⁴⁴ Marcus Lind,^{15,16} Marta Ferrer Lozano,¹⁷ Theo Sas,¹⁸ Ulf Samuelsson,¹ Stepanka Prubava,²¹ Fabricia Dietrich,¹³ Sara Puente Marin,¹⁹ Anders Nordlund,²⁰ Ulf Hannelius,²¹ and Rosaura Cosa,¹⁶

Ludvigsson et al. Diabetes Care 2021

Pre-specified subgroup of patients positive for HLA DR3-DQ2 gene







Mixed meal tolerance test (MMTT) stimulated C-peptide

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

Better Time in Range, glycaemic variability, time in severe hyperglycaemia



Nowak et al. JCEM 2022

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Antigen-based Immunotherapy Improves Glycemic Metrics and β-Cell Function C (Cet acces > Maria Elena Lunati, Paolo Fiorina S

The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, Volume 107, Issue 10, October 2022, Pages e4250-e4251, https://doi.org/10.1210/clinem/dgac437 Published: 26 July 2022 Article history ▼

Independent Commentary by Lunati & Fiorina, JCEM 2022



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

GADA, proliferation and cytokine secretion



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 strengthens conclusion about patients carrying the HLA DR3-DQ2 gene being Diamyd[®] treatment responders and shows correlated treatment effects on C-peptide and HbA1c – the two co-primary endpoints of the Phase 3 trial

48% reduction in C-peptide 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 iniections of Diamyd[®]

DIABETES, OBESITY AND METABOLISM

RESEARCH LETTER 🔂 Open Access

Association between treatment effect on C-peptide preservation and HbA1c in meta-analysis of GAD-alum immunotherapy in recent-onset Type 1 diabetes

Christoph Nowak, Ulf Hannelius, Johnny Ludvigsson 🗙

First published: 17 April 2022 | https://doi.org/10.1111/dom.14720

Nowak et al. Diabetes Obesity and Metabolism 2022



3 or 4 doses of Diamyd® vs placebo



The figure shows individual trial samples of patients with recentonset T1D divided into present/absent HLA DR3-DQ2 who received 3 or 4 injections of Diamyd® or placebo. It is shows a correlation between larger treatment benefit on C-peptide (x-axis; further to the right means larger benefit of Diamyd® over placebo) and lower HbA1c (y-axis, further negative means lower HbA1c and larger benefit of Diamyd® over placebo). All effects refer to change from Baseline to Month 15.



Ultrasound-guided intralymphatic injection

Quick, low-key outpatient procedure with discomfort comparable to venepuncture



- Procedure performed by a radiologist or trained professional
- Strong interest from endocrinologists to learn the procedure: traditionally "underpaid" specialisty in US; eager to add utrasound training to procedural skillset; potential for certification and collaboration with US endocrinology societies
- Three ultrasound guided injections in a groin lymph node, one month apart
- **Safe** procedure, assessed in 12-28-year-old (DiaPrecise prevention trial will enrol Stage 1/2 children down to 8 years of age)
- Pain level equal to taking a blood sample

HCP feedback in DIAGNODE-2

Summary - nurse questionnaire

-100%-80% -60% -40% -20% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Q3-calm when learning about procedure Q4-understands procedure Q5-emotional state is calm Q6- injection 1 -calm Q7-injection 1-no discomfort Q8-injection 2+3-calm Q9-injection 2+3-no discomfort



Summary - radiologist questionnaire

-100% -80% -60% -40% -20% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Q3-the procedure is easy Q4-No technical difficulties Q5-easy to locate same node Q6-no diffrence between children and... Q7-use a poratble ultrasound Q8-portable ultrasound outside of the... Q9-IL injection-clinical routine



Somewhat agree

Strongly agree

Somewhat disagree





Selam Dessehaye. Evaluation of the feasibility of intralymphatic injection of Diamyd. Master Thesis. Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. June 25, 2019.

DIAGNODE-3 Pivotal Precision Medicine Phase 3 trial

Multinational (EU + US), randomized, placebo-controlled, 2-arm trial assessing 3 intralymphatic injections of Diamyd[®] given on top of standard of care. Designed based on Phase 2b trial in alignment with FDA and EMA. Enrolling only likely responder patients carrying the HLA DR3-DQ2 gene.



3 monthly intralymphatic injections

Combined with oral Vitamin D in both arms

Follow-up

Blinded interim analysis sample size re-estimation results based on 100 patients completing the 6-Month assessment expected in H2 2024 (possibility of adding futility/efficacy interim analysis read-out currently being assessed)

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

Secondary Endpoints

- 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 ≥ 0.12 nmol/L



DIAGNODE-3 Pivotal Precision Medicine Phase 3 trial

Ongoing at just over 50 clinical sites in Europe



Ongoing in US, sites initiated, 10-12 US sites planned



Diamyd Medical partners with JDRF to advance the DIAGNODE-3 Phase 3 trial in Type 1 Diabetes



April 04, 2023 – Diamyd Medical and JDRF, the leading global type 1 diabetes research and advocacy organization, have entered into a four-year research and development collaboration including a non-dilutive \$5 million award to Diamyd Medical to support its ongoing Phase 3 trial with the precision medicine antigen-specific immunotherapy Diamyd[®]. The grant will be funded under JDRF's Industry Discovery & Development Partnerships program that focuses on commercialization of therapeutics and devices for the treatment, cure, and prevention of type 1 diabetes and its complications.

Joint press release, 4 April 2023

www.diagnode-3.com



Multibillion total addressable market for Diamyd[®]

Lead indication (Phase 3): treatment of clinical Type 1 Diabetes





POSITION DIAMYD® TO MAXIMIZE EFFICACY, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE



Antigen-specific immunotherapy with Diamyd[®] targets the body's immune system by reprogramming it to stop attacking the insulin-producing cells. This treatment has the potential for long-term efficacy. Compared with other technologies under development often requiring hospitalization, the diabetes vaccine Diamyd[®] displays an excellent safety profile and is a fast and easy treatment.

Convenience, Safety

Added value compared to standard of care

The current **standard treatment** for type 1 diabetes is life-sustaining, subcutaneous deliveries of insulin by injection or pump therapy, combined with continuous glucose monitoring (CGM). In addition to non-insulin anti-diabetic drugs and aids, such as artificial pancreases and smart insulin pens to help patients manage their condition, therapies targeting the underlying causes of the disease are also being developed.



Effect, Benefit Added value compared to standard of care

Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults (LADA)*

*Also called Slowly progressing Autoimmune Diabetes (SAID) or Slowly progressing insulindependent diabetes mellitus (SPIDDM)



Background In highly autoimmune LADA individuals: treatment that directly targets autoimmunity is needed

Glucagon-stimulated C-peptide (mean ± SEM)



Hals IK, Fiskvik Fleiner H, Reimers N, Astor MC, Filipsson K, Ma Z, Grill V, Björklund A. Investigating optimal β-cell-preserving treatment in latent autoimmune diabetes in adults: Results from a 21-month randomized trial. Diabetes Obes Metab. 2019 Oct

Glucagon-stimulated C-peptide levels unchanged at 12 months vs Baseline (0 months) in the HLA-DR3DQ2 positive subgroup Phase 2 trial with Diamyd in up to 70 year-old LADA patients

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).

Hals et al, A 1-year pilot study of intralymphatic injections of GAD-alum in individuals with latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA) with signs of high immunity: No safety concerns and resemblance to juvenile type 1 diabetes, Diabetes, Obes Metab. 2023



Conclusions

- Treatment with intralymphatic GAD is well tolerated in LADA individuals – <u>no safety concerns</u>
- GAD-induced immune responses appear compatible with those in studies with Type 1 Diabetes
- Results on C-peptide suggest an HLA-dependent beneficial effect akin to Type 1 Diabetes

Also see

- Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults: Background, Safety and Feasibility of an Ongoing Pilot Study With Intra-Lymphatic Injections of GAD-Alum and Oral Vitamin D, Björklund et al, Front Endocrinol, 2022
- A 1-year pilot study of intralymphatic injections of GAD-alum in individuals with latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA) with signs of high immunity: No safety concerns and resemblance to juvenile type 1 diabetes, Hals et al, Diabetes, Obes Metab. 2023
- Press release: Updated results from clinical trial with Diamyd[®] presented today at diabetes conference



Type 1 Diabetes prevention (Stage 1 & 2)





Press Release, November 7, 2023

Diamyd Medical partners with DiaUnion to recruit participants for Type 1 diabetes prevention trial

Diamyd Medical has entered into a collaboration agreement with DiaUnion, a center of excellence in type 1 diabetes, to identify participants for the DiaPrecise trial, an open-label trial evaluating the safety, feasibility and immune response of intralymphatic injections of Diamyd[®] in children at risk of developing type 1 diabetes who also carry the HLA DR3-DQ2 genotype. The DiaPrecise trial has been initated and is ongoing at the Department of Clinical Sciences at Lund University, Malmö, with Markus Lundgren M.D., PhD, as the Principal Investigator.



DIAMYD MEDICAL COORDINATES THE ASSET MILIEU A T1D Forum to drive precision medicine, prevention and screening



ABOUT ASSET

The innovation milieu ASSET (AI for Sustainable Prevention of Autoimmunity in the Society – www.asset.healthcare) will develop and evaluate new algorithms based on AI to be able to assess the individual risk of developing Type 1 Diabetes (T1D), and the likelihood of responding to different treatments. Data from cohort studies such as TEDDY (The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young), from Diamyd Medical's clinical trials with Diamyd[®] and from sources such as the National Diabetes Registry will consitute the initial training dataset for the algorithm. T1D will form the pilot project for the program, but the goal is extend the functionality to other indications including other autoimmune diseases that are strongly linked to T1D such as celiac disease (gluten intolerance) and autoimmune thyroiditis (inflammatory disease of the thyroid gland). The prediction algorithm will be evaluated in clinical prevention trials where individuals at high risk for type 1 diabetes will be treated preventively with the diabetes vaccine Diamyd[®]. In parallel, ASSET will study organizational, economic, and legal prerequisites and consequences of applying the approach as a tool for precision health in the Swedish health care system. The project has a duration of five years and is financed via the Swedish innovation agency VINNOVA.



Manufacturing and Market Exclusivity of Diamyd[®]



Diamyd Medical is building a biomanufacturing plant for GMP commercial scale production of rhGAD65



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

- 20,000 square feet facility in Umeå, Northern Sweden, comprising clean rooms, laboratory facilities and office space
- Manufacturing facility property fully acquired in 2022
- 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[®] IP & MARKET EXCLUSIVITY

Core Intellectual Property

- Substance of matter in the US until 2032
- Intralymphatic administration of Diamyd[®] in Europe, Japan, China, Australia, Russia and Canada, additional countries pending, expiry **2035**.
- Intralymphatic administration of additional betacell antigens (proinsulin, preproinsulin etc) approved in Australia, Israel, additional countries pending.
- **Precision medicine patent** based on HLA subgroups approved in Europe, Eurasia and South Korea, expiry **2035**, additional countries pending.

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Regulatory exclusivity

- US BLA approval provides **12 years exclusivity**
- US orphan designation provides **7 years exclusivity** from approval
- European approval provides **10 years of exclusivity**
- US Fast Track designation → potential for **priority review**, **rolling review**



Modified Release GABA

Primary Indication *Type 1 diabetes*

Label expansion LADA, Insulin-deficient type 2 diabetes

Mechanism of Action *Activate GABA-receptors in the pancreas*

Clinical Effect

- Regenerate endogenous insulin production, reduce shortand long-term complications
- Prevention of hypoglycemia

Mode of Administration Oral

Development status Phase Ib/IIa

Licensing Status Global rights available

Remygen®





Clinical results with attractive path to market for Remygen®

- Phase Ib/IIa first in man trial
 - ReGenerate-1 at the University of Uppsala where Remygen[®] (proprietary formulation of GABA) alone and in combination with low-dose alprazolam (GABA receptor modulator to enhance effect, see next slide) evaluated in long-standing type 1 diabetes patients
 - <u>Clinical effects</u> (Phase Ib dose-escalation) shown on preventing hypoglycemia by correcting the counter regulatory hormone response and increasing time-in-range in long-term type 1 diabetes (published), potential trend for acute effect of Remygen shown in Phase IIa (further data analyses ongoing).
 - Long-term safety of all doses of GABA as well as combination with low-dose Alprazolam
- <u>Clinical effects</u> of GABA (non-proprietary formulation) shown on decreasing glucagon secretion in recent-onset type 1 diabetes and immunological effects shown on altering Th1 response
- Preclinical effects on insulin secretion, glucagon secretion and beta cell regeneration
- Endogenous substance with very good safety profile







Article GABA and Combined GABA with GAD65-Alum Treatment Alters Th1 Cytokine Responses of PBMCs from Children with Recent-Onset Type 1 Diabetes

Katie E. Heath^{1,†}, Joseph M. Feduska^{1,†}, Jared P. Taylor¹, Julie A. Houp², Davide Botta¹, Frances E. Lund¹, Gail J. Mick³, Gerald McGwin, Jr.⁴, Kenneth L. McCormick³ and Hubert M. Tse^{5,*}

Open access

Original research

BMJ Open Diabetes Research & Care GABA induces a hormonal counterregulatory response in subjects with long-standing type 1 diabetes

Daniel Espes ⁽⁰⁾, ^{1,2} Hanna Liljebäck, ^{3,4} Henrik Hill, ⁵ Andris Elksnis, ³ José Caballero-Corbalan, ⁴ Per-Ola Carlsson^{3,4}

nature communications

Article

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A randomized trial of oral gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) or the combination of GABA with glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) on pancreatic islet endocrine function in children with newly diagnosed type 1 diabetes

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GABA TREATMENT IMPROVES THE HORMONAL RESPONSE TO HYPOGLYCEMIA



Glucagon response to hypoglycemia

Comparisions between noro- and hypoglycemia for the respective group using a multiple T-test with pvalues corrected for multiple testing using the Holm-Sidak method. * denotes p<0.05, ** <0.01 Values are given as mean±SEM



Data based on ReGenerate-1 clinical trial. First presented by professor Per-Ola Carlsson om the Word Diabetes Day 2020

GH response to hypoglycemia

REMYGEN® MARKET EXCLUSIVITY AND MANUFACTURING



Core Intellectual Property

- Exclusive license from UCLA on treating diabetes and other inflammatory diseases with GABA
- Formulation patent application (Remygen[®]). Application in national phase.
- **Exclusive license from UCLA** on GABA in combination with GABA receptor modulators to enhance the regenerative and immunomodulatry effect. Application in national phase.



Regulatory exclusivity

• 505(b)(2) regulatory pathway in the US provides potentially faster time to market at reduced cost



Manufacturing

• GMP drug substance (GABA) and drug product (Remygen[®]) manufacturing in place





Organization









12 of

25

PhD:s as a proportion of employees

TATATATATATA TATATATATATATATAT

Management



Dr. Ulf Hannelius, PhD, MBA President & Chief Executive Officer



Martina Widman, MSc **Chief Operating Officer**



Anna Styrud, BSc **Chief Financial Officer**

Anton Lindqvist, MSc

Chief Scientific Officer



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

Eva Karlström, MSc



Chief Regulatory Affairs Officer

Dr. Christoph Nowak, MD, PhD Chief Medical and Business Officer



Anders Essen-Möller, MSc Chairman, Founder



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Professor Dr. Åke Lernmark, MD, PhD Lund University



Professor Dr. Daniel Kaufman, PhD **UCLA School of Medicine**



TOP WORLDWIDE EXPERTS

Covering the areas of clinical practice and scientific excellence in Type 1 Diabetes and



Prof. Johnny Ludvigsson

Professor of Pediatrics. First in the world to use immune intervention in children and teenagers with newly diagnosed T1D, and in collaboration with others

64kD was found. An alumformulation of GAD was developed (Diamyd[®]), used as a treatment in an effort to deviate the immune system and create tolerance.



Prof. David Leslie

Professor of Diabetes and Autoimmunity. Professor Leslie has been Director of the British Diabetic Twin Study since 1982, the world's largest twin study of its type and Principal Investigator of the European Action LADA consortium. By studying twins, Professor Leslie has been able to show the possibilities for predicting and preventing autoimmune diabetes.



Prof. Åke Lernmark

Professor in Experimental Diabetes Research, Professor Lernmark has focused his research on diabetes and at an early stage identified the antigen that later proved to be GAD. He and his colleagues were the first to clone GAD65 from human islets using biochemical methods and was thus the first to define autoantibodies against GAD65 in patients with type 1 diabetes.



Prof. Daniel Kaufman

Professor Kaufman's research is focused on studies in the field of autoimmunity, particularly type 1 diabetes (T1D) and understanding the disease mechanisms in order to develop novel therapeutics in mouse models that could potentially be translated to clinical use. Using preclinical models, Dr. Kaufman's lab helped to develop some of the GAD and GABA-based diagnostics and therapeutics for T1D that are in clinical use or are being tested in clinical trials.



Prof. Mark A. Atkinson

Professor of Diabetes Research, Department of Pathology, Immunology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Florida, USA. American Diabetes Association Eminent Scholar for Diabetes Research. Director, UF Diabetes Institute, University of Florida. Independent of the Company and its principal owners.

Diamyd Medical Board member.



DIAMYD MEDICAL

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

FINANCES

- Market Cap Feb 23, 2024 ~ MSEK 1 550
- Cash Nov 30, 2023: MSEK 177

INDICATIONS

- Diabetes
- Autoimmunity

PRODUCT CANDIDATES

- Diamyd[®] (Phase III)
- Remygen[®] (Phase Ib/IIa)

INVESTMENTS

- NextCell Pharma (Stockholm, Sweden)
- MainlyAl (Stockholm, Sweden)



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