

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Aug 27, 2026

Diamyd Medical

RRID:SCR_003930

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Diamyd Medical (RRID:SCR_003930)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.diamyd.com/>

Proper Citation: Diamyd Medical (RRID:SCR_003930)

Description: A diabetes company active in the field of pharmaceutical development. The Company develops the diabetes vaccine Diamyd with the active ingredient GAD, which has the potential to become a key piece of the puzzle of a future solution to prevent, treat or cure type 1 diabetes and other forms of diabetes. Diamyd Medical has independently pursued the development of the diabetes vaccine Diamyd to global Phase III trials, leading to one of Sweden's largest biotech agreements ever. The company has secured an exclusive license for a patent application for the specific combination therapy GAD plus the endogenous substance GABA, which has demonstrated favorable results in preclinical trials. The license also encompasses rights for the therapeutic use of GABA to treat diabetes and other inflammation-related disorders.

Abbreviations: DMYD B

Synonyms: Diamyd Medical AB

Resource Type: commercial organization

Keywords: pharmaceutical, drug development, drug

Related Condition: Type 1 diabetes, Diabetes

Resource Name: Diamyd Medical

Resource ID: SCR_003930

Alternate IDs: nlx_158298

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080221+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T182241+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Diamyd Medical.

No alerts have been found for Diamyd Medical.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Carballido JM, et al. (2020) The Emerging Jamboree of Transformative Therapies for Autoimmune Diseases. *Frontiers in immunology*, 11, 472.

Steed J, et al. (2008) Antigen presentation of detergent-free glutamate decarboxylase (GAD65) is affected by human serum albumin as carrier protein. *Journal of immunological methods*, 334(1-2), 114.