**ABSTRACT**

Type 1 diabetes (T 1 D) is caused by the autoimmune destruction of insulin producing beta cells in the islets of Langerhans leading to dependence on exogeneous insulin injections for survival. A need exists for a treatment that would prevent or delay the onset of clinical T1 D in high-risk individuals. One promising therapy is the anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody teplizumab, as several studies have shown that short-term treatment reduces loss of beta cell function durably, with an observable effect seen as long as 7 years after diagnosis and treatment. Furthermore, improved methods for prognosing such prevention or delay are also needed. Provided herein, in one aspect, is a method of prognosing responsiveness of an anti-CD3 antibody in preventing or delaying the onset of T1 D.

[Figure 1H]