intravenous infusion at about six weeks after the initial dose; (d) followed by a fourth and subsequent doses of 300 mg of the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof as an intravenous infusion every four weeks or every eight weeks after the third subsequent dose of the humanized antibody as needed; wherein the dosing regimen induces a clinical response and/or clinical remission in the inflammatory bowel disease of the patient; and further wherein the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment has binding specificity for the α4β7 complex, wherein the antigen-binding region comprises three complementarity determining regions (CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3) of a light chain variable region and three complementarity determining regions (CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3) of a heavy chain variable region of the amino acid sequence set forth below: light chain: CDR1 SEQ ID NO:11, CDR2 SEQ ID NO:12, CDR3 SEQ ID NO:13; heavy chain: CDR1 SEQ ID NO:8, CDR2 SEQ ID NO:9, CDR3 SEQ ID NO:10.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a dosing regimen for the therapeutic treatment of inflammatory bowel disease, wherein the dosing regimen comprises the step of: administering to a patient suffering from inflammatory bowel disease, a humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof having binding specificity for human α4β7 integrin, wherein the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment comprises an antigen-binding region of nonhuman origin and at least a portion of an antibody of human origin, wherein the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered to the patient according to the following dosing regimen: (a) an initial dose of 300 mg of the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof as an intravenous infusion; (b) followed by a second subsequent dose of 300 mg of the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof as an intravenous infusion at about two weeks after the initial dose; (c) followed by a third subsequent dose of 300 mg of the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof as an intravenous infusion at about six weeks after the initial dose; (d) followed by a fourth and subsequent doses of 300 mg of the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof as an intravenous infusion every four weeks or every eight weeks after the third subsequent dose of the humanized antibody as needed; wherein the dosing regimen induces a clinical

response and/or clinical remission in the inflammatory bowel disease of the patient; and further wherein the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment has binding specificity for the α4β7 complex, wherein the antigen-binding region comprises three complementarity determining regions (CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3) of a light chain variable region and three complementarity determining regions (CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3) of a heavy chain variable region of the amino acid sequence set forth below: light chain: CDR1 SEQ ID NO:11, CDR2 SEQ ID NO:12, CDR3 SEQ ID NO:13; heavy chain: CDR1 SEQ ID NO:8, CDR2 SEQ ID NO:9, CDR3 SEQ ID NO:10.

In some aspects the method of treatment with the anti-α4β7 antibody formulation, the dose, or the dose regimen can minimize immunogenicity of the anti-α4β7 antibody.

The patient may have had a lack of an adequate response with, loss response to, or was intolerant to treatment with at least one of an immunomodulator, a tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) antagonist or combinations thereof.

The inflammatory bowel disease can be Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. The inflammatory bowel disease can be moderate to severely active ulcerative colitis.

The dosing regimen can result in mucosal healing in patients suffering from moderate to severely active ulcerative colitis.

The patient may have previously received treatment with at least one corticosteroid for the inflammatory bowel disease. The dosing regimen can result in a reduction, elimination or reduction and elimination of corticosteroid use by the patient.

In some aspects, the humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered in a final dosage form at a concentration of between about 1.0 mg/ml to about 1.4 mg/ml. The humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof can be administered in a final dosage form of about 1.2 mg/ml. The humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment can be administered to the patient in about 30 minutes.

The humanized immunoglobulin or antigen-binding fragment thereof can be reconstituted from a lyophilized formulation.