CLAIMS

1. A method for treating inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an anti-TNF-like ligand 1A (TL1A) antibody in a induction dosing regimen sufficient to improve signs and symptoms of IBD by at least 12 weeks after the start of treatment with the anti-TL1A antibody, said induction dosing regimen comprising a plurality of individual induction doses, wherein the method further comprises administering to the patient a subsequent maintenance dosing regimen after completion of the induction dosing regimen, said maintenance dosing regimen comprising a plurality of individual maintenance doses separated from each other by at least 2 weeks.

2. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the individual maintenance doses are administered at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 months apart.

3. The method as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein the individual maintenance doses are no more than about 75% of the individual induction doses.

4. The method as set forth in any one of claims 1-3, wherein the individual induction dose is about 500 mg via intravenous injection.

5. The method as set forth in any one of claims 1-4, wherein the individual induction doses are separated from each other by at least 2 weeks.

6. The method according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein the IBD is ulcerative colitis (UC).

7. The method for treating inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in a patient, the method comprising the steps of:

a) determining the expression level of one or more candidate genes in a sample from the patient,

b) identifying that the sample contains an abnormal expression level of the one of more candidate gene,

c) administering an induction dose of an anti-TNF-like ligand 1A (TL1A) antibody to the patient.

8. The method as set forth in claim 7, wherein the one or more candidate genes is selected from the group consisting of SOWAHB, COLCA2, TBX20, FRZB, HOXB5, NET1, FOXD2, DESI1, PARK2, PKDREJ, IL-1B, IL-23A, IFNG, IL-12RB1, IL-21R, IRF4, BATF, CD80/86, HLA-DRB5/DQB1/DRB1, HLA-DRA, CD40, ICOS, MMP3, MMP7, MMP10, and CHI3L.

9. The method as set forth in claim 7 or 8, wherein the one or more candidate genes are selected from the group consisting of SOWAHB, COLCA2, TBX20, FRZB, HOXB5, NET1, FOXD2, DESI1, PARK2, and PKDREJ.

10 The method as set forth in any one of claims 7-9, wherein the expression level of the one or more candidate gene is compared against a baseline expression level which is

a) based on the expression level of the one or more candidate gene for a healthy individual who is not suffering from IBD or UC; or
b) based on an estimated expression level for individuals who are non-responsive to anti-TL1A antibody treatment.

11. The method as set forth in any one of claims 7-10, wherein the abnormal expression level of the one or more candidate gene is at least 50% greater or lesser from the baseline level.

12. The method as set forth in any one of claims 1-11, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) determining whether the patient is a haplotype A, B or C for *TNFSF15 by* obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) performing a genotyping assay on the biological sample to determine if the patient is of haplotype A, B or C for *TNFSF15*; wherein the risk of the patient being non-responsive to the therapeutic dose of anti-TL1A antibody is lower in a patient of haplotype A or haplotype C than in a patient of haplotype B;

wherein if the patient is of haplotype B for *TNFSF15*, a maintenance dosage regimen of the anti-TL1A antibody is administered to the patient wherein the maintenance dose provides an increased individual maintenance dose relative to the individual maintenance dose provided to patients of haplotype A or C; and

wherein if the patient is of haplotype B for *TNFSF15* then administering a maintenance dosage regimen of the anti-TL1A antibody to the patient that provides a decreased time interval between the individual maintenance doses relative to the time intervals between individual maintenance doses provided to patients of haplotype A or C.

13. A method for treating inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in a patient, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) determining the level of one or more candidate bacterial strains in a stool sample from the patient,

(ii) identifying that the stool sample contains an increased or decreased level of the one of more candidate bacterial strains,

(iii) administering a therapeutic dose of an anti-TNF-like ligand 1A (TL1A) antibody to a patient.

14. The method as set forth in claim 13, wherein the candidate bacterial strain level is increased, and the candidate bacterial strain is selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus parasanguinis*, and *Haemophilus parainfluenzae.*

15. The method as set forth in claim 14, wherein the candidate bacterial strain level is decreased, and the candidate bacterial strain is selected from the group consisting of *Ruminococcus albus, Ruminococcus callidus, Ruminococcus bromii, Ruminococcus gnavus,* and *Bifidobacterium bifidum*.

16. The method according to any one of claims 1-15, wherein the anti-TL1A antibody comprises three CDRs from the variable heavy chain region having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 and three CDRs from the variable light chain region having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

17. The method according to any one of claims 1-16, wherein the anti-TL1A antibody comprises a HCDR1 having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, a HCDR2 having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4, a HCDR3 having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5, a LCDR1 having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6, a LCDR2 having the

sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7, and a LCDR3 having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8.

18. The method according to any one of claims 1-17, wherein the anti-TL1A antibody comprises a variable heavy chain region having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 and a variable light chain region having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

19. The method according to any one of claims 1-15, wherein the anti-TL1A antibody comprises sequence pairs selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:4 and 11; SEQ ID NO:4 and 12; SEQ ID NO:4 and 13; SEQ ID NO:4 and 14; SEQ ID NO:4 and 15; SEQ ID NO:4 and 16; SEQ ID NO:4 and 17; SEQ ID NO:4 and 18; SEQ ID NO:4 and 19; SEQ ID NO:20 and 24; SEQ ID NO:21 and 25; SEQ ID NO:22 and 26; SEQ ID NO:23 and 27; SEQ ID NO:28 and 29; SEQ ID NO:30 and 31; and SEQ ID NO:30 and 31.

20. The method as claimed in any one of claims 1-19, further comprising treatment with an IL-23 antagonist.

21. The method as set forth in any one of claims 1-20, wherein the patient has moderate to severe ulcerative colitis.

22. Use of a compound for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of IBD according to any of claims 1-20.