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A high throughput test predicting future beta cell loss in subjects with recent onset T1D

The rate at which insulin producing cells are lost (progression) in someone with type 1 diabetes varies considerably between individuals. This makes it difficult to accurately determine if someone has actually benefitted from treatment with an experimental drug in a clinical trial; naturally slow progressors can be mistaken for "responders," while slowed progression (and benefit) in someone who would otherwise be a fast progressor may be missed. As proteins and genes provide complementary information, we believe that testing both together will provide a much more accurate and precise test and overcome the limitations of those currently available. (Grant funded through 6/30/2025)