Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (GAD) autoantibodies are detected in most newly diagnosed Type 1A Diabetes patients and in about 80% of prediabetic first degree relatives of patients. Anti GAD are directed primarily at the GAD 65 isoform which is found mainly in pancreatic islet cells and in the central nervous system. Presence of GAD autoantibodies is also associated with Stiff man syndrome.

Uses

- To diagnose Insulin Dependent Diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and differentiate from Type 2 Diabetes (NIDDM)
- To assess risk and predict onset of development of IDDM specially in first degree relatives
- To assess risk of development of related endocrine disorders