

Supplemental Figure 3. Age at seroconversion to antibody positivity in the three children who progressed both to type 1 diabetes and celiac disease. The age at diagnosis of type 1 diabetes is shown by a vertical solid line and the age at diagnosis of celiac disease by a vertical dashed line. One child seroconverted first to IAA-positivity at the age of 6 months, and to ICA-, GADA- and IA-2A-positivity at 1.3 years. He developed AGA-IgG at 2.1 years, but only at 4.0 years did he become positive for TGA, EMA, and ARA. Diabetes and celiac disease were finally diagnosed simultaneously when he was 4.3 years. Another child seroconverted to GADA positivity at 1.8 years and to ICA positivity 3 months later. He developed EMA at 2.3 years and TGA at 3.0 years. Diabetes was diagnosed when he was 4.5 years, and intestinal biopsies two months later showed marked villous atrophy confirming overt celiac disease. A third boy who was IgA-deficient seroconverted to GADA and AGA-IgG positivity at 1.3 years and to ICA positivity 3 months later. He was TGA-IgG positive for the first time at 1.5 years, and celiac disease was confirmed at 2.4 years of age. He started gluten-free diet but has constantly been TGA-IgG-positive but AGA-IgG negative. He progressed to clinical diabetes at 6.6 years.

