Supplementary Materials: Methodological Challenges in Protein Microarray and Immunohistochemistry for the Discovery of Novel Autoantibodies in Paediatric Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis

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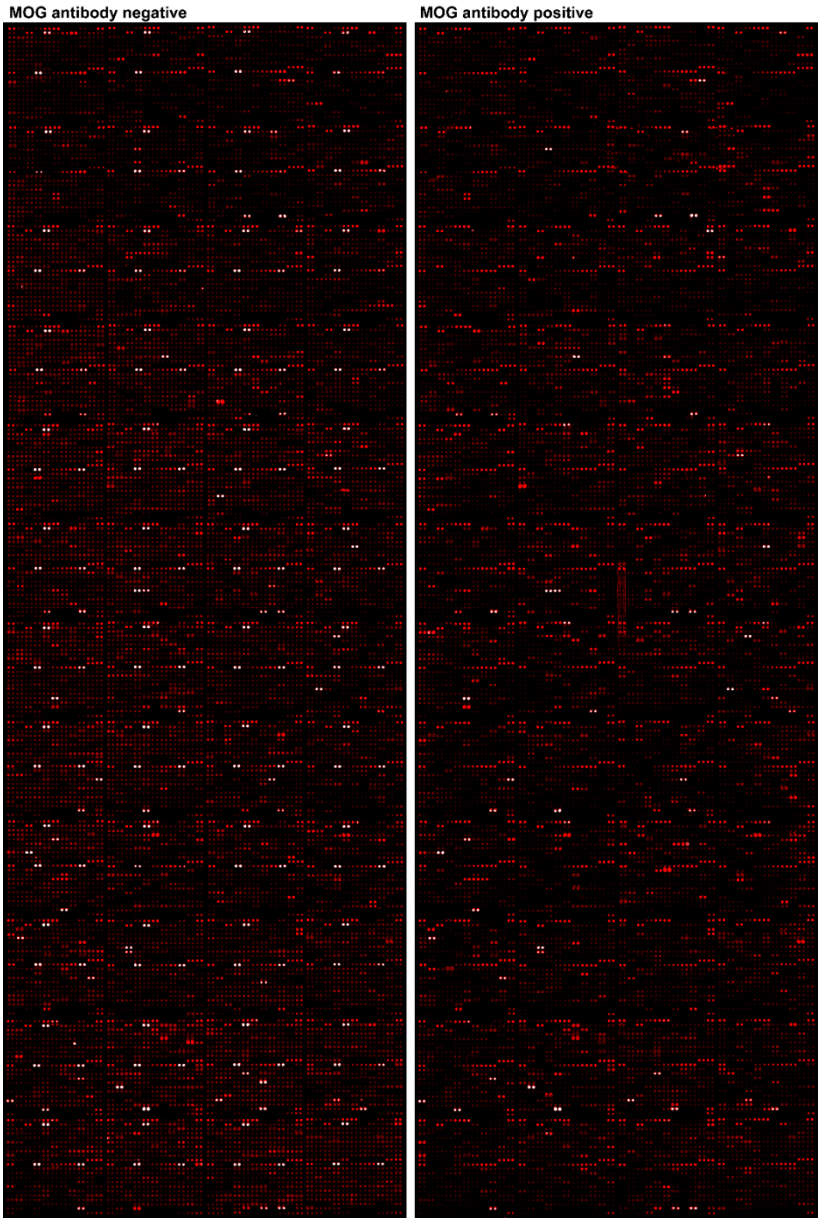

Figure S1. Representative example of protein microarray. Each red dot indicates a single protein on the slide. Left: myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) antibody negative patient, right: MOG antibody positive patient.

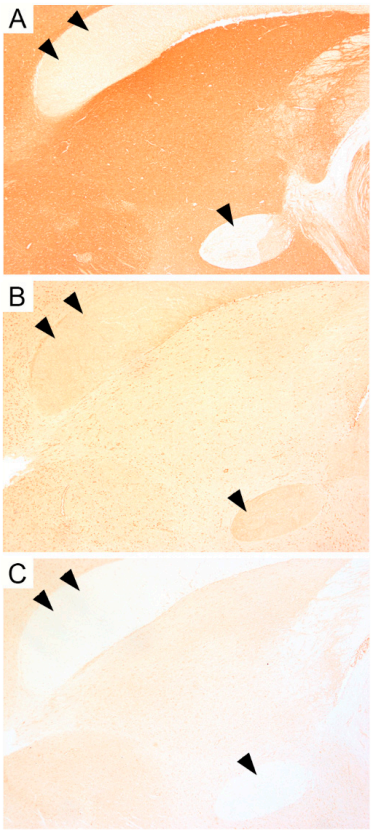

Figure S2. Patient´s serum with α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor (AMPAR) antibodies strongly labels the basal ganglia while the white matter (arrows: corpus callosum and commissura anterior) is spared (**A**), in contrast, patient's serum with MOG antibodies clearly labels the white matter (arrows) and the basal ganglia are spared (**B**); serum from a healthy individual is negative (**C**). Magnification: A–C: ×40.

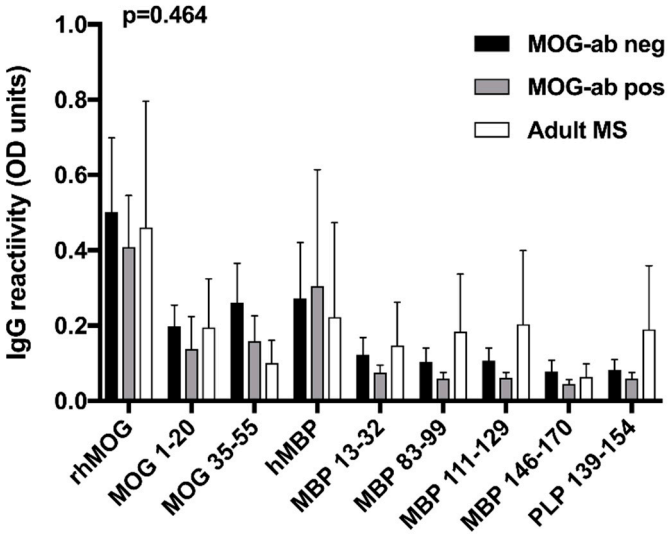

Figure S3. Myelin peptide/protein enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA): no significant difference in matched two-way ANOVA (data shown as means with 95% confidence interval) between MOG antibody negative acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) patients (11), MOG antibody positive ADEM patients (5) and adult multiple sclerosis (MS) patients (10) [15] for all peptides and recombinant proteins. OD, optical density