Manuscript e-References

E1. Florance NR, Davis RL, Lam C et al. Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) encephalitis in children and adolescents. Ann Neurol 2009;66(1):11-18.

E2. Iizuka T, Yoshii S, Kan S et al. Reversible brain atrophy in anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis: a long-term observational study. J Neurol 2010.

E3. Pruss H, Dalmau J, Harms L et al. Retrospective analysis of NMDA receptor antibodies in encephalitis of unknown origin. Neurology 2010;75(19):1735-1739.

E4. Elmariah SB, Oh EJ, Hughes EG, Balice-Gordon RJ. Astrocytes regulate inhibitory synapse formation via Trk-mediated modulation of postsynaptic GABAA receptors. J Neurosci 2005;25(14):3638-3650.

E5. Cattoretti G, Pileri S, Parravicini C et al. Antigen unmasking on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections [see comments]. J Pathol 1993;171(2):83-98.

E6. Cepok S, Rosche B, Grummel V et al. Short-lived plasma blasts are the main B cell effector subset during the course of multiple sclerosis. Brain 2005;128(Pt 7):1667-1676.

E7. Frechette ES, Zhou L, Galetta SL, Chen L, Dalmau J. Prolonged follow-up and cerebrospinal fluid antibody titers in a patient with anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis. Neurology. In press.

E8. Slifka MK, Ahmed R. Long-lived plasma cells: a mechanism for maintaining persistent antibody production. Curr Opin Immunol 1998;10(3):252-258.

E9. Corcione A, Casazza S, Ferretti E et al. Recapitulation of B cell differentiation in the central nervous system of patients with multiple sclerosis. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2004;101(30):11064-11069.