

**On-line Table: Autoimmune encephalitis antibodies<sup>a</sup>**

Group I Antibodies	Group II Antibodies
Anti-Hu (anti-neuronal nuclear antibody 1)	Anti-NMDAr ( <i>N</i> -methyl D-aspartate receptor)
Anti-Ri (anti-neuronal nuclear antibody 2)	Anti-VGKC (voltage-gated potassium channel) <sup>b</sup>
Anti-Ma (Ma1)	Anti-VGCC (voltage-gated calcium channel)
Anti-Ta (Ma2)	Anti-GABA <sub>A</sub> ( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid receptor) <sup>c</sup>
Anti-Yo (parietal cell autoantibodies 1)	Anti-AMPA <sub>A</sub> ( $\alpha$ -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor) <sup>d</sup>
Anti-CV2 (collapsin response mediator protein 5)	Anti-GlyR (glycine receptor)
Anti-GAD (glutamic acid decarboxylase)	Anti-Dr2 (dopamine receptor type 2)
Anti-amphiphysin	Anti-LGI1 (leucine-rich glioma-inactivated protein 1) <sup>b</sup>
	Anti-CASPR2 (contactin-associated protein-like 2) <sup>b</sup>
	Anti-DPPX (dipeptidyl-peptidase-like protein-6) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> There is a growing list of unique serum and CSF antibodies associated with autoimmune encephalitis that have many overlapping clinical profiles, oncologic significance, and complex underlying immunologic mechanisms of disease that have yet to be fully characterized.

<sup>b</sup> LGI1, CASPR2, and DPPX antibodies are now distinguished from the traditional VGKC antibodies that bind to the Kv1 neuronal antigen of the voltage-gated potassium channel because these antibodies bind to other juxtapanodal proteins and have a slightly different clinical profile. The term "voltage-gated potassium channel complex" is used to collectively refer to the antigens targeted by this broader group of antibodies.

<sup>c</sup> There are 2 unique antibody GABA<sub>A</sub> subtypes, GABA(A)<sub>r</sub> and GABA(B)<sub>r</sub>, which target different receptor subunits and have separate clinical profiles.

<sup>d</sup> Unique antibody variants against specific AMPA<sub>A</sub> subtypes (metabotropic glutamate receptor 1, 3, and 5) have also been described.