

eTable 3 Clinical characteristics of GAD65- and GlyR- positive patients

Clinical characteristic	GAD65 (n=30)	GlyR (n=4)
Female sex	23 (76)	1 (25)
Age at onset, years	51 (26–83)	57 (43-72)
Time from symptom onset to diagnosis, months	12 (1-96)	15 (5-60)
Clinical phenotype (%)		
Classic	21 (70)	0 (0)
SLS	9 (30)	1 (25)
PERM	0 (0)	3 (75)
Type 1 DM	13 (43)	0 (0)
Other autoimmune diseases	11 (37)	0 (0)
Malignancy	4 (13)	1 (25)
Lack of antagonist inhibition on EMG§	13/15 (87)	3/3 (100)
CSF pleocytosis	2/22 (9)	0/4 (0)
Elevated CSF protein	5/20 (25)	1/4 (25)
CSF OCBs	6/12 (50)	0/0 (0)
mRS at baseline, median (range)	4 (1–5)	5 (3-5)
Symptomatic treatment	29 (97)	4 (100)
Immunotherapy	23 (77)	4 (100)
Type of immunotherapy		
First line only	11/23 (48)	1/4 (25)
First line and long-term oral	11/23 (48)	1/4 (25)
First and second lines	1/23 (4)	2/4 (50)
Long-term oral	0 (0)	0 (0)
Follow-up period, months, median (range)	47 (1–216)	41 (15-96)
mRS score at last follow-up, median (range)	2 (0–6)	0.5 (0-2)
Changes in mRS, median (range)	1.5 (-2–5)	3.5 (3-5)

DM, diabetes mellitus; EMG, electromyography; mRS, modified Rankin scale; OCBs, oligoclonal bands;

PERM, progressive encephalomyelitis with rigidity and myoclonus; SPS, stiff-person syndrome; SLS, stiff-limb syndrome

Values are reported as number and percentage (%) or median (range).

§ Lack of antagonist inhibition on EMG is defined by continuous co-contraction of agonist and antagonist muscles (inability to relax) as confirmed by electromyography.