



eFigure1 Assessment of serum and CSF GAD65 antibody levels using different techniques

- (A) Serum GAD65 antibody levels detected by ELISA in 14 GAD65 antibody-positive patients (≥ 5 U/mL) were divided into high-titer ($>2,000$ U/mL; 5 patients) and low-titer ($\leq 2,000$ U/mL; 3 patients) groups. Six non-quantifiable GAD65 antibody-positive patients showing $>2,000$ U/mL were included in the high-titer GAD65 group (data not shown). Dotted line indicates the threshold (2,000 U/mL). Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) GAD65 antibody levels detected by ELISA in nine patients who took the CSF test. The data of one GAD65 antibody-positive patient having $>15,000$ U/mL in CSF was not shown. Three were non-quantifiable GAD65 antibody-positive patients showing $>2,000$ U/mL in CSF. Of these, one GAD65 antibody-positive patient showed low titer in serum and $>2,000$ U/mL in CSF (data not shown).
- (B) Serum GAD65 antibody levels detected by RIA were divided into high-titer (>1800 U/mL; 7 patients) and low-titer (≤ 1800 U/mL; 5 patients) groups. Positive was defined as ≥ 1.5 U/mL. Dotted line indicates the threshold (1800 U/mL). CSF GAD65 antibody levels detected by RIA in three patients.
- (C) Serum GAD65 antibody levels detected by EIA were high ($>10,000$ U/mL; 6 patients). Positive was defined as having serum GAD65 antibody levels ≥ 5.0 U/mL. Dotted line is 10,000 U/mL. CSF GAD65 antibody levels detected by EIA in three patients. The data of one GAD65 antibody-positive patient having $>100,000$ U/mL in serum and $>4,000$ U/mL in CSF were not shown.