Anti-MOG autoantibody-associated schizophreniform psychosis

Katharina von Zedtwitz¹, Isabelle Matteit¹, Maike Michel¹, Bernd Feige¹, Kimon Runge¹, Dominik Denzel¹, Andrea Schlump¹, Kathrin Nickel³, Miriam A. Schiele¹, Benjamin Berger³, Harald Prüss³,­⁴, Horst Urbach⁵, Katharina Domschke¹,­⁶, Ludger Tebartz van Elst¹,­⁷ and Dominique Endres¹,­⁸

¹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Center – University of Freiburg, Germany; ²Clinic of Neurology and Neurophysiology, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Center – University of Freiburg, Germany; ³Department of Neurology and Experimental Neurology, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; ⁴German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Berlin, Germany; ⁵Department of Neuroradiology, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Center – University of Freiburg, Germany and ⁶Center for Basics in Neuromodulation, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Center – University of Freiburg, Germany

Abstract

Objectives: Autoimmune mechanisms are related to disease development in a subgroup of patients with psychosis. The contribution of immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies against myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) is mainly unclear in this context. Methods: Therefore, two patients with psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies – detected in fixed cell-based and live cell-based assays – are presented. Results: Patient 1 suffered from late-onset psychosis with singular white matter lesions in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and intermittent electroencephalography (EEG) slowing. Patient 2 suffered from a chronic paranoid–hallucinatory disorder with intermittent confusional states, non-specific white matter alterations on MRI, a disorganised alpha rhythm on EEG, and elevated cerebrospinal fluid protein. Both patients had anti-MOG antibody titres of 1 : 320 in serum (reference < 1 : 20). Conclusions: The arguments for and against a causal role for anti-MOG antibodies are discussed. The antibodies could be relevant, but due to moderate titres, they may have caused a rather ‘subtle clinical picture’ consisting of psychosis instead of ‘classical’ MOG encephalomyelitis.

Significant outcomes

- Antibodies against myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) are considered pathogenic and associated with MOG encephalomyelitis, which is a demyelinating central nervous system disease with an expanding clinical spectrum.
- Therefore, two patients with psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies (detected via fixed cell-based and live cell-based assays), non-specific MRI and EEG alterations, and increased cerebrospinal fluid protein (in only one of these two patients) are presented.
- The anti-MOG antibodies could be relevant, but due to moderate titres, they may have caused a rather ‘subtle’ clinical picture consisting of psychosis instead of ‘classical’ MOG encephalomyelitis.

Limitations

- Neither case featured the established clinical symptoms or diagnostic findings associated with ‘classical’ MOG encephalomyelitis or definite autoimmune psychosis.
- A false-positive assay was unlikely due to testing in two laboratories with different methodologies. However, the anti-MOG antibodies could have been 1) correct-positive but not clinically relevant, 2) correct-positive but not functional, or 3) coincidental.
- To prove an association between psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies would require more clinical cases, and researchers must more fully study the biochemistry of the antibodies, especially in patients with psychosis.

Background

Schizophreniform psychoses are severe mental disorders that often result in significant impairment of the quality of life (Owen et al., 2016; Dziwota et al., 2018). Immunological causes have been identified in a small subset of patients, recently summarised as autoimmune psychosis...
rarely, associated with antibodies against intracellular antigens (e.g. against the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor [NMDA-R]) but are also, albeit rarely, associated with antibodies against intracellular antigens (e.g. with anti-Hu antibodies) (Pollak et al., 2020). However, the role of anti-myelin antibodies against MOG in this context remained unclear, and they are usually not examined in the routine workup of patients with psychosis (Endres et al., 2020a; 2020b; Pollak et al., 2020). Anti-MOG antibodies were originally assumed to be involved in multiple sclerosis (MS) (Lalive et al., 2006). Recent studies have reported relevant associations between anti-MOG antibodies and optic neuritis, myelitis, brainstem encephalitis, and – predominantly in children – acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)-like presentations (Mariotto et al., 2017; Waters et al., 2020). Based on a growing number of research studies, anti-MOG antibody-associated disorders are now considered to constitute a separate disease entity from MS, and the term MOG encephalomyelitis has been established (Jarius et al., 2018). MOG encephalomyelitis is particularly characterised by symptoms of monophasic or recurrent acute optic neuritis, myelitis, encephalitis, brainstem encephalitis, or any combination of these syndromes. Recently, an expansion of the spectrum of symptomology has been described, including disturbance of consciousness, behavioural changes, and epileptic seizures (Jarius et al., 2018). The median age at onset of MOG encephalomyelitis patients was 35 years, with 59% of them being female, and the disease course was mostly relapsing (50%) (Jarius et al., 2020). According to recommended indications for anti-MOG antibody testing, diagnostic examinations should show abnormalities in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and electrophysiological investigations (Jarius et al., 2016a 2016b; 2018). The anti-MOG immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies are mostly produced extracellularly, and serum titres are therefore higher than CSF levels, so serum detection is usually sufficient (Jarius et al., 2016b, 2018). In 77% of cases, a brain MRI has shown abnormalities, mostly with infratentorial lesions (32%) or non-specific lesions (23%), while spinal cord MRI has shown pathologies in 58% of cases (Mariotto et al., 2017). In more than 50% of CSF samples, the white blood cell count has been elevated and a blood–CSF barrier dysfunction has been detected in 48% of the affected patients (Jarius et al., 2020). Electrophysiological investigations may reveal altered visually evoked potentials (VEPs) in patients with optic neuritis (Jarius et al., 2018). Treatment approaches in acute attacks suggest the use of high-dose corticosteroids and plasma exchange; for maintenance therapy azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, or rituximab are used (Whittam et al., 2020).

The rationale of this article is to present and discuss a possible relationship between psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies based on two case reports.

**Methods**

A retrospective analysis of a cohort of lumbar-punctured patients from the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy of the Medical Center of the University of Freiburg was approved by the local ethics committee (Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, No. 396/18). The positive anti-MOG antibody finding in patient 2 has already been reported in earlier papers (Endres et al., 2020b, 2020c), but written informed consent was obtained additionally from both patients for the preparation of this cumulative case report. Two thoroughly investigated cases of patients with schizophreniform psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies in serum can therefore be presented. Both patients were diagnosed following the principles of the Freiburg Diagnostic Protocol in Psychosis (Endres et al., 2020b).

**Results**

The clinical courses and findings of both patients are summarised in Fig. 1 and Table 1.

**Patient 1**

A 59-year-old female patient presented with an acute-onset paranoid–hallucinatory syndrome lasting more than 3 weeks. She experienced paranoid thoughts about her neighbours and heard voices that were encouraging her to commit suicide. She was experiencing states of anxiety and felt threatened. Over the course of a year, she became increasingly anxious about the people surrounding her. Her father had died a year previously, and family members suspected that this might have triggered the psychotic episode. She had not experienced psychotic symptoms in the past, but had taken part in a long-term outpatient rehabilitation program for alcohol abuse at the age of 57.

**Diagnostic findings**

Neurological examination showed no pathological findings. Anti-MOG antibodies were repeatedly positive in serum using fixed biochip assays, but negative in CSF. Using live cell-based assays, an antibody titre of 1 : 320 (ref. < 1 : 20) was detected. CSF analysis showed no pathological findings. Due to a possible familial predisposition to dementia, dementia markers in the CSF were investigated at an external reference laboratory (University Hospital, Göttingen, Germany). The findings were unremarkable, except for elevated phospho-tau of 82 pg/ml (ref.: <61 pg/ml). MRI identified singular, non-specific white matter lesions. ICA of the EEG revealed a pronounced intermittent rhythmic theta activity (IRTA) on the right occipital side (6.6 Hz). The VEPs and sensory evoked potentials were inconspicuous.

**Somatic illness and family history**

The patient reported to have been smaller, paler, and more frequently sick than her two sisters. She suffered from Hashimoto’s thyroiditis but had no history of cancer or neurological disorders. Also, there was no known family history of autoimmune disorders. Her parents, however, did develop dementia in late life.

**Treatment**

The patient was treated with risperidone and olanzapine, leading to clinical improvement. However, in stressful situations, auditory hallucinations recurred. No immunotherapy was performed.

**Patient 2**

A 53-year-old male patient suffered from a chronic paranoid-hallucinatory syndrome with intermittent states of confusion. The current episode was characterised by thought insertion of contents of his own past, thought withdrawal, intrusive thoughts, and rumination. He repeatedly experienced states of confusion lasting from minutes to hours wandering around in a disoriented manner. In the past, he had suffered from abuse of multiple substances (amphetamine/cocaine/ecstasy/cannabis/LSD), beginning at the age of 26, and had developed psychotic episodes with intermittent exacerbations, chronication, and reduced functioning since the
Due to the psychotic symptoms, he was hospitalised several times and received a variety of psychotropic drugs.

**Diagnositc findings**

Neurological examination showed no pathological findings. Anti-MOG antibodies were repeatedly positive in serum using fixed cell-based assays, but negative in CSF. Live cell-based assays demonstrated titres of 1:320 (ref.: <1:20). Routine CSF analysis showed an increased protein concentration but otherwise normal findings. MRI analyses revealed no inflammatory lesions. The ICA analysis detected a strong disorganised alpha rhythm with multiple lateral generator areas at 9.8 Hz and one central occipital area at 13 Hz. The VEPs were inconspicuous on both sides.

**Somatic illness and family history**

The patient has no history of cancer, autoimmune, or neurological disorders, but his mother and grandfather both suffered from bowel cancer.

**Treatment**

During his most recent episode, the patient had received risperidone in addition to prescribed venlafaxine. This led to an...
|                          | Patient 1: 59 years, acute course | Patient 2: 53 years, chronic course |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| **Serum**                |                                  |                                   |
| Anti-thyroid antibodies  | N.a.                             | Negative                          |
| (against TPO, TG and TSH-receptor) |                      |                                   |
| ANAs, ANCAs, APAs        | ANAs negative, ANCAs n.a., APAs n.a. | Negative                          |
| Complement factors       | Normal                           | Normal                            |
| (C3, C4)                 |                                   |                                   |
| IgG, IgM and IgA levels  | Normal                           | IgG and IgM normal, IgA slightly decreased (0.49 g/L; ref.: 0.70–4 g/L) |
| Rheumatoid factor        | N.a.                             | Normal                            |
| Serology for Lyme disease or lues | N.a.                             | Negative                          |
| Paraneoplastic IgG antibodies against intracellular antigens | Negative | Negative |
| Neuronal IgG cell-surface antibodies | Negative | Negative |
| Anti-MOG IgG antibodies (biochip assay) | Positive | Positive |
| Anti-MOG IgG antibodies (live cell-based assay) | Positive (Titre: 1:320; ref.: <1:20) | Positive (Titre: 1:320; ref.: <1:20) |
| Anti AQP4-IgG antibodies | Negative                         | Negative                          |
| MRZ reaction             | N.a.                             | Negative                          |
| **CSF**                  |                                  |                                   |
| White blood cell count   | 2/μL (ref.: <5/μL)               | 2/μL (ref.: <5/μL)                |
| Protein concentration    | 287 mg/l (ref. <450 mg/l)        | 552 mg/l (ref. <450 mg/l)         |
| Albumin quotient         | 4.1 (ref.: <8 x 10^{-3})         | 6.5 (ref.: <8 x 10^{-3})          |
| IgG-index                | 0.48 (ref.: <0.7)                | 0.57 (ref.: <0.7)                 |
| Oligoclonal bands in serum/CSF | Negative/negative              | Negative/negative                 |
| Neuronal IgG cell-surface antibodies | Negative | Negative |
| Anti-MOG IgG antibodies (biochip assay) | Negative | Negative |
| Anti-MOG IgG antibodies (live cell-based assay) | Negative | Negative |
| MRI of the brain         | Singular, non-specific white matter lesions | Singular, non-specific white matter alterations |
| MRI of the spine         | No clear evidence of a myelon lesions | No clear evidence of a myelon lesions |
| FDG-PET                  | Questionable low hypometabolism right temporal, primarily non-specific; in addition, relative hypermetabolism striatal, also most likely non-specific (e.g. as a result of neuroleptic treatment). Furthermore, age-related cerebral glucose metabolism | N.a. |
| EEG                      | Inconspicuous                    | Inconspicuous                     |
| ICA analyses             | Pronounced intermittent rhythmic theta activity on the right occipital side (6.6 Hz) | Disorganised alpha rhythm (9.8 Hz) with different rather lateral generators and a central occipital one (13 Hz). After valproate administration, there was a well-organised central occipital alpha rhythm (corresponding to the above 13 Hz component) at now 11.3 Hz |

(Continued)
improvement regarding psychotic symptoms. Following additional treatment with valproate, the intermittent confused states vanished, and the EEGs showed a well-organised occipital alpha rhythm, now at 11.3 Hz. Negative symptoms persisted. No immunotherapy was performed.

Discussion

Two cases of anti-MOG antibody-positive psychosis are presented in this article: Patient 1 had late-onset psychosis, non-specific white matter changes in the MRI, and EEG slowing. Patient 2 had a severe chronic course, non-specific MRI and EEG alterations, and an increased protein concentration in the CSF. In the further course of this article, we will review the relevant literature, put the two cases into perspective, and discuss the possible causal significance of the observed anti-MOG antibodies in these cases.

Current state of the literature

The literature to date is limited; a PubMed search on March 7, 2021, using the keywords '(MOG AND psychosis) OR (MOG AND schizophrenia)' resulted in only 26 hits. A large serum survey of 1378 patients with schizophrenia showed a prevalence of anti-MOG antibodies of 1.1%, with IgG antibodies described for only one patient (0.07%; 4 patients had IgA and 10 had IgM antibodies). In comparison, in the healthy control group of 1694 people, only 0.5% showed seropositivity for anti-MOG antibodies, and one patient (0.06%) showed IgG seropositivity (six patients had IgM and two had IgA antibodies) (Dahm et al., 2014). The titre range was described as 1 : 10–1 : 320, but in the single patient and control subject with positive results for anti-MOG IgG antibodies there were no further reports of additional clinical investigations or other individual clinical data. In neurology, generally only anti-MOG IgG antibodies are investigated, since the relevance of isolated IgM or IgA antibodies remains unclear (Mariotto et al., 2017; Jarius et al., 2018). A smaller case series of 76 schizophrenia patients and 34 controls merely investigating anti-MOG IgG antibodies revealed that all the patients and controls were negative (Mantere et al., 2018). In another study, Gerhards and colleagues investigated antibodies against another myelin protein, oligodendrocyte myelin glycoprotein (OMGP), in patients with different inflammatory neurological diseases (N = 429), non-inflammatory disease controls (N = 45), and healthy individuals (N = 114). They detected antibodies against OMGP only in patients with MS (in 2%) or ADEM (in 4%), with the exception of one patient with psychosis (Gerhards et al., 2020). In the literature search, only one case report of a patient with psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies was found, but this patient also had comorbid anti-NMDA-R encephalitis (Zhou et al., 2018). The association of anti-NMDAR and anti-MOG antibodies is not new and has been reported in 4.0%–7.5% of patients with anti-NMDA-R encephalitis (Martinez-Hernandez et al., 2020). In such cases, the psychotic symptoms can be well explained by anti-NMDA-R encephalitis, in the context of which paranoid–hallucinatory symptoms are often the presenting complaint (Graus et al., 2016; Dalmau et al., 2019). However, this does not explain the symptoms in the two cases reported here, as both were negative for anti-NMDA-R antibodies in serum and CSF.

Arguments for a causal role for anti-MOG antibodies

From a clinical perspective, the late-onset of disease in patient 1 was striking, but a second post-menopausal peak of incidence does also occur in females with idiopathic schizophrenia (Chen et al., 2018). The white matter alterations in MRI and the EEG slowing are non-specific findings which do neither exclude MOG encephalomyelitis nor prove it. In patient 2, the severe and chronic course and the atypical intermittent confused states are remarkable. Confusional states have previously been described in the context of MOG encephalomyelitis (Jarius et al., 2018), and an increased protein concentration would be compatible with MOG encephalomyelitis (although it is a completely non-specific finding). It is also interesting that the patient benefited mainly from anticonvulsants and that there was normalisation of the EEG following this treatment. Speculatively, this could be indicative of a paraepileptic genesis that is secondary to an inflammatory process (Tebartz van Elst et al., 2015). From a pathophysiological point of view, anti-MOG antibodies are considered pathogenic given their extracellular target (Spadaro et al., 2018) and have been shown to cause experimental autoimmune encephalitis in animal models (Lalive et al., 2011). Clinical recommendations include testing in two different laboratories (as done here) to reduce false-positive cases. Therefore, a false-positive result is unlikely. Alterations in MOG genes have also been described as playing a role in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia. The expression of MOG, as well as the MOG gene, appears to be downregulated in schizophrenia (Tkachev et al., 2003; Liu et al., 2005; Sokolov, 2007). This gene is located on chromosome 6p21.3, which is considered to comprise a high-susceptibility area for schizophrenia within the major histocompatibility complex locus (Tkachev et al., 2003). There is also evidence of impaired oligodendrocyte homeostasis in schizophrenia (Martins-de-Souza et al., 2009; Marui et al., 2018). A recent study has demonstrated that antibodies against a different myelin protein (OMGP) can be detected in patients with psychosis (Gerhards et al., 2020). These findings may illustrate that

### Table 1. (Continued)

| Patient 1: 59 years, acute course | Patient 2: 53 years, chronic course |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Visual evoked potentials         | CERAD: Abnormalities in phonematic word fluency, verbal memory performance and cognitive flexibility |
| Neuropsychological testing       | TAP: Below-average psychomotor processing speed with stable reaction times in computer-based testing in the areas of concentration and attention, as well as in the area of working memory. Severe limitations in the area of cognitive flexibility |

ANAs, antinuclear antibodies; ANCAs, anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies; APAs, antiphospholipid antibodies; AQP4, anti-aquaporin 4; CERAD, Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer’s Disease; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; EEG, electroencephalography; FDG-PET, [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography; ICA, independent component analysis; Ig, immunoglobulin; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; MRZ, antibody indices against measles, rubella, and varicella zoster virus; N.a., not available; ref., reference; TAP, test of attentional performances; Tg, thyroglobulin; TPO, thyroid peroxidase; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor.
dysregulation of oligodendrocyte homeostasis and function – as might be caused by the antibodies – could be associated with psychosis.

**Arguments against a causal role for anti-MOG antibodies**

From a clinical perspective, in patient 1, the CSF without inflammatory changes, the EEG, the MRI of the spine, and the VEPs argue against MOG encephalomyelitis, and the positive partial response to antipsychotics also suggests idiopathic schizophrenia, although a symptomatic effect of antipsychotics cannot be ruled out, even in organic processes (Endres et al., 2020a). In addition, a schizophriniform presentation may also have developed as a consequence of early dementia given the positive family history of this disease and elevated phospho-tau in CSF. In patient 2, an unremarkable CSF – except for an elevated protein concentration – inconspicuous VEPs, and both cranial and spinal cord MRIs without inflammatory lesions all point against a causal role, with only a non-specifically altered EEG suggesting otherwise. The severity and chronic course could also be a sequel of the past multiple substance abuse and would be compatible with a chronic course of schizophrenia. The typical symptoms of MOG encephalomyelitis and inflammatory MRI or CSF findings are certainly not found in either patient. Although the MOG gene appears to play a potential role in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia in some studies, the exact pathomechanisms seem to be significantly more complex (Owen et al., 2016; Sekar et al., 2016; Hucksins et al., 2019). Given these considerations, no immunotherapy was performed in either patient, so neither positive nor negative responses could be observed or discussed.

**Conclusion**

Based on our literature search, these are the first two detailed case presentations of patients with psychosis and anti-MOG antibodies (without comorbid anti-NMDA-R encephalitis). Both cases clearly do not meet the established clinical symptoms or diagnostic findings for classical MOG encephalomyelitis (Jarius et al., 2018) or definite autoimmune psychosis (Pollak et al., 2020), but the late-onset and EEG slowing in patient 1 and the striking intermittent confused states in patient 2 could still be indicative of subtle inflammatory pathomechanisms. A false-positive assay was unlikely due to testing in two laboratories with different methodologies; thus, 1) there is a possibility that the anti-MOG antibodies were correct-positive but not clinically relevant, 2) the antibodies could be correct-positive but not functional (e.g. caused by a different epitope than in classical MOG encephalomyelitis), 3) there is a possibility of coincidence (both patients could have asymptomatic myelin disease), and 4) the antibodies could be relevant, but due to moderate titres, they may have caused a ’subtle clinical picture’ rather than a fulminant (it is possible that more pronounced symptoms only occur in the case of a second hit such as a more pronounced blood–CSF barrier disturbance). The authors consider the last possibility plausible (cf. Spadaro et al., 2018); however, to prove this, more clinical cases are needed, and the biochemistry (epitopes) of the antibodies must be better studied (especially the antibodies in patients with psychosis, distinct from patients with classical MOG encephalomyelitis). In perspective, the production of patient-specific monoclonal anti-MOG antibodies in the future may allow better investigation of causality (analogous to the situation with anti-NMDA-R or anti-LGI1 encephalitis) (Kreye et al., 2016; Kornau et al., 2020). If an association with atypical psychosis emerges, the spectrum of MOG encephalomyelitis may become broader than initially thought.

**Acknowledgements.** DE was supported by the Berta-Ottenstein-Programme for Advanced Clinician Scientists, Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg.

**Authors’ contributions.** KvZ and DE wrote the paper and performed the data search. The data search was supported by IM. BF performed the ICA analyses and EEG interpretation. BB performed the anti-MOG antibody biochip assays. HU performed MRI interpretation and analyses. MAS and AS performed the neuropsychological testing/interpretation. MAS supported the interpretation regarding previous genetic studies. DE, MM, KR, DD, KN, BB, and LTvE treated the patients. KD critically revised the paper. HP performed neuropsychological and neuroimmunological interpretation. All authors were critically involved in the theoretical discussion and composition of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

**Conflict of interests.** BB: Received travel grants and/or training expenses from Bayer Vital GmbH, Ipsen Pharma GmbH, Norvartis, Biogen GmbH, and Genzyme, as well as lecture fees from Ipsen Pharma GmbH, Alexion Pharma GmbH, Merck, Sanofi Genzyme and Roche. KD: Steering Committee Neurosciences, Janssen. HU: Shareholder of the Veobrain. LTvE: Advisory boards, lectures, or travel grants within the last three years: Roche, Eli Lilly, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis, Shire, UCB, GSK, Servier, Janssen, and Cyberonics. All other authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Ethics approval and consent to participate.** A retrospective analysis of a cohort of lumbar-punctured patients from the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy of the Medical Center of the University of Freiburg was approved by the local ethics committee (Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, No. 396/18). Written informed consent was obtained additionally from both patients for the preparation of this cumulative case report.

**Consent for publication.** Both patients have given their signed written informed consent for both case reports, including the presented images, to be published.

**Availability of data and material.** All necessary data can be found in the paper.

**References**

Chen L, Selvendra A, Stewart A and Castle D (2018) Risk factors in early and late onset schizophrenia. Comprehensive Psychiatry 80, 155–162. doi: 10.1016/j.comppsych.2017.09.009. Epub 2017 Sep 20.

Dahlm I, Ott C, Steiner J, Stepniak B, Teegen B, Saschenbrecker S, Hammer C, Borowski K, Begemann M, Lemke S, Rentsch K, Probst C, Martens H, Wienands J, Spalletta G, Weissenborn K, Stöcker W and Ehrenreich H (2014) Seroprevalence of autoantibodies against brain antigens in health and disease. Annals of Neurology 76, 82–94. doi: 10.1002/ana.24189. Epub 2014 Jun 23.

Dalmau J, Arangüe T, Planagumà J, Radošević M, Mannara F, Leyboldt F, Geis C, Lancaster E, Titaera MJ, Rosenfeld MR and Graus F (2019) An update on anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis for neurologists and psychiatrists: mechanisms and models. Lancet Neurology 18, 1045–1057. doi: 10.1016/S1474-4422(19)30244-3. Epub 2019 Jul 17.

Dziwota E, Stepulak MZ, Włoszczak-Szubzda A and Ołajosy M (2018) Social functioning and the quality of life of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine 25, 50–55. doi: 10.5604/12312196.1233566. Epub 2017 Jan 11.

Endres D, Leyboldt F, Bechter K, Hasan A, Steiner J, Domshke K, Wandinger KP, Falkai P, Arolt V, Stich O, Rauer S, Prüss H and van Elst LT (2020a) Autoimmune encephalitis as a differential diagnosis of schizophrenia: clinical symptomatology, pathophysiology, diagnostic approach, and therapeutic considerations. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience 270, 803–818. doi: 10.1007/s00406-020-01113-2. Epub 2020 Mar 12.
Endres D, Matsik M, Feige B, Venhoff N, Schweizer T, Michel M, Meixensberger S, Runge K, Maier SJ, Nickel K, Bechter K, Urbach H, Domshke K and Tebartz van Elst L (2020b) Diagnosing organic causes of schizophrenia spectrum disorders: findings from a one-year cohort of the Freiburg Diagnostic Protocol in Psychosis (FDPPP). Diagnosticia (Basel) 10, 691. doi: 10.1016/j.diagno.20190691.

Endres D, Meixensberger S, Dersch R, Feige B, Stich O, Venhoff N, Matsik M, Maier SJ, Michel M, Runge K, Nickel K, Urbach H, Domshke K, Prüss H and Tebartz van Elst L (2020c) Cerebrospinal fluid, antineuronal autoantibody, EIL, and MRI findings from 992 patients with schizophreniaform and affective psychosis. *Translational Psychiatry* 10, 279. doi: 10.1038/s41398-020-00967-3.

Gerhards R, Pfeffer LK, Lorenz J, Starost L, Nowack I, Thaler FS, Schütler M, Rübsamen H, Macrini C, Winkelmüller S, Mader S, Brönge M, Grönlund H, Feederle R, Hisa HE, Lichtenhalter SF, Merl-Pham J, Hauck SM, Kuhrmann T, Bauer IJ, Beltran E, Gerdes LA, Mezydlo A, Bar-Or A, Banwell B, Khademli M, Olsson T, Hohfeld R, Lassmann H, Kümpfel T, Kukawmi N and Meisel E (2020) Oligodendrocyte myelin glycoprotein as a novel target for pathogenic autimmunity in the CNS. *Acta Neuropsychiatrica* 10, 207. doi: 10.1186/s40478-020-01086-2.

Graus F, Titulaer MJ, Balu R, Benseler S, Klein H, Stich O, Beume LA, Hümmert MW, Ringelstein M, Rommer PS, Ayzenberg I, Ruprecht K, Klotz L, Asgari N, Novello JC, Maccarrone G, Turck CW and Dias-Neto E (2016a) MOG-IgG in NMO and related disorders: a multicenter study of 50 NMO patients. *Acta Neuropsychiatrica* 28, 12974-018-1144-2. Epub 2018 Jan 27.

Krewe J, Wenke NK, Chayka M, Leunher J, Murugan B, Maier N, Jurek B, Ly LT, Brandi D, Rost BR, Stumpf A, Schütz P, Radbruch H, Hauser AE, Pache F, Meisel A, Hantsi L, Paul F, Dinagul U, Garner C, Schmitz D, Wardemann H and Prüss H (2016) Human cerebrospinal fluid monoclonal N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor autoantibodies are sufficient for encephalitis pathogenesis. *Brain* 139, 2641–2652. doi: 10.1093/brain/aww208. Epub 2016 Aug 20.

Lalive PH, Menge T, Delarasse C, Della Gaspera B, Pham-Dinh D, Villoslada P, von Büdingen HC and Genain CP (2006) Antibodies to native myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein are serologic markers of early inflammation in multiple sclerosis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 103, 2280–2285. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0510672103. Epub 2006 Feb 3.

Lalive PH, Molnarfi N, Benkhoucha B, Weber MS and Santiago-Raber ML (2011) Antibody response in MOG(35-55) induced EAE. *Journal of Neuroimmunology* 240–241, 28–33. doi: 10.1016/j.jneuroim.2011.09.005. Epub 2011 Oct 10.

Lin X, Qin W, He G, Yang Y, Chen Q, Zhou J, Li D, Gu N, Xi Y, Feng G, Sang H, Hao X, Zhang K, Wang S and He L (2005) A family-based association study of the MOG gene with schizophrenia in the Chinese population. *Schizophrenia Research* 73, 275–280. doi: 10.1016/j.schres.2004.07.018.

Mariotti S, Ferrari S, Monaco S, Benedetti MD, Schanda K, Alberti D, Farinazzo A, Capra R, Mancinelli C, De Rossi N, Bombardi R, Zuliani L, Zoccarato M, Tanel R, Bonora A, Turatti M, Calabrese M, Polo A, Pavone A, Graziano I, Sechi G, Sechi E, Urso D, Delogu R, Janes F, Deotto I, Cadalzini M, Banchi MR, Cantalupe G, Reindl M and Gajofatto A (2017) Clinical spectrum and IgG subclass analysis of anti-myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated syndromes: a multicenter study. *Journal of Neurology* 264, 2420–2430. doi: 10.1007/s00415-017-8635-4. Epub 2017 Oct 23.

Marui T, Torii Y, Iritani S, Sekiguchi H, Habuchi C, Fujihiro H, Oshima K, Nizato K, Hayashida S, Masaki K, Kira J and Ozaki N (2018) The neuro-pathological study of myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein in the temporal lobe of schizophrenia patients. *Acta Neuropsychiatrica* 30, 232–240. doi: 10.1017/nea.2018.6. Epub 2018 Mar 22.

Mantere O, Saarela M, Kieseppä T, Raij T, Mäntylä T, Lindgren M, Rikandi H and Pääkkö P (2020) Diagnosing organic causes and affective psychosis. *Acta Neuropsychiatrica* 32, 207. doi: 10.1080/08789299.2020.1738793. Epub 2020 Apr 17.

Martins-de-Souza D, Gattaz WF, Schmitt A, Rewerts C, Marangoni S, Novoldo JC, Maccarrone G, Turck CW and Dias-Neto E (2009) Alterations in oligodendrocyte proteins, calcium homeostasis and new potential markers in schizophrenia anterior temporal lobe of schizophrenia patients. *Acta Neuropsychiatrica* 20, 232–240. doi: 10.1017/nea.2018.6. Epub 2018 Mar 22.

Mantere O, Saarela M, Kieseppä T, Raij T, Mäntylä T, Lindgren M, Rikandi H, Leboyer M, Fuchs D, Otto M, Brown DA, Vincent A, Najjar S and Leppänen M (2016) Schizophrenia. *Lancet* 388, 88–97. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01121-6. Epub 2016 Jan 15.

Pollak TA, Lennox BR, Müller S, Benros ME, Prüss H, Tebartz van Elst L, Klein H, Steiner J, Frolid T, Bogerts B, Tian L, Goc L, Hasan A, Baune BT, Endres D, Haroon E, Yolken R, Benedetti F, Halaris A, Meyer JH, Stassen H, Leboyer M, Fuchs D, Otto M, Brown DA, Vincent A, Najjar S and Bechter K (2020) Autoimmune psychosis: an international consensus on an approach to the diagnosis and management of psychosis of suspected autoimmune origin. *Lancet Psychiatry* 7, 93–108. doi: 10.1016/S2215-0366(19)30290-1. Epub 2019 Oct 24.
Sekar A, Bialas AR, de Rivera H, Davis A, Hammond TR, Kamitaki N, Tooley K, Presumey J, Baum M, Van Doren V, Genovese G, Rose SA, Handsaker RE; Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium, Daly MJ, Carroll MC, Stevens B and McCarroll SA (2016) Schizophrenia risk from complex variation of complement component 4. *Nature* **530**, 177–183. doi:10.1038/nature16549. Epub 2016 Jan 27.

Sokolov BP (2007) Oligodendroglial abnormalities in schizophrenia, mood disorders and substance abuse. Comorbidity, shared traits, or molecular phenocopies? *International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology* **10**, 547–555. doi:10.1017/S1461145706007322. Epub 2007 Feb 12.

Spadaro M, Winklmeier S, Bellrón E, Macrini C, Höftberger R, Schuh E, Thaler FS, Gerdes LA, Laurent S, Gerhards R, Dornmair K, Breithaupt C, Krumbholz M, Moseos M, Krishnamoorthy G, Kamp F, Jenne D, Hohlfeld R, Kümpfel T, Lassmann H, Kawakami N and Meinl E (2018) Pathogenicity of human antibodies against myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein. *Annals of Neurology* **84**, 315–328. doi: 10.1002/ana.25291. Epub 2018 Sep 9.

Tebartz van Elst L, Stich O and Endres D (2015) Depressionen und Psychosen bei immunologischen Enzephalopathien. *PSYCH up2date* **9**, 265–280.

Tkachev D, Mimmack ML, Ryan MM, Wayland M, Freeman T, Jones PB, Starkey M, Webster MJ, Yolken RH and Bahn S (2003) Oligodendrocyte dysfunction in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. *Lancet* **362**, 798–805. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(03)14289-4.

Waters P, Fadda G, Woodhall M, O’Mahony J, Brown RA, Castro DA, Longoni G, Irani SR, Sun B, Yeh EA, Marrie RA, Arnold DL, Banwell B, Bar-Or A; Canadian Pediatric Demyelinating Disease Network (2020) Serial anti-myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody analyses and outcomes in children with demyelinating syndromes. *JAMA Neurology* **77**, 82–93. doi: 10.1001/jamaneurol.2019.2940.

Whittam DH, Karthikeyan V, Gibbons E, Kneen R, Chandraatre S, Ciccarelli O, Haochen Y, de Seze J, Deiva K, Hintzen RQ, Wildemann B, Jarius S, Kleiter I, Rostasy K, Huppek P, Hemmer B, Paul F, Aktas O, Pröbstel AK, Arrambide G, Tintore M, Amato MP, Nosadini M, Mancardi MM, Capobianco M, Illés Z, Siva A, Altintas A, Akman-Demir G, Pandit L, Apiwattankul M, Hor JJ, Viswanathan S, Qiu W, Kim HJ, Nakashima I, Fujihara K, Ramanathan S, Dale RC, Boggild M, Broadley S, Lanapeixoto MA, Sato DK, Tenembaum S, Cabre P, Wingerchuk DM, Weisshenker BG, Greenberg B, Matiello M, Klawiter EC, Bennett JL, Wallach AI, Kister I, Banwell BL, Traboulsee A, Pohls D, Palace J, Leite MI, Levy M, Marignier R, Solomon T, Lim M, Huda S and Jacob A (2020) Treatment of MOG antibody associated disorders: results of an international survey. *Journal of Neurology* **267**, 3565–3577. doi: 10.1007/s00415-020-0026-y. Epub 2020 Jul 4.

Zhou J, Tan W, Tan SE, Hu J, Chen Z and Wang K (2018) An unusual case of anti-MOG CNS demyelination with concomitant mild anti-NMDAR encephalitis. *Journal of Neuroimmunology* **320**, 107–110. doi: 10.1016/j.jneuroim.2018.03.019. Epub 2018 Apr 6.