Supplementary table 1. Literature of autoimmune GFAP astrocytopathy.

Authors	Age range (years)	Median age of onset (years)	Total number of patients (n)	Gender: number of patients (% of n)	Number of patients with positive anti-GFAP antibodies in serum (% of n)	Number of patients with positive anti-GFAP antibodies in CSF (% of n)	Symptom/clinical syndrome: number of patients (% of n)	Treatments used: number of patients (% of n)	Outcomes: number of patients (% of n)
Allen et al[1]	30-40[a]	30-40[a]	1	(See Allen et al)	Not tested	1 (100%)	Flaccid paralysis: 1 (100%)	High dose corticosteroid treatment (acute). Prednisone and mycophenolate (chronic).	At 6 months of onset, still in need of intermittent mechanical ventilation and help with all the activities of daily living
Fang et al[2]	21-73	43	16	Male: 8 (50%) Female: 8 (50%)	16 (100%)	10 (62.5%)	Meningoencephalitis: 6 (37.5%) Meningoencephalomyelitis: 5 (31.2%) Encephalomyelitis: 2 (12.5%) Encephalitis: 2 (12.5%) Chronic meningitis: 1 (6.2%)	High dose corticosteroid treatment (acute): 11 (68.75%) Mycophenolate (chronic): 5 (31.2%) Azathioprine (chronic): 1 (6.2%) Unknown: 5 (31,2%)	Relapse during corticosteroid dose tapering: 7 (43.7%) No relapse: 6 (37.5%) Unknown: 3 (31.2%)
Flanagan et al[3]	8-103	44	102	Male: 20 (52.7%) Female: 18 (47.3%)	102 (100%)	64 (62.7%)	Encephalitis: 43 (42%) Meningoencephalitis: 13 (12.5%) Myelitis: 11 (10.5%) Encephalomyelitis: 8 (8%) Neuropathy: 8 (8%) Meningitis: 5 (5%) Ataxia: 5 (5%) Meningoencephalomyelitis: 3 (3%) Encephalopathy: 2 (2%) Myasthenia gravis: 2 (2%) Epilepsy: 1 (1%) Dysautonomia: 1 (1%) Dementia: 1 (1%)	High dose corticosteroid treatment (acute): 16 (42.1%)[b] Intravenous immunoglobulins (acute): 6 (15.7%)[b] Plasma exchange (acute): 3 (7.8%)[b] Mycophenolate (chronic): 5 (13.15%)[b] Azathioprin (chronic): 3 (7.8%)[b] Rituximab (chronic): 3 (7.8%)[b]	Unspecified clinical improvement: 18 (47.3%)[b] No improvement: 20 (52.7%)[b]

Authors	Age range (years)	Median age of onset (years)	Total number of patients (n)	Gender: number of patients (% of n)	Number of patients with positive anti-GFAP antibodies in serum (% of n)	Number of patients with positive anti-GFAP antibodies in CSF (% of n)	Symptom/clinical syndrome: number of patients (% of n)	Treatments used: number of patients (% of n)	Outcomes: number of patients (% of n)
Iorio et al[4]	6-80	56.5	22	Male: 9 (0.40%) Female: 13 (0.60%)	22 (100%)	8 (36.3%)	Seizures: 7 (31.8%) Altered consciousness: 4 (18.1%) Ataxia: 3 (13.6%) Movement disorder: 2 (9%) Paraparesis: 2 (9%) Behaviour disturbance: 2 (9%). Tetraparesis: 2 (9%) Paraplegia: 1 (4%) Psychosis: 1 (4%) Headache: 1 (4%) Rigor: 1 (4%) Dyskinesias: 1 (4%) Sensory loss: 1 (4%) Sphincter disfunction: 1 (4%) Blurred vision: 1 (4%) Bulbar syndrome: 1 (4%)	Intravenous methylprednisolone (acute): 15 (68.1%) Intravenous immunoglobulins (acute): 2 (9%) Oral corticosteroid treatment (acute): 1 (4.5%) Plasma exchange (acute): 1 (4.5%)	Unspecified clinical improvement: 16 (72.7%) (Pretreatment mean mRss: 3.26 (95% CI 2.78 to 3.74); last follow-up mRss: 1.47 (95% CI 0.82 to 2.12); p=0.0001) Death: 2 (9%)
Ip et al[5]	40-50[a]	40-50[a]	1	(See Ip et al)	1	1	Meningoencephalitis and bilateral sensorineural deafness: 1 (100%)	Intravenous immunoglobulin, intravenous methylprednisolone, and plasma exchange (acute). Rituximab (chronic)	Treatment improved hearing and upper limb power. Successful weaning of tracheostomy and nasogastric feeding. Walking with little assistance.
Lee et al[6]	70-80[a]	70-80[a]	1	(See Lee et al)	Not tested	1	Rigidity, bradykinesia, arm myoclonus and hyperreflexia: 1 (100%)	Intravenous methylprednisolone (acute).	Promptly and unspecified response to methylprednisolone

Authors	Age range (years)	Median age of onset (years)	Total number of patients (n)	Gender: number of patients (% of n)	Number of patients with positive anti-GFAP antibodies in serum (% of n)	Number of patients with positive anti-GFAP antibodies in CSF (% of n)	Symptom/clinical syndrome: number of patients (% of n)	Treatments used: number of patients (% of n)	Outcomes: number of patients (% of n)
Long et al[7]	23-73	54	19	Male: 6 (31.5%) Female: 13 (68.5%)	Not tested	19	Myelitis: 13 (68.4%) Headache: 12 (63.2%) Abnormal vision: 12 (63.2%) Fever: 10 (52.6%) Ataxia: 7 (36.8%) Psychosis: 6 (31.6%) Dyskinesia: 3 (15.8%) Dementia: 3 (15.8%) Seizures: 2 (10.5%) Coma: 1 (5.3%) SIADH: 1 (5.3%) Hiccup and nausea: 1 (5.3%) Sever vision loss: 1 (5.3%)	Intravenous methylprednisolone (acute): 18 (94.7%) Intravenous immunoglobulins (acute): 11 (57.8%) Oral methylprednisolone (chronic): 16 (84.2%) Mycophenolate (chronic): 2 (10.5%) Azathioprine (chronic): 2 (10.5%)	Not described
Yang et al[8]	27-69	56	7	Male: 3 (42.8%) Female: 4 (57.2%)	Not tested	7	Headache: 6 (85%) Ataxia: 6 (85%) Dyskinesia: 6 (85%) Dementia: 6 (85%) Coma: 6 (85%) Abnormal vision: 3 (42%) Longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis: 3 (42%)	Intravenous methylprednisolone (acute): 7 (100%) Intravenous immunoglobulins (acute): 6 (85.7%) Plasma exchange and mycophenolate (acute): 1 (14.2%) Mycophenolate (chronic stage): 2 (28.5%) Azathioprine (chronic stage): 2 (28.5%)	Unspecified good outcome: 1 (14.2%) Poor prognosis: 6 (85.8%) Death: 2 (28.5%)

[a] Exact data available in the original articles.

[b] % of n calculated for 38 patients which have available data.

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