**Supplementary Table 1. Biomarkers for autoimmune diseases (ADs)**

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Systemic and connective tissue** | | |
| Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) | * SELENA-SLEDAI: Safety of Estrogens in Lupus Erythematosus National Assessment (SELENA)-Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI) * British Isles Lupus Activity Group (BILAG) * Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics (SLICC) criteria[1](#_ENREF_1) | Antibodies:   * Anti-Ribonuclease H2 (RNase H2)[2](#_ENREF_2) * Anti-proliferating cell nuclear antigen protein (PCNA) * Anti-double stranded DNA (dsDNA) * Anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) * Anti-U1A, anti-U2B * Anti-aldolase A[3](#_ENREF_3): SLE associated with nephritis * Anti-ezrin[4](#_ENREF_4) and anti-annexin A2[4](#_ENREF_4), [5](#_ENREF_5): SLE with proliferative lupus nephritis complication * Anti-Smith |
| Cytokines:   * Type I interferon (IFN) signature * Interleukin 12, 17, 18[6](#_ENREF_6), [7](#_ENREF_7) * IL-18/IL-4 ratio[7](#_ENREF_7) |
| Other candidate biomarkers[8](#_ENREF_8):   * Apolipoprotein CIII[9](#_ENREF_9): SLE with lupus nephritis complication * Serotransferrin[10](#_ENREF_10): correlates with SLE disease activity * sTNF-R2 |
| Sjögren’s syndrome (SS) | * European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) SS disease activity index (ESSDAI) scores * EULAR Sjögren’s syndrome patient reported index (ESSPRI) * SS disease damage index (SSDDI) * Schirmer test * Salivary gland scintigraphy | Antibodies:   * Anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) as validation instead of screening * Anti-Sjögren's syndrome-related antigen A [SS-A (Ro)] * Anti- Sjögren's syndrome-related antigen B [SS-B (La)] * Anti-salivary gland protein 1 (SP-1), anti-carbonic anhydrase 6 (CA6) and anti-parotid secretory protein (PSP[11](#_ENREF_11)): for early identification of primary SS * IgM rheumatic factor (anti-IgG Fc) |
| Cytokines:   * Type I IFN signature, e.g. MxA[12](#_ENREF_12" \o "Maria, 2014 #1231) at cutoff 100 μg/L * CXCL13, TNF-R2, and CD48[13](#_ENREF_13) |

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Skin** | | |
| Scleroderma (systemic sclerosis, SSc) | * Semi-quantitative assessment of skin thickness (modified Rodnan skin score [mRSS]) | Antibodies:   * Anticentromere (ACA)[14](#_ENREF_14): related to limited SSc (CREST syndrome), observed more in older female caucasians[15](#_ENREF_15" \o "Steen, 2005 #10) * Anti-Scl-70 or anti-topoisomerase (TOPO)[16](#_ENREF_16): related to diffuse SSc and pulmonary fibrosis, observed more in African-American patients[15](#_ENREF_15) * Anti-RNA Polymerase III (Pol 3)[16](#_ENREF_16): associated with diffuse SSc and renal crisis[15](#_ENREF_15) * Anti-Th/To (Th/To)[16](#_ENREF_16): associated with limited SSc * Anti-fibrillarin or anti-U3-RNP (U3- RNP), anti-U1-RNP (U1-RNP): associated with diffuse SSc, observed more in African-American patients[15](#_ENREF_15) * Anti-PM/Scl (PM/Scl): associated with polymyositis and SSc[14](#_ENREF_14" \o "Ho, 2003 #1)   Cytokines:   * Soluble IL2 receptor (srIL-2)[17](#_ENREF_17), [18](#_ENREF_18) * CXCL4: correlated with skin, lung fibrosis and pulmonary arterial hypertension; predicts SSc risk and progression[19](#_ENREF_19)   Organ specific:   * Vascular, fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary fibrosis: Please refer to [20](#_ENREF_20), [21](#_ENREF_21) |
| Psoriasis | * Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) score | Cytokines:   * IL17A and IL17F[22](#_ENREF_22) * TNF- α, IFN-γ, IL-6, IL-8, IL-12 and IL-18[23](#_ENREF_23) * IL22[24](#_ENREF_24)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Desmoplakin, complement C3, polymeric immunoglobulin receptor, and cytokeratin 17: correlated with PASI[25](#_ENREF_25) * Galectin 3 binding protein (G3BP)[26](#_ENREF_26) * Cytoskeletal, calcium-binding proteins and their peptides: thymosin β4, talin 1, actin γ, filamin, prolifin, cytoskeletal, calgranulins A and B[27](#_ENREF_27) * C-reactive protein (CRP), platelet P-selectin[28](#_ENREF_28), haptoglobin, complement component 3 (C3), and C4[29](#_ENREF_29) * Serum leptin, resistin and lipocalin[30](#_ENREF_30) |

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Pulmonary** | | |
| Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) | * Official ATS/ERS/JRS/ALAT Statement: Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis guidelines[31](#_ENREF_31) | Cytokine:   * IL-8[32](#_ENREF_32), [33](#_ENREF_33): worse prognosis (>7.2 pg/ml) * CXCL13   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Krebs von den Lungen-6 Antigen (KL-6)[34](#_ENREF_34):   >1000 U/ml for worse prognosis; >1300 U/ml increased risk of acute exacerbation   * Surfactant proteins A (SP-A) and D (SP-D)[35-37](#_ENREF_35) * Matrix Metalloproteinase-1 (MMP1) and MMP7[38-41](#_ENREF_38) |
| **Hematopoetic and vascular** | | |
| Antiphospholipid syndrome | * One clinical criteria (Vacular thrombosis or Pregnancy morbidity) and * One laboratory criteria (LA, aCL and/or anti-β2GPI)[42](#_ENREF_42) | Antibodies:   * Lupus anticoagulant (LAC)[43](#_ENREF_43) * Anticardiolipin (aCL)[44](#_ENREF_44) * Anti-β2 glycoprotein-I (anti-β2GPI )[45](#_ENREF_45) * Anti-phosphatidylserine/prothrombin (aPS/PT)[46](#_ENREF_46) |
| Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) | * Review of peripheral smear and evaluation of history and examination of the patient[47](#_ENREF_47) | Antibodies:   * Glycoprotein (GP) specific autoantibodies (e.g., GPVI, GPIb/IX, GPIIb/IIIa autoantibodies)[48](#_ENREF_48), [49](#_ENREF_49) * Anti-ADAMTS13   Ctyokines:   * B-lymphocyte activating factor (BAFF)[50](#_ENREF_50) * A proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL)[51](#_ENREF_51) * CXCL10[52](#_ENREF_52) * CX3CL1 and IL-22: in pediatric ITP[53](#_ENREF_53) |

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Endocrine** | | |
| Grave’s disease | * Combination of eye signs, goiter, and any of the characteristic symptoms and signs of hyperthyroidism[54](#_ENREF_54) | Antibodies:   * Anti-thyroid antigens: thyroglobulin, thyroid peroxidase, sodium-iodide symporter and the thyrotropin receptor, thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor, thyroid-Stimulating Immunoglobulin (TSIg), thyrotropin Binding Inhibitory Immunoglobulins (TBII)[55](#_ENREF_55), [56](#_ENREF_56) * Anti-immunoglobulin G4[57](#_ENREF_57)   Cytokines:   * B-lymphocyte activating factor (BAFF)[58](#_ENREF_58) * CCL20[59](#_ENREF_59) * IL4, IL6, IL10[60](#_ENREF_60) * IP-10 (CXCL10/interferon-γ-inducible protein 10)[61](#_ENREF_61) * Soluble CD28[62](#_ENREF_62) * Interleukin 33 (IL33)[63](#_ENREF_63)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Endothelin-1[64](#_ENREF_64) |
| Hashimoto’s thyroiditis | * Demonstration of circulating antibodies to thyroid antigens (mainly thyroperoxidase and thyroglobulin) and reduced echogenicity on thyroid sonogram in a patient with proper clinical features[65](#_ENREF_65), [66](#_ENREF_66) | Antibodies:   * Anti-thyroid antigens: thyroglobulin, thyroid peroxidase[56](#_ENREF_56) * Anti-immunoglobulin G4[67](#_ENREF_67)   Cytokines:   * B-lymphocyte activating factor (BAFF) * IP-10 (CXCL10/interferon-γ-inducible protein 10)[61](#_ENREF_61) * Reduced IL35[68](#_ENREF_68)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Endothelin-1[64](#_ENREF_64) * Parathyroid hormone[69](#_ENREF_69) |
| Type 1 diabetes (adult\*) | * Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus Report criteria[70](#_ENREF_70), [71](#_ENREF_71) | Antibodies:   * Anti-islet cells (ICA): islet cell antibody 512 (ICA512) * Anti-tyrosine phosphatases IA-2 and IA-2β[72](#_ENREF_72), [73](#_ENREF_73) * Anti-insulin (IAA) * Anti-glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD65)[72](#_ENREF_72) * Anti-Zinc transporter 8 (ZnT8A)[74](#_ENREF_74): used in combination with anti-GAD, anti-IA2 and IAA to detect 98% of T1D autoimmune reactive indivicuals[75](#_ENREF_75" \o "Yu, 2012 #1582) * Antiaminoacyl-tRNA synthetase (aaRS)[76](#_ENREF_76)   Cytokines:   * Chemokine ligand 1 (CXCL1)[77](#_ENREF_77)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Serum amyloid protein A (SAA) and C-reactive protein (CRP), as well as adiponectin and insulin-like growth factor binding protein 2[78](#_ENREF_78) |

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Gastro-intestinal and liver** | | |
| Primary biliary cholangitis | * Two of the following three criteria are satisfied[79](#_ENREF_79), [80](#_ENREF_80):  1. Anti-mitochondrial antibodies (AMA) titer > 1:40; 2. Alkaline phosphatase (AP) > 1.5 the normal upper limit for > 24wks 3. Liver histology showing nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis and interlobular bile duct destruction | Antibodies:   * Anti-mitochondrial antibodies (AMA) targeting the 2-oxo-acid dehydrogenase complexes[81](#_ENREF_81) * Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) targeting dsDNA, Sm, chromatin, ribosomal-P, RNP, SmRNP, SSA, SSB, and centromere)[82](#_ENREF_82)   + Anti-promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML) nuclear body (NB): anti-Sp140, anti-Sp100 and anti-PML antibodies[83](#_ENREF_83) * Thrombophilia-associated autoantibodies (i.e. anti-beta2GPI, phosphatydilserine, prothrombin)[82](#_ENREF_82)   Cytokines:   * IL18[84](#_ENREF_84) * TNF-α[85](#_ENREF_85) * IFN-γ and IL-5[86](#_ENREF_86) |
| Autoimmune hepatitis type I | * Scoring system based on a combination of clinical, serological, and histological criteria[87](#_ENREF_87) | Antibodies[88](#_ENREF_88):   * Anti-smooth muscle antibodies (SMA):[89-91](#_ENREF_89)   + Anti-filamentous actin antibodies (A-FAA)[90](#_ENREF_90)   + Anti-intermediate filaments (vimentim, desmin, Skeltin) * Anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA): e.g. antibodies to histones, double stranded RNA, chromatin, ribonucleoproteins, ribonucleoprotein complexes[89](#_ENREF_89), [91](#_ENREF_91), [92](#_ENREF_92) * Atypical perinuclear anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCA)[93](#_ENREF_93) * Autoantibodies to asialoglycoprotein receptor[89](#_ENREF_89): for seronegative ANA/SMA * Anti-soluble liver antigen (SLA), anti-soluble liver pancreas (SLP)[92](#_ENREF_92): for seronegative ANA/SMA   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Complement (C3) and alpha-2-macroglobulin (A2M)[94](#_ENREF_94) * Adiponectin[95](#_ENREF_95) * Gamma globulin[87](#_ENREF_87) |
| Ulcerative colitis | * Endoscopy, followed by confirmatory biopsy specimens[96](#_ENREF_96) * The Modified Mayo Endoscopic Score (MMES)[97](#_ENREF_97) * Ulcerative Colitis Endoscopic Index of Severity (UCEIS)[98](#_ENREF_98) | Antibodies:   * Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCAs)[99](#_ENREF_99), [100](#_ENREF_100) * Serum anti-p53 antibodies (p53Abs)[101](#_ENREF_101)   Cytokines:   * IL-23[102](#_ENREF_102), IL-8[103](#_ENREF_103) * Soluble ST2 (sST2)[104](#_ENREF_104)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Leucine-rich alpha-2 glycoprotein (LRG)[105](#_ENREF_105) * Alpha -1 antitrypsin (AAT) and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF)[106](#_ENREF_106) * Serum C-reactive protein (CRP)[107](#_ENREF_107), [108](#_ENREF_108) * Serum Human Trefoil Factor 3[109](#_ENREF_109) |
| Crohn’s disease | * Crohn’s Disease Activity Index (CDAI)[110](#_ENREF_110), [111](#_ENREF_111) * Combination of endoscopic, histological, radiological, and/or biochemical investigations[112](#_ENREF_112) | Antibodies:   * Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody (ASCA IgA)[113](#_ENREF_113) * Anti-laminaribioside (ALCA), anti-mannobioside (AMCA) and anti-chitobioside (ACCA) antibodies [114](#_ENREF_114) * Anti-synthetic mannoside antibodies (AΣMA)[115](#_ENREF_115) * anti-OmpC, or anti-I2[116](#_ENREF_116)   Cytokines:   * **TNF-α , IL-12P40\* ,** EGF, FGF2, eotaxin-1, IFN-α2, MDC (CCL22), IL-13, IL-5, IL-1α, MCP-1, MIP-1α, and VEGF[117](#_ENREF_117)   *\* Markers used as therapeutic agents in clinics*  Other candidate biomarkers:   * Serum calprotectin[118](#_ENREF_118) * YKL-40, also known as Chitinase-3-like protein 1 (CHI3L1)[119](#_ENREF_119) |
| Coeliac disease (adult\*) | * Serologic testing of celiac-specific antibodies and histopathologic examination of duodenal mucosal biopsy on a gluten-containing diet[120](#_ENREF_120), [121](#_ENREF_121) [122](#_ENREF_122) | Antibodies:   * Antihuman tissue transglutaminase (anti-tTG)[123](#_ENREF_123) * Endomysium antibody (EMA)[124-126](#_ENREF_124) * Deamidated gliadin peptides (DGP) antibodies[127](#_ENREF_127) * Anti-gliadin[55](#_ENREF_55)   Cytokines:   * Th-1, Th-2 and primarily APC derived cytokines[128](#_ENREF_128)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Intestinal-fatty acid binding protein (I-FABP)[129](#_ENREF_129) |

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Musculoskeletal** | | |
| Ankylosing spondylitis | * Test for HLA-B27 * Inflammation imaging by MRI * Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) * X-ray * Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI)[130](#_ENREF_130) * Bath ankylosing spondylitis functional index (BASFI)[131](#_ENREF_131) * AS Disease Activity Score (ASDAS)[132](#_ENREF_132) * ASsessment in Ankylosing Spondylitis International Working Group criteria [ASAS20] | Antibodies:   * Anti-CD74[133](#_ENREF_133), [134](#_ENREF_134) * Anti-cxtracellular matrix proteins (connective tissue growth factor, glypican 3 and 4, matrix Gla protein, secreted modular calcium-binding protein 1 or SMOC1)[135](#_ENREF_135) * Anti- Bone remodeling factors (chondromodulin, purinergic receptor P2RX7, melanocortin 4 receptor, osteoglycin, osteonectin)[135](#_ENREF_135) * Anti- Protein phosphatase magnesium-dependent 1A (PPM1A)[136](#_ENREF_136)   Cytokines:   * IL23 * IL1[137](#_ENREF_137) * IL6[138](#_ENREF_138), [139](#_ENREF_139) * IL17[140](#_ENREF_140) * TNF alpha[141-145](#_ENREF_141)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * and ERAP1 * Vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGF)[137](#_ENREF_137), [138](#_ENREF_138) * C-reactive protein (CRP)[137](#_ENREF_137), [146](#_ENREF_146) * Matrix metallo protein (MMP-3)[139](#_ENREF_139) * Phosphodiesterase 4[147](#_ENREF_147) * Intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-1), Vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM-1)[137](#_ENREF_137) |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | * Disease Activity Score (DAS) 28 and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)[148](#_ENREF_148) * 2010 rheumatoid arthritis classification criteria[149](#_ENREF_149) * Patient Activity Scale (PAS) or PASII[150](#_ENREF_150) * Routine Assessment of Patient Index Data (RAPID3)[151](#_ENREF_151) * Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI) * Simplified Disease Activity Index (SDAI)[152](#_ENREF_152) and * Others[153](#_ENREF_153) | Antibodies:   * Anti–cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies IgG isotype (IgG anti-CCP)[154](#_ENREF_154) * Antinuclear antibody (ANA)[154](#_ENREF_154) * Anti-CD26 isotypes[155](#_ENREF_155) * Immunoglobulin M rheumatoid factor (IgM-RF)[156](#_ENREF_156) * Anti-collagen II[55](#_ENREF_55)   Cytokines:   * IL-6[154](#_ENREF_154), [157](#_ENREF_157) * TNF-alpha[154](#_ENREF_154) * Serum 14-3-3η[158](#_ENREF_158)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Calcium binding proteins (Calgranulin A, B and C)[159](#_ENREF_159) * C-reactive protein[154](#_ENREF_154), [159](#_ENREF_159) * Thymosin beta 4[160](#_ENREF_160), actin, tubulin, vimentin[159](#_ENREF_159) * Survivin[157](#_ENREF_157" \o "Shi, 2017 #4) * Calprotectin[161](#_ENREF_161) |

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| Psoriatic arthritis | * Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score (BASDAI)[130](#_ENREF_130) * Modified American College of Rheumatology (ACR20) response criteria * Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) | Antibodies:   * Anti-agalactosyl IgG[162](#_ENREF_162) * Antibodies against citrullinated proteins/peptides (ACPA) especially anti-mutated citrullinated vimentin (anti-MCVs)[163](#_ENREF_163) * Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies (anti-CCP)[164](#_ENREF_164)   Cytokines:   * IL2, IL10 24, 25 * IL6[165](#_ENREF_165) * C-reactive protein[165](#_ENREF_165), [166](#_ENREF_166) * Soluble interleukin-2 receptor alpha (IL-2Rα 42)[165](#_ENREF_165) * CD5-like protein (CD5L)[167](#_ENREF_167) * Plasma YKL-40[168](#_ENREF_168)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Osteoprotegerin[166](#_ENREF_166" \o "Chandran, 2010 #1) * Matrix metalloproteinase 3 (MMP-3)[166](#_ENREF_166) * C-propeptide of Type II collagen (CPII) to collagen fragment neoepitopes Col2-3/4(long mono)(C2C) ratio [CPII:C2C ratio][166](#_ENREF_166) * Dkk-1 and M-CSF[169](#_ENREF_169) * Integrin-beta 5 (ITGB5)[167](#_ENREF_167) * Mac-2-binding protein (M2BP)[167](#_ENREF_167) * Myeloperoxidase (MPO)[167](#_ENREF_167) |

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| **Disease name** | **Diagnosis method** | **Biomarkers** |
| **Neurological** | | |
| Multiple sclerosis | * The 2010 revisions to the McDonald Criteria[170](#_ENREF_170) * Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)[171](#_ENREF_171) * MS Severity Scale (MSSS) * MS Functional Composite (MSFC) | Antibodies[172](#_ENREF_172):   * IgM antibodies against Glc(alpha1,4)Glc(alpha) (GAGA4): in relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS)[173](#_ENREF_173) * Autoantibodies against paranodal and axonal proteins (e.g. anti-Neurofascin155 and anti-contactin2)[174](#_ENREF_174) * Autoantibodies against oligodendrocytic and astrocytic proteins (e.g anti- inward-rectifying glial potassium channel KIR4.1)[175](#_ENREF_175) * Autoantibodies against myelin proteins and heat shock proteins (HSPs) (e.g. Proteolipid protein – PLP, and HSP70)[176](#_ENREF_176) * Anti- myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (anti-MOG) * Anti-proteolipid protein   Cytokines[177](#_ENREF_177):   * IL23[178](#_ENREF_178) * CXCR3 * IFN‑γ and IL6, IL12 and IL4 levels: higher in RRMS patients[179](#_ENREF_179) * TNFα, IL10 and IL17: lower in active RRMS vs inactive RRMS * IL2, IL13[180](#_ENREF_180)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Combination of HGF, Eotaxin/CCL11, EGF and MIP-1β/CCL4: for discriminating a dichotomous RR-MS versus progressive form (SPMS – secondary progressive MS and PPMS – primary progressive MS)[181](#_ENREF_181) * Pentosidine: advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) as inflammatory biomarker in MS[182](#_ENREF_182) * Pentraxin3 (PTX3)[183](#_ENREF_183) |
| Myasthenia gravis | * Myasthenia gravis: Association of British Neurologists’ management guidelines[184](#_ENREF_184) | Antibodies[185](#_ENREF_185):   * Anti–acetylcholine receptor (anti-AChR)[186](#_ENREF_186) * Anti-muscle specific kinase (anti-MuSK)[186](#_ENREF_186) * Anti-low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 4 (anti-LRP4)[185](#_ENREF_185) * Anti-agrin[187](#_ENREF_187), [188](#_ENREF_188), anti-titin[189](#_ENREF_189) * Anti-KV1.4[190](#_ENREF_190) * Anti-ryanodine receptors[191](#_ENREF_191) * Anti-collagen Q[192](#_ENREF_192), Anti-cortactin[193](#_ENREF_193)   Cytokines:   * Resistin[194](#_ENREF_194) * CXC chemokine ligand 13 (CXCL13): associated with thymic lymphoid hyperplasia[195](#_ENREF_195)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * Matrix metalloproteinase 10 (MMP-10)[196](#_ENREF_196) * C-X-C motif ligand 1 (CXCL1)[196](#_ENREF_196) * Brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)[196](#_ENREF_196) * Transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-α)[196](#_ENREF_196) |
| Guillain Barré syndrome | * Diagnostic criteria for GBS[197](#_ENREF_197), [198](#_ENREF_198) * Brighton Collaboration new case definitions for GBS[199](#_ENREF_199) * Lumbar puncture and nerve conduction studies[198](#_ENREF_198) * GBS Disability Scale[200](#_ENREF_200) * The Rasch-built Overall Disability Scale[201](#_ENREF_201) * Medical Research Council (MRC) sum score * The new Rasch-built MRC score to measure muscle[202](#_ENREF_202) strength[203](#_ENREF_203) | Antibodies[198](#_ENREF_198):   * Anti-peripheral myelin proteins (PMP22[204](#_ENREF_204), P214–25,[205](#_ENREF_205)) * Anti-GA1, anti-ganglioside GM1a, GM1b, GD1a, GalNAc-GD1a: to detect acute motor axonal neuropathy (AMAN) * Anti-GM1, anti-GD1a: to detect acute motor sensory axonal neuropathy (AMSAN) * Anti-GT1a: to detect pharyngeal–cervical brachial variant * Anti-GQ1b (to detect Miller Fisher)[206](#_ENREF_206) and GT1a: to detect acute oropharyngeal palsy[207](#_ENREF_207)   Cytokines[208](#_ENREF_208):   * IFN-γ, TNF-α[208](#_ENREF_208) * IL-17A and IL-22[209](#_ENREF_209) * IL-12, IL-12R1[210](#_ENREF_210): elevated in acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (AIDP) * CCL2[211](#_ENREF_211)   Other candidate biomarkers:   * C-reactive protein (CRP)[212](#_ENREF_212) * Serum albumin[213](#_ENREF_213) |

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