

【ABSTRACT】

The present invention relates to a method of detecting myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)-IgG, comprising the steps of: (a) cloning a nucleic acid encoding MOG into a fluorescent protein expression vector; (b) transfecting a cell with the MOG-cloned expression vector; (c) culturing the transfected cell in a medium containing a selection drug to select a stable transfected cell line; (d) incubating the selected cell line with a sample expected to contain MOG-IgG; (e) adding a fluorescence-conjugated secondary antibody to the incubated sample to form a MOG-IgG and secondary antibody conjugate; and (f) detecting or analyzing fluorescence from the MOG-IgG and secondary antibody conjugate; a method of providing information for prediction or diagnosis of MOG-IgG-related central nervous system inflammatory disease; a composition for diagnosis of MOG-IgG-related central nervous system inflammatory disease; and a method of diagnosing MOG-IgG-related central nervous system inflammatory disease. The present invention confirms that there is a strong positive correlation between CBA-IF and CBA-FACS results when using fluorescence-conjugated IgG (H+L) as a secondary antibody that specifically binds to MOG-IgG, and a high matching rate of about 98% is shown even compared with that of the existing IgG1 (Oxford) CBA-IF, and in particular, the method of the present invention does not require repetitive transfection by constructing a stable cell line expressing MOG,

and is advantageous in that there is no cross reaction with secondary antibody IgM, so that a more clear fluorescence signal having a high specificity can be obtained.

Fig. 1