Method of Diagnosing myasthenia gravis and kits therefore

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to methods of diagnosing myasthenia gravis in a subject, by determining an amount of at least one autoantibody that specifically binds one or more autoantigens selected from heat-shock protein 60 (hsp60), heat-shock protein 90, alpha isoform (hsp90α), and heat-shock protein 90, beta isoform (hsp90β). The invention also provides diagnostic kits for identifying a subject having myasthenia gravis.

Figure 1