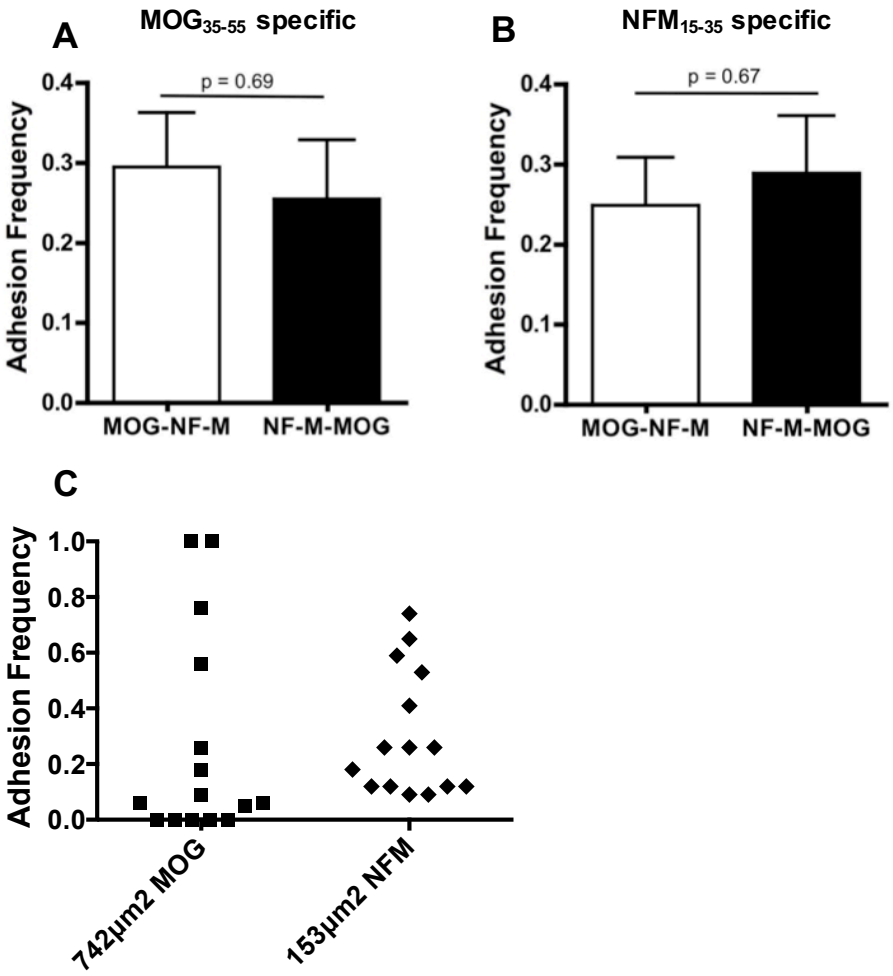

Cross-recognition is not due to effects of sequential MOG:I-A^b versus NFM: I-A^b binding or dual receptors on T cells. A-B) CD4$^+$ T cells were isolated from the CNS at the peak of EAE and measured for specificity for MOG_{38-49} and NF-M_{18-30} using the sequential binding technique. The average adhesion frequencies of cells specific for MOG (A) and NF-M (B) were derived from binding to MOG_{38-49}:IA^b-coated RBCs, followed by NFM_{18-30}:I-A^b-coated RBCs, or vice versa; sequence recorded on the x-axis. The sequence of whether MOG or NFM was tested first was not found to have any significant effect on the adhesion frequency to the subsequent antigen using two-tailed, unpaired parametric t-tests. C) MOG_{35-55} EAE was induced in F1 C57BL/6 x TCR Cα knockout mice in order to eliminate dual receptors as a contributor to TCR cross-recognition. The CNS of 5 mice were harvested 33 days after induction and tested for MOG_{38-49} and NFM_{18-30} cross-recognition by the 2D micropipette adhesion frequency assay (n=16 cells). Adhesion frequencies are reported with 0 = no T cell binding to pMHC.

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