Correction to In Vivo Imaging of Human Neuroinflammation

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We recently noticed a typo in our 2016 article, “In Vivo Imaging of Human Neuroinflammation” published in ACS Chemical Neuroscience.

In the original version, the language on page 474 reads:

Selective MAO-B antagonists have been radiolabeled for PET imaging of astrocytes, including $^{[11C]}$-D-deprenyl and its deuterium substituted analogue, $^{[11C]}$-deprenyl-D2.$^{58,59}$ $^{[11C]}$-deprenyl-D2 is the most commonly used astrocyte tracer, because of its favorable kinetics compared to $^{[11C]}$deprenyl. However, specific binding of the molecule has been questioned.$^{60}$

The first “$^{[11C]}$-D-deprenyl” should have been “$^{[11C]}$-L-deprenyl”. We also add a statement about $^{[11C]}$-D-deprenyl.

The corrected language is as follows:

Selective MAO-B antagonists have been radiolabeled for PET imaging of astrocytes, including $^{[11C]}$-L-deprenyl and its deuterium substituted analogue, $^{[11C]}$-L-deprenyl-D2.$^{58,59}$ $^{[11C]}$-L-deprenyl-D2 is the most commonly used astrocyte tracer, because of its favorable kinetics compared to $^{[11C]}$-L-deprenyl. The mirror enantiomer of L-deprenyl, D-deprenyl, has also been radiolabeled for use as an astrocytic marker.$^{60}$ However, reduced affinity for MAO-B and questionable specific binding of the molecule limit the practicality of using D-deprenyl as an astrocytic marker.