- Kersemans V, Cornelissen B, Minden MD, Brandwein J, Reilly RM. Drugresistant AML cells and primary AML specimens are killed by <sup>111</sup>In-anti-CD33 monoclonal antibodies modified with nuclear localizing peptide sequences. *J Nucl Med.* 2008;49:1546–1554.
- Kriehuber R, Kadenbach K, Schultz F, Weiss DG. Study on cell survival, induction of apoptosis and micronucleus formation in SCL-II cells after exposure to the auger electron emitter <sup>99m</sup>Tc. Int J Radiat Biol. 2004; 80:875–880.
- Chen J. A compilation of microdosimetry for uniformly distributed Auger emitters used in medicine. Int J Radiat Biol. 2008;84:1027–1033.
- Emfietzoglou D, Kostarelos K, Hadjidoukas P, et al. Subcellular S-factors for low-energy electrons: a comparison of Monte Carlo simulations and continuousslowing-down calculations. *Int J Radiat Biol*. 2008;84:1034–1044.
- Pignol JP, Rakovitch E, Beachey D, Le Sech C. Clinical significance of atomic inner shells ionisation (ISI) and Auger cascade for radiosensitization using IUdR, BUdR, platinum salts or gadolinium porphyrin compounds. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 2003:55:1082–1091.
- Kassis AI, Sastry KSR, Adelstein SJ. Kinetics of uptake, retention, and radiotoxicity of <sup>125</sup>IUdR in mammalian cells: implications of localized energy deposition by Auger processes. *Radiat Res.* 1987;109:78–89.

## **Erratum**

Table 1 was inadvertently omitted from the article "Evaluation of the Serotonin Transporter Ligand <sup>123</sup>I-ADAM for SPECT Studies on Humans," by Frokjaer et al. (*J Nucl Med.* 2008;49:247–254). The table appears below. The authors regret the error.

TABLE 1. Comparison of Outcomes from Full Kinetic Modeling and Simplified Methods						
	1TC			SRTM	Logan reference	Ratio, 200-240
Region	V <sub>T</sub>	<i>BP</i> <sub>P</sub>	<b>BP</b> <sub>ND</sub>	(BP <sub>ND</sub> )	(BP <sub>ND</sub> )	min (BP <sub>ND</sub> )
Cerebellum	$8.7 \pm 2.3$	_	_	_	_	_
Midbrain	$19.2 \pm 4.9$	$10.4 \pm 3.3$	$1.2 \pm 0.3$	$1.4 \pm 0.2^*$	$1.3 \pm 0.2$	$1.7 \pm 0.4$
Thalamus	$21.6 \pm 6.8$	$12.9 \pm 4.8$	$1.5 \pm 0.40$	$1.5 \pm 0.4$	$1.4 \pm 0.4$	$1.8 \pm 0.4$
Putamen	$20.1 \pm 6.3$	$11.4 \pm 4.3$	$1.3 \pm 0.3$	$1.2 \pm 0.3$	$1.2 \pm 0.3$	$1.4 \pm 0.3$
Caudatus	$18.7 \pm 5.8$	$10.0 \pm 3.8$	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$1.4 \pm 0.3$
Superior frontal cortex	$14.5 \pm 4.4$	$5.8 \pm 2.7$	$0.7 \pm 0.3$	$0.7 \pm 0.3$	$0.7 \pm 0.3$	$0.6 \pm 0.3$
Occipital cortex	11.8 ± 2.7	3.1 ± 1.3	$0.4 \pm 0.2$	$0.3 \pm 0.2$	$0.3 \pm 0.2$	$0.3 \pm 0.2$

<sup>\*</sup>Mean BP<sub>ND</sub> in midbrain from SRTM was calculated after exclusion of 2 outliers.

Values are mean  $\pm$  SD (n=7).  $V_T$  and  $BP_P$  were determined with 1TC analysis.  $BP_{ND}$  values were derived using 1TC model, SRTM, Logan reference with individual estimation of k2' by SRTM model, or ratio method based on data 200–240 min after injection.

<sup>1</sup>TC = 1-tissue-compartment model; SRTM = simplified reference tissue model;  $V_T$  = total distribution volume;  $BP_P$  = binding potential, calculated as  $V_{T(ROI)}$  -  $V_{T(Cerebellum)}$ ;  $BP_{ND}$  = ratio at equilibrium of specific to nondisplaceable radioligand binding, calculated as  $BP_P/V_{T(Cerebellum)}$  for 1TC model.