

have not been able to solve partial-volume correction effects for this complex setting, and as mentioned by Dr. Bading, this problem is yet unsolved. That is why our compartment analysis results were not partial-volume-corrected whereas our static measures of ^{18}F -FLT uptake were. Lack of such correction of K_{FLT} is a possible limitation in our reported correlations of K_{FLT} with thymidine kinase-1 and Ki-67. We appreciate that this sentence could have been misunderstood, and we hope that this explanation will clarify the limitations and challenges of the current methodology. Both static and dynamic measures of tracer uptake are affected by partial-volume effects. Accounting for them is important. Developing solutions for partial-volume correction of dynamic PET data is a timely area of investigation.

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Errata

In the article “Performance Measurements of the Siemens mMR Integrated Whole-Body PET/MR Scanner,” by Delso et al. (*J Nucl Med.* 2011; 52:1–9), the time resolution provided for the Siemens Biograph mMR should have been 3.6 ns instead of 2.93 ns. The authors regret the error.

The center panel of Figure 3B was incorrect in the article “Stratification of Nucleoside Analog Chemotherapy Using 1-(2'-Deoxy-2'- ^{18}F -Fluoro- β -D-Arabinofuranosyl)Cytosine and 1-(2'-Deoxy-2'- ^{18}F -Fluoro- β -L-Arabinofuranosyl)-5-Methylcytosine PET,” by Lee et al. (*J Nucl Med.* 2012; 53:275–280). The corrected figure appears below. We regret the error.

