

Supplemental Appendix

It is possible to simulate the amount of total striatal signal that originates from the SERT binding as a function of DAT density. In the case of the current DAT radioligands, BP_{ND} is equal to the product of the free fraction of ligand in the nondisplaceable tissue compartment (f_{ND}) and the sum of available monoamine transporters in the tissue of interest (B_{avail}) divided by the affinities for the individual monoamine transporters (K_d) for each radioligand.

$$BP_{ND} = f_{ND} \left(\frac{B_{avail,SERT}}{K_{d,SERT}} + \frac{B_{avail,DAT}}{K_{d,DAT}} + \left(\frac{B_{avail,NET}}{K_{d,NET}} \right) \right)$$

As mentioned in the “Discussion” section of the article, the in vitro $B_{avail, DAT}$ -to- $B_{avail, SERT}$ ratio in the putamen is 20:1 but highly variable within individuals, so it may also be 10:1. The literature suggests that in contrast to DAT, SERT binding is less affected with age (1–3). If $B_{avail, SERT}$ remains unchanged in healthy volunteers, we can estimate SERT signal as a function of $B_{avail, DAT}$:

$$\frac{SERTsignal}{TOTALsignal} (B_{avail,DAT}) = \frac{B_{avail,SERT}}{B_{avail,SERT} + \frac{K_{d,SERT}}{K_{d,DAT}} \times B_{avail,DAT}}$$

$SERTsignal = B_{avail,SERT}/K_{d,SERT}$, $TOTALsignal = B_{avail,SERT}/K_{d,SERT} + B_{avail,DAT}/K_{d,DAT}$.

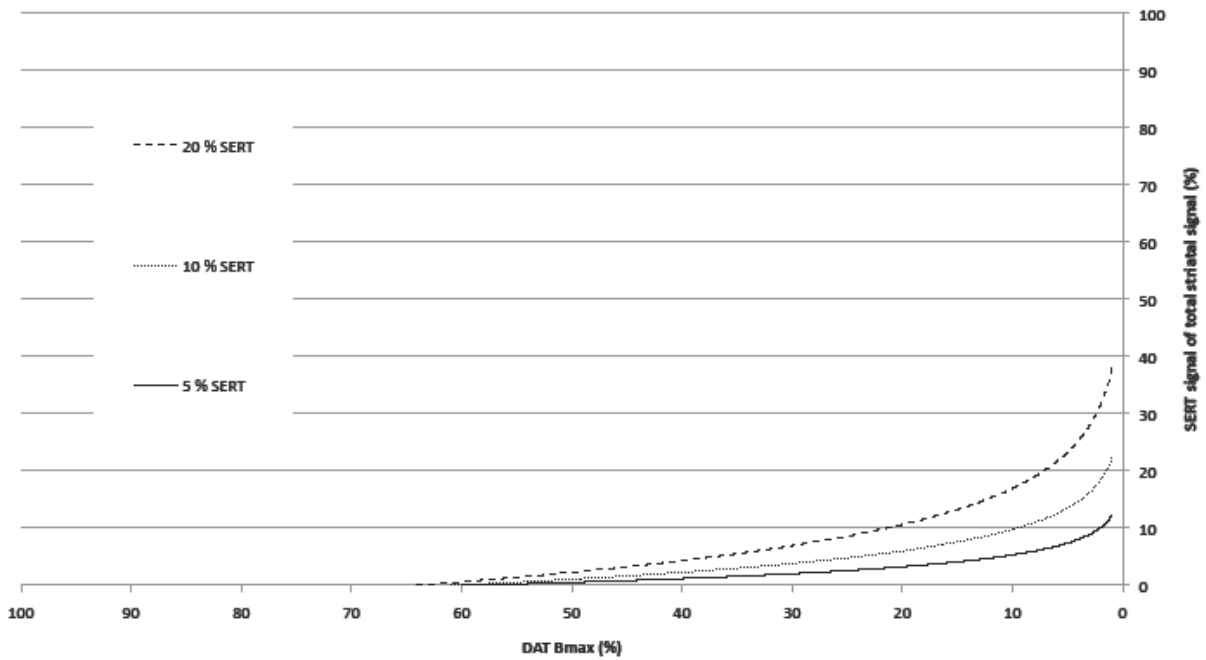
The binding of the radioligand to NET is neglected. Since K_d values are not available, K_i are used instead and the ratio of K_i values are comparable to that of the K_d ratio.

The equation is presented in Supplemental Appendix Figures 1A and 1B. As one can appreciate from the figures, in ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT, the SERT signal may contribute to 20% of total striatal signal when $B_{avail, DAT}$ is between 60% and 40% of normal; the opposite is true in ^{123}I -PE2I SPECT, where the SERT signal is below 5% (60%–40% of normal $B_{avail, DAT}$ is typical what is present of $B_{avail, DAT}$ when PD patients experience their first Parkinson symptoms and is referred to a DAT SPECT scanning).

REFERENCES

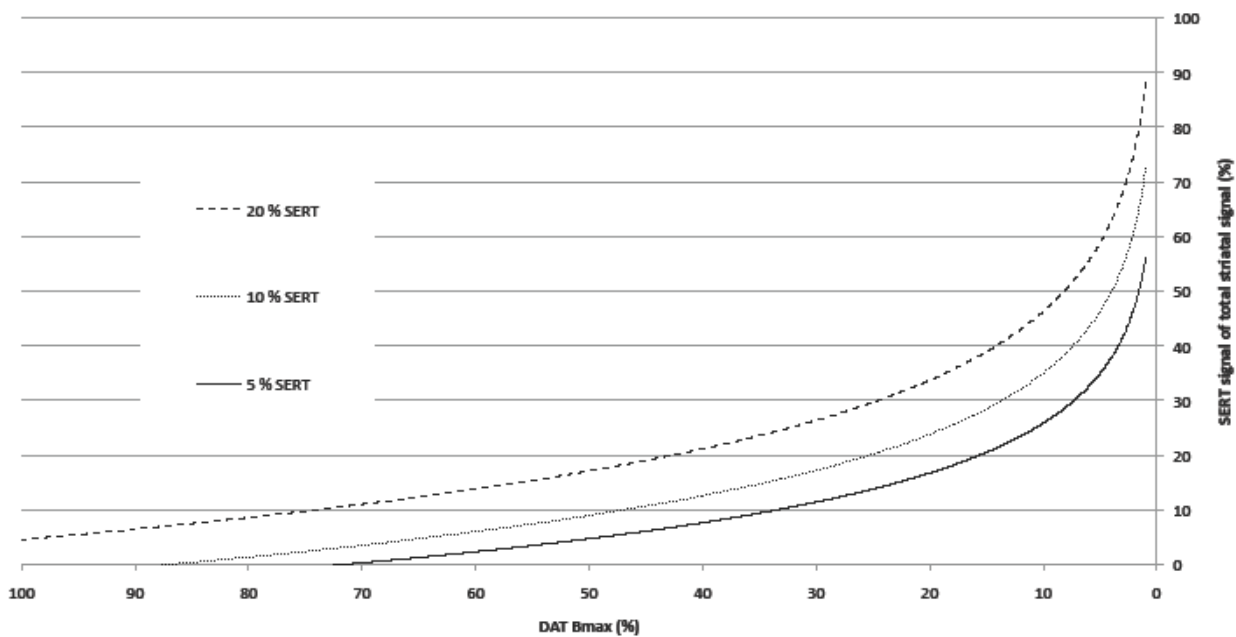
- <jrn>1. Brust P, Hess S, Müller U, Szabo Z. Neuroimaging of the serotonin transporter: possibilities and pitfalls. *Curr Psychiatry Rev.* 2006;2:111–149.</jrn>
- <jrn>2. Buchert R, Schulze O, Wilke F, et al. Is correction for age necessary in SPECT or PET of the central serotonin transporter in young, healthy adults? *J Nucl Med.* 2006;47:38–42. [PubMed](#)</jrn>
- <jrn>3. van Dyck CH, Seibyl JP, Malison RT, et al. Age-related decline in dopamine transporters: analysis of striatal subregions, nonlinear effects, and hemispheric asymmetries. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry.* 2002;10:36–43. [PubMed](#)</jrn>

¹²³I-PE2I



Supplemental Appendix Figure 1. The theoretical proportion of SERT signal of total striatal signal in ¹²³I-PE2I in a 20/1, 10/1 and 5/1 ratio of DAT/SERT distribution.

¹²³I-FP-CIT



Supplemental Appendix Figure 2. The theoretical proportion of SERT signal of total striatal signal in ¹²³I-FP-CIT in a 20/1, 10/1 and 5/1 ratio of DAT/SERT distribution.