

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Comparison of total $V_{\top}$ in various brain regions between cognitively HE subjects (1, 2, and 3 ) and AD subjects ( 6,7 , and 10 ) who received arterial sampling. $V_{T}$ values were calculated using unconstrained 2tissue compartmental model (2-TCM).


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. Regional Logan plots (open symbols) and linear regressions (solid lines) derived from invasive Logan plot in a representative HE (Subject 3 - left plot) and AD (Subject 10 - right plot). Normalized time on $x$-axis is derived by the equation: $\int_{0}^{T} C_{p}(t) d t / C_{t}(T)$. Normalized brain uptake on y -axis is derived by the equation: $\int_{0}^{T} C_{t}(t) d t / C_{t}(T)$.


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3. Effect of bone uptake due to potential defluorination on brain cortical uptake. (A) Sagittal cross-sectional images (CT, PET, and PET and CT fusion) of a representative HE (2) subject and AD (8) subject showing atlas-derived regional VOI overlays (temporal cortex in yellow, fusiform gyri in pink, parahippocampal gyri in green) and manually drawn spheno-temporal bone VOIs (in red). PET images are averaged between 60-90 min and are color scaled as SUV between 0 and 2. (B) Regional (Brain cortices,
adjacent bone, and putamen) SUVR time course in HE subjects with cerebellar cortex as a reference. Curves represent a mean of 4 subjects. (C) Regional (Brain cortices, adjacent bone, putamen) SUVR time course in AD subjects with cerebellar cortex as reference. Curves represent a mean of 6 subjects.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1: CSF, Amyloid PET, and MRI characteristics in AD cohort

|  |  | CSF |  |  | Amyloid PET | MRI |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aß42 | Total tau | ${ }^{181}$ phosphotau |  | MTA R | MTA L | ARWMC | GRE |
| Subject | Clinical |  |  |  | (SUVR <1.29) |  |  |  | Hyperintensities |
| ID | diagnosis | ( $>853 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) | (<400 pg/mL) | (<65 pg/mL) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Dementia | 439 | 163 | 29.4 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 6 | Dementia | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | MCl | 707 | 496 | 66 | 1.73 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Dementia | 409 | 1042 | 164 | N/A | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | Dementia | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | MCl | 782 | 1336 | 165 | 1.71 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

ARWMC = Age-related white matter change (based on reference 1), CSF = Cerebrospinal fluid (cutoff criteria based on reference 2 ), GRE =
Gradient recalled echo, $\mathrm{MCI}=$ Mild cognitive impairment, MTA R/L= Medial temporal lobe atrophy score (based on reference 3 ) right/left, $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}=$ not applicable, SUVR = Regional standard uptake value ratio. The values between brackets indicate the normal range. The amyloid PET was performed using ${ }^{18} \mathrm{~F}$-florbetaben.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2: Rate constants and total distribution volumes from two-tissue compartment model in HE subjects

| Two-tissue compartmental rate constants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Two-tissue $V_{T}\left(\mathrm{~mL} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brain region | $\mathrm{K}_{1}\left(\mathrm{~mL} \cdot \mathbf{c m}^{-3} \cdot \mathrm{~min}^{-1}\right)$ |  | $k_{2}\left(\mathrm{~min}^{-1}\right)$ |  | $k_{3}\left(\mathbf{m i n}^{-1}\right)$ |  | $k_{4}\left(\mathbf{m i n}^{-1}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temporal | 0.326 | (1.2\%) | 0.135 | (2.1\%) | 0.012 | (6.5\%) | 0.012 | (8.4\%) | 5.2 | $\pm$ | 1.3 | (2.2\%) |
| Hippocampus | 0.283 | (1.5\%) | 0.115 | (3\%) | 0.012 | (11.3\%) | 0.017 | (12.3\%) | 4.4 | $\pm$ | 0.9 | (2.2\%) |
| Amygdala | 0.286 | (2.5\%) | 0.108 | (4.6\%) | 0.008 | (18.2\%) | 0.013 | (23.4\%) | 4.2 | $\pm$ | 0.9 | (4\%) |
| Caudate | 0.274 | (1.6\%) | 0.120 | (3.1\%) | 0.012 | (14.1\%) | 0.016 | (12.1\%) | 3.7 | $\pm$ | 0.8 | (2\%) |
| Putamen | 0.417 | (1.3\%) | 0.124 | (2.9\%) | 0.010 | (17.2\%) | 0.023 | (14\%) | 4.8 | $\pm$ | 1.2 | (1.4\%) |
| Cerebellar cortex | 0.349 | (1.2\%) | 0.143 | (2\%) | 0.010 | (6\%) | 0.010 | (9.3\%) | 5.8 | $\pm$ | 1.7 | (2.8\%) |

Rate constants are presented as median values and $V_{T}$ values as mean $\pm$ SD from 3 subjects. For each brain region, median standard errors are
listed in parentheses and are expressed as \% of the variable itself.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3: Rate constants and total distribution volumes from two-tissue compartment model in AD subjects

| Two-tissue compartmental rate constants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Two-tissue $V_{T}\left(\mathbf{m L} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}^{\mathbf{- 3}}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brain region | $\mathrm{K}_{1}\left(\mathbf{m L} \cdot \mathbf{c m}^{-3} \cdot \mathbf{m i n}^{-1}\right)$ |  | $k_{2}\left(\mathrm{~min}^{-1}\right)$ |  | $k_{3}\left(\mathbf{m i n}^{-1}\right)$ |  | $k_{4}\left(\mathbf{m i n}^{-1}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temporal | 0.336 | (1.1\%) | 0.144 | (2.2\%) | 0.022 | (4.1\%) | 0.015 | (5.2\%) | 5.9 | $\pm$ | 0.9 | (2\%) |
| Hippocampus | 0.267 | (1.8\%) | 0.117 | (4.5\%) | 0.033 | (8.2\%) | 0.018 | (8.4\%) | 6.0 | $\pm$ | 0.3 | (2.9\%) |
| Amygdala | 0.234 | (2.3\%) | 0.103 | (5.9\%) | 0.035 | (9.1\%) | 0.011 | (13.9\%) | 9.8 | $\pm$ | 1.5 | (6.6\%) |
| Caudate | 0.233 | (2.5\%) | 0.141 | (5.3\%) | 0.021 | (13.2\%) | 0.023 | (10.5\%) | 3.1 | $\pm$ | 0.5 | (2.1\%) |
| Putamen | 0.470 | (1.2\%) | 0.145 | (2.8\%) | 0.021 | (9.2\%) | 0.034 | (6.7\%) | 5.3 | $\pm$ | 1.0 | (1\%) |
| Cerebellar cortex | 0.335 | (0.9\%) | 0.145 | (1.7\%) | 0.017 | (4.6\%) | 0.016 | (6.4\%) | 5.4 | $\pm$ | 1.3 | (1.7\%) |

Rate constants are presented as median values and $V_{T}$ values as mean $\pm$ SD from three subjects. For each brain region, median standard errors are listed in parentheses and are expressed as \% of the variable itself.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 4: SUVRs and DVRs from different models in HE subjects

| Brain region | SUVR60-90 min |  |  | DVR $_{2-\text {-cm }}$ |  |  | DVR Logan Plot $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | DVR LoganReftissue $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temporal | 0.98 | $\pm$ | 0.07 | 0.88 | $\pm$ | 0.08 | 0.92 | $\pm$ | 0.06 | 0.94 | $\pm$ | 0.04 |
| Hippocampus | 0.93 | $\pm$ | 0.10 | 0.76 | $\pm$ | 0.12 | 0.82 | $\pm$ | 0.09 | 0.91 | $\pm$ | 0.07 |
| Amygdala | 0.84 | $\pm$ | 0.11 | 0.70 | $\pm$ | 0.08 | 0.75 | $\pm$ | 0.09 | 0.84 | $\pm$ | 0.07 |
| Caudate | 0.79 | $\pm$ | 0.06 | 0.67 | $\pm$ | 0.10 | 0.70 | $\pm$ | 0.07 | 0.79 | $\pm$ | 0.04 |
| Putamen | 0.91 | $\pm$ | 0.04 | 0.84 | $\pm$ | 0.11 | 0.89 | $\pm$ | 0.06 | 1.01 | $\pm$ | 0.06 |

DVR $_{\text {2тсм }}$ and DVR $_{\text {Logan Plot }}$ Values are Mean $\pm$ SD from $\mathrm{n}=3$ HE subjects, whereas SUVR $_{60-90 \text { min }}$ and DVR $_{\text {LoganReetissue }}$ are from $\mathrm{n}=4$ HE subjects

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 5: SUVRs and DVRs from different models in AD subjects

| Brain region | SUVR $_{60-90 \text { min }}$ | DVR ${ }_{\text {2TCM }}$ | DVR $_{\text {Logan Plot }}$ | DVR |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temporal | $1.64 \pm 0.72$ | $1.12 \pm 0.21$ | $1.12 \pm 0.22$ | $1.39 \pm 0.57$ |
| Hippocampus | $1.37 \pm 0.25$ | $1.16 \pm 0.05$ | $1.20 \pm 0.13$ | $0.99 \pm 0.50$ |
| Amygdala | $1.67 \pm 0.40$ | $1.61 \pm 0.14$ | $1.73 \pm 0.15$ | $1.20 \pm 0.60$ |
| Caudate | $0.71 \pm 0.16$ | $0.62 \pm 0.06$ | $0.65 \pm 0.08$ | $0.68 \pm 0.10$ |
| Putamen | $1.15 \pm 0.35$ | $0.97 \pm 0.12$ | $1.03 \pm 0.08$ | $1.19 \pm 0.20$ |

DVR $_{\text {2тсм }}$ and DVR Logan Plot Values are Mean $\pm$ SD from $\mathrm{n}=3$ AD subjects, whereas SUVR $_{60-90 \text { min }}$ and DVR LoganReftissue are from $\mathrm{n}=6$ AD subjects

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 6: Correlations between SUVR and DVRs across subjects

| Subject | SUVR60-90min ${ }^{\text {Vs. }}$ DVR $_{\text {2-TCM }}$ |  |  | SUVR60-90min ${ }^{\text {Vs. }}$ DVRLogan Plot |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ | Slope | Intercept | $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ | Slope | Intercept | $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ | Slope | Intercept |
| 1 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.39 | 0.78 | 0.8 | 0.21 | 0.88 | 1.18 | -0.17 |
| 2 | 0.54 | 0.80 | 0.29 | 0.65 | 1.01 | 0.06 | 0.5 | 1.02 | 0 |
| 3 | 0.77 | 0.99 | 0.05 | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.17 | 0.63 | 1.07 | -0.08 |
| 4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.31 | 0.9 | 0.14 |
| 5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.85 | 1.17 | -0.01 |
| 6 | 0.94 | 1.14 | -0.09 | 0.95 | 1.13 | -0.12 | 0.83 | 1.47 | -0.44 |
| 7 | 0.96 | 1.06 | -0.09 | 0.94 | 1 | 0 | 0.79 | 1.36 | -0.29 |
| 8 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.98 | 1.08 | 0.14 |
| 9 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.98 | 1.38 | -0.22 |
| 10 | 0.96 | 1.13 | -0.09 | 0.96 | 1.11 | -0.08 | 0.9 | 1.51 | -0.45 |

N/A: Not applicable due to no arterial sampling.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

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3. Scheltens P, Weinstein HC, Leys D. Neuro-imaging in the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. I. Computer tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 1992;94(4):277-289.
