CORRECTION

Figure 11 in "Echocardiographic insights into regional flow-function relationships in coronary artery disease" (Kaul S. J Nucl Cardiol 2005;12:216-26) was printed upside down. The corrected figure is reprinted below.

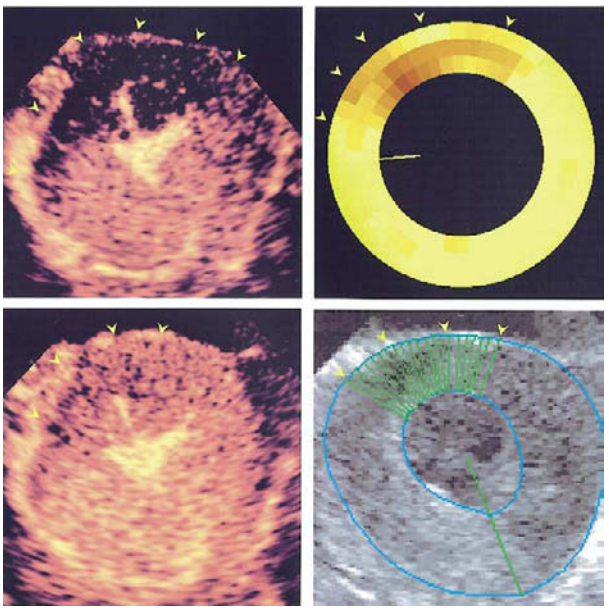

Figure 11. Data from a dog with a noncritical LAD stenosis at peak dobutamine dose, where MBF is increased. *Left panels*, Perfusion defects (*arrows*) early (*upper panel*) and late (*lower panel*) after microbubble destruction. The first shows the perfusion territory of the artery, and the second shows how much of it is filled with collaterals. *Right panels*, The *upper panel* shows the radiolabeled microsphere–derived hypoperfused zone (*arrows*), whereas the *lower panel* shows the extent of abnormal WT (defined by *chords* and *arrows*). Note the similarities between the MCE and microsphere data in the *upper panels* and the MCE and WT data in the *lower panels*. (Reprinted from reference 36 with permission.)

CORRECTION

The tables in "Targeting the vulnerable plaque: The evolving role of nuclear imaging" (J Nucl Cardiol 2005;12:234-46) were printed incorrectly. The corrected tables are as follows.

Table 1. Imaging modalities used for assessment of human atherosclerotic plaque

Imaging modality	% Stenosis	Wall	Lipid	Fibrous cap	Thrombus	Macrophage/ inflammation	Ca^{2+}	Apoptosis
Invasive								
X-ray angiography	*†‡§	—	—	—	(*)	—	*†‡§	—
IVUS	*†‡§	*†‡§	(*†‡§)	(*†‡§)	(*†‡§)	—	*†‡§	—
OCT	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Thermography	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Noninvasive								
US	†‡§	†‡§	—	—	—	—	†‡§	—
MRI	(*)†‡§	*†‡§	†	†	†‡§	(†)	(*)†‡§	—
EBCT	—	—	—	—	—	—	*†‡§	—
MSCT	(*)†‡§	*†‡§	†‡§	†	—	—	*†‡§	—
Nuclear	—	—	†§	—	†§	†‡	—	†

Parentheses indicate that imaging is less than satisfactory.
IVUS, intravascular ultrasound; *OCT*, optical coherence tomography; *US*, ultrasound; *MRI*, magnetic resonance imaging; *EBCT*, electron beam computed tomography; *MSCT*, multi-slice computed tomography.
*Coronary. †Carotid. ‡Aorta. §Ileo-femoral.

Table 2. Radionuclide tracer compounds used to image atherosclerosis

Target mechanism	Target cell/ molecule	Tracer	Animal/ human	Ex-vivo histologic correlation	Successful in-vivo imaging	Notes
Lipid accumulation	LDL	123-I LDL[35]	Human carotid	✓	✓	Long plasma half-life of tracer necessitates late imaging
		99m-Tc LDL[37]	Human carotid, ileo-femoral	✓	?	Tracer uptake seen in only 4 of 17 patients, but good histologic correlation found between uptake and plaque instability
		125-I LDL[36]	NZW rabbit aorta	✓	N/A	Good correlation with foam cell infiltration
	Ox-LDL	99m-Tc ox-LDL[38]	Human carotid	✓	✓	Rapid plasma clearance (c.f. native LDL tracers)
		125-I MDA2[39]	Apo E -/- mouse WHHL rabbit	✓	N/A	Also capable of tracking changes in foam cell number[40]
		125-I IK17[42]	ApoE -/- mouse	✓	N/A	In-vitro staining of human plaques, IK17 localizes to lipid core[42]
	apoB	125-I SP-4[43]	NZW rabbit aorta	✓	N/A	Colocalization of with foam cells
		123-I SP-4[44]	WHHL rabbit aorta	N/A	✓	
Macrophage infiltration	Autologous monocytes	111-In monocyte[46]	Human	N/A	✓	Identified 40% of lesions, no histologic correlation
	CCR-2	125-I MCP-1[51]	NZW rabbit aorta	✓	N/A	Excellent correlation with macrophage number, fast plasma clearance
	Ama	131-I Ama-MoAb[52]	WHHL rabbit aorta	✓	X	Slow plasma clearance, unsuccessful gamma imaging
	GLUT	18-F FDG[65,67–70]	WHHL + NZW aorta Human carotid and aorta	✓	✓	PET tracer, good correlation between tracer uptake and macrophage number, uptake in humans unstable > stable plaque

Table 2. Continued

Target mechanism	Target cell/ molecule	Tracer	Animal/ human	Ex-vivo histologic correlation	Successful in-vivo imaging	Notes
	MMP	123-I HO-CGS 27023A[55]	apoE -/- mouse carotid	✓	✓	Significant increase in uptake in lesioned carotid (c.f. sham and control), rapid plasma clearance
Apoptosis	PS	99m-Tc Annexin-V[73,74]	NZW rabbit aorta Human carotid	✓	✓	Colocalisation with apoptotic macrophages, uptake in humans correlates with vulnerable histologic features
Coagulation	Fibrin	99m-Tc T2G1s Fab'[76]	Canine carotid	N/A	✓	Uptake ratio lesion: control = 2:1 in vivo and 4:1 ex vivo
	D-dimer	99m-Tc TRF1[80]	Human carotid	N/A	X	Uptake seen in only 5 of 8 patients, no histologic correlate
Platelets	Autologous platelets	111-In autologous platelets[83,84]	Human carotid	N/A	?	Inconsistent results between studies, may be of use in tracking effects of antiplatelets[81,82]
	GPIIb/IIIa	99m-Tc P748[86]	Canine carotid	N/A	✓	
		99m-Tc P280[87]	Human carotid	N/A	?	Uptake in 11 of 18 patients, noo histologic correlate
		99m-Tc DMP-444[88]	Canine carotid	✓	✓	Tracer uptake correlated with platelet number/ thrombus weight

LDL, Low density lipoprotein; *ox-LDL,* oxidized low density lipoprotein; *NZW,* New Zealand white; *N/A,* not attempted; *Apo E -/-,* apolipoprotein E null; *MDA,* molondialdehyde; *WHHL,* Watanabe heritable hyperlipidaemic; *SP,* synthetic peptide; *CCR,* chemokine receptor; *MCP,* monocyte chemotactic protein; Ama-*MoAb,* amino malonic acid monoclonal antibody; *[^{18}F]FDG,* 18-flurodeoxyglucose; *GLUT,* glucose transporter protein; *MMP,* matrix metalloproteinase; *PS,* phosphatadyl serine.