[\textsuperscript{11}C]PK11195-PET Brain Imaging of the Mitochondrial Translocator Protein in Mitochondrial Disease

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Abstract

Objective
To explore the possibilities of radioligands against the mitochondrial outer membrane translocator protein (TSPO) as biomarkers for mitochondrial disease, we performed brain PET-MRI with [\textsuperscript{11}C]PK11195 in 14 patients with genetically confirmed mitochondrial disease and 33 matched controls.

Methods
Case–control study of brain PET-MRI with the TSPO radioligand [\textsuperscript{11}C]PK11195.

Results
Forty-six percent of symptomatic patients had volumes of abnormal radiotracer binding greater than the 95th percentile in controls. [\textsuperscript{11}C]PK11195 binding was generally greater in gray matter and significantly decreased in white matter. This was most striking in patients with nuclear TYMP or mitochondrial m.3243A>G MT-TL1 mutations, in keeping with differences in mitochondrial density seen postmortem. Some regional binding patterns corresponded to clinical presentation and underlying mutation, even in the absence of structural changes on MRI. This was most obvious for the cerebellum, where patients with ataxia had decreased binding in the cerebellar cortex, but not necessarily volume loss. Overall, there was a positive correlation between aberrant [\textsuperscript{11}C]PK11195 binding and clinical severity.

Conclusion
These findings endorse the use of PET imaging with TSPO radioligands as a noninvasive in vivo biomarker of mitochondrial pathology.

Classification of Evidence
This study provides Class III evidence that brain PET-MRI with TSPO radioligands identifies mitochondrial pathology.
Mitochondrial diseases have emerged as among the most common inherited neurologic disorders and together affect about 1 in 5,000 of the UK population. Mitochondrial diseases are progressive multisystem disorders that can present at any stage in life and often affect the CNS. Curative treatments are lacking and management is largely based on symptomatic therapies and maximizing quality of life. Although there are a growing number of agents being tested in preclinical animal models, few studies have demonstrated efficacy in humans. This reflects in part the lack of objective clinical biomarkers that show change over a practical timescale or allow subgroup characterization, essential prerequisites to provide evidence of efficacy in a heterogeneous rare disease cohort.

The isoquinoline PK11195 selectively binds to the 18 kDa translocator protein (TSPO), thought to be involved in cholesterol transport across the outer mitochondrial membrane. PK11195 PET imaging of TSPO has mainly been used as a marker of neuroinflammation and microglial activation, based on strong radiotracer accumulation in ischemic and inflammatory brain lesions. However, it is increasingly appreciated that TSPO ligand binding as a measurement of microglial activation is an oversimplification, and altered TSPO abundance is likely affected by many other disease-specific processes. Given its localization to mitochondria, we sought to explore the utility of PET imaging of TSPO as an in vivo biomarker of mitochondrial pathology in the brain, with a view to monitoring progression of mitochondrial disease.

**Methods**

**Classification of Evidence**

The primary research objective was to explore possibilities of PET-MRI with TSPO radioligands for mitochondrial disease, based on the localization of TSPO to the outer mitochondrial membrane in all cell types of the brain. This study provides Class III evidence that brain PET-MRI with TSPO radioligands identifies mitochondrial pathology.

**Standard Protocol Approvals, Registrations, and Patient Consents**

Patients with genetically confirmed mitochondrial disease were recruited through a specialist mitochondrial disease clinic at Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom. Fifteen patients consented to undergo PET-MRI. The scan of patient 13 was cancelled because of an upper respiratory tract infection and this patient was excluded from the analysis. Human phenotype ontology terms for each patient were assigned based on electronic health records. Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score and Scale for the Assessment and Rating of Ataxia (SARA) were calculated based on available clinical examinations in the electronic health records. The research protocol was approved by a National Research Ethics Service committee (REC ID: 16/LO/2093). The healthy control cohort comprised subjects from projects in depression (n = 25; REC ID: 15/EE/0092) and Parkinson disease (n = 8; REC ID: 16/EE/0445; recruited via the NIHR Cambridge Bioresource) that used the same data acquisition protocol on the same PET-MRI scanner. All these projects received approval from the Administration of Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee and all participants provided written informed consent in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

**PET Data Acquisition**

All participants underwent PET and MRI in a single session on a GE Signa PET-MR scanner (GE Healthcare), which can simultaneously acquire PET and 3T MRI data. PK11195 was injected over approximately 30 seconds and list-mode PET data were acquired for 75 minutes. The median (interquartile range [IQR]) injected activity was 397 (62) MBq with corresponding injected mass values of 3.8 (3.8) μg. Injected activity per unit body weight (MBq/kg) and injected mass were not significantly different between the mitochondrial disease and control groups. Attenuation correction included the use of a multisubject atlas method and improvements to the MRI brain coil component. Other data corrections (dead time, randoms, normalization, scatter, sensitivity, and decay) were as implemented on the scanner. Dynamic sinograms were reconstructed into 128 × 128 × 89 arrays (2.0 × 2.0 × 2.8 mm voxel size) using time-of-flight ordered subsets expectation maximization, with 6 iterations, 16 subsets, and no smoothing. Brain T1 and T2 MRI acquired as part of the protocol were reviewed as part of routine clinical radiology reporting.

**Image Processing and Kinetic Analysis**

Each emission image series was aligned using SPM12 (fil.ion. ucl.ac.uk/spm/software/spm12/) to ameliorate the effect of motion, then rigidly registered to the high-resolution (isotropic 1.0 mm), volumetric T1-weighted MRI acquired during PET data acquisition. Using a version of the Hammersmith atlas defined on the ICBM 152 2009a...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Age, y</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Affected gene</th>
<th>Mutation</th>
<th>mRS disability scale</th>
<th>SARA ataxia scale</th>
<th>Clinical syndrome</th>
<th>Clinical phenotype (HPO terms)</th>
<th>Main MRI findings</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SPG7</td>
<td>c.1053dup; c.1529C&gt;T</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>Lower limb spasticity, progressive gait ataxia, diabetes mellitus, predominantly lower limb lymphedema, obstructive sleep apnea, chronic fatigue, urinary urgency</td>
<td>Cerebellar atrophy affecting the vermis and both hemispheres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MT-ND4</td>
<td>m.11778G&gt;A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>LHON</td>
<td>Optic neuropathy</td>
<td>Normal report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MT-TL1</td>
<td>m.3243A&gt;G</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>MELAS</td>
<td>Myoclonus, obsessive-compulsive behavior, depression, muscle cramps, myalgia, chronic constipation, ataxia, diabetes mellitus, stroke-like episode, dysarthria</td>
<td>Nonspecific small areas of increased T2 signal intensity in the left corona radiata extending into the body of the corpus callosum and in the subcortical white matter of the superior part of the right insula</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>MT-ND6</td>
<td>m.14484T&gt;C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>LHON</td>
<td>Optic neuropathy, progressive peripheral neuropathy</td>
<td>Generalized brain volume loss greater than expected for age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MT-ND6</td>
<td>m.14487T&gt;C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>LHON/CPEO/PME</td>
<td>Optic neuropathy, myoclonus, seizure, bilateral ptosis</td>
<td>Cortical/subcortical foci of abnormal signal intensity in the medial aspect of the left parietal and occipital lobes and in the right parietal lobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>MT-ND6</td>
<td>m.14487T&gt;C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
<td>Non-specific white matter hyperintensities in both central semiovale, most likely of vascular origin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MT-ND4</td>
<td>m.11778G&gt;A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>LHON</td>
<td>Optic neuropathy</td>
<td>Normal report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>MT-ATP6</td>
<td>m.8993T&gt;G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NARP</td>
<td>Ataxia, chronic pain, chronic fatigue, depression, peripheral neuropathy</td>
<td>Slight prominence of the cerebellar CSF spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>MT-TL1</td>
<td>m.3243A&gt;G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>CPEO/MIDD</td>
<td>Bilateral ptosis, external ophthalmoplegia, diabetes, peripheral neuropathy</td>
<td>There is generalized prominence of the ventricles and sulci in keeping with cerebral and cerebellar atrophy; no focal parenchymal lesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SPG7</td>
<td>c.861+2dupT; c.1045G&gt;A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>Progressive gait ataxia, lower limb spasticity, myotonia (this patient also carried an autosomal dominant CLCN1 mutation)</td>
<td>Normal report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>TYMP</td>
<td>c.401C&gt;A; c.845G&gt;A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>MNGIE</td>
<td>Chronic fatigue, weight loss, peripheral neuropathy, chronic diarrhea, abdominal cramps, diffuse white matter abnormalities, limb muscle weakness</td>
<td>Diffuse increased intensity on T2 in the white matter of both cerebral hemispheres also affecting external capsules, posterior limbs of internal capsule, and both thalamic patchy high intensity in the brainstem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SPG7</td>
<td>c.1529C&gt;T; c.1727C&gt;G</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>Postural instability, gait imbalance, urinary urgency, spasticity, cerebellar atrophy</td>
<td>Mild irregularity of the bodies of both lateral ventricles suggesting chronic white matter volume loss; mild cerebellar volume loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>POLG</td>
<td>c.647C&gt;T; c.2243G&gt;C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>SANDO</td>
<td>Ataxia, bilateral ptosis, external ophthalmoplegia, peripheral neuropathy</td>
<td>Normal report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued
T1 template with modified posterior fossa regions, 33 regions of interest (ROIs) including aggregated regions for frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes; cingulate; and cerebellum were delineated on the T1-weighted MRI of each participant using the inverse of spatial normalization parameters determined with SPM12 implemented in the Advanced Normalisation Tools software package (picsl.upenn.edu/software/ants/). Regional time-activity curves were extracted following the application of geometric transfer matrix (GTM) partial volume correction (PVC)\(^{25}\) to each of the dynamic PET images. The GTM step was performed twice, with the ROIs in each case multiplied by a gray or white matter binary mask (>50% on the SPM12 probability map smoothed to PET spatial resolution). Multiple additional regions were defined to provide full spatial coverage for GTM PVC.

To quantify \(^{[1]}\text{C}\)PK11195 binding, nondisplaceable binding potential (BP\(_{\text{ND}}\)) was determined, both regionally and at the voxel level, using a basis function implementation of a simplified reference tissue model that includes correction for vascular binding\(^{26}\) with the reference tissue defined using supervised cluster analysis.\(^{27}\) For the gray and white matter masked ROIs, the reference tissue used corresponded to the gray matter and white matter kinetic class, respectively. To provide a global BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) metric for both gray matter and white matter, the volume-weighted average of the BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) values in the corresponding ROIs was determined. Similarly, 2 BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) maps were produced per subject using either the gray matter or white matter reference tissue input. Prior to parametric mapping, the dynamic PET images were smoothed with a 4 mm full width at half maximum (FWHM) Gaussian. To facilitate voxel-wise statistical analysis, BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) maps were normalized to ICBM 152 2009a template space using the parameters obtained with SyN spatial normalization of the coregistered T1-weighted MRI. All images are shown in radiologic format (i.e., the left of the brain is on the right of the image).

### Regional \(^{[1]}\text{C}\)PK11195 Binding Potential

Given that tissue class masking resulted in the loss of certain ROIs for some or all subjects, and resulted in very small volumes for other ROIs, the number of regions reported for gray and white matter is 17 and 12, respectively, with bilateral regions combined. For each region, linear regression with group, age, and sex as factors was applied to the regional BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) values to determine the group effect (jamovi version 0.9.6.9; jamovi.org). The p values reported as significant are those that survive correction for family-wise error rate across ROIs using the Holm procedure. The same linear regression approach was applied to the global BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) values. Graphs were generated in R (The R Foundation; r-project.org). Box-and-whisker plots depict median, IQR (box), and 1.5 IQR below and above the first and third quartiles, respectively (whiskers); data points indicate the value of individual patients. In violin plots, data points indicate values within ROIs.

### Voxel-wise \(^{[1]}\text{C}\)PK11195 Binding Potential

Prior to statistical testing with SPM12, BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) maps were multiplied by a brain mask and smoothed with an 8-mm FWHM Gaussian. For each mitochondrial disease participant, each of the 2 BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) maps was compared to the corresponding BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) maps from the control group using the 2-sample t test. This process was repeated for each control participant against the remaining controls. The resultant T statistic maps were converted to p value maps and masked with subject-specific gray matter and white matter binary masks to determine the number of voxels with p < 0.001 (uncorrected) within each region for each tissue class. Voxelwise p < 0.001 were summed across all ROIs and divided by the subject-specific total number of voxels in the ROIs to produce a global voxel fraction, which was compared between controls and patients with mitochondrial disease using linear regression with group, age, and sex as factors, as for the regional BP\(_{\text{ND}}\) values. In addition, for each patient with mitochondrial disease, the global voxel fraction was compared to the 95th percentile of the control global voxel fraction distribution, with the 95th percentile determined using bootstrapping (100,000 samples) in MATLAB R2019b (Mathworks Inc.). For display purposes, the T-statistic maps were converted to −log10(p) maps and the 2 maps were combined into a single map using binary gray matter and white matter masks to select voxels from the corresponding tissue.

### Statistical Analysis

#### Demographics

The age and sex distributions of the control and mitochondrial disease groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney U and Fisher exact tests, respectively.
class. Correlations of global voxel fractions with clinical severity scales were calculated as Pearson correlation coefficient in R.

Data Availability
The raw data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. All patient −log10(p) maps are displayed in appendix e-1 (available from Dryad, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.zs7h44j7s) as overlay of −log10(p) on the ICBM 152 2009a T1 MRI template for voxels with significantly increased (top) or decreased (bottom) binding potential (p < 0.05; p ≤ 0.001 in red) for each patient compared to controls. The scale shown for patient 1 applies for all other images.

Results

Patient Characteristics
Fourteen patients with genetically confirmed mitochondrial disease underwent PET-MRI. Demographics, clinical characteristics, mutations, and MRI findings of all patients are described in the table. mtDNA haplotypes were not available. Patient 6 is an asymptomatic family member of patient 5, with low heteroplasmy levels of the MT-ND6 m.14487T>C mutation (as previously described in reference 28) and was excluded from statistical analyses of affected individuals. The control dataset included 33 healthy volunteers whose age and sex distributions matched those of the patient group (p = 0.826 for age; p = 0.185 for sex; figure e-1 available from Dryad, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.zs7h44j7s).

Mitochondrial Disease Affects [11C]PK11195 Binding in the Brain
We compared radiotracer binding characteristics in the gray and white matter across the brain between patients and controls. In gray matter, global BPND was comparable between both groups (p = 0.516), with the values for most patients falling within the control range (figure 1A). In contrast, across white matter, global BPND was lower in patients with mitochondrial disease than in controls (p = 0.004), mainly determined by a large decrease in BPND in 2 or 3 of the patients (figure 1B; see below).

Across patients and different regions of the brain, the volume of significantly increased or reduced BPND was highly heterogeneous, but overall, the proportion of gray or white matter with significantly (p < 0.001) increased or reduced BPND was significantly higher in patients than in controls (gray matter: p = 0.025 for voxels with increased BPND; white matter: p = 0.028 for increased and p = 0.024 for decreased BPND) (figure 1C–F; figure e-2 available from Dryad, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.zs7h44j7s). For 6/13 (46%) symptomatic patients, the proportion of voxels with significantly increased or decreased BPND was higher than the 95th percentile of controls. Patient 6, an asymptomatic carrier, had the lowest volume of abnormal binding (0.1 mL). Together, these findings indicate that, although mitochondrial disease does not cause a homogeneous and reproducible change in BPND, it can significantly affect [11C]PK11195 binding in large parts of the brain in individual patients.

Regional [11C]PK11195 Binding Characteristics
To assess whether [11C]PK11195 binding in specific brain regions would be preferentially affected by mitochondrial dysfunction, BPND was determined in 12 white matter (figure 2A) and 17 gray matter ROIs (figure 2B). Consistent with the decrease in global BPND in white matter (figure 1B), 11/12 white matter ROIs (not midbrain; figure 2A) showed

Figure 1 Mitochondrial Disease Affects [11C]PK11195 Binding Potential

(A, B) Global [11C]PK11195 nondisplaceable binding potential (BPND) in (A) gray matter or (B) white matter for each control (green) and patient with mitochondrial disease (blue). (C, D) Fraction of voxels in (C) gray matter or (D) white matter for each individual from the control (green) or mitochondrial disease group (blue) where BPND was significantly different (p < 0.001) from the control population at the voxel level. Y-axis is log-transformed. p Values for A–D are calculated by age- and sex-corrected linear regression. (E, F) Average of individual T statistic maps for (E) controls and (F) patients with mitochondrial disease compared to the control cohort, overlaid on the ICBM 152 2009a T1 MRI template.
decreased radiotracer binding in patients with mitochondrial disease. However, when corrected for multiple comparisons, these region-specific white matter differences did not reach significance. In contrast, in gray matter, following correction for multiple comparisons, regional $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ was significantly lower in the cerebellar gray matter of patients with mitochondrial disease compared to controls ($p = 0.001$), while $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ in the hippocampus ($p = 0.002$) and substantia nigra ($p = 0.001$) were significantly increased (figure 2B).

### Decreased $[^{11}\text{C}]\text{PK11195 BP in the Cerebellum of Patients With Ataxia}$

We examined whether the significant differences observed in gray matter of the cerebellum, hippocampus, and substantia nigra were due to specific mutations or clinical characteristics (figure 3). The most striking outlier was patient 4 with Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) and peripheral neuropathy due to a MT-ND6 m.14484T>C mutation, where we observed a strong increase in binding in both hippocampi (Figure 3, A and B). This patient had generalized brain atrophy as reported on MRI, but no clinical signs or symptoms suggestive of hippocampal dysfunction (table). Increased $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ values in the substantia nigra (figure 3C) also did not correlate with the presence of parkinsonism or other extrapyramidal symptoms (table), despite these symptoms being part of the clinical spectrum in mitochondrial disease.29 Interestingly, the 2 patients with the lowest regional $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ in cerebellar gray matter both presented with ataxia (patient 1 with an SPG7 mutation and patient 8 with an MT-ATP6 mutation) (figure 3D). Subgroup analysis of all patients with ataxia (7/13) showed a significant decrease in regional $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ ($p = 0.001$) compared to controls (figure 3D). This was not always accompanied by atrophy on brain MRI (table), suggesting that clinically relevant changes in $[^{11}\text{C}]\text{PK11195}$ binding patterns may precede or occur independently of gross structural abnormalities.

### Regional Differences in Decreased $[^{11}\text{C}]\text{PK11195 Binding in White Matter Caused by MT-TL1 and TYMP Mutations}$

The decrease in white matter global $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ in patients with mitochondrial disease was mostly driven by 3 individuals (patients 3, 9, and 11) whose white matter $\text{BP}_{\text{ND}}$ was severely reduced (see figure 1B). Patients 3 and 9 were respectively
diagnosed with mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes (MELAS) and maternally inherited diabetes and deafness (MIDD) caused by a heteroplasmic MT-TL1 (m.3243A>G) mutation; patient 11 had mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy (MNGIE) caused by compound heterozygous TYMP mutations (table).

The decrease in white matter BPND was most striking in the frontal and parietal lobes of the forebrain, where all 3 patients had relatively low radiotracer binding (figure 4A), and a large fraction of the tissue was composed of voxels with significantly decreased [11C]PK11195 BPND compared to controls (figure 4, C–E and I–K). For patients 3 and 9 with MT-TL1 mutations, BPND was also low in most other white matter ROIs (figure 4A, B, M, and N), as well as in deeper brain structures like pallidum and midbrain, and in the cerebellar white matter. Together, these highly variable binding patterns between brain regions and individuals indicate that different parts of the brain, and even different types of white matter, may respond in distinct ways to mitochondrial dysfunction, also when cells are affected by the same nuclear or mitochondrial gene mutation.

Asymmetry of [11C]PK11195 Binding

Many of the [11C]PK11195 PET images showed asymmetric signal changes in specific regions of the brain (figure 5), without obvious corresponding abnormalities on the corresponding MRI. The most obvious examples of asymmetric radiotracer binding were in the cerebral cortex (frontal cortex in patient 1 with SPG7 mutation; occipital cortex in patient 3 with an MT-TL1 mutation; figure 5, A and C), the basal ganglia (patient 8, MT-ATP6 mutation; figure 5E), or the cerebellum (patient 7 with an MT-ND4 mutation; figure 5G). Asymmetric signal change was not clearly related to clinical presentation, as illustrated by the increased signal in...
the right lateral cerebellar hemisphere of a patient with LHON (patient 7; figure 5G) who was otherwise asymptomatic (table).

**Fraction of Voxels With[^11C]PK11195 Binding Change Correlates With Clinical Severity**

We used the mRS to measure clinical disability in the 13 patients with symptomatic mitochondrial disease and the SARA30 to quantify the degree of ataxia. There was a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.58; p = 0.037$) between mRS and the fraction of voxels across all ROIs (gray and white matter) with a significant change (increase or decrease) in[^11C]PK11195 binding (figure 6A): patients with a larger part of their brain affected by abnormal binding (either increased or decreased) had a higher chance of being more disabled as measured by the mRS. This was most striking within groups of patients with the same mutation (i.e., patients with the m.3243A>G MT-TL1 mutation or the m.14487T>C MT-ND6 mutation), where clinical symptoms as measured by mRS were always worse in those patients with a higher fraction of voxels with changed binding (either increased or decreased) and the fraction of affected regions of interest (ROI) was significantly increased (patient > controls; D, J, G, M) or decreased (patient < controls; E, K, H, N) BP$_{no}$ ($p < 0.05; p \leq 0.001$ in red) in the cerebral hemispheres (D, E, J, K) and posterior fossa (C, H, M, N), together with the corresponding T2 MRI (F, I, L) for patients 3 and 11.

**Discussion**

We describe[^11C]PK11195 PET brain imaging of the mitochondrial outer membrane protein TSPO in a group of representative patients with genetically confirmed mitochondrial disease. Our results demonstrate a correlation between the degree of abnormal radiotracer binding across the brain and clinical severity in symptomatic patients. In addition, we found that regional binding abnormalities may correspond to clinical presentation, are mutation-specific, and mostly occur in the absence of obvious structural changes on brain MRI.

[^11C]PK11195 PET imaging of TSPO is widely used as a marker of neuroinflammation, due to its accumulation in activated microglia in the brain.16-18 Although this is probably valid for CNS disorders where the primary disease process is related to inflammation, TSPO abundance and radiotracer binding are likely to be differentially affected in many other noninflammatory conditions.19 In particular, a decrease in radiotracer binding, as previously observed in autism spectrum disorder,20 schizophrenia,31 or inactive multiple sclerosis lesions,32 is more difficult to reconcile with microglial activity or inflammation. Given its localization to mitochondria in all cell types of the CNS,15 it is conceivable that TSPO abundance in the brain is affected by pathologic changes associated with mitochondrial disease.
The 14 patients with mitochondrial disease had mutations in the mitochondrial or nuclear genomes causing a range of mitochondrial syndromes at various stages of their disease course (table), thus providing a heterogeneous, but representative case series. For 6 patients, the volume of abnormal $[^{11}C]PK11195$ radiotracer binding across the brain exceeded the 95th percentile of the control population. In contrast to neuroinflammatory disorders, radiotracer binding was not simply increased, but patients and brain regions had variable patterns of reduced or enhanced BPND. This indicates that mitochondrial disease is not necessarily accompanied by inflammation and microglial activity. These findings are in line with previous neuropathologic studies that only showed microglial proliferation in active stroke-like lesions in the temporal and occipital cortex of patients with MELAS$^{33}$ or late stages of Leigh syndrome lesions$^{34}$, but not elsewhere in the brain$^{2,35,36}$.

Mitochondrial dysfunction frequently results in increased mitochondrial biogenesis and a redistribution of mitochondria within the cell. We found that, on average, in patients with mitochondrial disease, white matter was more likely to show reduced rather than increased TSPO abundance compared to controls. White matter is mostly composed of long-range axons and has relatively few cell bodies. This decrease in radiotracer binding in axon-rich regions of the brain is reminiscent of studies in cell culture$^{37}$ and model organisms$^{38,39}$, where genetic perturbation of mitochondrial function was associated with a reduction in mitochondrial density in the distal axons of neurons. In gray matter, where neuronal cell bodies are located, binding was more variable and frequently increased. Interestingly, in the soma of dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra, a gray matter region in the midbrain where we observed a significant increase in average BPND (figures 2B and 3C), elevated levels of mitochondrial protein expression have been found to coincide with respiratory chain deficiencies due to an m.8344A>G mutation or a single mtDNA deletion$^{40}$, and mtDNA copy number was shown to increase with aging$^{41}$. This suggests that increased radiotracer binding in gray matter regions of the brain could at least in part be explained by increased mitochondrial biogenesis with accumulation of mitochondria in the neuronal cell bodies. This is consistent with the “sick mitochondrion” hypothesis, in which preferential replication of defective mitochondria is thought to explain ragged-red fibers in skeletal muscle$^{42-44}$. Our findings indicate that the same mechanism may be at play in the brain. However, it is also possible that TSPO expression is independent of mitochondrial mass$^{45}$ and other cell types can also be affected, such as oligodendrocytes$^{46}$, or endothelium and smooth muscle cells of the cerebral vasculature$^{2,36}$. More extensive postmortem studies of mitochondrial mass and its relation to TSPO expression in the brain of patients with mitochondrial disease are required to fully support TSPO PET imaging as a novel noninvasive in

Figure 5 Asymmetry of $[^{11}C]PK11195$ Binding

(A–H) Overlay of $-\log_{10}(p$ value) on 4 consecutive axial sections of the ICBM 152 2009a T1 MRI template for voxels with significantly increased (patient > controls) binding potential ($p < 0.05; p \leq 0.001$ in red) (A, C, E, G) and the corresponding T2 MRI (B, D, F, H) for patients 1 (A and B), 3 (C and D), 8 (E and F), and 7 (G and H). Arrowheads indicate regions with strong asymmetry in binding potential.
vivo measure of mitochondrial density in the brain. Alternatively, it would be interesting to explore the validity of TSPO PET imaging of muscle, where neuropathologic correlates of mitochondrial biogenesis are more readily available.

CNS involvement in metabolic disorders such as mitochondrial disease is often thought to be bilateral and symmetric, with generalized brain or cerebellar atrophy, widespread white matter changes, or bilateral, symmetric basal ganglia lesions. Even lateralized parkinsonism symptoms are not necessarily accompanied by asymmetric lesions on brain MRI or dopamine transport (DAT-SPECT) imaging. Interestingly, many of our patients had large regions of asymmetric binding abnormalities, with otherwise normal or symmetric MRI. In the cerebellum of patients with cerebellar ataxia, we found significant reductions in [11C]PK11195 binding using regional BP_{ND} values corrected for atrophy with GTM partial volume correction. Although many patients had some degree of cerebellar atrophy, reduced binding was even observed in the absence of overt cerebellar atrophy as reported on MRI. Postmortem studies in patients with ataxia due to mitochondrial disease have found a reduction in mitochondrial density in the cerebellar cortex, possibly related to microscopic neuronal loss. Together, these findings suggest that changes in [11C]PK11195 binding may precede structural MRI abnormalities and could be more sensitive than MRI at detecting reduced neuronal or mitochondrial density.

This study used the prototypic TSPO PET tracer [11C]PK11195. Compared to higher-affinity second-generation TSPO PET tracers, such as [11C]PBR28 and [11C]DPA-713, [11C]PK11195 has lower transport into brain tissue and a lower ratio specific to nonspecific binding (except for low affinity binders), resulting in BP_{ND} estimates of inferior statistical quality. However, [11C]PK11195 has the advantage of obviating the need to divide the participants into binding affinity groups (high, mixed, low) driven by a polymorphism in the TSPO gene. In a small cohort, such as in this study, avoiding this subdivision is particularly advantageous. However, if much larger, multicenter studies employing TSPO
PET imaging are conducted in the future on patients with mitochondrial disease, the cost, access to tracers or equipment, and reproducibility of imaging in different settings all will have to be taken into account, and the increased sensitivity offered by more accessible and cost-effective second-generation TSPO PET tracers labeled with fluorine-18 may be considered.

\[ ^{11}C \]PK11195 BP\textsubscript{ND} was quantified using reference tissue kinetic modeling, which requires a key additional assumption compared to gold standard kinetic modeling with an arterial input function; namely, that the reference tissue input is devoid of specific binding. Reference tissue inputs produced by the method employed in this study (supervised cluster analysis) were shown to have lower total distribution volumes than those obtained from the most commonly used anatomical reference tissue, the cerebellum.\textsuperscript{27} This supports the notion that reference tissue inputs from supervised cluster analysis better approximate the ideal situation of a null contribution from specific binding. To further improve the accuracy of the BP\textsubscript{ND} estimates, the reference tissue model incorporates correction for vascular signal, including binding to endothelial TSPO receptors.\textsuperscript{26} Although reference tissue modeling of \[ ^{11}C \]PK11195 PET data with a reference tissue input from supervised cluster analysis has been validated with arterial input function kinetic modeling,\textsuperscript{27,51} ideally this validation process should be extended to patients with mitochondrial disease.

Research into novel therapies of mitochondrial disease has been hampered by the lack of useful noninvasive biomarkers that measure disease severity and progression.\textsuperscript{9,10} Our findings suggest that PET imaging of TSPO has potential as a noninvasive biomarker of disease progression for CNS involvement in mitochondrial disease, given that binding abnormalities across the entire brain were significantly correlated with clinical severity. When we restricted the analysis to patients with the same genetic mutation, patients with more severe clinical presentations always had more extensive \[ ^{11}C \]PK11195 binding abnormalities than their less disabled counterparts. Our cohort was too small and heterogeneous to demonstrate strong correlations between specific symptoms and regional binding characteristics. However, for patients with ataxia, symptom severity was clearly related to reduced radiotracer binding in the cerebellum. Larger natural history studies are needed that measure disease progression together with whole-brain and region-specific radiotracer binding, including in genetically homogeneous patient cohorts, to confirm the validity of TSPO PET as a reliable biomarker for interventional studies in thus far incurable mitochondrial diseases.

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no competing interests relevant to the submitted manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

**Publication History**

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**Appendix Authors**

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<tr>
<td>Jelle van den Ameele, MD, PhD</td>
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[11C]PK11195-PET Brain Imaging of the Mitochondrial Translocator Protein in Mitochondrial Disease
Jelle van den Ameele, Young T. Hong, Roido Manavaki, et al.
Neurology 2021;96:e2761-e2773 Published Online before print April 21, 2021
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000012033

This information is current as of April 21, 2021
Readers Note: Long-term Dietary Flavonoid Intake and Subjective Cognitive Decline in US Men and Women

Using registry data from the prospective Nurses Health Study and the Health Professionals Follow-up Study, Dr. Yeh et al. evaluated cognitive outcomes after dietary flavonoid consumption. As naturally occurring antioxidants with the potential for reducing oxidative stress in the nervous system, flavonoids may be nutrients that can reduce the cognitive decline that has been tied to oxidative stress. Given the large sample size of more than 75,000 patients with follow-up exceeding 20 years, Yeh et al. used Poisson regression to evaluate the relationship between total flavonoid use (and flavonoid subtypes) with subjective, patient-reported, cognitive decline (SCD). The multivariable model accounted for other dietary components and relevant medical and social history. Compared with the lowest quintile of total flavonoid intake, subjects reporting the highest quintile of flavonoid intake were at 19% lower odds of SCD after adjustment for confounders—with flavones (found in oranges, peppers, celery) being the most strongly tied to better cognitive outcomes. In response to the research article, Dr. Abe cautions readers regarding excess intake of flavonoids, citing literature that may have implicated higher flavonoid intake with cerebrovascular disease, cancer, and even depression. On more careful review of these studies, however, it seems higher flavonoid intake is actually protective against these conditions.

James E. Siegler, MD, and Steven Galetta, MD
Neurology® 2021;97:1094. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000012958

Reader Response: Long-term Dietary Flavonoid Intake and Subjective Cognitive Decline in US Men and Women

Kazuo Abe (Hyogo, Japan)

I was interested in the article by Yeh et al.1 A lot of studies have been published concerning the associations between diet and subjective cognitive decline (SCD). This study is based on a follow-up assessment spanning more than 20 years, which is strongly persuasive. The authors conclude that many flavonoid-rich foods are significantly associated with lower odds of SCD. Their conclusion seems reasonable—however, previous studies suggest that higher flavonoid intake increases risk for cerebrovascular diseases or cancers.2,3 Other research reports that higher dietary flavonoid intake can be associated with decreased overall body composition in younger women.4 In older populations, dietary flavonoid intake may also increase the risk of depression.5

Considering these merits and demerits of dietary flavonoid intake, appropriate intake should be suggested.

Author Response: Long-term Dietary Flavonoid Intake and Subjective Cognitive Decline in US Men and Women

Tian-Shin Yeh (Boston), Changzheng Yuan (Hangzhou, China), Alberto Ascherio (Boston), Bernard A. Rosner (Boston), Walter C. Willett (Boston), and Deborah Blacker (Boston)

Neurology® 2021;97:1095. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000012963

We thank Dr. Abe for the response to our article. However, we noticed that the studies mentioned in the comment actually showed that higher intake of flavonoids was associated with lower risk of cardiovascular disease, cancers, stroke, and depression.

In addition, we are not recommending a specific intake of flavonoids, but rather suggesting daily intake of flavonoid-rich foods.


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- You can include a maximum of 5 authors (including yourself)
CORRECTIONS

[11C]PK11195-PET Brain Imaging of the Mitochondrial Translocator Protein in Mitochondrial Disease

In the article “[11C]PK11195-PET Brain Imaging of the Mitochondrial Translocator Protein in Mitochondrial Disease” by van den Ameele et al.,1 panels E, H, K, and N of Figure 4 should be labeled “Patient < controls.” A corrected version of Figure 4 is available at links.lww.com/WNL/B478. The editorial staff regret the error.

Reference

American Academy of Neurology Code of Professional Conduct

In the Special Article “American Academy of Neurology Code of Professional Conduct” by Russell et al.,1 the following paragraph should have been included after the first paragraph in the Acknowledgment section:

The authors thank the authors of the original code of professional conduct: James L. Bernat, MD, and H. Richard Beresford, MD, JD, in collaboration with the other then-current members of the AAN Ethics and Humanities Subcommittee. Drs. Bernat and Beresford’s original document, much of which is preserved in this revised code, continues to be a highly valued, dynamic, and seminal work for neurology.

The authors regret the omission.

Reference

Long-term Dietary Flavonoid Intake and Subjective Cognitive Decline in US Men and Women

In the Research Article “Long-term Dietary Flavonoid Intake and Subjective Cognitive Decline in US Men and Women” by Yeh et al.,1 there were errors in the labels of Figure 4. The y-axis for both the Nurses’ Health Study (NHS) and Health Professionals Follow-Up Study graphs should have been labeled “OR (95% CI),” and the middle sections should have been labeled “Average intake.” For the NHS graph, the x-axis should read “1984–2006” under Average intake and “1984–1990” under Mutually adjusted intake. See the corrected figure below. The publisher regrets the errors.

Reference
Figure 4 Temporal Relationships Between Flavone Intake and ORa of 3-Unit Increments in SCD

Multivariate model: Nurses’ Health Study (NHS): adjusted for age, total energy intake, Census tract income, education (registered nursing degrees, bachelor degree, master or doctorate degree), husband’s education (high school or lower education, college, graduate school), race (White, Black, other), smoking history (never, ≤ 4 pack-years, 5–24 pack-years, >24 pack-years), depression, physical activity level (metabolic equivalent-hours per week, quintiles), body mass index, family history of dementia, vitamin C, vitamin D, and vitamin E supplementation use (yes/no), intakes of alcohol, postmenopausal status and hormone replacement therapy use, missing indicator for subjective cognitive decline (SCD) measurement at 2012 or 2014, number of dietary assessments during 1984 to 2006, multivitamin use (yes/no), parity (nulliparous, 1–2, >2), and intakes of total carotenoids, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, and long-chain omega-3 fatty acid.

Health Professionals Follow-Up Study (HPFS): adjusted for age, total energy intake, smoking history (never, ≤ 24 pack-years, 25–44 pack-years, ≥ 45 pack-years), cancer (yes/no), depression, physical activity level (metabolic equivalent-hours per week, quintiles), body mass index, multivitamin use (yes/no), intake of alcohol, family history of dementia, profession (dentist, pharmacist, optometrist, osteopath, podiatrist, veterinarian), percentage of energy intake from dietary total protein (quintiles), missing indicator for SCD measurement at 2008 or 2012, number of dietary assessments during 1986–2002, and intakes of total carotenoids, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, and long-chain omega-3 fatty acid. OR = odds ratio. *Comparing 90th to 10th percentile of flavone intake.