

# [<sup>11</sup>C] N,N-Dimethylphenylethylamineのマウスと ヒトにおける動態：脳内MAO-B 活性測定の可能性

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## Kinetics of [<sup>11</sup>C] N,N- Dimethylphenylethylamine in Mice and Humans: Potential for Measurement of Brain MAO-B Activity

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**ABSTRACT:** Carbon-11-labeled N,N-dimethylphenylethylamine ([<sup>11</sup>C]DMPEA) was synthesized by the reaction of N-methylphenylethylamine with [<sup>11</sup>C]methyl iodide. This newly synthesized radiotracer was developed for the purpose of in vivo measurement of monoamine oxidase-B activity in the brain using a metabolic trapping method. Initially, biodistribution was investigated in mice. The rapid and high uptake of <sup>11</sup>C radioactivity in the brain was observed following intravenous injection of [<sup>11</sup>C]DMPEA, the peak of which was reached at 1 min, followed by a decrease at 1-5 min and slowly thereafter. The kinetics of [<sup>11</sup>C]DMPEA in the human brain were determined using positron emission tomography (PET) and showed that <sup>11</sup>C radioactivity increased gradually over 60min following initial rapid uptake of <sup>11</sup>C radioactivity, with basal ganglia and thalamus showing high accumulation.

**抄録** N-methy.phenylethylamineと<sup>11</sup>C-ヨウ化メチルの反応により<sup>11</sup>C-DMPEA を合成した。このラジオトレーサーは、代謝変換型トレーサー法を用いる事により、脳内MAO-B活性のin vivo 測定を目的として開発された。まず、マウスにおける脳内分布を調べた。<sup>11</sup>C-DMPEA 静注後、脳への高い放射能の取り込みがみられた。1～5分後、脳内放射能は急速に減少し、その後ゆっくり減少した。ヒト脳における<sup>11</sup>C-DMPEA の動態をPET を用いて調べた結果、放射能は投与60分までは徐々に増加した。また、大脳基底核及び視床に高い放射能の取り込みがみられた。

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