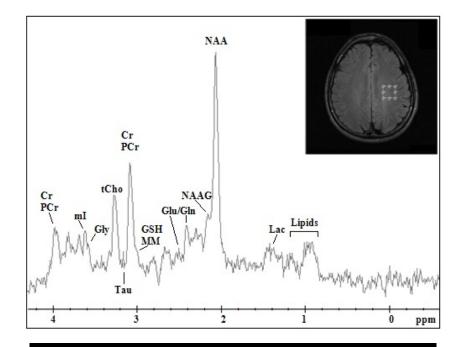
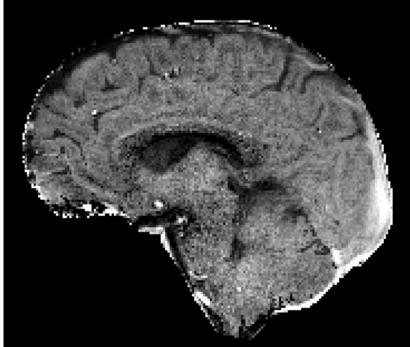
MRS and GluCEST:

Acquisition and Analysis

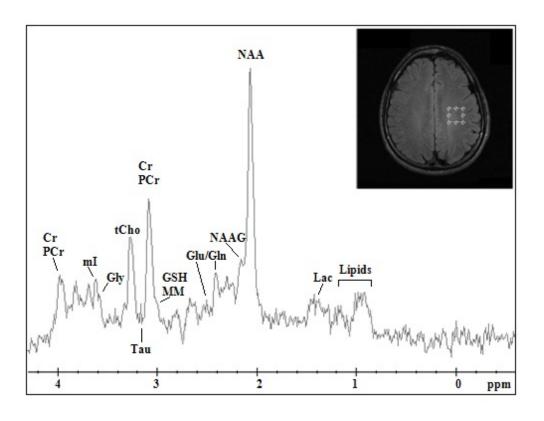




Method for studying neurochemicals/neurometabolites in vivo

$$H_2N$$
 NH
 CH_3
 OH

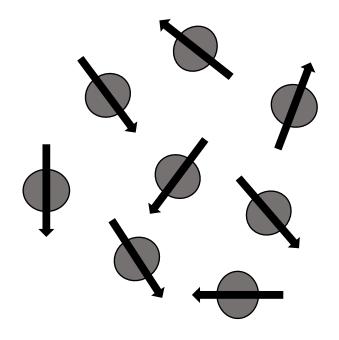
- Method for studying neurochemicals/neurometabolites in vivo
- The output of processed MRS data is a spectra

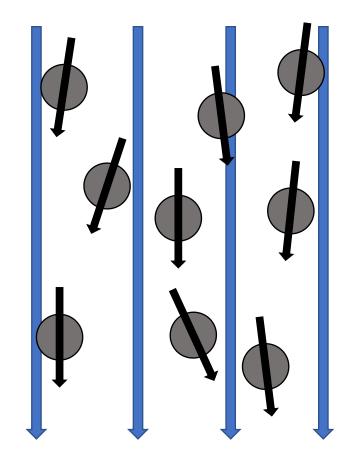


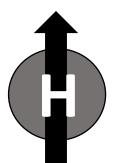
- Method for studying neurochemicals/neurometabolites in vivo
- The output of processed MRS data is a spectra
- Neurochemicals/metabolites we can measure:
 - N-acetylaspartate (NAA)
 - Choline
 - Creatine/phosphocreatine
 - Myo-inositol
 - Lactate
 - Glutathione
 - Glutamate/Glutamine

No Magnetic Field

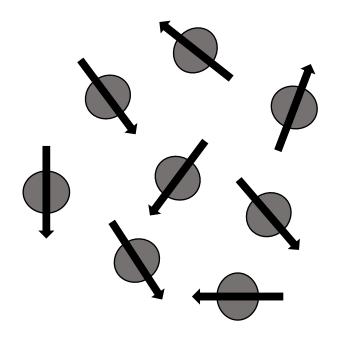


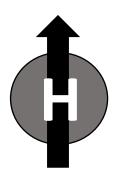




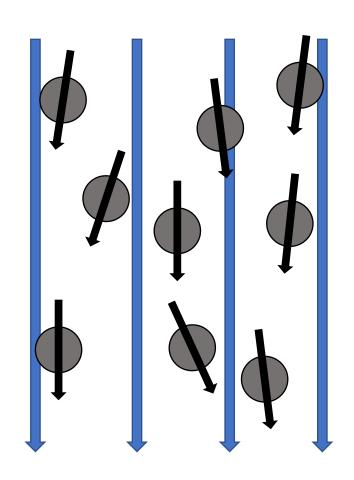


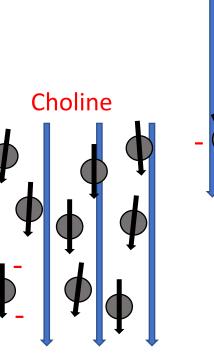
No Magnetic Field

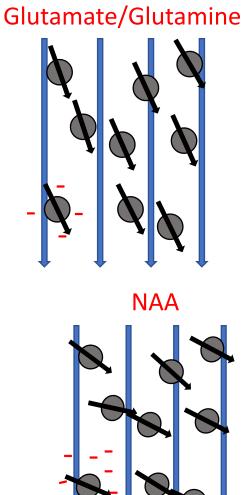




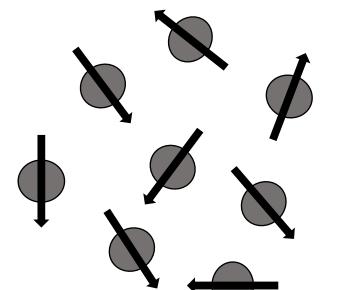
Applied Magnetic Field (B0)

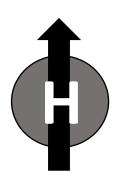




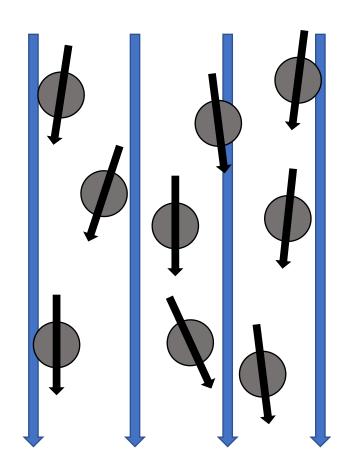


No Magnetic Field

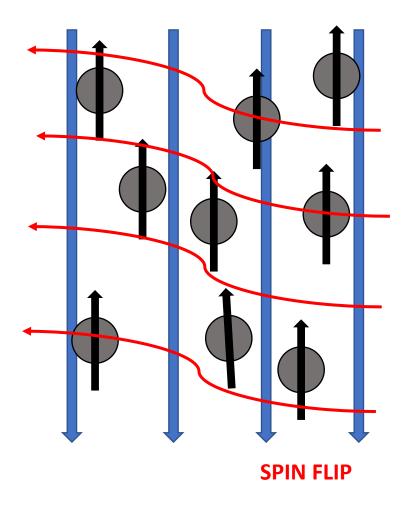




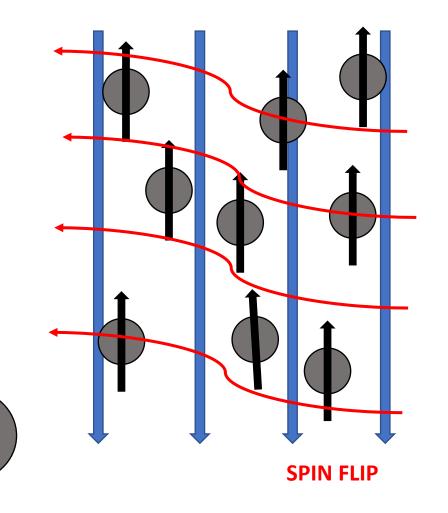
Applied Magnetic Field (B0)



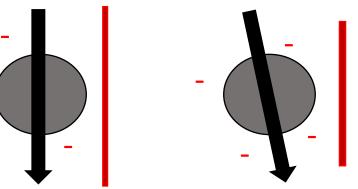
Radiofrequency Field (B1)



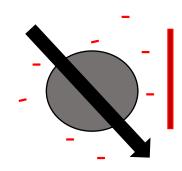
Radiofrequency Field (B1)

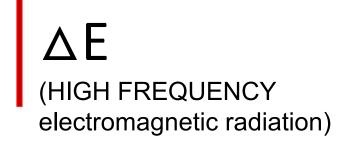


Choline Glutamate/Glutamine



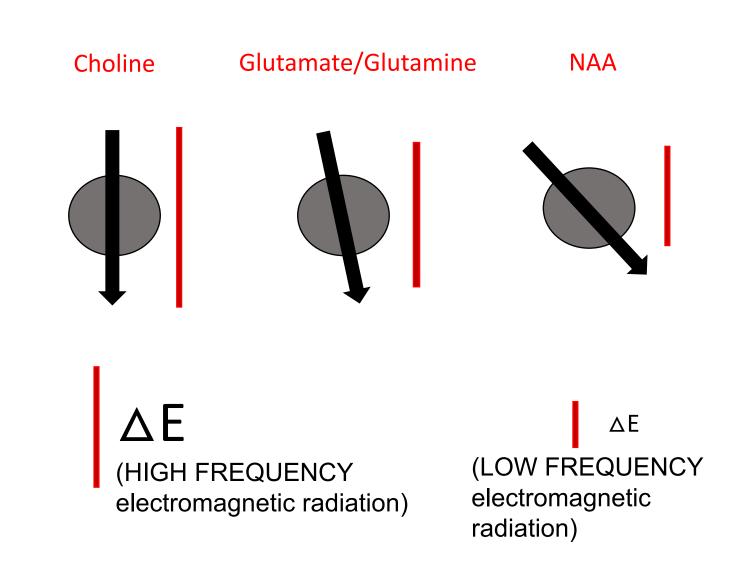
NAA

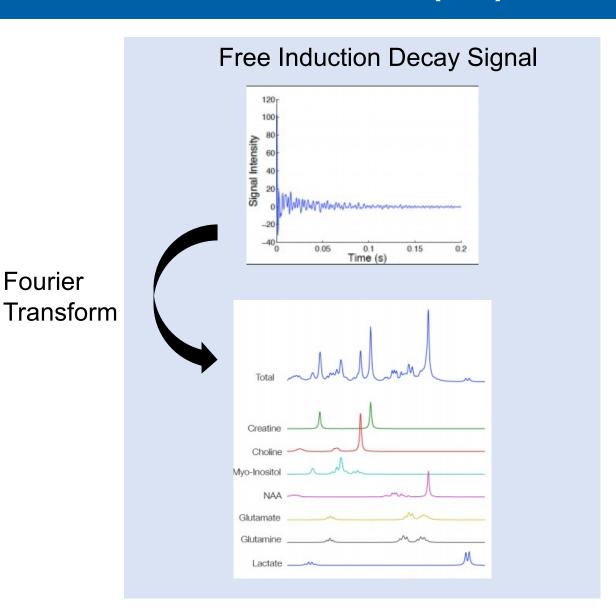


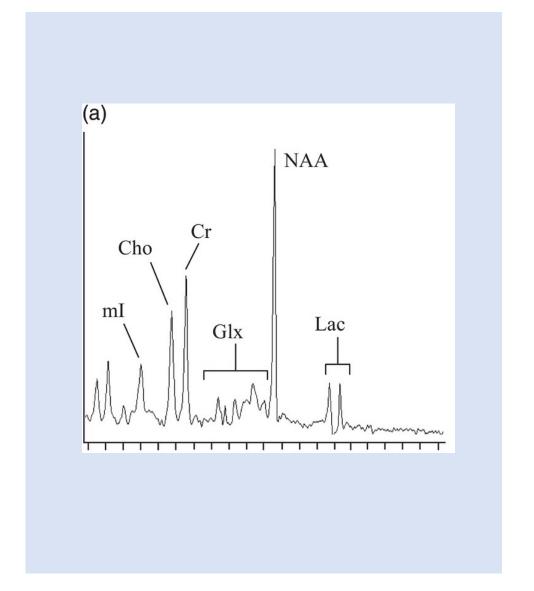


ΔE
(LOW FREQUENCY electromagnetic radiation)

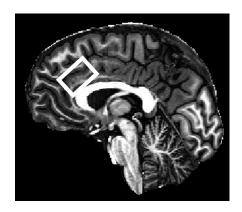
- Protons in different chemicals absorb electromagnetic radiation of different FREQUENCIES
- When we turn off the B1, protons in different chemicals therefore EMIT RADIATION OF DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES
- These emitted frequencies are what we measure in MRS!



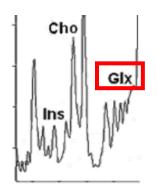




Concentrations estimated in one brain region per study



Cannot differentiate between gray matter, white matter, and CSF signal

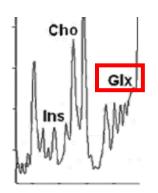


Glutamate + Glutamine = GLX

Concentrations estimated in one brain region per study



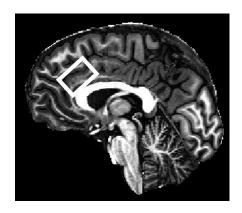
Cannot differentiate between gray matter, white matter, and CSF signal



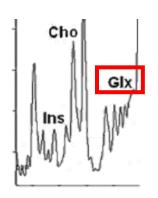
Glutamate + Glutamine = GLX

- Is glutamate actually disrupted in these disorders?
- Is it disrupted early or late in the disorder (or both)? Are alterations different at different stages in the disorder?
- How does glutamate level relate to clinical symptoms?
- Is glutamate abnormal in all individuals with a disorder or in a subset of them only?
- Can glutamate measures be used to target individuals to glutamate-modulating treatments?

Concentrations estimated in one brain region per study



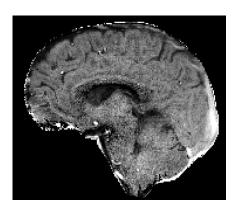
Cannot differentiate between gray matter, white matter, and CSF signal



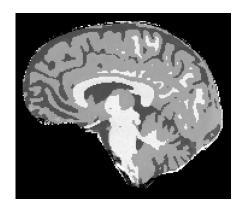
Glutamate + Glutamine = GLX

GluCEST

Glutamate level estimated across an entire 2D brain slice

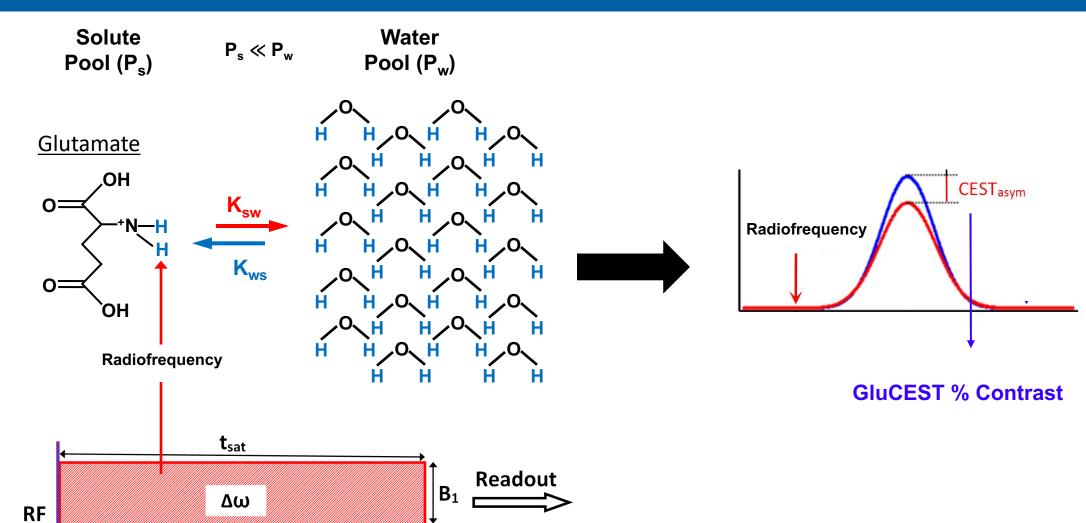


Can differentiate between gray matter, white matter, and CSF glutamate

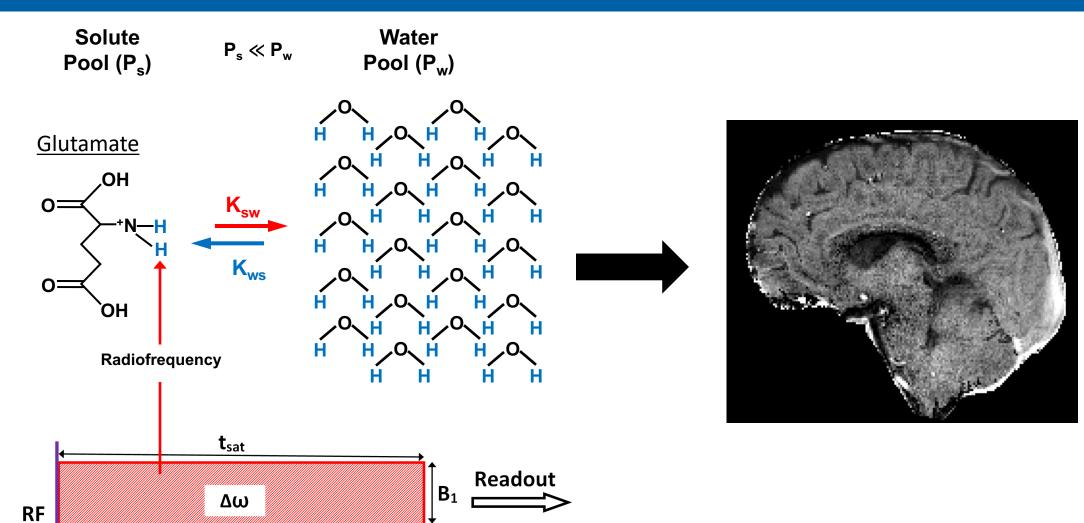


Only sensitive to glutamate

Glutamate Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer Imaging (GluCEST)



Glutamate Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer Imaging (GluCEST)



*700 FOLD INCREASE IN SENSITIVITY TO GLUTAMATE

