

Tuesday the 22nd of September, 2015

14:00-16:00

Conference room of CGFB



TRAIL

Translational Research and
Advanced Imaging Laboratory

Positron Emission Tomography
of Human Brain can Monitor
Neuroinflammation and cAMP
Signaling: Applications to Alzheimer's
Disease and Depression



Dr Robert Innis
Chief, Section on PET Neuroimaging
Sciences, Molecular Imaging Branch
(MIB), NIMH, Bethesda, USA

**The conference is
organized by the
TRAIL workpackage
"Tracers and
contrast agents"**

This document has been carried out with the financial support from the French National Support Agency (ANR) in the frame of the Investments for the future program, within the Cluster of Excellence TRAIL (ANR-10-LABX-57)

Contact

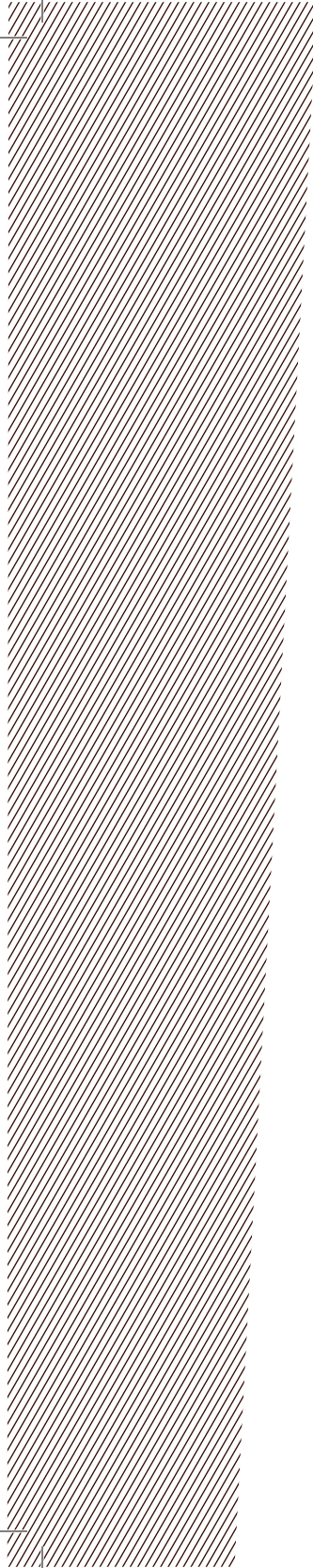
Philippe Fernandez
philippe.fernandez@u-bordeaux.fr
INCLIA, UMR5287 CNRS University of Bordeaux,
Team neuroimaging and human cognition

université
de **BORDEAUX**

Inserm



**RÉGION
AQUITAINE**



Dr. Robert Innis is Chief of the Molecular Imaging Branch at NIMH. Dr. Innis received his MD and PhD degrees from Johns Hopkins, with his thesis work performed under the mentorship of Dr. Solomon Snyder. Dr. Innis then trained in psychiatry at Yale and later joined its faculty. During his 17 years at Yale, his work focused on studying receptors in the brain using radiolabeled probes. His two most important accomplishments at Yale were: One, he discovered a radioligand to label the dopamine transporter, and this radioligand is now approved in the EU and USA to aid in the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease. Two, he used receptor imaging to indirectly measure dopamine released into the synapse. Using this technique, he showed that patients with schizophrenia have elevated dopamine release, which then induces psychotic symptoms.

Dr. Innis moved to the National Institute of Mental Health in 2001 and has worked with Dr. Victor Pike to develop several new PET radioligands. Dr. Innis will speak to us today on PET imaging of two targets in brain. The first is translocator protein (TSPO), a marker of inflammation in brain. The second is phosphodiesterase4 (PDE4), the major enzyme in brain to metabolize the second messenger cAMP.