

with currently available MR techniques [5, 41]. Given that microSPECT provides these added benefits, while also delivering a functional analysis equivalent to state-of-the-art microCT, microSPECT should be considered as a valid alternative to other preclinical imaging modalities when studying mouse models of cardiac disease.

### **Acknowledgements**

All work was performed by the Duke Center for In Vivo Microscopy, an NIH/NIBIB Biomedical Technology Resource Center (P41 EB015897). Special thanks to Yi Qi for help with animal setup, and to Sidney Simon and Sally Zimney for editorial assistance.

### **Supplementary data**

Supplementary material for this article can be found online at

<http://www.civm.duhs.duke.edu/4DmicroSpectCT2013/>.