

Association of cerebral blood flow with myelin content in cognitively unimpaired adults

		R_2/R_1		
		Age	Age ²	CBF
White matter CBF	Whole brain	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Frontal lobes	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Occipital lobes	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Parietal lobes	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Temporal lobes	< 0.05	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Cerebellum	< 0.05	> 0.1	> 0.1
Gray matter CBF	Whole brain	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Frontal lobes	< 0.05	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Occipital lobes	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Parietal lobes	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Temporal lobes	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1
	Cerebellum	< 0.01	> 0.1	> 0.1

Table 1, SM. Significance, p -value, of the regression terms incorporated in the multiple linear regression. CBF: cerebral blood flow, R_1 : longitudinal relaxation rate, R_2 : transverse relaxation rate. Bold indicates significance ($p < 0.05$) or close to significance ($p < 0.1$). All p -values presented are obtained after FDR correction.

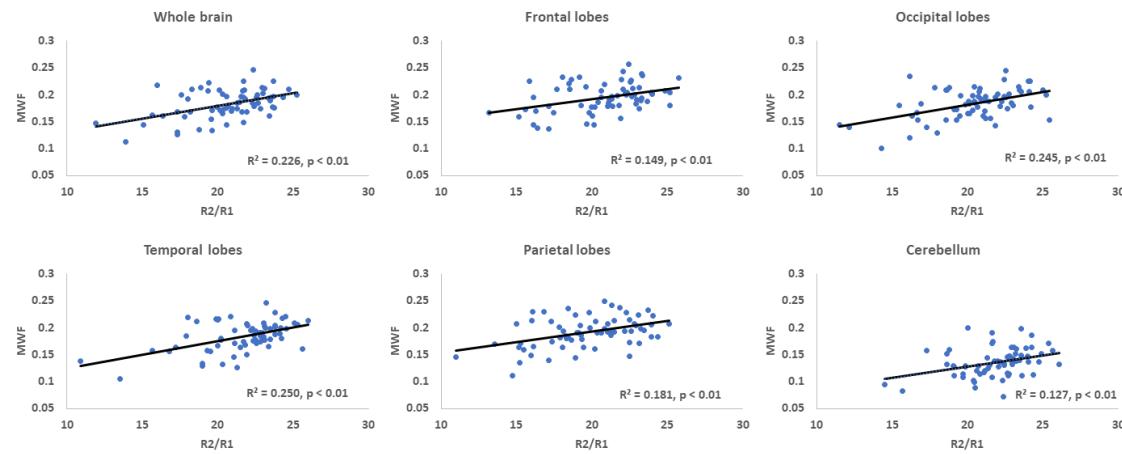


Figure 1, SM. Correlation analysis of MWF vs. R_2/R_1 . Results indicate low to modest regional correlations between R_2/R_1 and MWF; this agrees with the recent observation of Uddin and colleagues (Ref. 37).