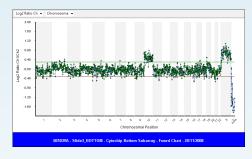


The use of arrays in PGD A summary



Joyce Harper



Chair ESHRE PGD Consortium
UCL Centre for PGD

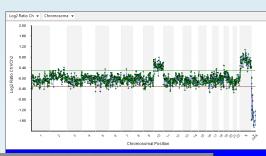
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Summary

- Three questions for PGS
 - Validation (and which type of array?)
 - When to biopsy?
 - Is PGS a valid procedure?
- ESHRE PGS task force
- Conclusion





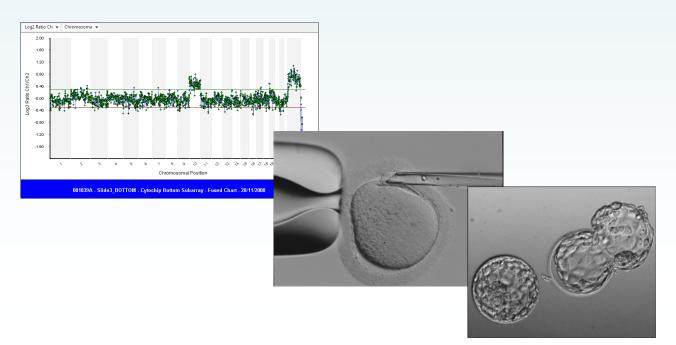






Three questions for PGS

- Have the array platforms been validated?
- What stage should PGS be performed?
- Is PGS going to increase the delivery rate?







Validation of arrays

- Single aneuploid cells
- PBs and/or trophectoderm
- How many cells to analyse?
- Inter and intra observer
- Run samples on more than one type of array
- EQA arrays





Validation

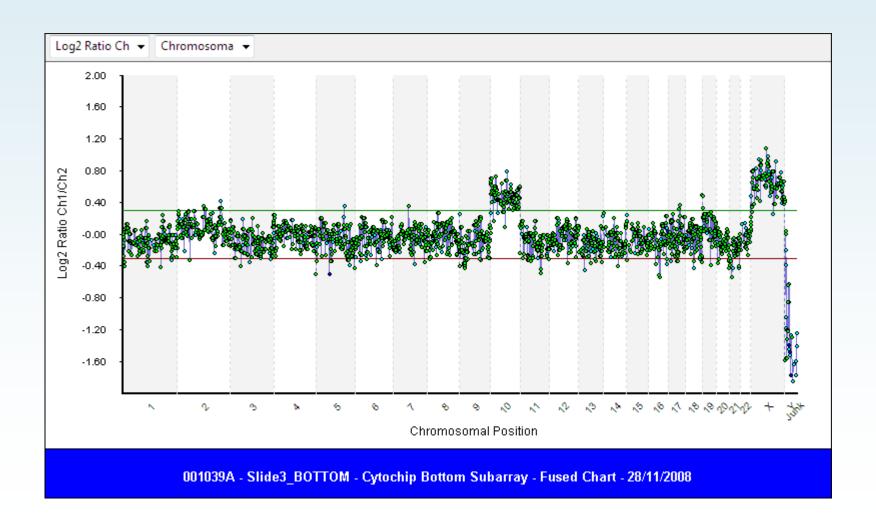
- Has to be done on a number of single cells from known aneuploid cell lines
- Epithelial cells; controls and cancer lines
- Four cancer lines with variety of aneuploidies
- GenomePlex
- BlueGnome 24sure array



24sure[™]

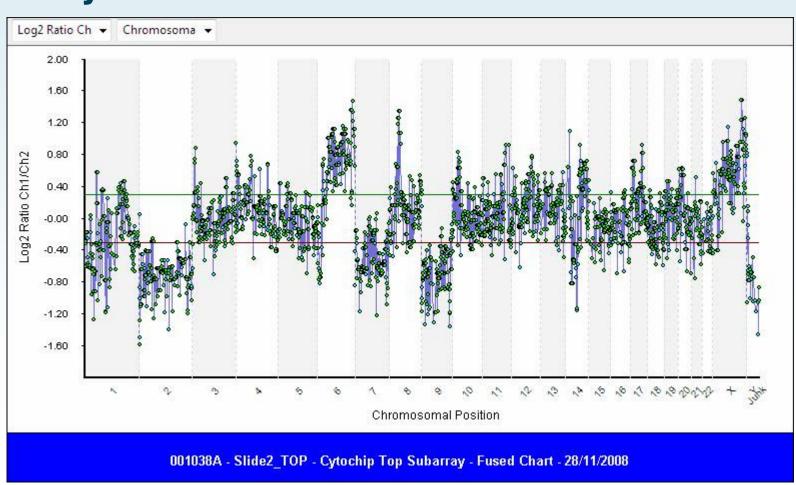


Trisomy 10 cell line



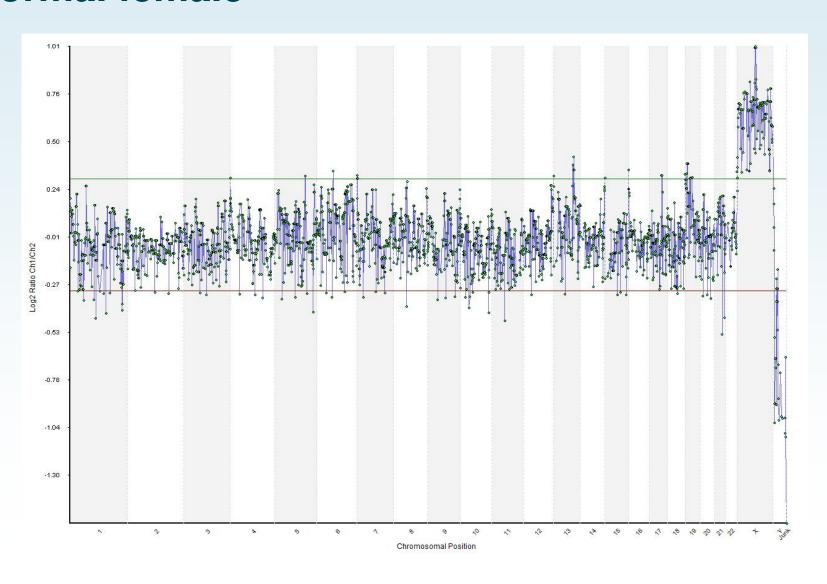


Monosomy for chromosomes 2, 7 and 9 and trisomy 6





Normal female





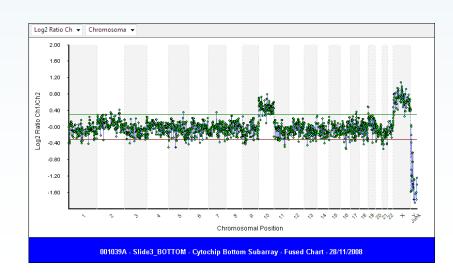
Summary of results

- 40 single cells
- 39/40 successful amplification
- 39/39 successful array
- 9 normal cells
 - All normal
- 30 abnormal cells
 - 28 confirmed abnormal results
 - 2 unassigned



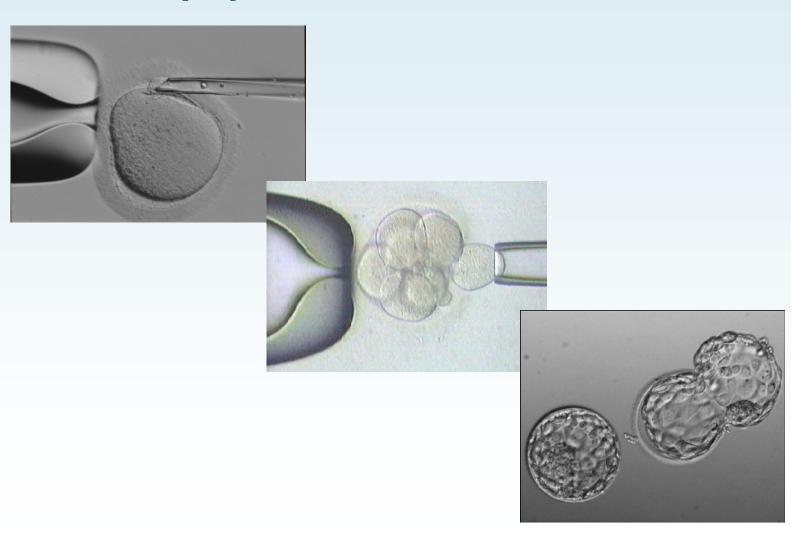
Which type of array?

- SNP
 - Ethical concerns
 - Monogenic and chromosomes
 - Longer protocol
- Array CGH
 - Just chromosomes
 - Shorter protocol



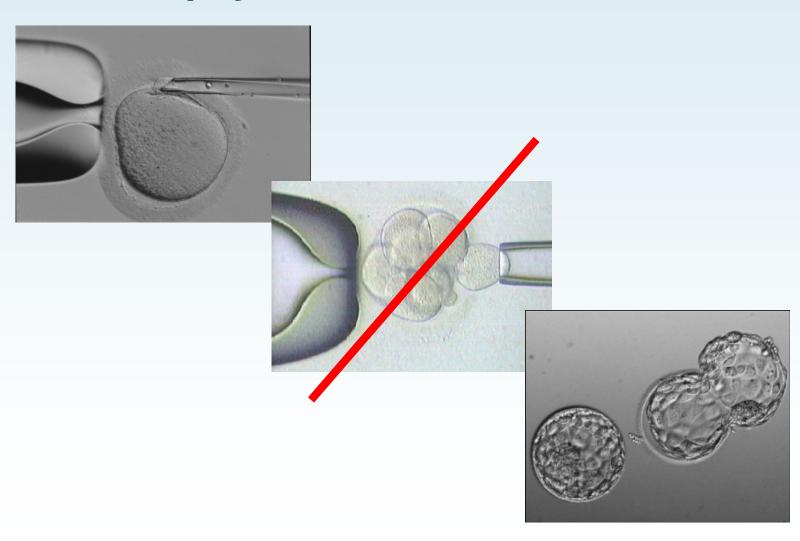


When to biopsy?





When to biopsy?





Is PGS a valid procedure?

- Poor prognosis patients
 - Staessens et al, 2004
 - Stevens et al, 2004
 - Debrock et al, 2007
 - Mastenbroek et al, 2007
 - Hardarson et al, 2008
- Good prognosis patients
 - Staessens et al, 2007
 - Meyer et al, 2007
 - Jansen et al, 2008
 - Mersereai et al. 2008



ESHRE PGS task force

 Can polar body biopsy and array CGH improve the delivery rate of patients with advanced maternal age?







ESHRE PGS task force

- Set up in 2007
- ESHREs first involvement in a clinical trial
- Assess efficacy of PGS for advanced maternal age using polar body biopsy and analysis of 24 chromosomes (array)
- Two stages pilot and randomised controlled trial





Pilot study

- Feasibility study
 - Can analysis of both polar bodies be completed within a time period that allows for fresh transfer?
 - Ensure reliable identification of the chromosomal status of an oocyte in at least 90% of polar body biopsy attempts
 - Test the feasibility of a multicentre randomized trial based on the technology used in the pilot study
- Two centres with polar body biopsy and PGS experience
 - SISMER, Bologna, Italy (Cristina Magli, Luca Gianaroli)
 - University of Bonn, Germany (Markus Montag, Hans van der Ven)
- Both polar bodies and untransferred zygotes analysed using 24sure with no age restriction
 - BlueGnome, Cambridge, UK
- Data analysed by third party
 - Sjoerd Repping, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam
- Starting September 2009
- Present data ESHRE Rome 2010



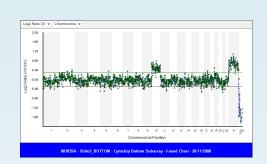






Randomised controlled trial

- If pilot shows technology is feasible –
- RCT
- Multi-centre
- At least six centres in different EU countries
- Advanced maternal age
- Polar body biopsy allows
 - Fresh transfer
 - Less invasive biopsy
 - Hopefully more reliable than cleavage or blastocyst biopsy (mosaicism)
- If trial shows that PGS improves delivery rates will be major step in IVF treatment



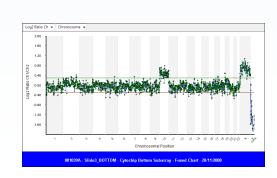




Conclusion

- Biology and technology
- Validate arrays
 - SNP arrays ethical concerns
 - Array CGH
 - BOBs
- Choose appropriate time to biopsy
 - PBs
 - Blastocyst
- RCT using arrays to determine affect on delivery rates
- Can we use arrays for translocations, etc?









UCL Centre for PGD











ESHRE PGS task force

- Joep Geraedts
- Cristina Magli
- Sjoerd Repping
- Catherine Staessen
- Paul Devroey
- John Collins
- Veerle Goossens

Luca Gianaroli

Markus Montag

Andreas Schmutzler

Katerina Vesela

Alan Handyside

Joyce Harper





Thanks to all participants and speakers See you in Rome

- Evaluations
- Focus in Reproduction