Improving IVF Outcomes

Development of a serum-based assay to predict endometrial receptivity in the days before embryo transfer.

HUDSON INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

A recognised limitation of current clinical practice is our inability to effectively monitor a women's endometrium and its development into a 'receptive state' essential for successful embryo implantation, development of pregnancy and birth of a healthy baby. Our team have developed a novel, non-invasive assay to assess endometrial receptivity in real-time.

Background

An estimated 121 million couples worldwide suffer infertility, with around half of these seeking medical assistance to start a family. There is increasing demand for assisted reproductive technologies (ART), including in vitro fertilisation (IVF). Contrary to popular belief IVF, with its high emotional and financial costs, does not hold the answer for many women. Despite advances in embryo quality testing and selection, success rates worldwide are still below 30%. Up to 50% of women who undergo six embryo transfers will remain childless, with these repeat failures due to endometrial failure.

Endometrial receptivity is a crucial factor in determining whether IVF treatment will be successful or not. Embryo transfer needs to be carefully timed, to take place when the endometrium is receptive to its arrival and is capable of supporting a healthy pregnancy. Traditionally, it was thought that this timing – the 'window of implantation' – was the same for all women. However, it is now known that for one in four women the timing of this receptive stage is different, and the traditional timing of embryo transfer does not work. Even more importantly, the hormonal treatments used for ovarian stimulation in an IVF cycle can dramatically alter the endometrium, resulting in non-receptivity in that cycle and failure of the transferred embryo to implant.

The ability to test endometrial receptivity in real-time, and determine whether or not a woman's endometrium will be receptive to an embryo in that cycle, would allow clinicians and patients to know when embryo transfer could take place to maximise the chances of a successful pregnancy. If a test can show that a woman's endometrium is not receptive (so pregnancy is not likely to result), the clinician could instead freeze the embryo for transfer in a later, better cycle. Such a test would reduce wastage of high-quality embryos and improve success rates.

The ideal test for endometrial receptivity

Currently, endometrial receptivity can only be tested in the cycle before embryo transfer takes place – not in the same cycle as transfer will actually happen. The 'Endometrial Receptivity Array' (ERA) is an invasive and expensive genetic test requiring a sample of endometrial tissue, taken in the cycle prior to implantation. However, the ERA only tests movements in the timing of receptivity in the cycle tested, not whether it will be achieved in the cycle of transfer.

Our team has developed a non-invasive serum-based multivariate diagnostic algorithm that can predict endometrial receptivity in the days prior to embryo transfer. A combination of 5 proprietary biomarkers, along with known fertility factors of age and BMI, results in an algorithm that confidently predicts endometrial receptivity and the likelihood of achieving a successful embryo implantation in a given cycle. It provides a real-time assessment of the endometrial quality, enabling informed decision-making by patients and clinicians as to whether to transfer in the same cycle as the test is performed, or to freeze the embryo for a better opportunity.

the ideal test is:	our assay	ERA - current standard
simple and non-invasive	Uses a serum sample, which can be easily collected in the clinic.	Uses endometrial tissue, which is invasive and damages the endometrium.
easy to perform	5 protein assay using standard Luminex™ or similar multiplex technology.	236 gene array.
available	Can be done on-site at a local pathology provider or fertility centre.	Samples are submitted to a single laboratory, with special requirements for shipment.
fast	Results in 12 hours.	Results in 10 days from sample receipt.
compatible	Non-invasive sample collection, and minimal likelihood sample is incompatible with test.	<5% chance of insufficient sample for test, leading to additional cycles and sample collection.
personalised	Multiple tests can be done in a single cycle to effectively monitor each woman's own window of implantation.	Multiple testing takes multiple cycles to determine the window of implantation.
real-time	Our test represents the endometrium in the cycle of transfer, so no additional costly cycles are needed.	Must be done the cycle prior to embryo transfer and presumes every cycle will be same.

Supporting data

An optimal multivariate signature, using logitboost, using Weka™ software to predict successful pregnancy was generated. Receiver-operator-curve (ROC) analysis was performed for the full cohort and for two sub-cohorts comprising day 3 and day 5 transfers. The generated ROC plots are shown below (Figure 1).

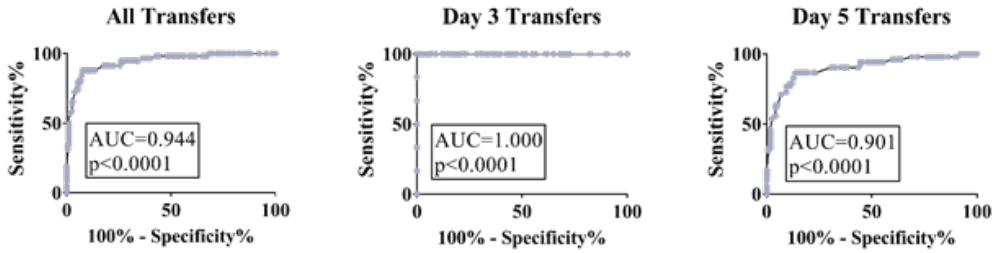

Figure 1. Receiver-operator-curve (ROC) analysis of the predictive algorithm performance of all transfers, day 3 and day 5 (C) cohorts.

Assay performance found 87% specificity at a sensitivity of 80%. Confounder analysis found BMI, patient etiology and prior cycles were not significant in the performance of the algorithm. The performance of the algorithm in discriminating outcome was greatest with high quality grade 1 and 2 embryos ($p<0.0001$), while less but still significant with grade 3 embryos ($p<0.05$).

Development of an improved test

Our initial test consists of four biomarkers, tested in a Luminex™ multiplex assay. A further biomarker has also been identified and tested using Luminex™ technology. These combination of these, along with known fertility factors of age and BMI, results in an algorithm that confidently predicts endometrial receptivity and the likelihood of achieving a successful embryo implantation.

For development into a commercially viable product, the five biomarkers would ideally be assayed in a single test. This would reduce both the time and cost required to perform the assay. To reach this point, the combination of all five biomarkers needs to be assessed in a final assay format for cross-interference between analytes and assay performance characteristics.

The team currently aims to re-establish their predictive algorithm using the single assay format, checking its performance using the original 254 patient sample set against the current two-test assay format. The algorithm performance will then be further validated using serum samples collected from three independent IVF clinics, to ensure the assay can be applied in different geographical regions.

Market

Infertility rates are increasing and currently 17% of couples in the developed world are seeking medical intervention for failure to conceive. There are over 1.2 million assisted reproductive therapy cycles performed annually, with only 20% resulting in a live birth. There is currently no test available in the marketplace that can tell if the endometrium will be friendly or hostile to an arriving embryo just a few days later. It is estimated that the test could generate between $100 m and $200 m per annum.

IP position

Hudson Institute is sole owner of, two patent applications currently progressing in National phase in USA, Europe, China, Canada and Australia:

1. WO/2015/149129 (priority date 2 April 2014)
2. WO/2017/054038 (priority date 30 Sept 2015)

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Hudson Institute of Medical Research

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