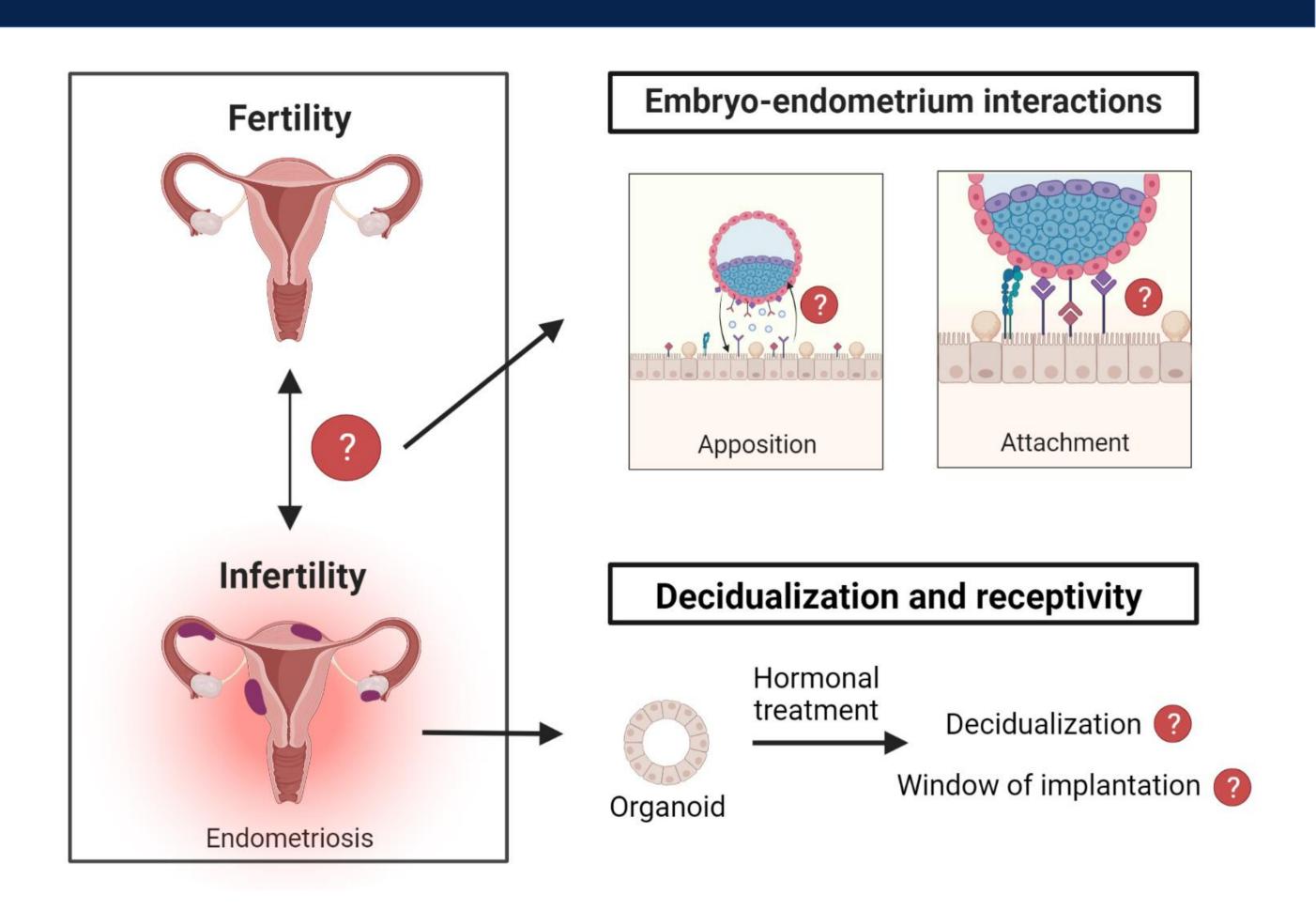
# A novel human implantation model to decipher embryo-endometrium interaction



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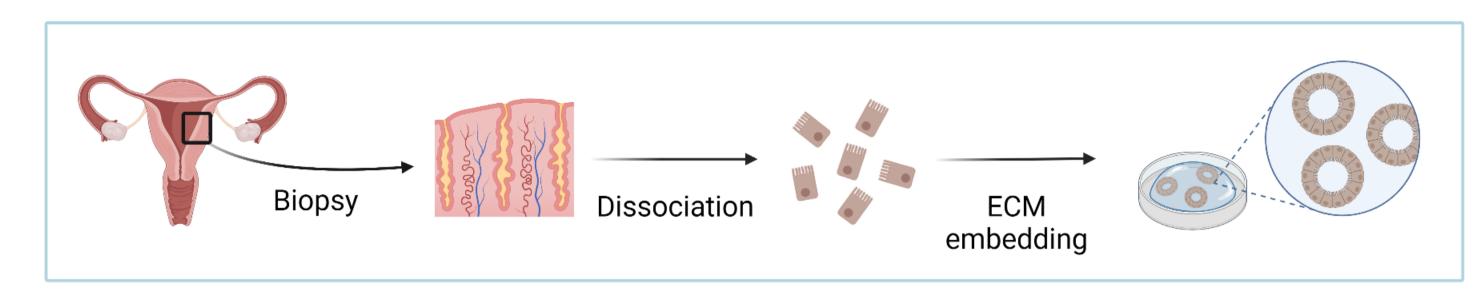
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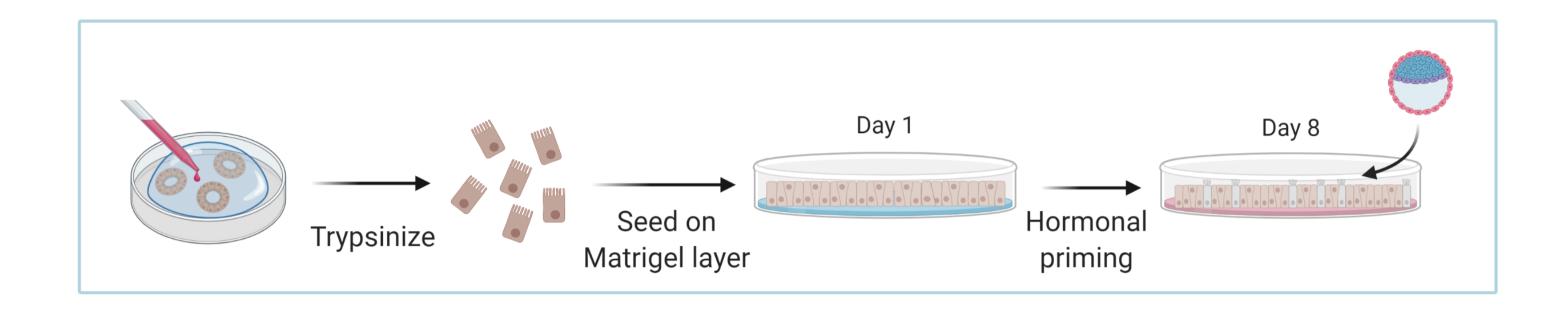


## METHODS

### Organoid technology



*In vitro* implantation model (OFEL – open-faced endometrial layer)



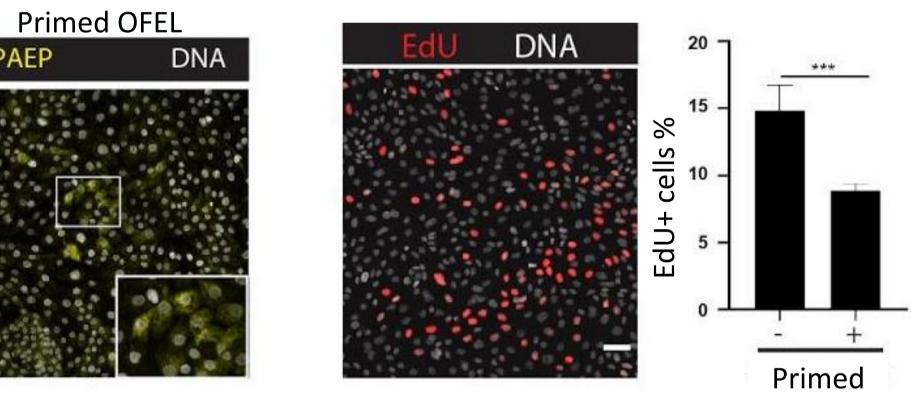
# RESULTS

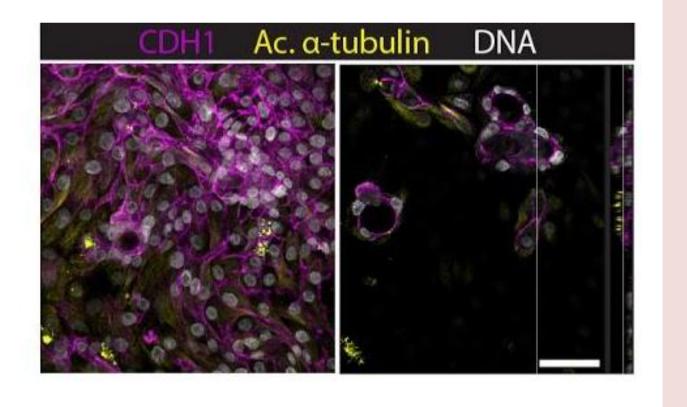


Non-primed OFEL

DNA

## **Characterization of the OFEL**



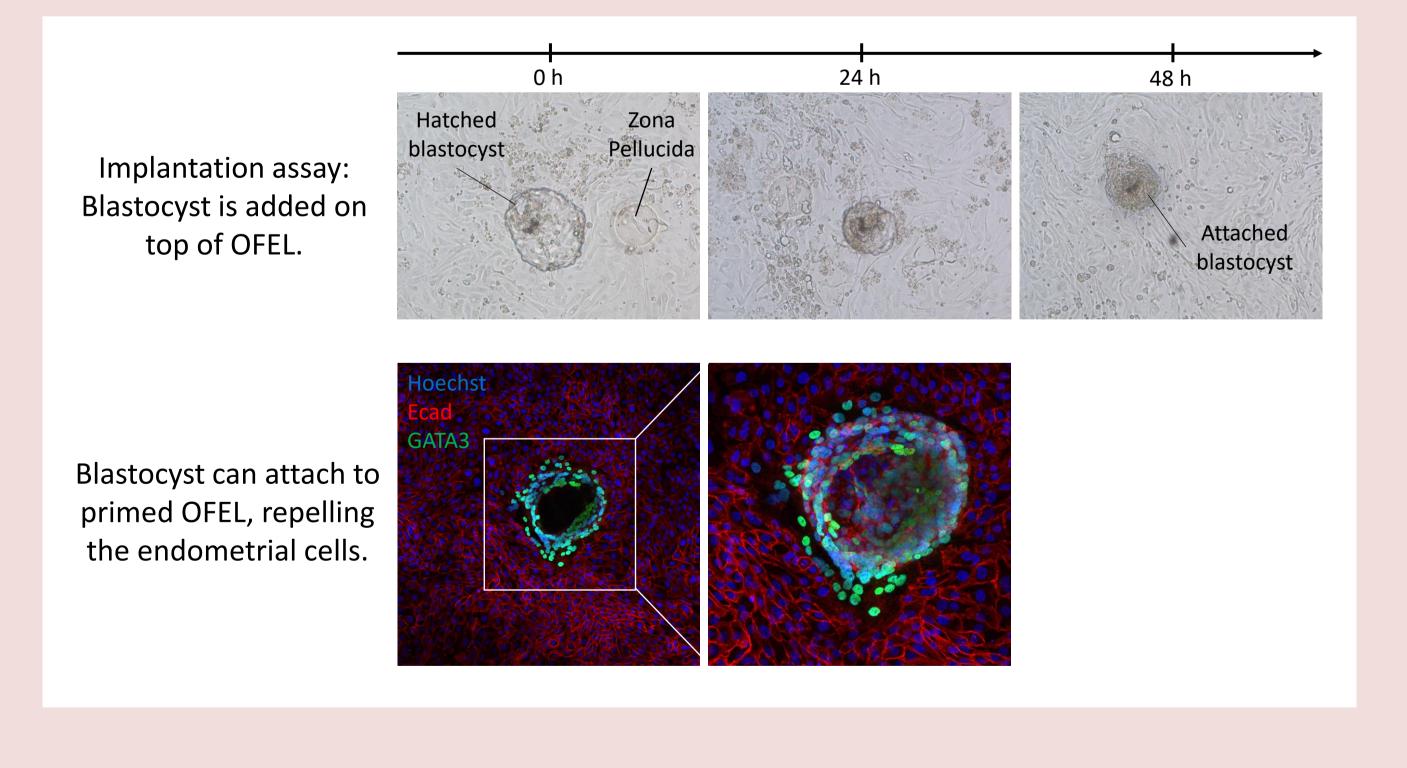


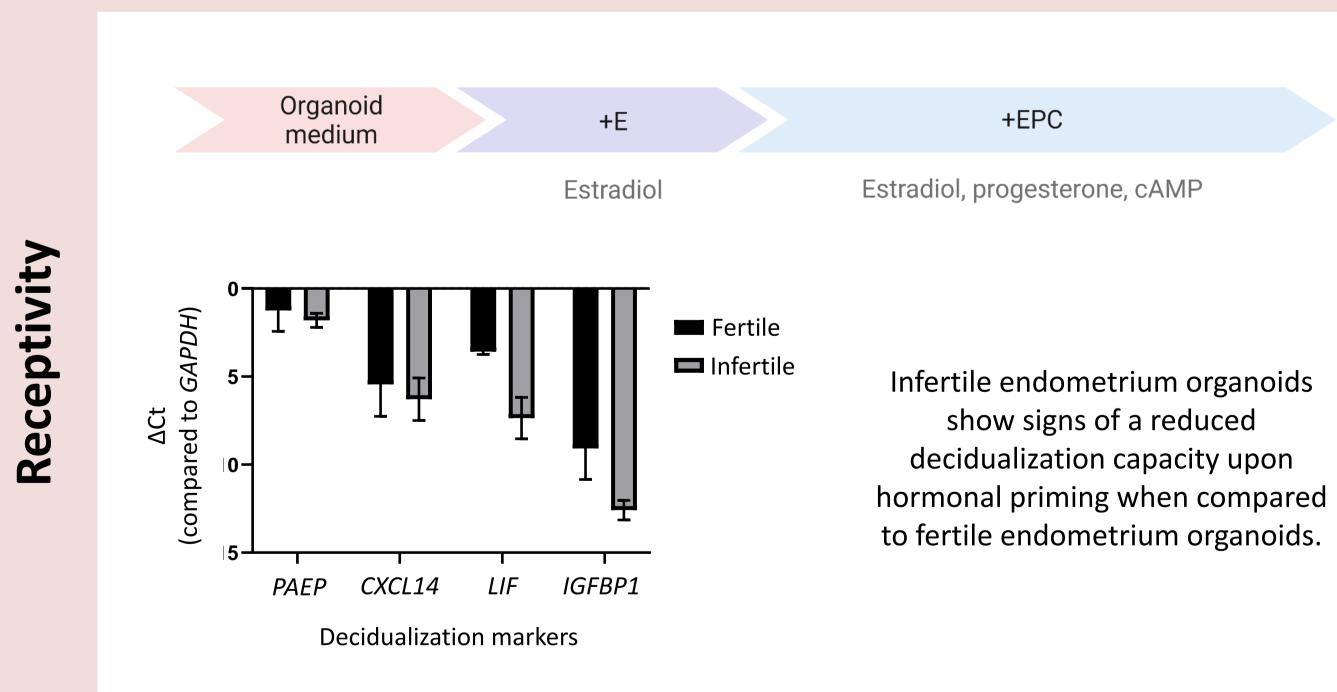
Upon hormonal priming of the OFEL, differentiation markers are expressed (PAEP), proliferation is reduced (transition of proliferative phase to secretory phase), and ciliated cells emerge.

# Implantation assay Non-primed OFEL Attachment % Attachment Primed primed

Attachment of blastoids could only be observed on primed OFELs. Attached blastoids showed polar outgrowths, repelling endometrial cells.







# CONCLUSION

### Blastoid

Subpopulations of the OFEL were positive for decidualization markers when primed with hormones. Blastoids could only attach to primed OFELs.

#### <u>Blastocyst</u>

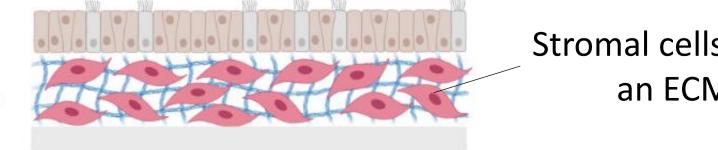
Human blastocysts can attach to primed OFELs.

### **Infertility**

Infertile endometrium organoids show signs of a reduced decidualization response.

# FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Enhance tissue mimicry of OFEL.



Stromal cells embedded in an ECM scaffold

Repeat implantation assay using OFELs from infertile endometrium organoids.

