

An *in vivo* culture system for human embryos using an encapsulation technology: a pilot study

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BACKGROUND: Animal studies have demonstrated better embryo development *in vivo* than *in vitro*. This pilot study tested the feasibility of using a novel *in utero* culture system (IUCS) to obtain normal human fertilization and embryo development.

METHODS: The IUCS device comprised a perforated silicone hollow tube. The study included 13 patients (<36 years) undergoing a first intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) treatment and 167 metaphase II oocytes in three groups. In Group 1, 1–2 h after ICSI, sibling oocytes were assigned to IUCS or conventional *in vitro* culture. The device was retrieved on Day 1, and all zygotes were cultured *in vitro* till Day 5. In Group 2, fertilized oocytes were assigned on Day 1, embryos retrieved on Day 3 and all embryos cultured till Day 5. In Group 3, after Day 0 assignment, embryos were retrieved on Day 3 for blastomere biopsy and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) and cultured until Day 5. The highest quality blastocysts were transferred on Day 5.

RESULTS: Fertilization and embryo development were comparable in the *in vitro* and IUCS arms, with a tendency towards better embryo quality in the IUCS. FISH analysis in Group 3 revealed more normal embryos using the IUCS ($P = 0.049$). Three clinical pregnancies and live births were obtained: two from the IUCS arm and one from the *in vitro* arm.

CONCLUSIONS: Our pilot study shows that this new IUCS appears to be feasible and safe, supporting normal fertilization, embryo development and normal chromosomal segregation. Furthermore, live births are possible after the transient presence of a silicone device in the uterus. Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT00480103.

Key words: *in vivo* culture / *in utero* culture system / ICSI / embryos / oocytes

Introduction

Between 1 and 4% of children are born through assisted reproduction techniques (ARTs) (Hansen *et al.*, 2005). These techniques imply that fertilization occurs outside the fallopian tube, and the preimplantation embryos are cultured *in vitro* until transferred into the uterus. Between

patients and within one patient, embryo quality may differ considerably. On the one hand, about 50% of human embryos arrested during the first week as a result of chromosomal abnormalities (Munné *et al.*, 1995). On the other hand, suboptimal *in vitro* culture conditions may be associated with apoptotic events in human embryos (Hardy *et al.*, 2001).

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In the bovine model, it has been demonstrated that the post-fertilization environment affects embryo quality in terms of gene expression, cryotolerance and metabolism (Wrenzycki *et al.*, 2005, 2007; Lonergan *et al.*, 2006; Duranthon *et al.*, 2008). In humans, however, there is no similar evidence from the literature.

In the current ARTs, a tendency to optimize the cost/benefit ratio exists by providing more 'physiological' treatment conditions, including mild ovarian stimulation and single embryo transfer. Mimicking physiological culture conditions could provide us with new insights into early embryonic development.

The present pilot study was designed to explore the safety and feasibility of a novel *in utero* encapsulation technology (Lysaght and Aebischer, 1999) for human embryos and aimed to compare the characteristics of the resulting embryos with their *in vitro* developed counterparts, in patients younger than 36 years of age undergoing a first intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) treatment. The technique involves the introduction of microinjected human oocytes into a retrievable and permeable tubing system that allows optimal exchange between the uterine maternal environment and the developing embryo.

Materials and Methods

Study design

The pilot study was carried out at the Centre for Reproductive Medicine, UZ Brussel. The *in vitro* fertilization laboratory is certified according to

ISO 15 189. All patients included in the study gave written informed consent.

Individual oocytes/embryos from patients of <36 years old undergoing a first ICSI treatment were randomly assigned to either the *in vivo*, *in utero* culture system (IUCS) or the *in vitro* culture system. If less than eight metaphase II (MII) oocytes were obtained on the day of oocyte retrieval, then the patient was excluded from the study. Other exclusion criteria were endometriosis, polycystic ovary syndrome and severe male-factor infertility. A total of 13 patients were included and numbered consecutively according to the order of enrolment. Overall, 167 MII oocytes were analysed. Three distinct groups were used in order to compare fertilization, embryo development and chromosomal constitution obtained *in vivo* and *in vitro*. In Group 1, half of the oocytes were inserted into the device shortly after microinjection (Day 0) and retrieved on Day 1 in order to observe fertilization. In Group 2, half of the *in vitro* fertilized oocytes were inserted on Day 1 and retrieved on Day 3 in order to compare embryo development. In Group 3, half of the injected oocytes were inserted into the device shortly after microinjection (Day 0) and retrieved on Day 3 in order to compare embryo development and chromosomal constitution (proof of normal fertilization). The best morphologically graded (euploid) blastocysts were transferred into the uterus on Day 5.

The *in vivo* culture device

The encapsulation system (Fig. 1) is composed of a 1-cm long microperforated hollow silicone elastomer tubing with an outer diameter of 0.75 mm and an inner diameter of 0.43 mm. Eight longitudinal lines of

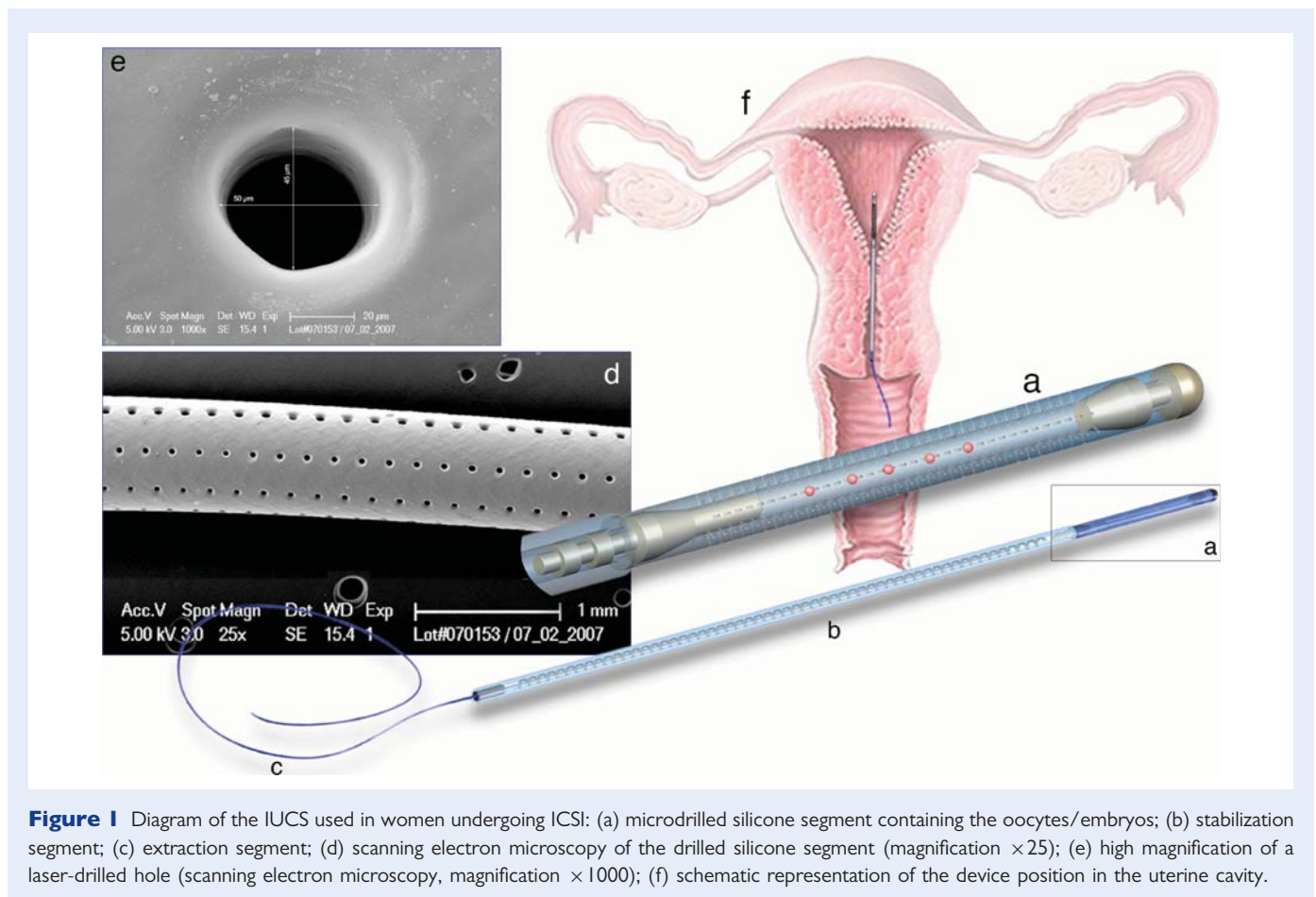


Figure 1 Diagram of the IUCS used in women undergoing ICSI: (a) microdrilled silicone segment containing the oocytes/embryos; (b) stabilization segment; (c) extraction segment; (d) scanning electron microscopy of the drilled silicone segment (magnification $\times 25$); (e) high magnification of a laser-drilled hole (scanning electron microscopy, magnification $\times 1000$); (f) schematic representation of the device position in the uterine cavity.

45 holes with a diameter of 40 μm are made with a laser-based system. The size of the holes does not allow the embryos to escape the capsule, but allows exchange of nutrients, endometrial cells and other cellular and non-cellular components. The proximal part of the tube can be opened/closed to load/retrieve oocytes/embryos using a titanium hooking device attached to an unperforated silicone tube with an outer diameter similar to the capsule. The plain silicone tubing is reinforced by a stainless steel spiral wire. A polypropylene filament is fixed to the distal end of the silicone tubing to allow the extraction of the device. This IUCS can be loaded into a standard embryo transfer catheter (Prince Medical, Ercuis, France) for introduction into the uterine cavity. A sterile tampon is placed into the vagina in order to keep the device in place. Biocompatibility and toxicity tests have been performed in an *in vitro* bovine model (unpublished data). Materials used for the manufacture of the IUCS device are FDA USP class VI and ISO 13 485 approved for medical applications.

Ovarian stimulation protocol

Recombinant FSH (rFSH) (Puregon[®], Organon) and GnRH antagonist Ganirelix (Orgalutran[®], Organon) were used for ovarian stimulation. In summary, a low-dose, monophasic-combined oral contraceptive pill (OCP) containing 150 μg of desogestrel and 30 μg of ethinylestradiol (Marvelon[®], Organon) was administered for 2 weeks starting on Day 1 of the pre-ARTs cycle. rFSH at a dose of 200 IU per day was started 5 days after discontinuation of the OCP. Ganirelix was initiated at a daily dose of 0.25 mg on Day 6 of the rFSH stimulation. Oocyte maturation

was induced by the administration of 10 000 IU of hCG (Pregnyl[®], NV Organon) when at least three follicles ≥ 17 mm diameter were present on ultrasound scan. Oocyte retrieval was carried out 36 h after Pregnyl[®] injection by vaginal ultrasound-guided puncture of ovarian follicles.

ICSI, fertilization and embryo culture

Pooled cumulus–oocyte complexes were denuded of cumulus cells. MII oocytes were injected by a qualified laboratory technician with a single fresh motile spermatozoon using ICSI (Van Landuyt *et al.*, 2005). Injected oocytes were placed in individual 25 μl droplets of cleavage medium (Medicult[®]) under paraffin oil (Irvine Scientific[®]).

Group 1

Group 1 was designed to test the ability to obtain normal fertilization after 18 h *in vivo* incubation using the IUCS (Fig. 2). Eighty-one cumulus–oocyte complexes were retrieved from seven patients (mean of 11.6 per patient). A total of 79 MII oocytes were microinjected with ejaculated sperm from the partner. Half of the survived oocytes were subjected to *in vivo* culture 1 to 2 h post-injection. Randomization for allocation to *in vivo* or *in vitro* culture was performed as follows. After ICSI, oocytes were randomly allocated to individual culture droplets. In the odd-numbered patients, the first half of the culture droplets with injected oocytes was allocated to the *in vitro* arm and the other half was allocated to the IUCS arm. In the even-numbered patients, the opposite allocation procedure was performed, i.e. with the first half being allocated to the IUCS and the second half being allocated to the *in vitro*. In case of an uneven oocyte number, an

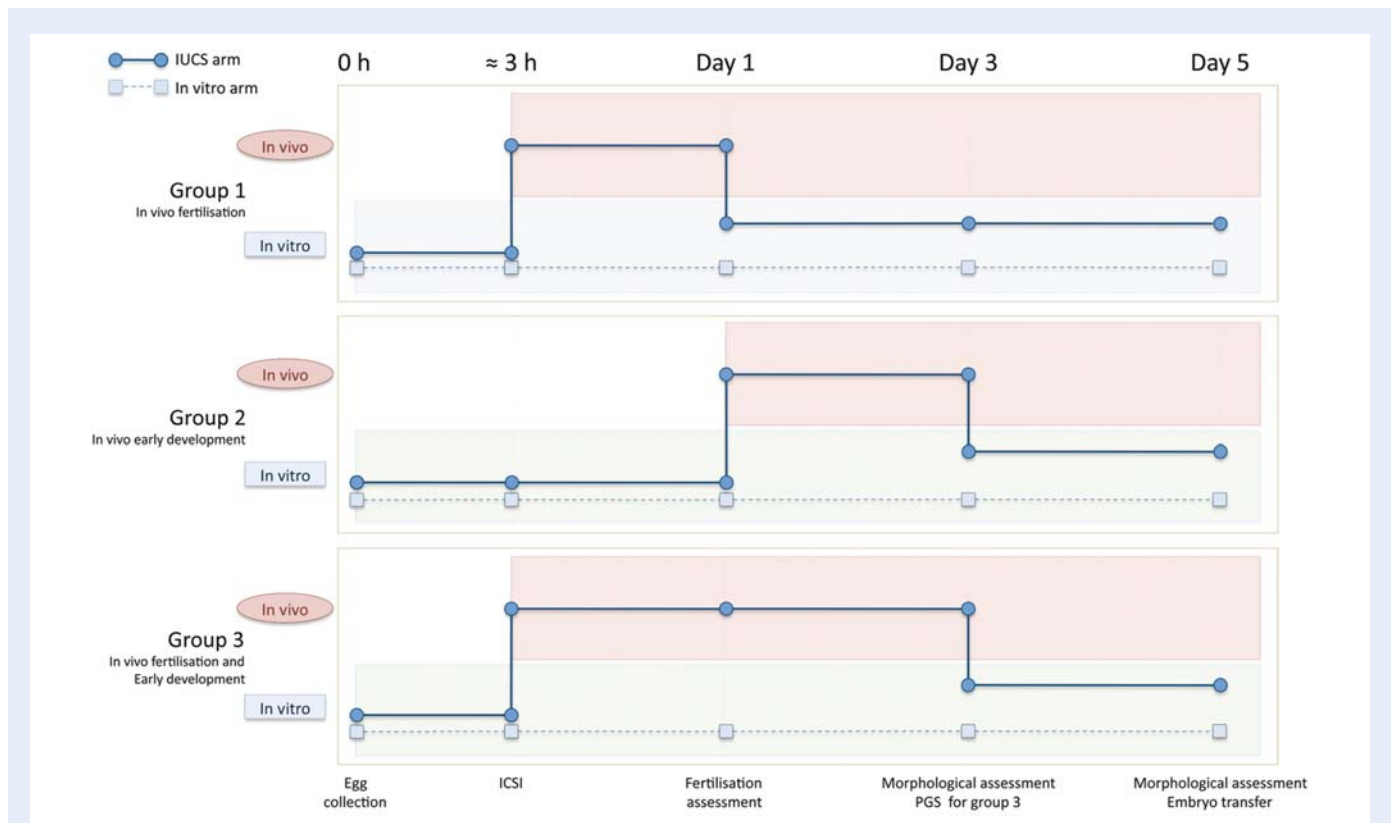


Figure 2 Timeline for the pilot study, designed to test the utility of the IUCS in supporting normal human fertilization and embryo development. For each patient, after ICSI, half of the injected oocytes were allocated to the IUCS arm (*in vivo*) and the other half to the *in vitro* arm. The times were selected to assess the IUCS for the following aspects of early development—Group 1: Day 0 to 1, *in vivo* fertilization; Group 2: Day 1 to 3, *in vivo* early embryo development and Group 3: Day 0 to 3, *in vivo* fertilization and early embryo development.

extra oocyte was allocated to *in vitro* culture. The microinjected oocytes assigned to the IUCS arm were loaded into the capsule (Fig. 1) under microscopic control at $\times 5$ to $\times 10$ magnification. Loading was performed in a dish filled with HEPES-buffered medium kept at 37°C. The device was inserted into a catheter and transferred to the uterus. After *in vivo* culture for 18 h, the IUCS was removed from the uterine cavity and immediately placed into HEPES-buffered medium at 37°C. The silicone capsule was opened at both ends, and the zygotes were recovered by aspirating the content of the capsule with a glass pipette or by flushing the contents with a blunt needle. Zygotes were individually placed into 25 μ l droplets of cleavage medium under oil. Fertilization obtained *in vivo* or *in vitro* was evaluated by the appearance of two pronuclei at 18 to 20 h after injection, and all zygotes were further cultured *in vitro*. Embryo development was evaluated daily by the assessment of number of cells, fragmentation rate, cell size, symmetry, granulation, vacuolization and multinucleation. The different parameters were combined in an embryo score, ranging from Q1 (excellent) to Q4 (poor).

In the morning of Day 3, all embryos were transferred to blastocyst medium (Medicult®). Embryos were evaluated until transfer (Day 5) or until freezing (Day 5 or 6). For blastocyst evaluation, the scoring system of Gardner and Schoolcraft (1999) was used, and a combined embryo score (Q1 to Q4) was given to the blastocysts, considering blastocyst grade, fragmentation, completeness of compaction and estimation of the number of cells in the inner cell mass and trophectoderm. The morphologically best embryos were transferred into the uterus. Only supernumerary blastocysts of Q1 and Q2 (excellent and good, respectively) were cryopreserved with glycerol as cryoprotectant.

Group 2

Group 2 was designed to compare the effect of both culture systems on early embryo development at 66 h post-injection (Fig. 2). Only normally fertilized oocytes (two pronuclei) were randomized for *in vivo* or *in vitro* culture. Forty-six cumulus–oocyte complexes were retrieved from three patients (mean of 15.3 per patient). A total of 41 MII oocytes were microinjected. On Day 1, half of the normally fertilized oocytes were cultured *in vivo* and the other half *in vitro*. Random allocation to the *in vitro* or the *in vivo* arm was similar to the procedure already described for Group 1. Embryos were retrieved from the capsule on Day 3 and further cultured *in vitro* up to Day 5 or 6.

Group 3

Group 3 was designed to examine the feasibility of obtaining both normal fertilization and normal early embryo development using the IUCS. From three patients, 57 cumulus–oocyte complexes were retrieved. A total of 47 MII oocytes were injected and the surviving oocytes were randomly allocated to *in vivo* or *in vitro* culture (as described earlier) 1 to 2 h after microinjection. Embryos were retrieved from the capsule on Day 3. In order to assess normal fertilization and euploidy, *in vivo* and *in vitro* embryos were biopsied and analysed by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH). Embryos were further cultured *in vitro* up to Day 5 or 6.

Embryo biopsy and FISH protocol

Embryo biopsy was performed on Day 3 embryos with ≥ 5 blastomeres and $\leq 50\%$ fragmentation.

Before the biopsy, embryos were placed in a droplet containing Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} free medium (G-PGD, Vitrolife, Kungsbacka, Sweden). Laser technology was used to perforate the zona pellucida. One blastomere was withdrawn with a bevelled aspiration pipette and spread on a slide according to the HCl/Tween-20 method (Staessen *et al.*, 2003).

In all blastomeres, five chromosomes were analysed by FISH in a one-step procedure. Centromeric probes for chromosomes X, Y and

18, and locus-specific probes for chromosomes 13 and 21 were used for hybridization (Vysis Inc., Downers Grove, IL, USA).

The percentage of normal embryos in each arm was defined as the number of euploid embryos upon the number of embryos for biopsy.

Embryo transfer and pregnancy test

In each group, the best blastocysts, regardless of culture condition (*in vivo* or *in vitro*), were transferred to the uterine cavity on Day 5. In case of similar quality, preference was given to the *in vitro* embryo. A rise in serum hCG on two consecutive occasions from 11 days after embryo transfer indicated pregnancy. A clinical pregnancy was defined by the presence of a gestational sac with fetal heart beat at ultrasonography after ~ 7 weeks of pregnancy.

Statistical evaluation

Categorical data are presented as number of cases and percentages for each culture arm. For each group, the *in vivo* and *in vitro* culture arms were compared by using Fisher's exact probability test, with a value of 0.05 as the limit of significance. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 16.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical analysis.

Registration

This study was registered with number NCT00480103 in the Clinical Trial web (www.clinicaltrials.gov), and it received institutional review board approval by the Ethics Committee of the Centre for Reproductive Medicine, UZ Brussel, Brussels, Belgium.

Results

Group 1

In Group 1, 74 out of 79 MII oocytes were successfully injected and randomly assigned to *in vivo* or *in vitro* culture. Five injected oocytes degenerated shortly after ICSI, before randomization was performed. In patients with an odd number of successfully injected oocytes (six cases), the extra oocyte was allocated to *in vitro* culture. Overall, 40 injected oocytes were cultured *in vitro*, while 34 injected oocytes were loaded into the capsule and cultured within the IUCS inside the maternal uterus for 18 h (mean of 4.9 per capsule, range 3–8). From the IUCS, 32 out of 34 oocytes were successfully retrieved and 23 showed normal fertilization (2PN, 67.6%) (Table I). *In vitro*, 30 out of 40 oocytes showed 2PN (75%). On Day 3, 15 out of 23 embryos from the *in vivo* arm (65.2%) were good-quality embryos (Q1 + Q2) versus 14 of the 30 *in vitro* cultured siblings (46.7%). A similar trend was observed on Day 5, the day of embryo transfer for all seven patients. Three embryos were selected for transfer from the *in vitro* arm, and four embryos were chosen from the IUCS arm. A similar number of embryos was cryopreserved in both arms. Three of the seven patients in Group 1 showed a clinical pregnancy: two of them with a blastocyst of the IUCS arm and one with a blastocyst of the *in vitro* arm. Three healthy children were born: two from IUCS and one from *in vitro* culture.

Group 2

In Group 2, a total of 41 MII oocytes were microinjected, 32 survived and 29 normally fertilized zygotes were randomly assigned to *in vivo* or *in vitro* culture (Table II). Fifteen zygotes were cultured *in*

Table I Results of fertilization and embryo development *in vivo* (using IUCS) and *in vitro* (Group 1)

	7 patients		81 COC ¹		79 MII ² oocytes		74 successfully injected MII oocytes	
	<i>in vitro</i> culture		<i>in vivo</i> culture					
Day 0								
Allocated injected oocytes	40		34					
Day 1*								
2PN	30/40	75.0%	23/34	67.6%				
1PN	0/40	0.0%	2/34	5.9%				
≥3PN	7/40	17.5%	4/34	11.8%				
Zero PN	3/40	7.5%	3/34	8.8%				
Not retrieved			2/34	5.9%				
Day 3**								
Q1 ³	5/30	16.7%	8/23	34.8%				
Q2 ⁴	9/30	30.0%	7/23	30.4%				
Q3 ⁵	10/30	33.3%	4/23	17.4%				
Q4 ⁶	6/30	20.0%	4/23	17.4%				
Day 5***								
Q1	4/30	13.3%	4/23	17.4%				
Q2	6/30	20.0%	6/23	26.1%				
Q3	5/30	16.7%	4/23	17.4%				
Q4	15/30	50.0%	9/23	39.1%				
Embryos for ET	3		4					
Embryos frozen	9		8					

¹Cumulus–oocyte complexes, PN: pronuclei, ET: embryo transfer.

²Metaphase II.

³Q1: excellent quality.

⁴Q2: good quality.

⁵Q3: fair quality.

⁶Q4: poor quality.

Using Fisher's exact probability test:

* $P = 0.29$, for fertilization in the *in vitro* versus *in vivo* culture arms.

** $P = 0.41$, for distribution of embryo quality on Day 3 in *in vitro* versus *in vivo* culture arms.

*** $P = 0.86$, for distribution of embryo quality in *in vitro* versus *in vivo* culture arms.

in vitro, while 14 were loaded into the capsule and cultured within the IUCS inside the uterus for 48 h (mean of 4.7 per capsule, range 3–8). On Day 3, 13 out of 14 *in vivo* embryos were successfully retrieved, while one was damaged. The morphological scores revealed that 8 out of 14 embryos showed good quality (Q1 + Q2) (57.1%) in the IUCS arm, while 5 out of 15 good embryos were observed (33.3%) in the *in vitro* arm. The morphological scores on Day 5 showed a similar trend. Two patients received one embryo for transfer and one patient exceptionally received two embryos. Three embryos were selected from the IUCS, and one embryo was chosen from the *in vitro* arm. One biochemical pregnancy was obtained in the patient who received one IUCS and one *in vitro*-derived embryo. No fetal sac was observed on ultrasound.

Table II Results of embryo development *in vivo* and *in vitro* (Group 2)

	3 patients		46 COC		41 MII oocytes		32 successfully injected MII oocytes		29 2PN oocytes	
	<i>in vitro</i> culture		<i>in vivo</i> culture							
Day 1										
Allocated 2PN oocytes	15		14							
Day 3**										
Q1	3/15	20.0%	4/14	28.6%						
Q2	2/15	13.3%	4/14	28.6%						
Q3	4/15	26.7%	3/14	21.4%						
Q4	6/15	40.0%	2/14	14.3%						
Not retrieved			1/14	7.1%						
Day 5**										
Q1	2/15	13.3%	2/14	14.3%						
Q2	1/15	6.7%	3/14	21.4%						
Q3	2/15	13.3%	3/14	21.4%						
Q4	10/15	66.7%	5/14	35.7%						
Not retrieved			1/14	7.1%						
Embryos for ET	1		3							
Embryos frozen	3		2							

Using Fisher's exact probability test:

* $P = 0.45$, comparing the distribution of embryo quality on Day 3 in *in vitro* and *in vivo* culture.

** $P = 0.39$, comparing the distribution of embryo quality on Day 5 in *in vitro* and *in vivo* culture.

Group 3

In Group 3, 57 cumulus–oocyte complexes were retrieved from three patients (mean of 19.0 oocytes per patient). A total of 47 MII oocytes were microinjected, 3 degenerated before randomization, resulting in 44 surviving oocytes of which 22 were cultured *in vitro* and 22 in the IUCS (Table III). On Day 3, 19 out of 22 embryos were successfully retrieved from IUCS. As it is not possible to evaluate the euploidy of the *in vivo* arm embryos at the time of morphological qualification, the proportion of embryo quality has to be calculated on allocated oocytes instead of fertilized oocytes (Table III). The morphological scores on Days 3 and 5 showed a non-significant trend in favour of the *in vivo* culture (63.6% versus 45.5% good quality on Day 3 and 50.0% versus 22.7% on Day 5). On Day 3, biopsy was performed in 13 *in vitro* embryos and 17 *in vivo* embryos. FISH analysis revealed euploidy in 15 out of 17 biopsied IUCS embryos and in 7 out of 13 biopsied *in vitro* embryos ($P = 0.049$, Table III). For two *in vitro* embryos, no FISH diagnosis was obtained. Embryo transfer was performed in two out of three patients: one patient with an embryo of the *in vivo* arm and one patient with an embryo of the *in vitro* arm. The embryos of the third patient, although genetically normal,

Table III Results of embryo development and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (chromosomes X, Y, 13, 18, 21) *in vivo* and *in vitro* (Group 3)

	3 patients 57 COC 47 MII oocytes 44 successfully injected MII oocytes			
	<i>in vitro</i> culture		<i>in vivo</i> culture	
Day 0				
Allocated injected oocytes	22		22	
Day 1				
2PN oocytes	16/22	72.7%		
Day 3*				
Q1	6/22	27.3%	3/22	13.6%
Q2	4/22	18.2%	11/22	50.0%
Q3	4/22	18.2%	5/22	22.8%
Q4	2/22	9.1%	0/22	0.0%
Not retrieved			3/22	13.6%
Day 5**				
Q1	2/22	9.1%	3/22	13.6%
Q2	3/22	13.6%	8/22	36.4%
Q3	4/22	18.2%	1/22	4.5%
Q4	7/22	31.8%	7/22	31.8%
Not retrieved			3/22	13.6%
Embryos for ET	1		1	
Embryos frozen	1		9	
FISH results***				
Embryos biopsied	13/22	59.0%	17/22	77.3%
Normal ¹ /embryos biopsied	7/13	53.8%	15/17	88.2%
Abnormal/embryos biopsied	4/13	30.8%	2/17	11.8%
No FISH result	2/13	15.4%	0	0.0%
Normal/allocated injected oocytes	7/22	31.8%	15/22	68.2%

¹For chromosomes X, Y, 13, 18, 21.

Using Fisher's exact probability test:

*P = 0.13, comparing the distribution of embryo quality on Day 3 *in vitro* and *in vivo* culture.

**P = 0.28, comparing the distribution of embryo quality on Day 5 (Q1 to Q4) in *in vitro* and *in vivo* culture.

***P = 0.049, comparing normal fluorescence *in situ* hybridization findings in *in vitro* and *in vivo* culture.

showed insufficient morphological quality for transfer. No pregnancy was obtained.

Technical issues

Initially, a total of 19 patients were included in the present pilot study. However, only 13 patients were included in the comparative embryo quality trial because of technical problems in five cases. The first technical issue (with two devices in the first four patients) was related to the introduction of the IUCS into the transfer catheter. To solve this

problem, the catheter was adapted and no more difficulties occurred later on. The second problem was linked to the intrauterine stabilization of the device, as 3 out of 19 were found in the vagina on Day 3. The stabilization system was modified in order to decrease the risk of IUCS migration. In one patient, all the oocytes cultured in the IUCS were arrested in the one-cell stage at retrieval on Day 3 and the zona pellucida had disappeared. The cause of this observation could not have been elucidated.

Flushing technique and tools were improved during this pilot study and consequently the number of embryos damaged by technical procedures decreased progressively (8 embryos damaged out of 24 loaded in the first six patients, and 1 damaged out of 80 loaded in the last seven patients). No sterility problems were observed for all of the embryos cultured *in utero*.

Discussion

Although in animal models better embryo development has been observed *in vivo* than *in vitro*, no comparative data in the human are available from the literature so far. The present work is the first report of an IUCS allowing communication between the embryos and the endometrium and supporting the formation of normal zygotes and good-quality embryos after microinjection, as well as normal chromosomal segregation. The capsule can be inserted transiently into the uterine cavity up to 3 days without bleeding and without evidence of clinical impact on endometrial receptivity. Three clinical pregnancies leading to healthy births have been achieved, two after partial *in vivo* and one after *in vitro* culture, but all three after the transient presence of a foreign object in the uterus.

During the last three decades, many researchers have tried to optimize the *in vitro* environment for the developing embryo, either by mimicking the *in vivo* composition of genital tract secretions—the 'back-to-nature' strategy (Menezo *et al.*, 1984; Gardner *et al.*, 1996; Leese *et al.*, 1998)—or by the 'let the embryo choose' strategy (Lawitts and Biggers, 1992; Biggers and McGinnis, 2001). In the 1990s, embryos were cultured in the presence of other cell types named co-culture. The most relevant systems were the use of heterologous human oviducal (Yeung *et al.*, 1992) or endometrial cells (Plachot *et al.*, 1994), and more recently autologous endometrium epithelial cells (Simon *et al.*, 1999). Finally, emerging technologies, such as microfluidic systems, have tried to provide a dynamic microenvironment, in contrast to the static microdrop culture technology (Beebe *et al.*, 2000; Glasgow *et al.*, 2001). All these strategies are dealing with similar remaining problems inherent to the *in vitro* system: an absence of the complexity of cross-talk between the embryo and surrounding tissues and fluid. In addition, physicochemical conditions are far from physiological conditions, considering exposure to environmental light outside the incubators, fluctuations in temperature and pH, and elevated oxygen levels.

Our novel IUCS was designed to circumvent many of the shortcomings inherent to the *in vitro* systems and appears to provide a microenvironment that supports equal or superior preimplantation embryo development, as suggested by the present data. The perforated silicone membrane might allow specific and complex elements in the uterine fluid to migrate and interact with the developing embryo, and perhaps protect the embryo against harmful reactive oxygen species and heavy metal toxicity. It should, however, be recognized that culture of the oocyte and placement of the early cleavage-stage embryo into the

uterus is a non-physiological condition. Nevertheless, the present data suggest that the uterine environment of the human meets the nutritional requirements for normal fertilization and embryo development, resulting in a higher proportion of euploid embryos compared with *in vitro* culture.

While initially some technical problems led to damage or loss of oocytes/embryos, these problems were largely solved during the course of the trial. With the numbers available, we observed a non-significant tendency to improved embryo quality in the *in vivo* arm of all three groups, even after short-term encapsulation for 18 h after ICSI. Although the number of oocytes/embryos in this pilot study was limited, a significant difference in the proportion of euploid embryos (chromosomes X, Y, 13, 18, 21) was observed in favour of the *in vivo* arm. These findings open again the discussion on *in vitro* culture conditions and their impact on epigenetic modifications, abnormal chromosome segregation and gene expression.

In conclusion, this new *in vivo* culture system, which allows communication between the embryo and the endometrium, appears to be feasible and safe, as regards fertilization and embryo development. The present pilot study further suggests superior embryo development and a higher proportion of euploid embryos after *in utero* culture than after conventional *in vitro* culture. It also demonstrates the possibility of obtaining pregnancies after transient presence of this device in the uterus. These interesting observations, however, need to be confirmed in a large RCT.

Author contribution

P.M. is the inventor of the IUCS concept (US patent No. 2004261799A1). N.B. and P.A. developed the IUC device at the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland in collaboration with P.M., M.V. and P.L.G. from ANECOVA S.A., Geneva, Switzerland. M.J.L.S., M.F.-S. and C.S. initiated the study of the stability and safety of the intrauterine capsule at the Instituto Valenciano de Infertilidad, Valencia, Spain. Y.H., K.H., C.W. and H.N. performed the embryo toxicity study and the loading training using bovine embryos at the FLI, Neustadt, Germany, and INRA, Jouy en Josas, France. G.V., C.B. and P.D. performed the present clinical pilot study at the Centre for Reproductive Medicine at the UZ Brussel. P.H. provided useful statistical advice.

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