

# Microfluidic-Generated Dynamic Microenvironment For Gametes and Embryos

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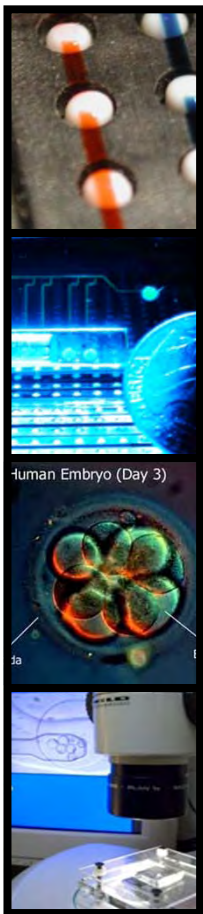


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# Outline

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1. Microfluidics for sperm isolation
2. Microfluidics for embryo culture
3. Microfluidics for embryo analysis
4. Microfluidics for cryopreservation
5. Conclusions and questions

# ***In Vitro* Fertilization: A Micro-Process**

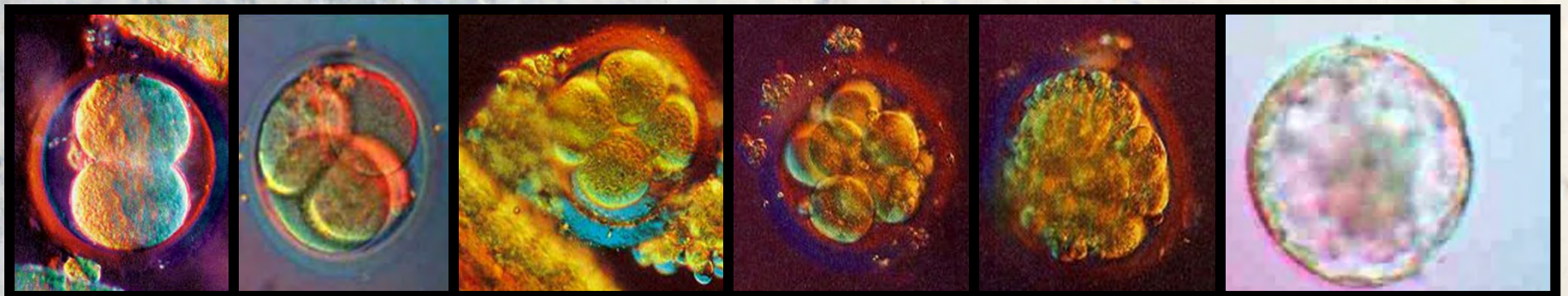
**Sperm (head  $3 \times 7 \mu\text{m}$ )**



**Oocyte ( $135 \mu\text{m}$ )**



**Embryo Development ( $135 \mu\text{m}$  to  $170 \mu\text{m}$ )**





# *In Vitro* Fertilization of the Past and Present

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## *In Vitro* Fertilization and Embryo Culture:

- Media have changed substantially
- Processes have changed minimally (ICSI / extended culture)
- Hardware / related environments remain the same

# Microfluidics

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- study of physical principles of fluid behavior in a microenvironment and its application to chemistry, molecular biology, and cell biology

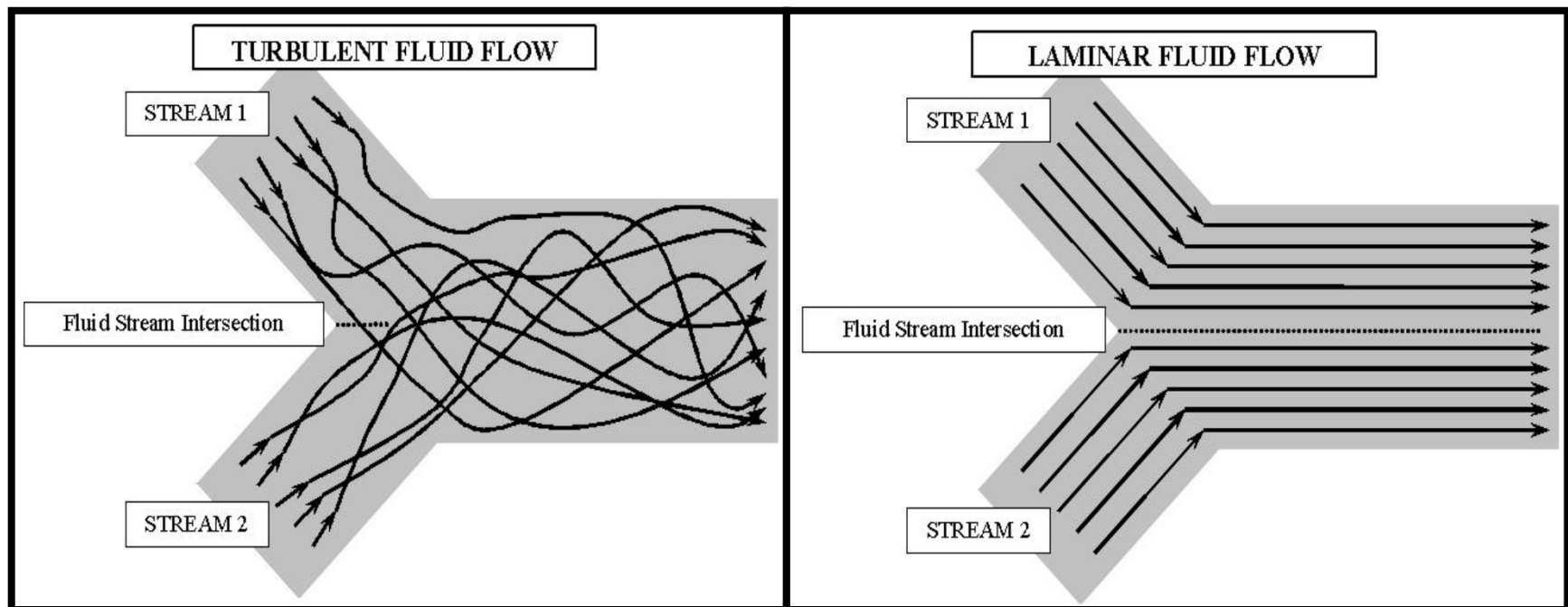
**1) Size / Mechanical Advantages**

**2) Microenvironment / Physiological Advantages**

# Turbulent Versus Laminar Flow

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Fluid at the microscale exhibits laminar flow  
Laminar flow is streamline and predictable

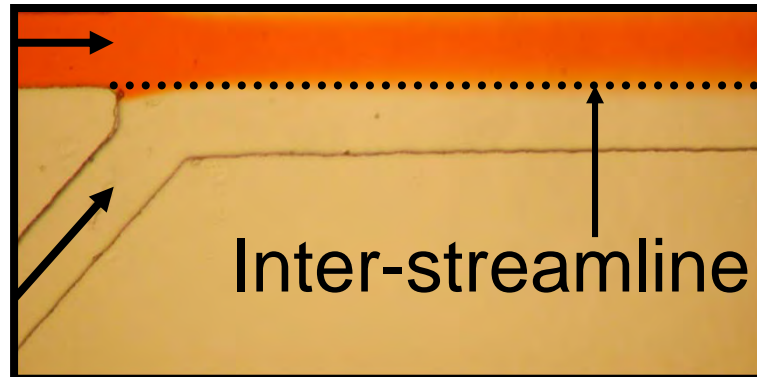


# Could Microfluidics Be Useful In Isolation of Motile Sperm?

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**Theory:** In a microfluidic device, motile sperm would be able to deviate from their initial stream-of-flow, cross the inter-streamline, and be isolated and enriched.

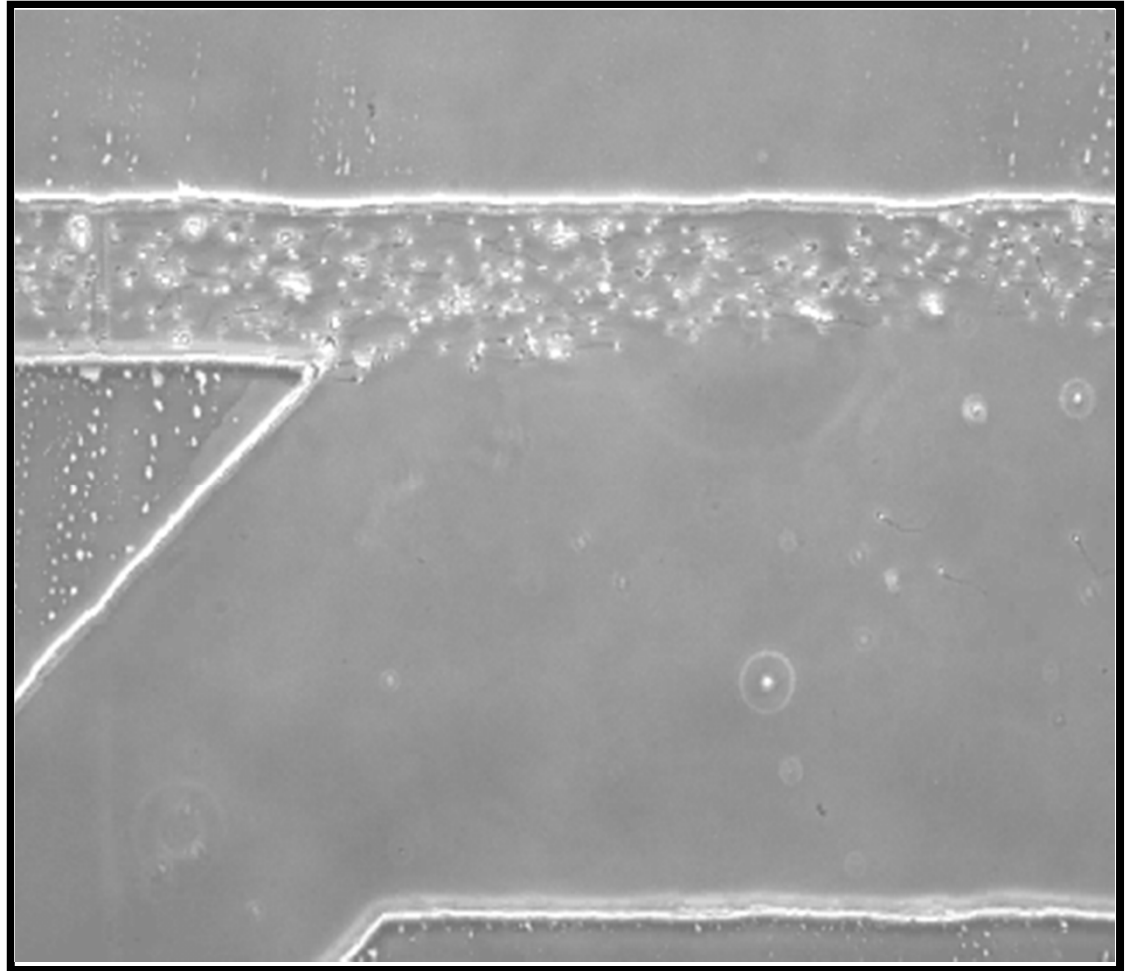
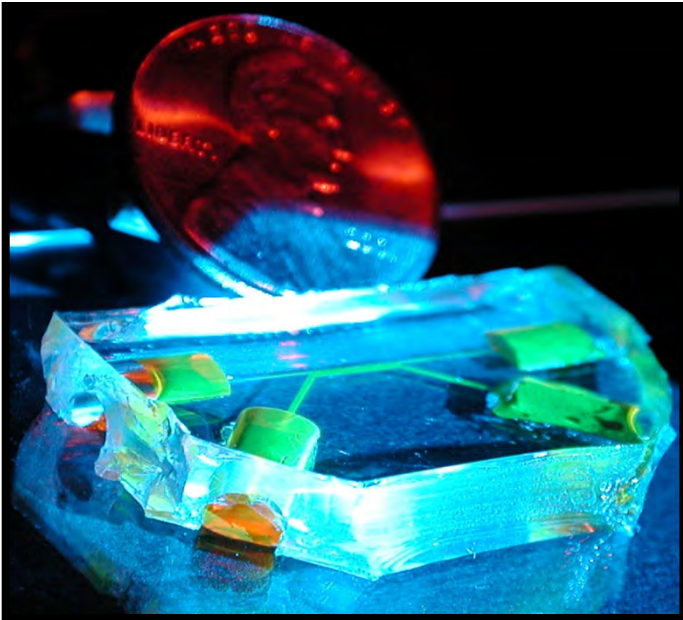
Initial stream-of-flow





# Microfluidic Sperm Separation

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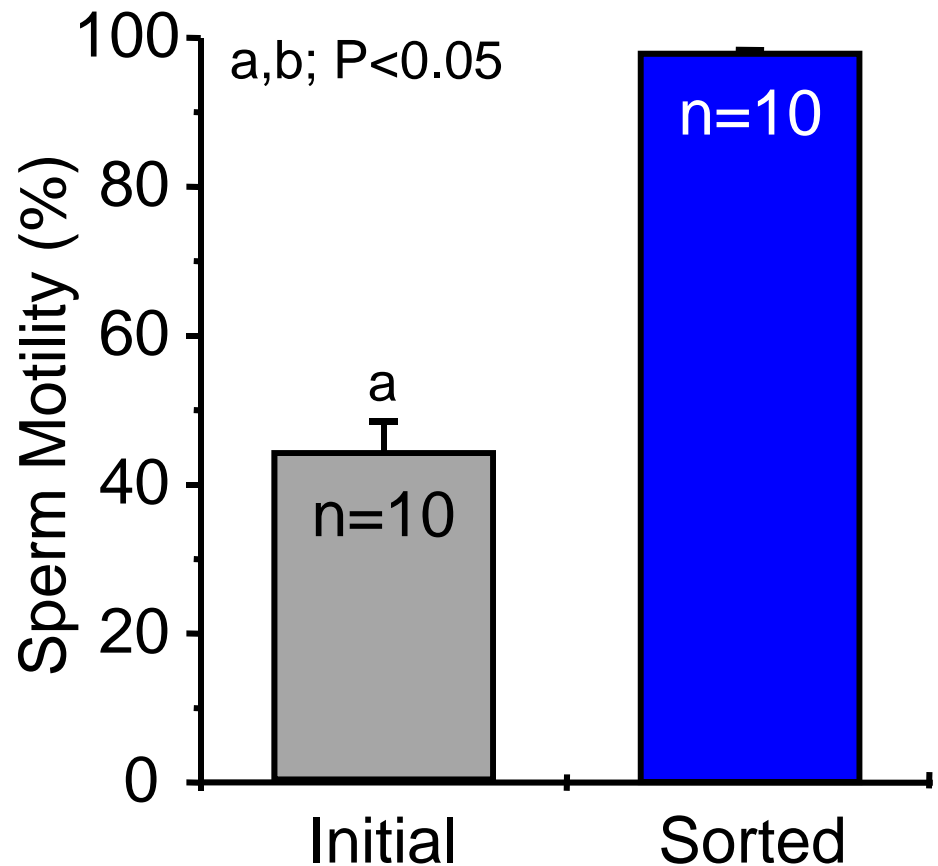
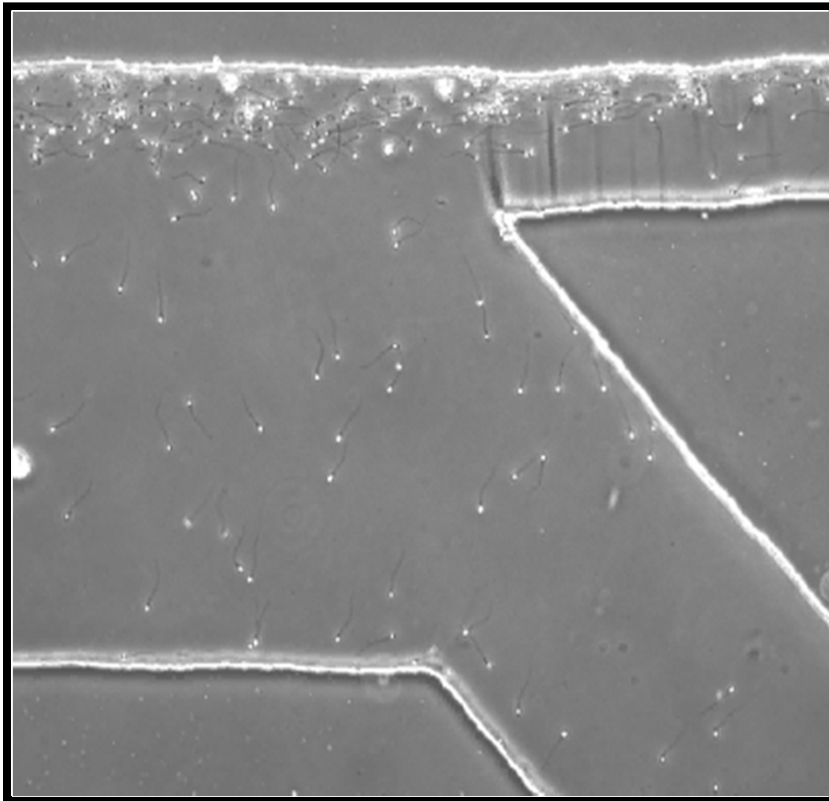


Cho et al., *Anal Chem*; 2003  
Schuster et al., *Reprod Biomed Online*; 2003



# Microfluidic Motile Sperm Isolation

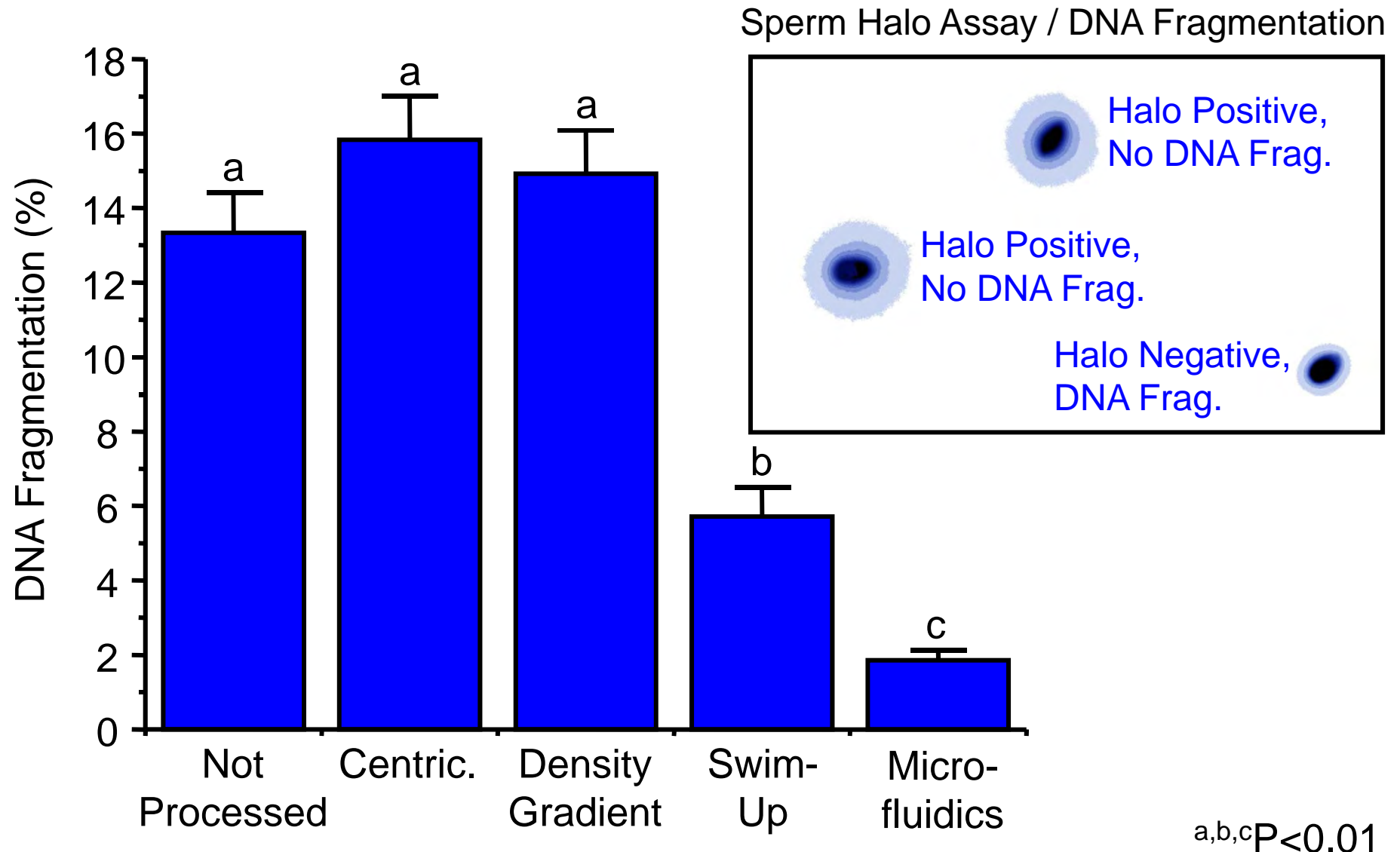
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Schuster et al., *Reprod Biomed Online*; 2003

Cho et al., *Anal Chem*; 2003

# Microfluidic Sperm Isolation Reduces DNA Fragmentation

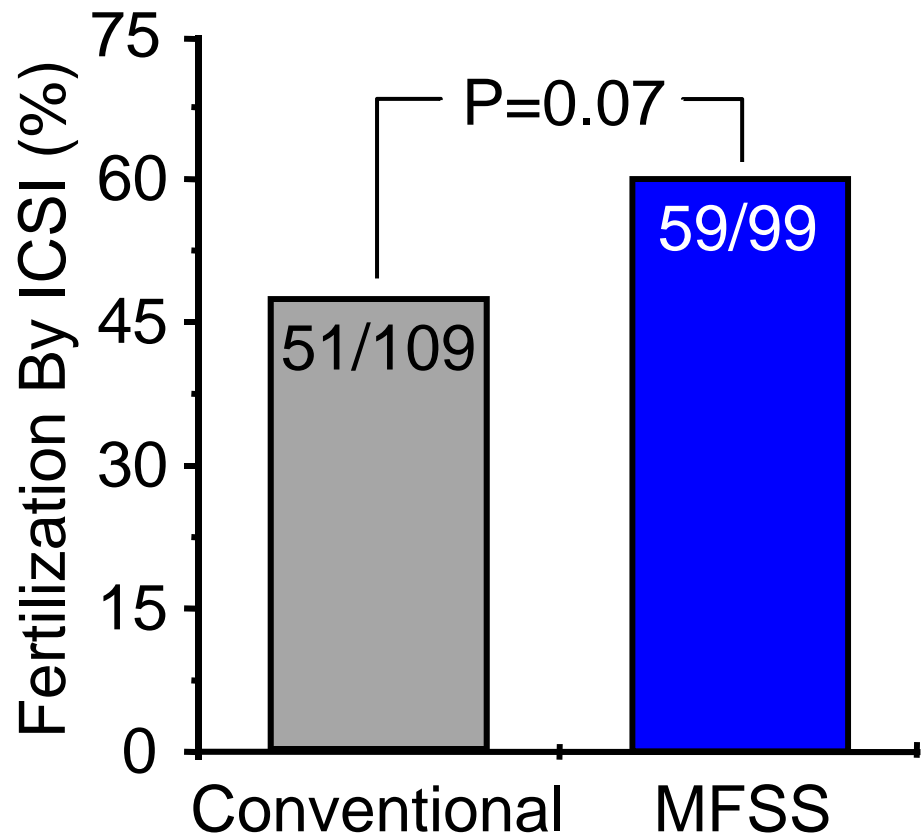


# Microfluidic Sperm Sorter (MFSS) : Clinical Trial Ongoing (Japan)



## Nagoya University Hospital

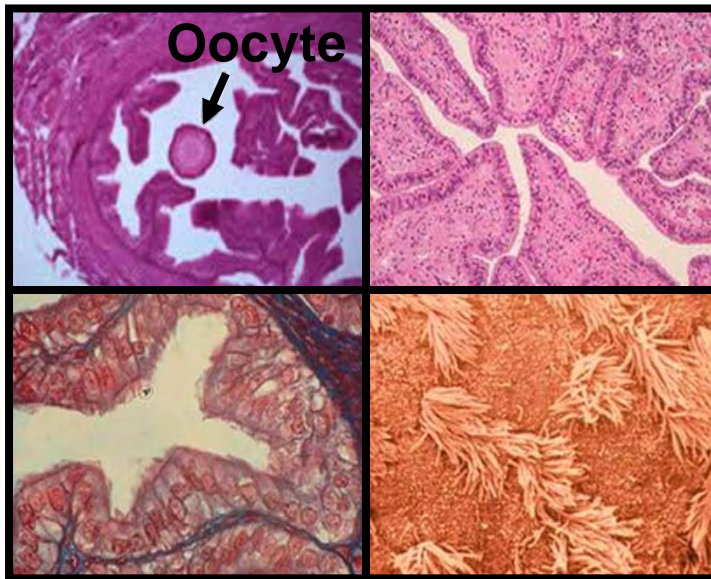
- IRB approved / 40 couples
- inseminate 4 oocytes/cycle with MFSS isolated sperm



# Embryo Development Environment

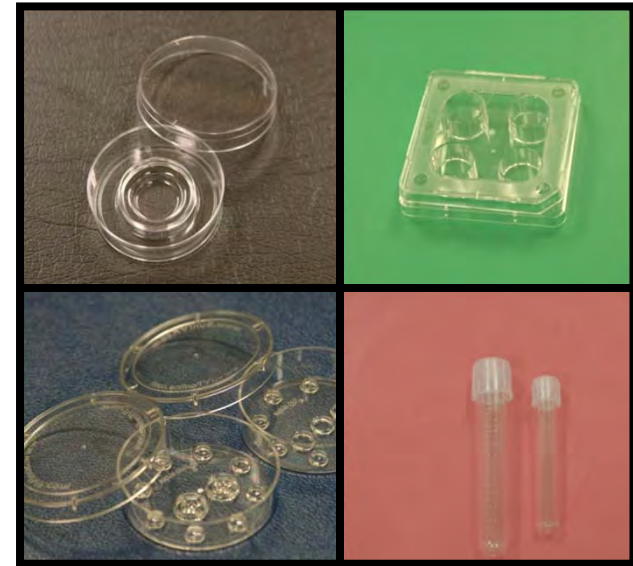
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## *In Vivo*



- 1) Moist
- 2) Moving
- 3) Chemically dynamic
- 4) Surfaces glycoprotein rich
- 5) Micro-environment

## *In Vitro*

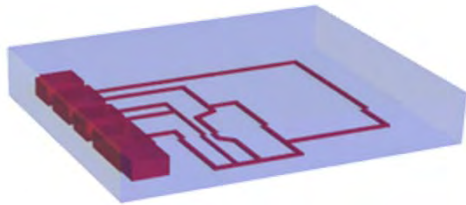


- 1) Fluid
- 2) Stagnant
- 3) Static
- 4) Inert
- 5) Macro-environment



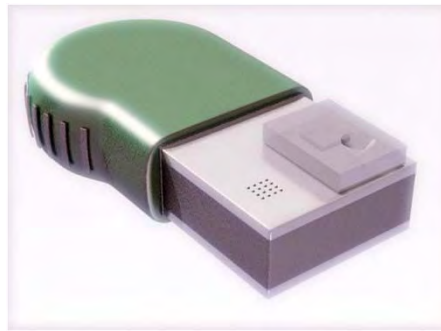
# Bioengineering and Embryo Culture

## smART Flo Chips



- Single use

## PinFlo Device



- Compatible with lab equipment
- Easy to use

## PinFlo Software



- Software operating system
- Programmable



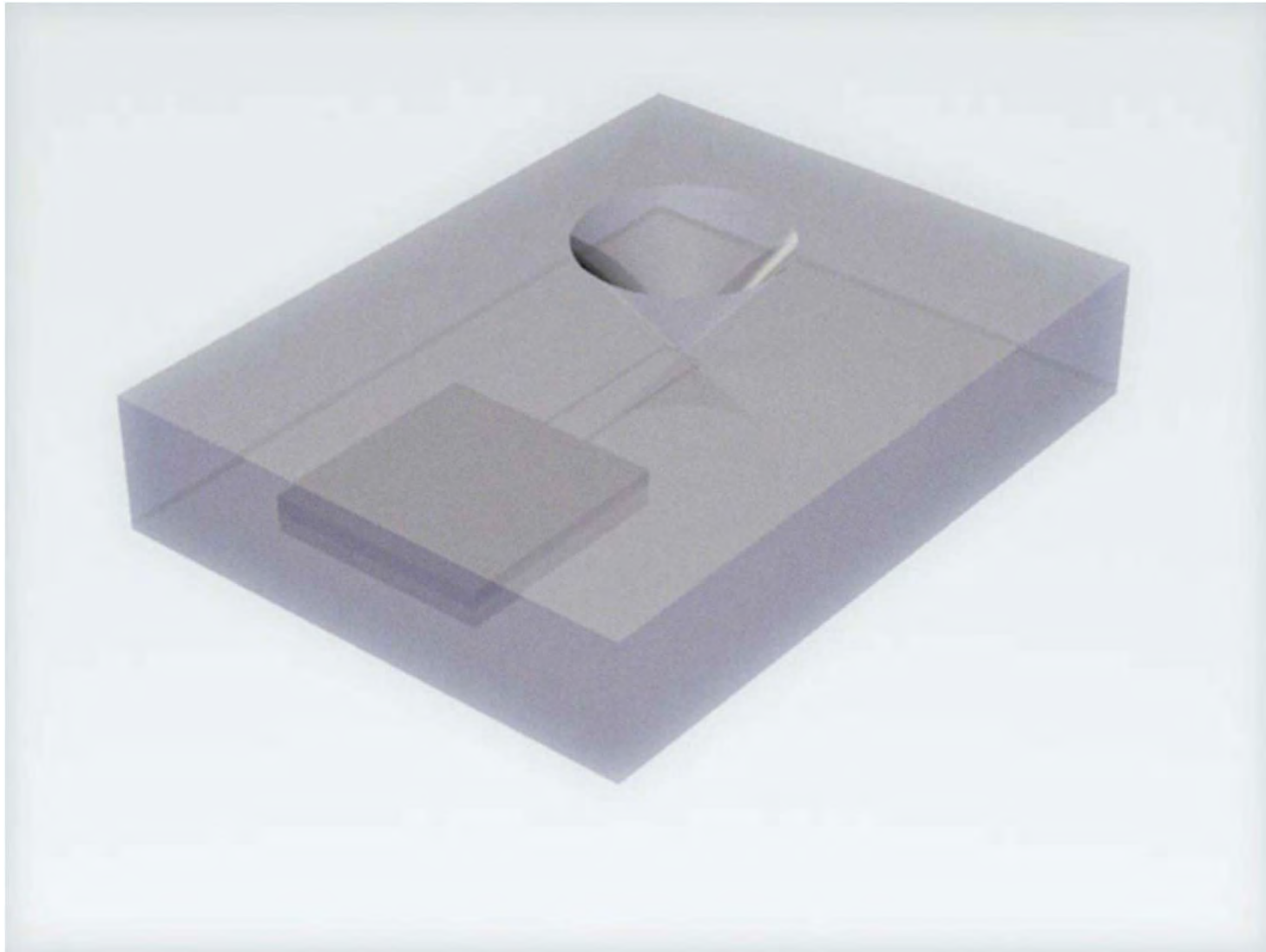
## Artificial Living System for Cell Culture

**Shuichi Takayama**  
Professor  
Bioengineering

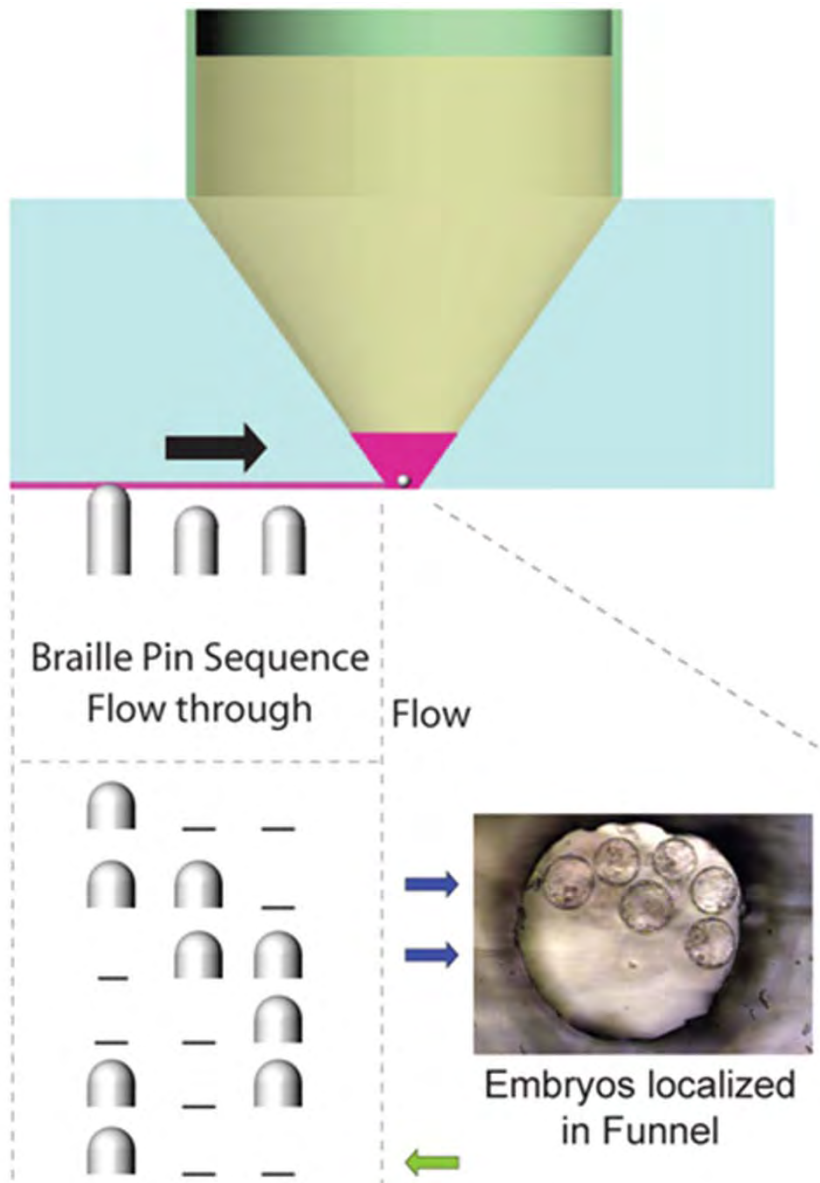
Gu et al., *PNAS*; 2004  
Heo et al., *Anal Chem*; 2007  
Heo et al., *Hum Reprod*; 2010

# Microfluidic / Braille Actuated Dynamic Culture System

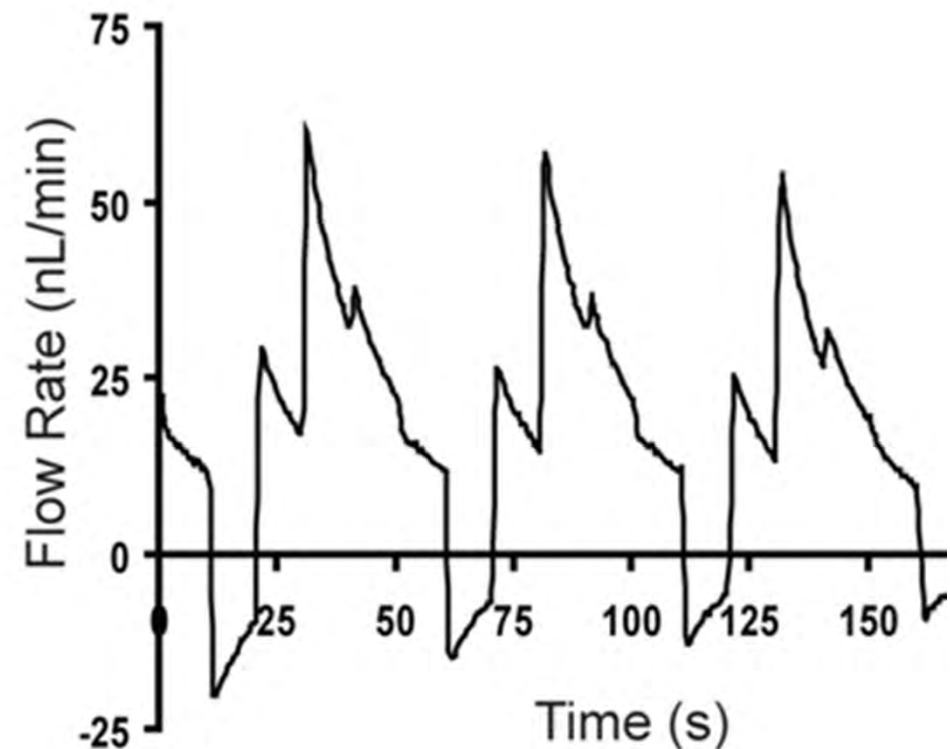
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# Pumping Cycles and Flow Rates

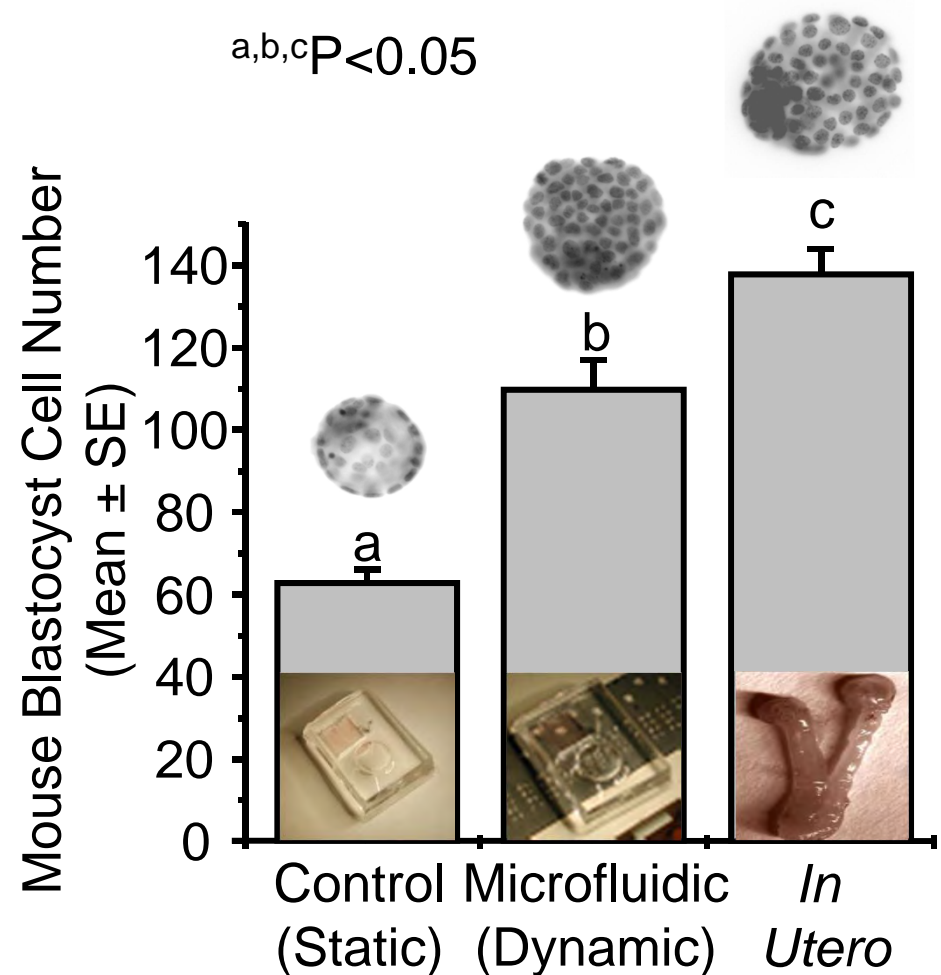


- Pumping cycle = 0.1 Hz
  - 0.14 Hz in rabbit oviduct
  - 0.06 Hz in human uterus
- Average flow rate 20nl/min



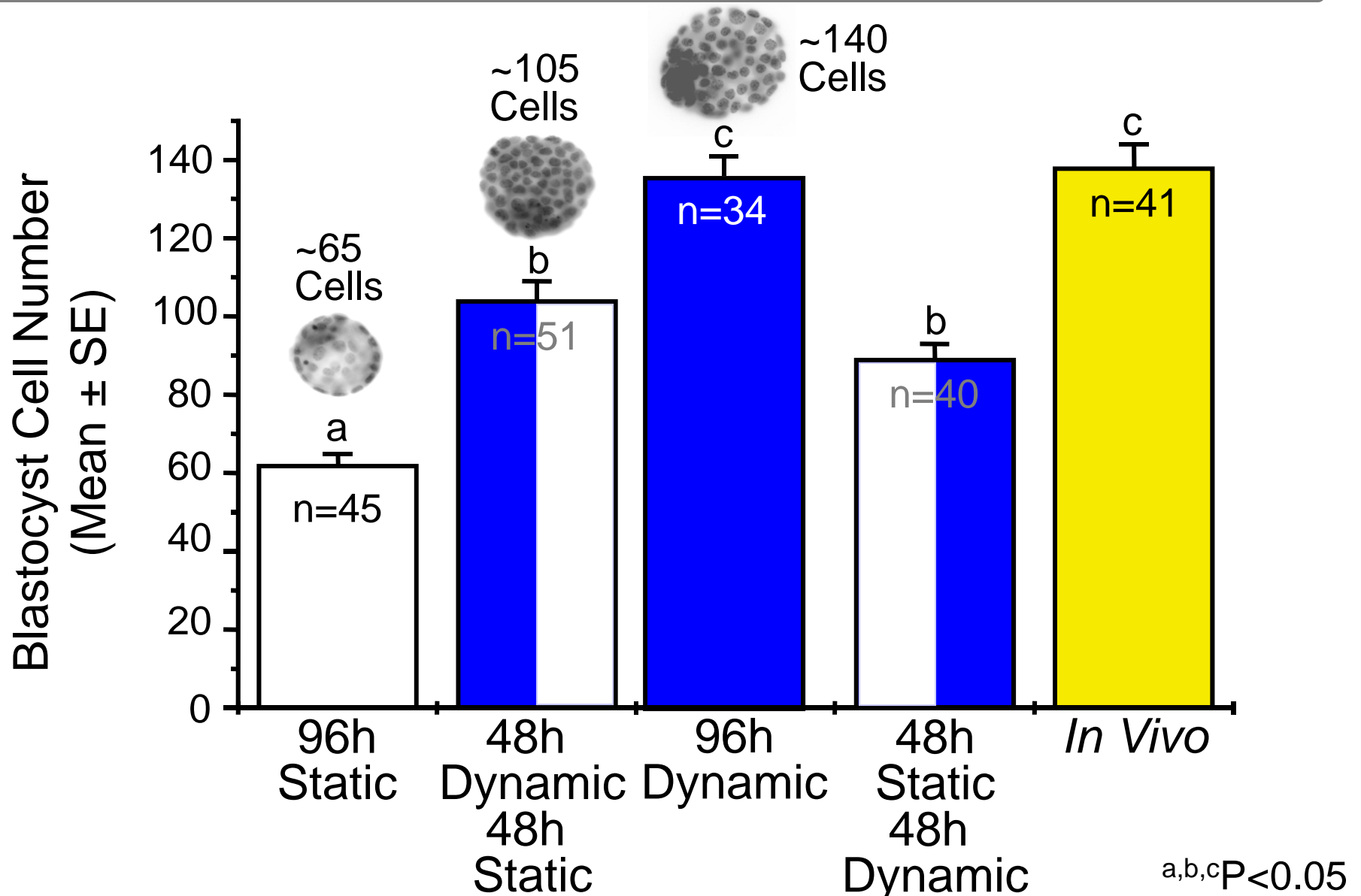
# Blastocyst Quality and Dynamic Culture

- Compared to static culture, 96hr microfluidic dynamic culture improves mouse blastocyst development rate and quality (*Heo et al., 2010*)
- Compared to static culture, 144hr microfluidic dynamic culture improves bovine blastocyst quality (*Bormann et al., submitted*)



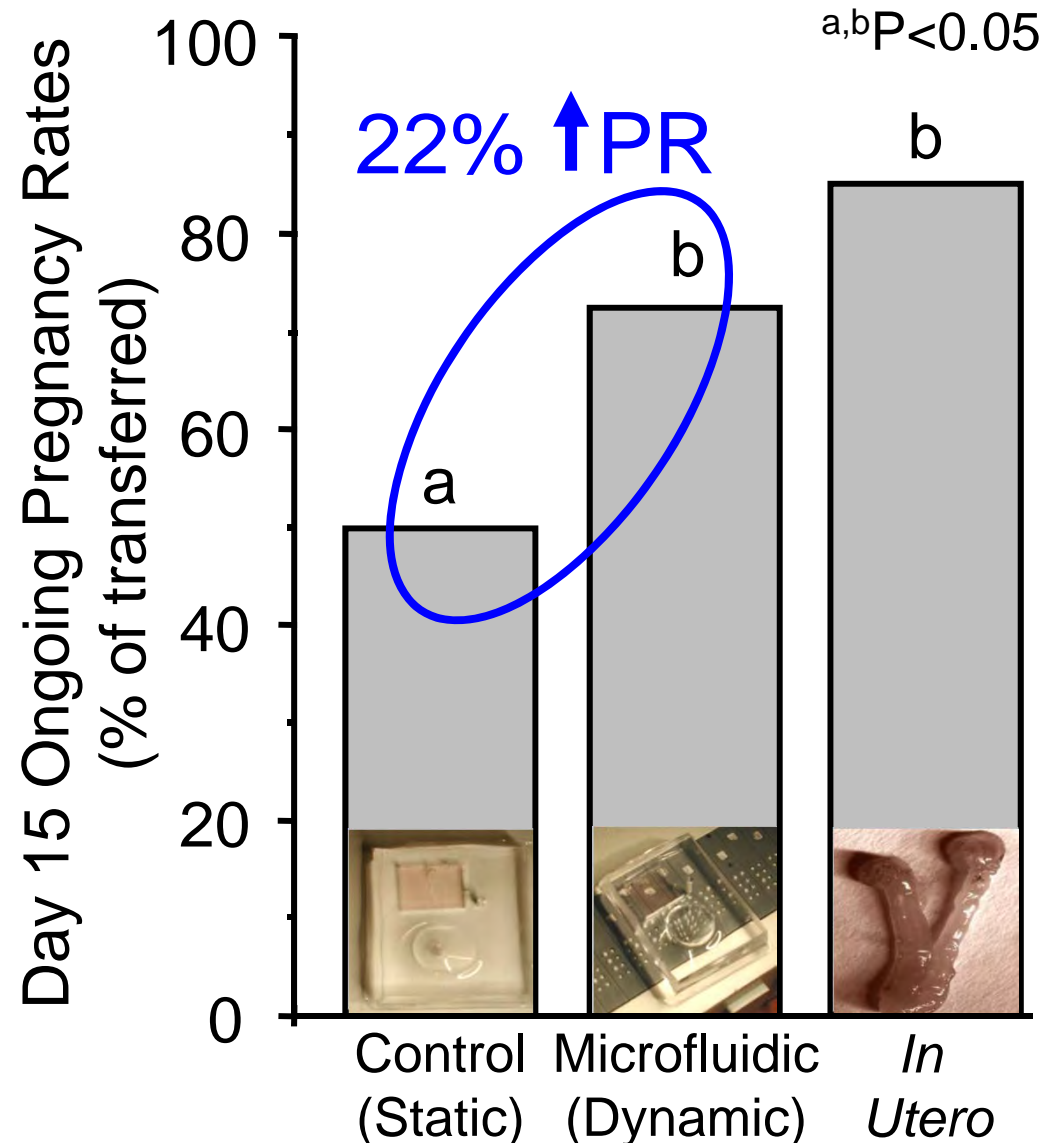


# Benefit: Time-Dependent, Stage-Independent



# Pregnancy Rate and Dynamic Culture

- Compared to static culture, 96hr microfluidic dynamic culture improves mouse embryo implantation and ongoing pregnancy rate (*Heo et al., 2010*)

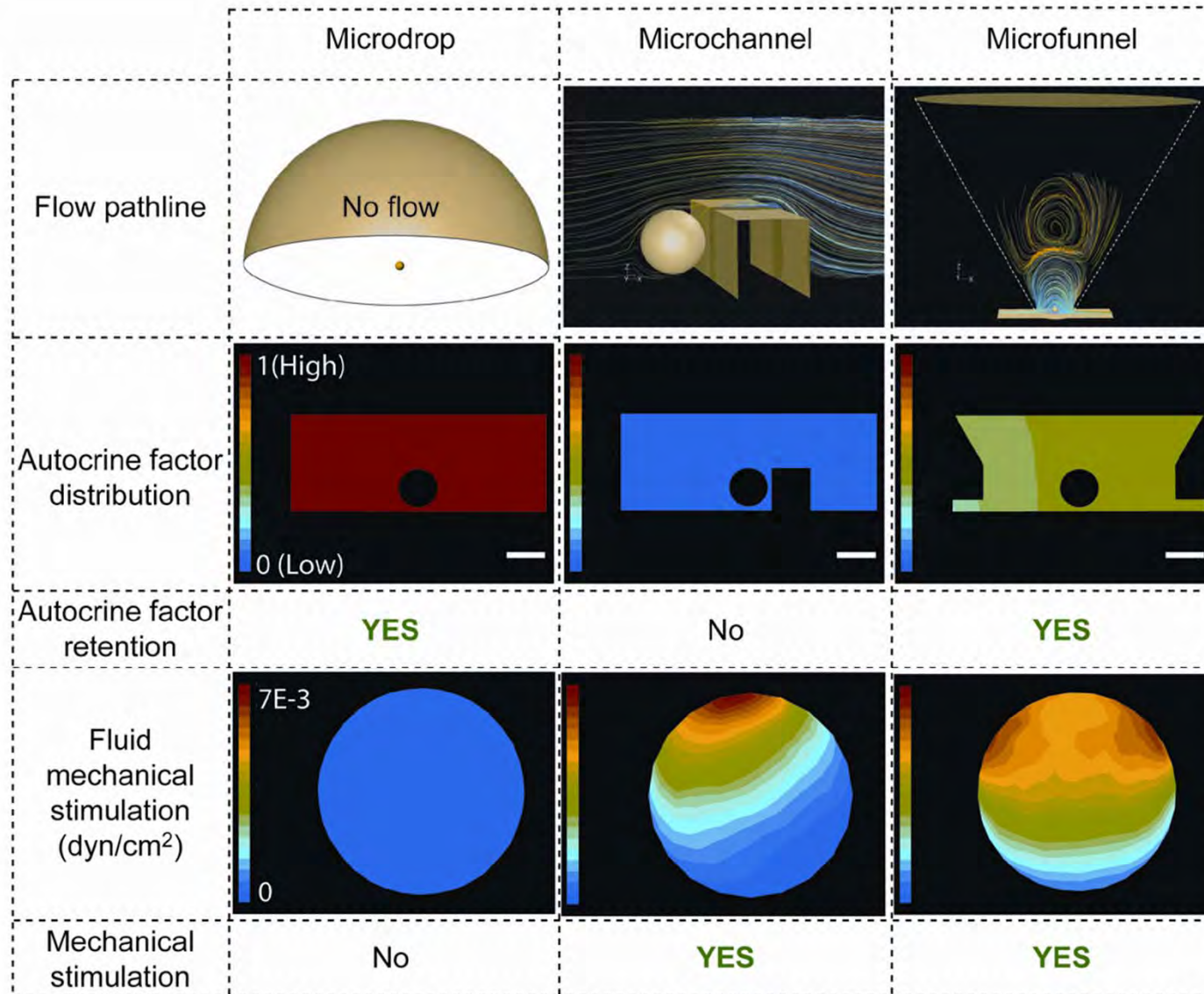


# Preimplantation Environment and Placental Gene Expression

Relative Placental Gene Expression		
	<i>H19</i>	<i>Igf2</i>
<b><i>In Utero</i> Grown</b> (n=29)	1.0±0.2	1.0±0.3
<b>Static Control</b> (n=23)	0.2±0.2**	0.3±0.2*
<b>Dynamic Microfluidic</b> (n=36)	0.3±0.2**	0.5±0.2

\*P<0.05; \*\*P<0.01 compared to *in utero*

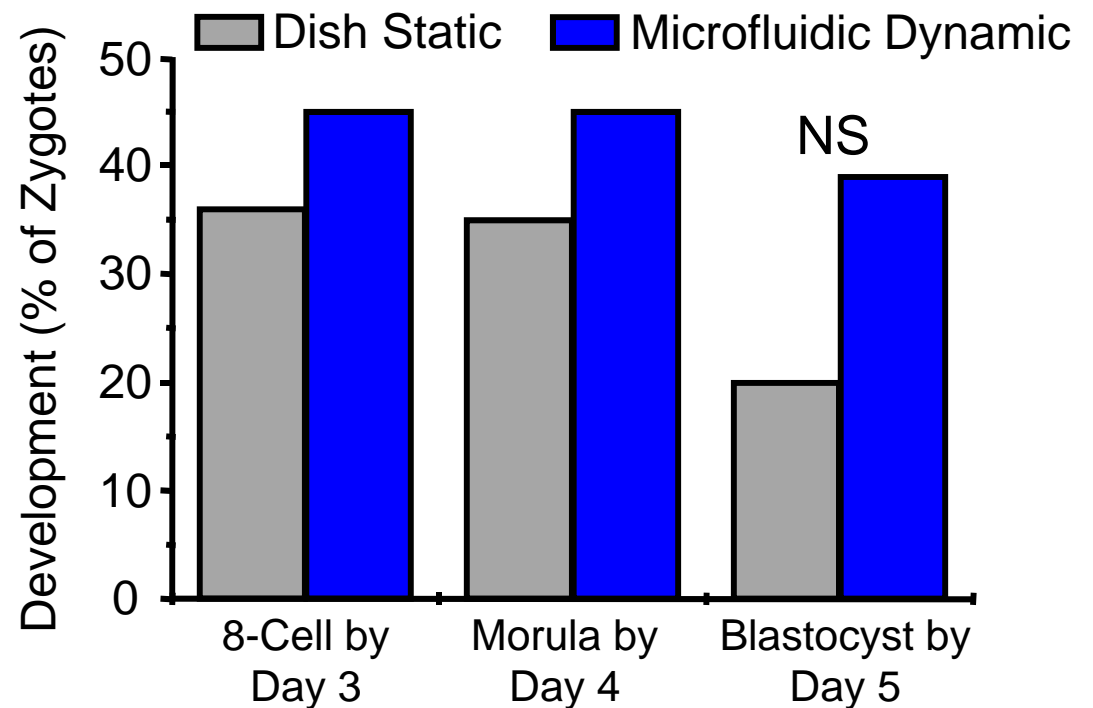
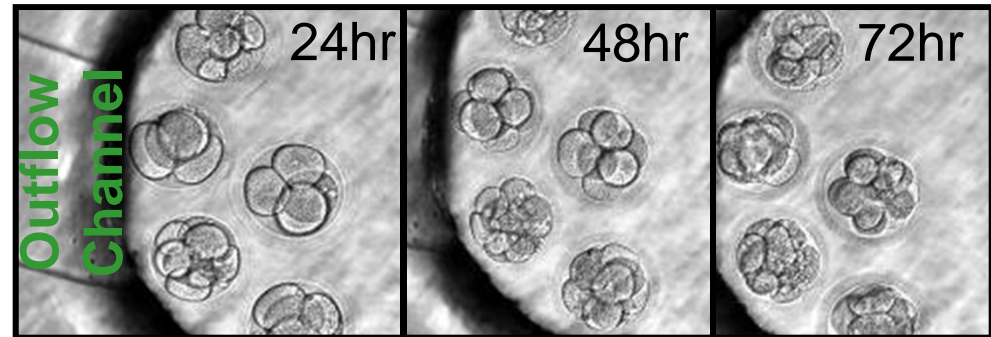
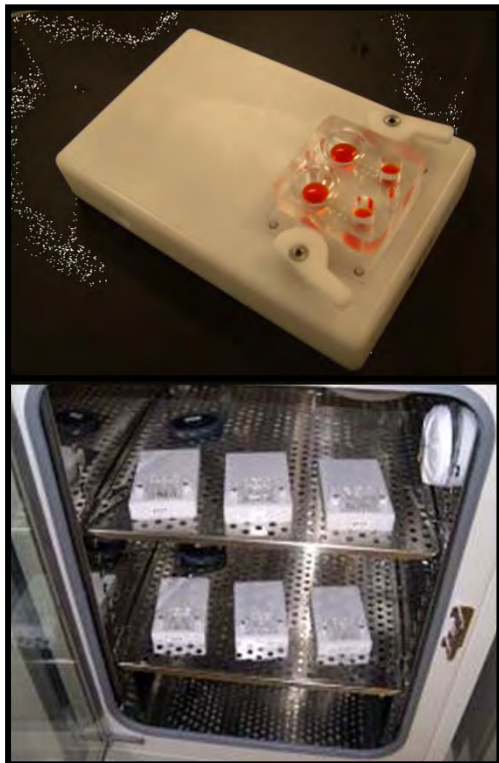
# Dynamic Microfluidic Culture: Fluid Mechanical Stimulation with Retention of Autocrine Factors



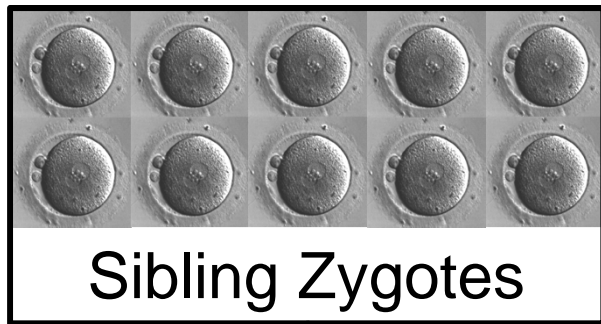


# Human Embryo Development: Frozen Zygotes

- IRB-approved study using frozen/thawed human PN-stage zygotes donated for research. Used 96 zygotes / 20 patients).



# Clinical Trial: Dynamic Embryo Culture

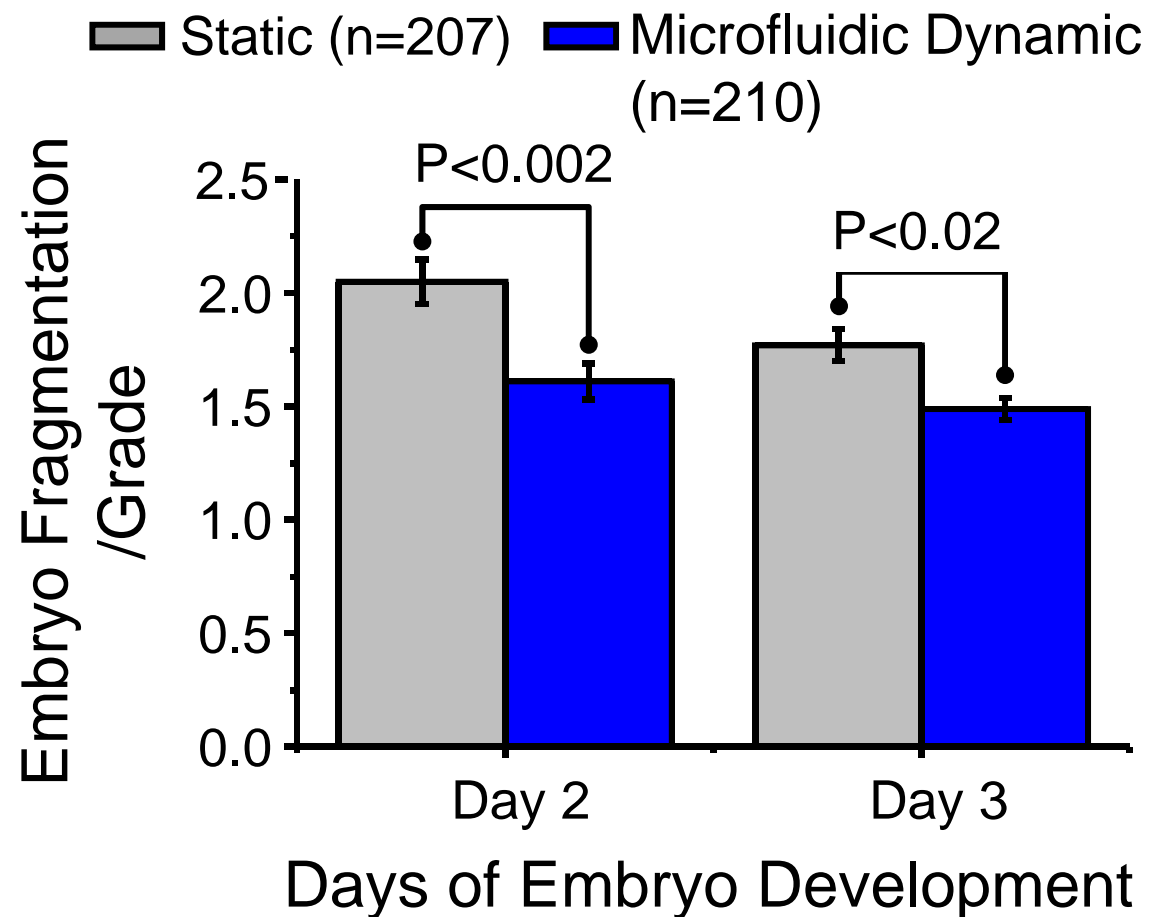


2 Day  
Culture  
-G1plus  
-37°C  
-8%CO<sub>2</sub>

Day 3



- No significant difference in cell number



# Dynamic Culture of Human Embryos and Day 3 Quality

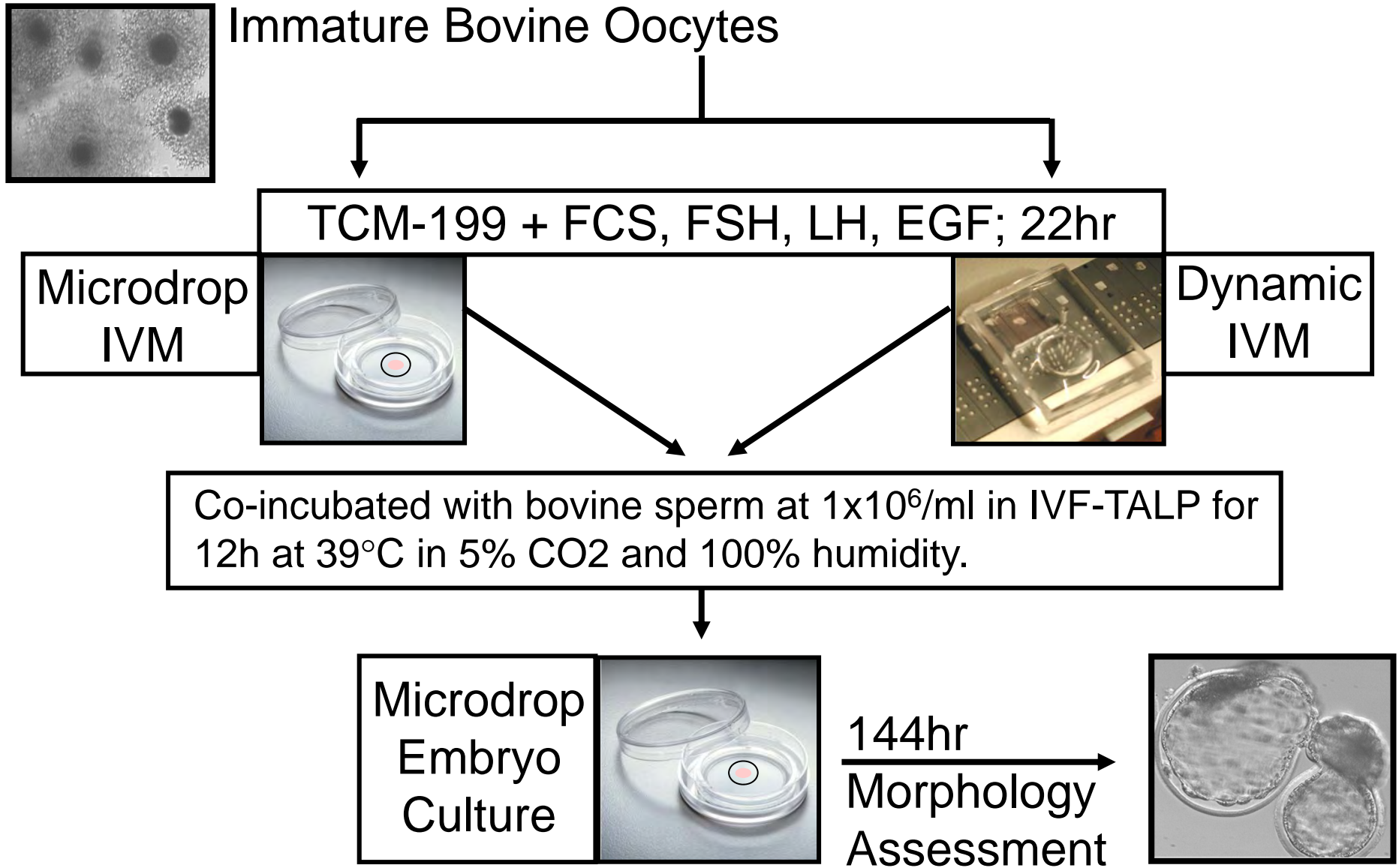
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- Collective embryo quality (cell # and grade)  
Top Quality Embryos = 8-9 cell / grade 1  
Good Quality Embryos = 6-9 cell / grade 1&2  
Poor Quality Embryos  $\leq$  4 cell and/or  $\geq$  grade 3

Day 3 Embryo Quality	Static Culture	Dynamic Culture
Top Quality	28% <sup>a</sup>	39% <sup>b</sup>
Good Quality	38% <sup>a</sup>	50% <sup>b</sup>
Poor Quality	29% <sup>c</sup>	16% <sup>d</sup>

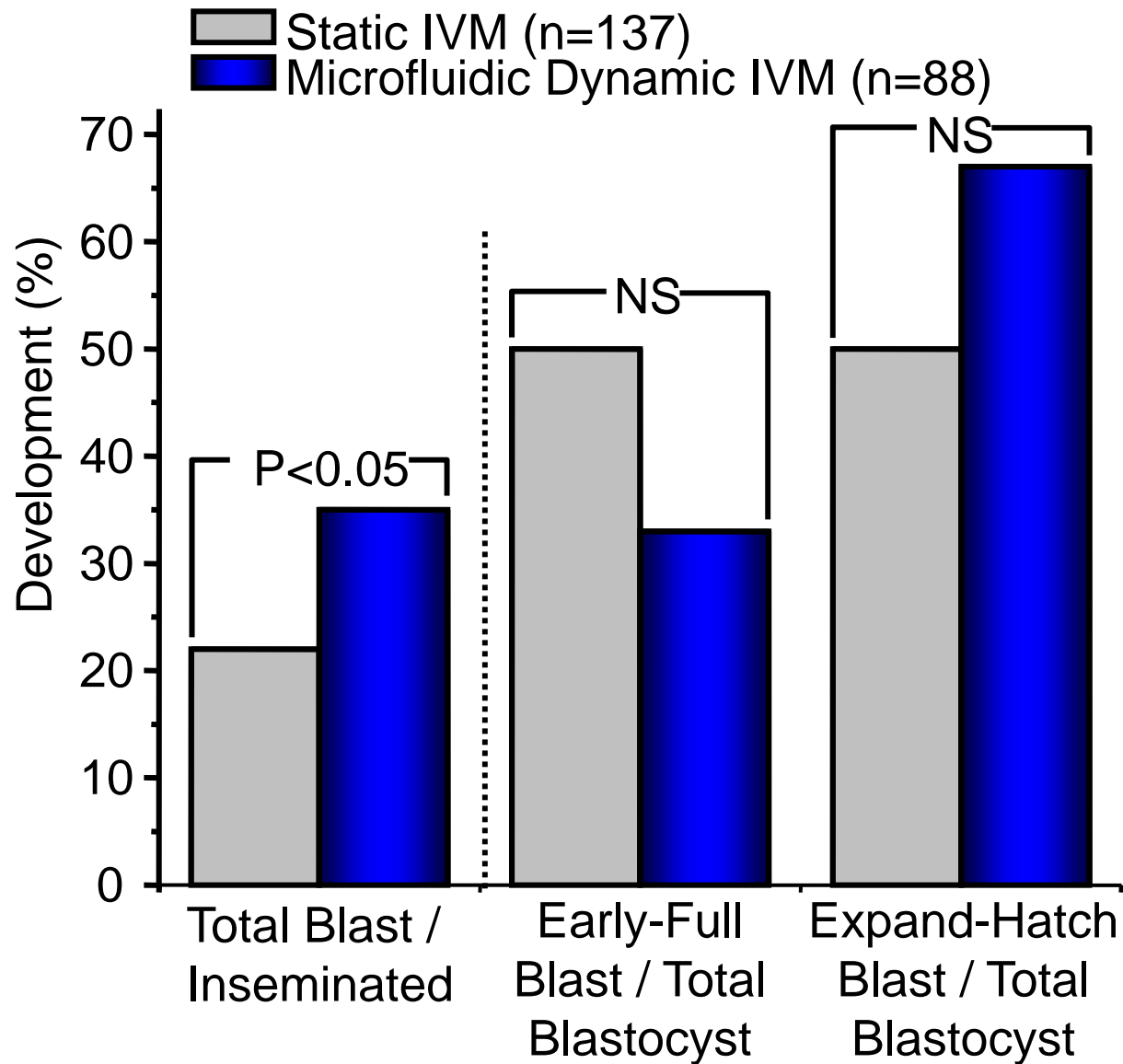
a,bP<0.03; c,dP<0.002

# Dynamic IVM and Embryo Developmental Competence





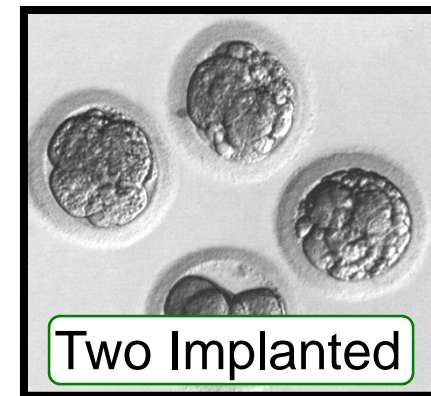
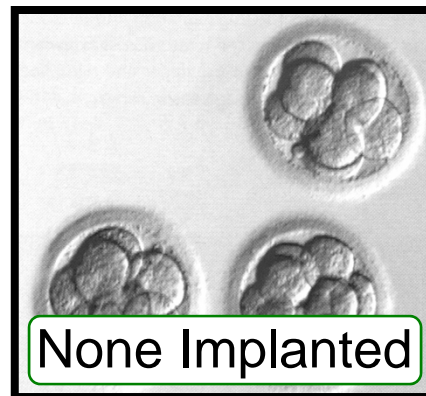
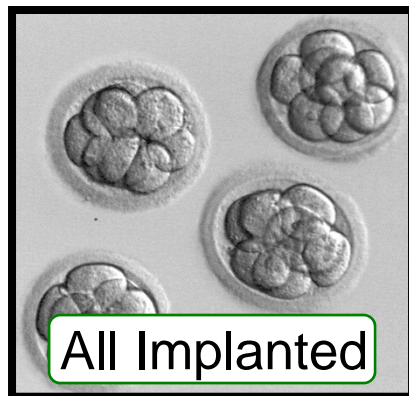
# Dynamic Microfluidic IVM Improves Embryonic Developmental Competence



# Embryo Implantation (Health) Prediction

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- Today embryos are selected for transfer based on microscopic observations of morphology



- Subjective and lacks between program consistency
- Lacks predictive value

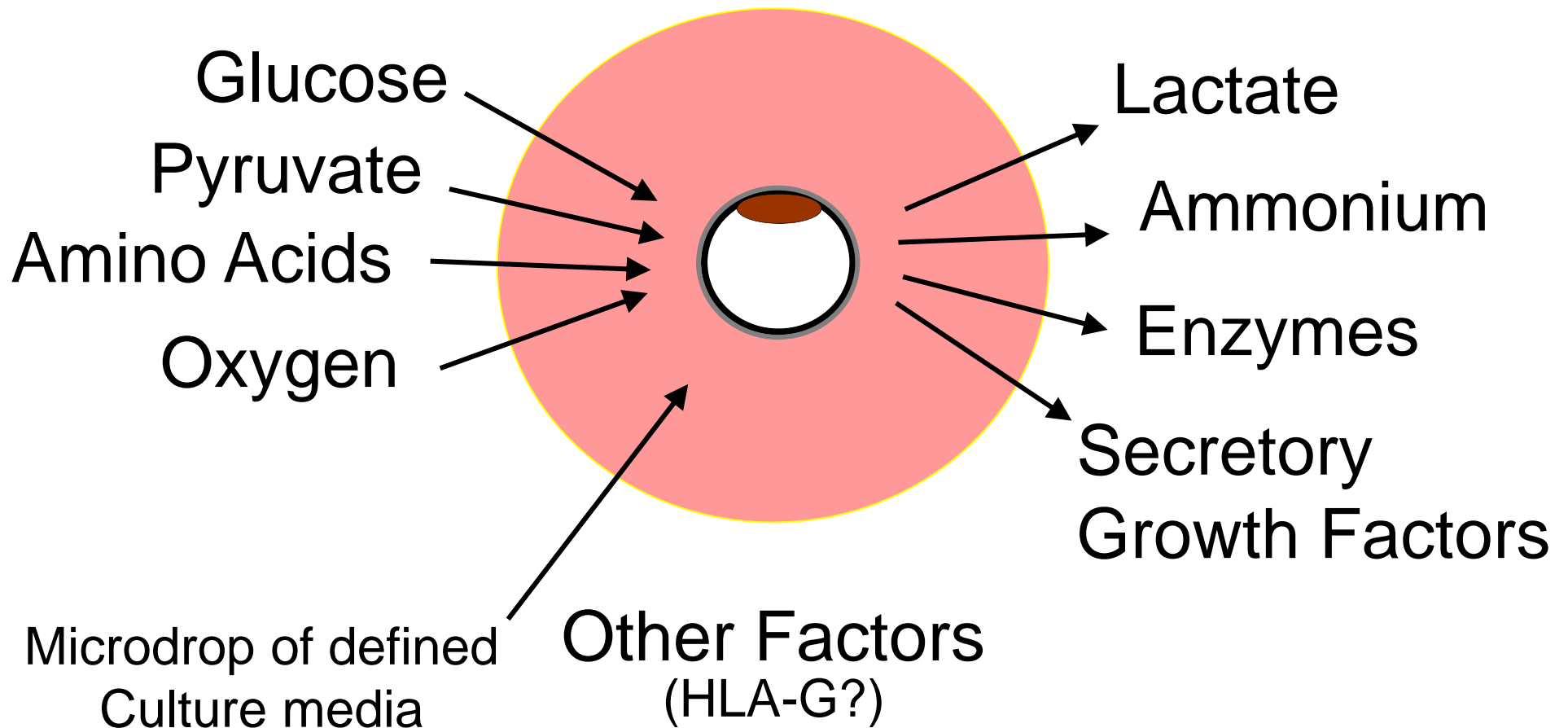
**Need Measurable Biomarker(s) of Embryo Health**

# What Can Be Assessed?

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## Uptake

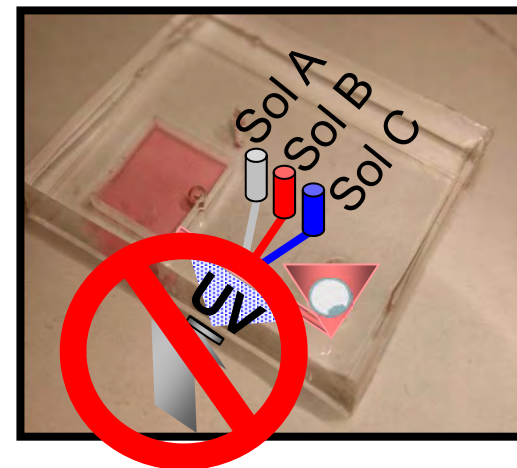
## Production



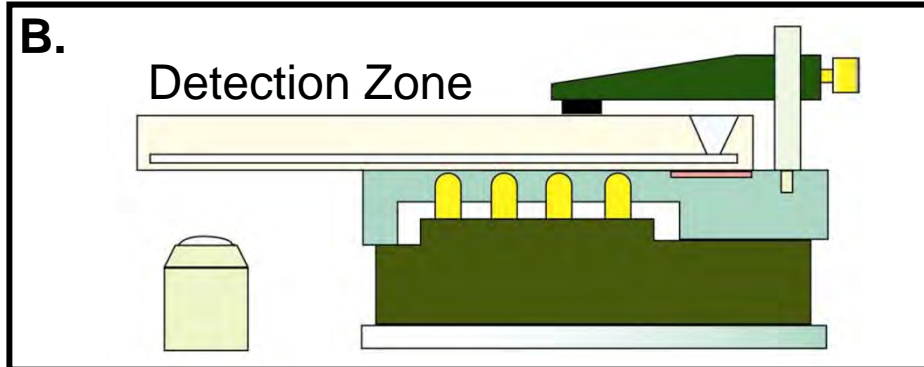
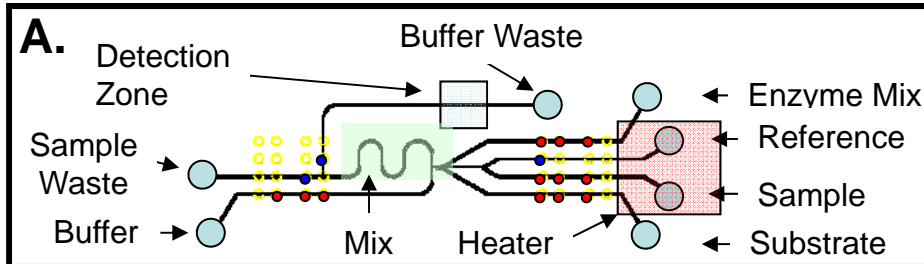
# Development of Microfluidic In-Line Embryo Analysis

- Real-time, on-chip, multiparametric assays
  - precise automated nano-liter volume sampling (no dilution)
  - on-chip controls, reagents, segmented flow, mixing, and detection
  - computer controlled, no embryo manipulation, anytime (day or night)
  - on-chip assay with a **Non-UV** detection

- Glucose consumption
- Lactate production
- IGF-1 secretion
- HLA-G



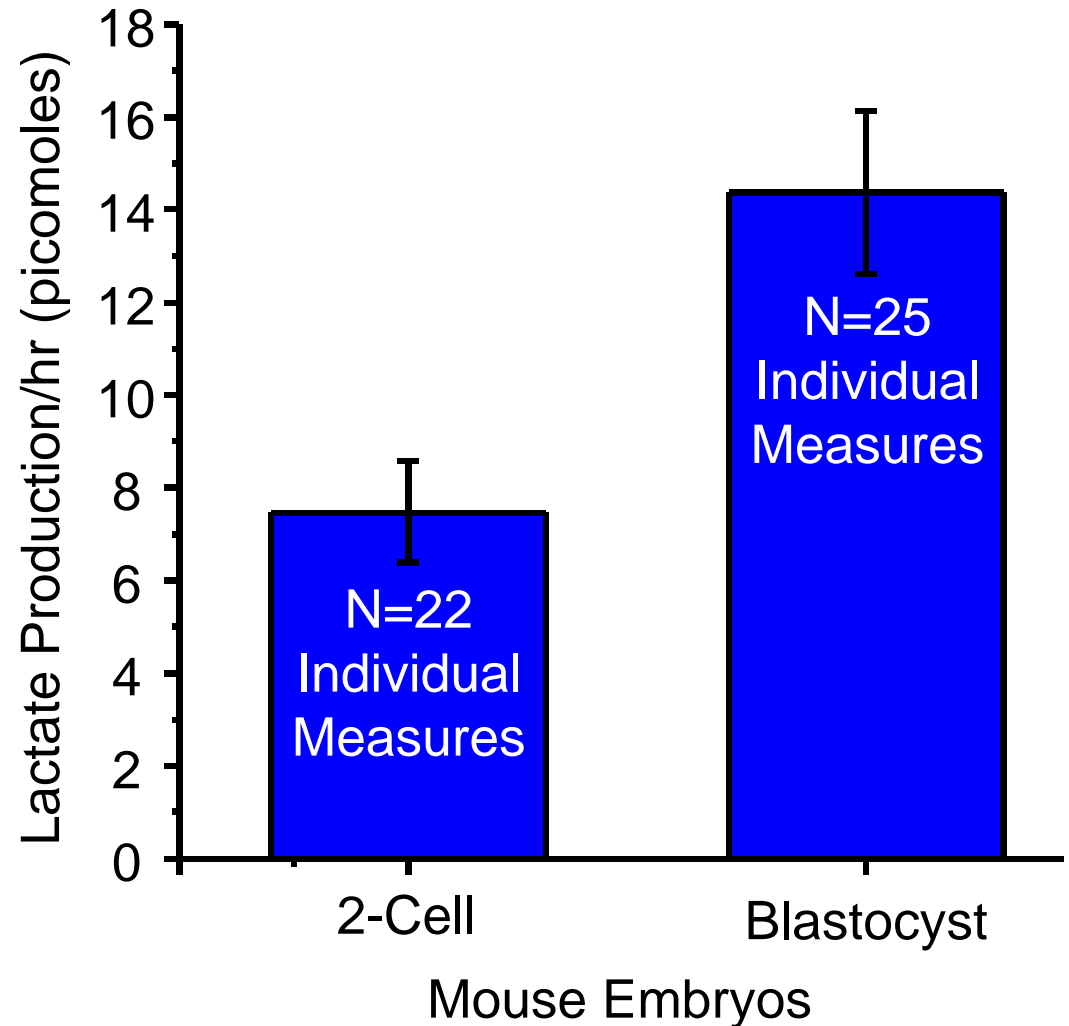
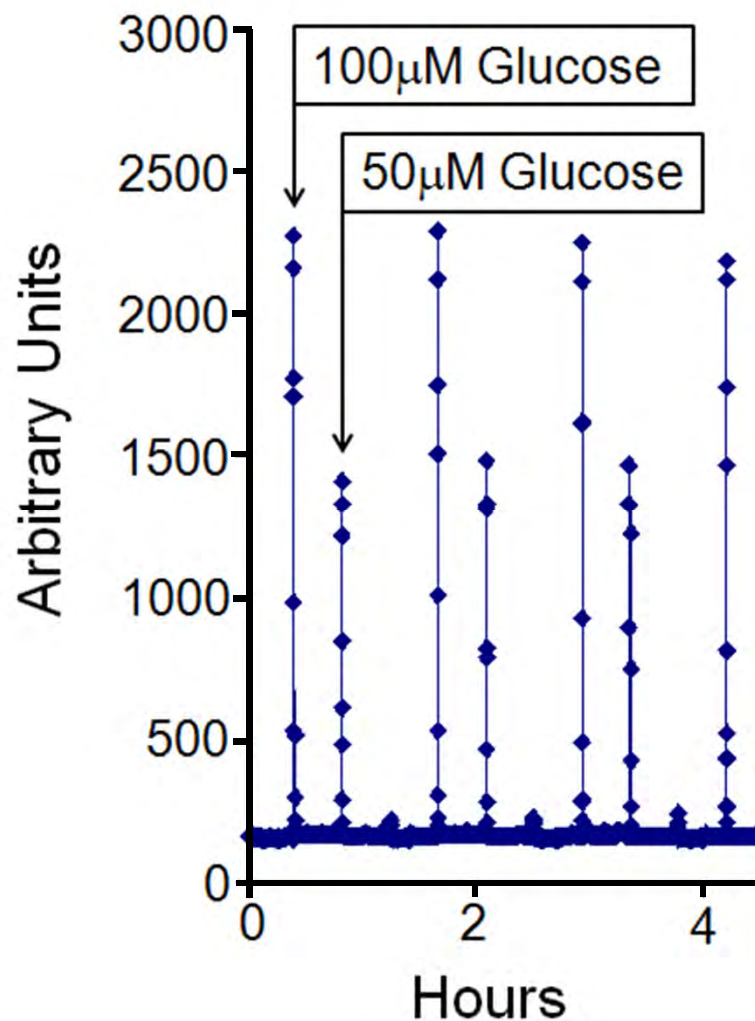
# Real-Time, On-Chip Analysis of Embryo Metabolism



1. Sample loading and mixing
2. Enzyme reaction
3. Detection
4. Real-time analysis (day or night)

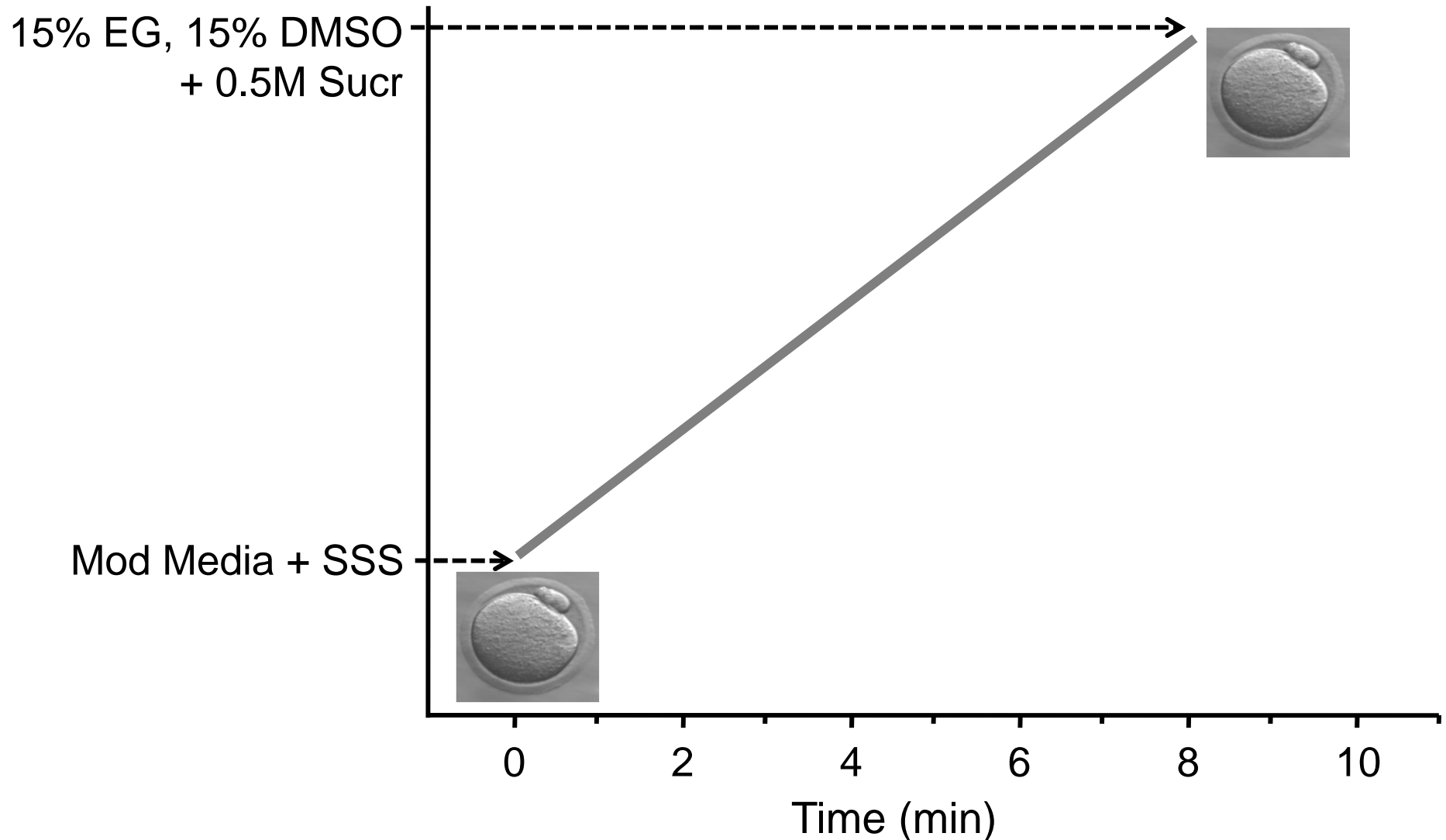


# Real-Time, On-Chip Analysis of Embryo Metabolism



# Microfluidics For Vitrification: Moving Solutions Over Cells, Not Cells Through Solutions

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# Why Might One Use Microfluidics in the Future?

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- 1) Does something we cannot do today.
- 2) Does something we do today, but better.
- 3) Does something as well as we do today, yet less expensive.
- 4) Does something as well as we do today, yet less work.
- 5) Does something we do today, but safer.

# Acknowledgements

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