

Outcome of Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis for Chromosome Aneuploidy and Genetic Disease

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Objectives: Chromosome aneuploidy is associated with recurrent abortion and congenital anomaly and genetic diseases occur repeatedly in the specific families. Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) can prevent aneuploidy or genetic disease by selecting normal embryos before implantation and is an alternative to prenatal diagnosis. The aim of this study is to assess the outcome of PGD cycles by using FISH or PCR, and to determine the clinical usefulness and values in patients with risk of chromosomal aneuploidy or genetic disease.

Materials and Methods: From 1995 to Apr. 2001, a total of 108 PGD cycles in 65 patients with poor reproductive outcome were analyzed. The indications of PGD were translocation (n=49), inversion (n=2), aneuploidy screening (n=7), Duchenne muscular dystrophy (n=5) and spinal muscular atrophy (n=2). PGD was applied due to the history of recurrent abortion, previous birth of affected child or risk of aneuploidy related to sex chromosome aneuploidy or old age. Blastomere biopsy was performed in 6~10 cell stage embryo after IVF with ICSI. In the single blastomere, chromosome aneuploidy was diagnosed by using FISH and PCR was performed for the diagnosis of exon deletion in DMD or SMA.

Results: The FISH or PCR amplification was successful in 94.3% of biopsied blastomeres. The rate of transferable balanced embryos was 24.0% in the chromosome translocation and inversion, 57.1% for the DMD and SMA, and 28.8% for the aneuploidy screening. Overall hCG positive rate per transfer was 17.8% (18/101) and clinical pregnancy rate was 13.9% (14/101) (11 term pregnancy, 3 abortion, and 4 biochemical pregnancy). The clinical pregnancy rate of translocation and inversion was 12.9% (11/85) and abortion rate was 27.3% (3/11). In the DMD and SMA, the clinical pregnancy rate was 33.3% (3/9) and all delivered at term. The PGD results were confirmed by amniocentesis and were

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correct. When the embryos developed to compaction or morula, the pregnancy rate was higher (32%) than that of the cases without compaction (7.2%, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: PGD by using FISH or PCR is useful to get normal pregnancy by reducing spontaneous abortion associated with chromosome aneuploidy in the patients with structural chromosome aberration or risk of aneuploidy and can prevent genetic disease prior to implantation.

Key Words: PGD, Chromosome aneuploidy, Genetic disease, FISH, PCR

(PGD: preimplantation genetic diagnosis)

3500 가 X- 가

1 20 . X-

, dystrophin exon

, 7 가 exon

1~2 , PCR 7-9

(SMA: Spinal Muscular Atrophy)

1/10000

1/50

5q13

SMN (Spinal Motor Neuron gene) 가

X- 가 .¹⁰ FISH PCR

1 ,^{11,12}

1 PCR (, poly-merase chain reaction)

,¹

.² 1995 X-

, X-

,^{3,4}

(unbalanced gamete)가

FISH (, Fluorescent in situ hybridization)

1.

.^{5,6} 1995 2001 4

(DMD: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy) 65 108

Table 1. Reasons for PGD (Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis)

	N
RSA	43
RSA+affected baby or TOP	4
Affected baby	7
TOP due to anomaly	5
Aneuploidy screening	6
Total	65

RSA : recurrent spontaneous abortion,
TOP : termination of pregnancy

43 가 ,
가 ,
가 7 , 가 가
가 4 , 가
5 , , 6

(Table 1).
가 39 , 69 , 가 10 , 19 ,
(9, 6 pericentric inversion) 2 , 3
, 7 , 8 ,
5 , 7 , 2
, 2 (Table 2).

telomeric probe
centromeric probe (CEP: chromosome enumeration
probe) FISH

(Figure 1),
PCR exon deletion

2. FISH probe (pe-
ripheral lymphocyte)

,¹³
5 ml heparin
300 ?1 20% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco)
20 ? g/ml phytohemagglutinin (PHA, Gibco) 가
Ham's F-10 , 37 , 5% CO₂, 95%

Table 2. Indications for PGD

	N	Cycles
Reciprocal translocation	39	69
Male		20
Female		19
Robertsonian translocation	10	19
Male		0
Female		10
Inversion	2	3
DMD	5	7
SMA	2	2
Aneuploidy screening	7	8
Old age		3
Sex chromosome mosaic		4
Total	65	108

. 72 10 ? g/ml
colcemid (Gibco) 100 ul 가 50
0.075 M KCl (Sigma)
5 ml 30 -20
(Carnoy's solution, methanol : acetic acid=
3 : 1) , 4 slide glass
spread
spread FISH

probe가
3.
Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone
(GnRH) agonist (Superfact , Serono, USA) human folli-
cular stimulating hormone (Metrodin, Serono, USA), hu-
man menopausal gonadotropin (Pergonal, Serono, USA)

18 mm
가 2 , estradiol 가 500 pg/ml
human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) 10,000
IU , hCG 36
10% synthetic serum substitue (SSS; Irvine Sci, Sant Ana,
CA, USA)가 가 HTFM 37 , 5%

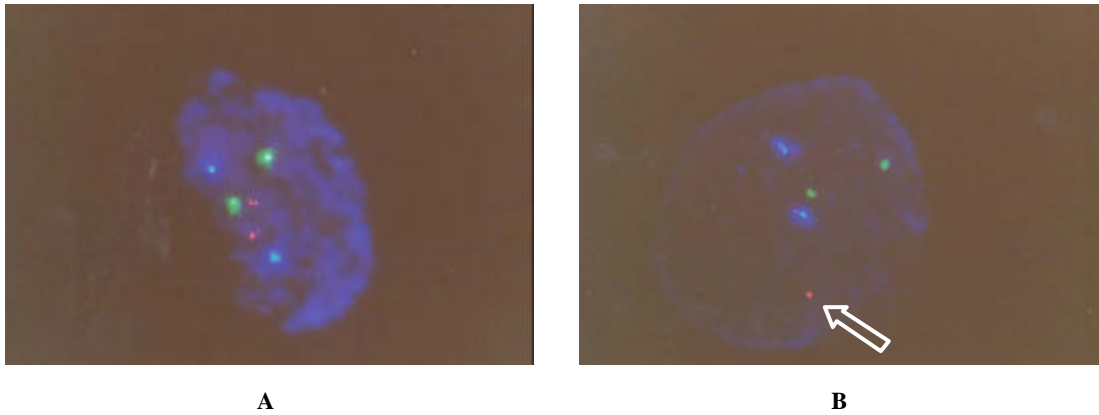


Figure 1. FISH signal in balanced and unbalanced embryo of translocation. **(A)** balanced embryo of patients with 46,XX,t(14;18)(q11.2;q21.2). Two green signals for chromosome 10 (CEP 10), 2 orange signals for chromosome 14q (TelVysion 14q) and 2 aqua signals for chromosome 18 (CEP 18). **(B)** unbalanced embryo of patient with 46,XY,t(7;16)(q22;q22). Two green signals for chromosome 7 (CEP 7), 1 orange signal (white arrow) for chromosome 16 (TelVysion 16q) and 2 aqua signals for chromosome 18 (CEP 18).

CO₂, 95% 3~4 .
 (IC- , 70, 85, 100% ethyl alcohol 2
 SI, Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection) ,
 16~18 .
 4. 5. FISH
 FISH probe telome-
 ric probe centromeric probe
 . Aneuploidy screening
 13,16,18,21,X,Y probe . Probe
 12 mm cover glass (Fisher Scientific)
 Slide glass
 rubber cement . 75 hot plate 5
 denaturation humidified chamber 6~16
 hybridization . Hybridization
 probe , 50% formamide/2X SSC,
 2X SSC, 2X SSC/0.1% NP-40 buffer 10 ,
 10 , 5 , probe .
 0.6% bovine serum albumin (Gibco) 125 ng/ml DAPI가 가 antifade mounting
 solution (Vysis) mounting (Op-
 tiphot-2, Nikon) FISH signal .
 2 signal 2
 signal 가 signal 2 2
 signal , 2 signal
 -20 .
 14 4

Table 3. Results of PGD cycles

	Reciprocal translocation	Robertsonian translocation	Inversion	DMD	SMA	Aneuploidy screening
No. of patients	39	10	2	5	2	7
No. of cycles	69	19	3	7	2	8
No. of transfer	65	18	2	7	2	7
No. of oocytes	1173	269	61	140	45	161
No. of fertilized oocytes	804	148	49	94	27	113
No. of successfully biopsied embryos	732	146	31	81	19	87
No. of diagnosed embryos	697	142	31	67	17	80
Rate of normal embryos (%)	23.0%	24.6%	45.2%	59.7%	47.1%	28.8%
Mean No. of ET*	2.3 ±0.2	1.9 ±0.3	4.5 ±0.5	3.4 ±0.7	4.0 ±0.0	3.3 ±0.5
Positive hCG	11	3	1	2	1	0
Clinical PR (%)						
per cycle	11.6% (8/69)	10.5% (2/19)	33.3% (1/3)	28.6% (2/7)	50.0% (1/2)	0
per ET	12.3% (8/65)	11.1% (2/18)	50.0% (1/2)	28.6% (2/7)	50.0% (1/2)	0
per patient	20.5% (8/39)	20.0% (2/10)	50.0% (1/2)	40.0% (2/5)	50.0% (1/2)	0

* : mean ±SE, ET : embryo transfer, PR : pregnancy rate

6. PCR

2) SMA

SMN gene exon 7, 8 PCR

exon *DraI, Ddel*

0.8% agarose gel

exon ¹⁵

10 ?1 mineral oil 50 ?1가 PCR

-70 3

가

DNA Table 3

PEP (primer extension preamplification) 1235 1116

. PEP 가 Taq polymerase (5 1096

U/?1 Perkin Elmer Cetus) 가 , 94.3% 1034

, PCR 92 30 , FISH signal PCR

37 90 , 55 3 45 가 (Figure 1), 62

(5.6%) 가

1)

PEP-PCR 5 ?1 template 23.0%,

. Dys 24.6%, 45.2% ,

trophin exon 46, 47 가 59.7%, 47.1% ,

primer Y

primer(DYZ3) PCR ^{16,17} . 14

Table 4. Confirmation of pregnancy outcome of PGD

Patients	Confirmation with amniocentesis	Outcome
Reciprocal translocation		
46,XY,t(1;2)(q31;p23)		Biochemical
46,XX,t(2;22)(q14.3;q13)	46,XY,t(2;22) (q14.2;q13.3)	Term
46,XY,t(6;11)(q23;p13)		Biochemical
46,XY,t(Y;15)(q12;p11)	NA	Abortion (anembryonic pregnancy)
46,XX,t(12;19)(q12;p11)	46,XX,t(12;19) (q12;q13.3)	Term
46,XX,t(5;15)(q22;q26)	46,XX	Term
46,XY,t(7;16)(q22;q22)	45,XO*	Abortion
46,XY,t(6;7)(q25.2;q21.3)	46,XX	Term
46,XX,t(12;13)(q21.2;q32)		Biochemical
46,XY,t(9;17)(q21;p11.2)	46,XY	Term
46,XX,t(11;22)(q23;q11)	47,XX,+der(22)t(11;22)(q23;q11)**	Abortion
Robertsonian translocation		
45,XX,der(13;14)(q10;q10)	45,XX,der(13;14)	Term
45,XX,der(13;14)(q10;q10)	45,XX,der(13;14) (q10;q10)	Term
45,XX,der(15;21)(q10;q10)		Biochemical
Inversion		
46,XX,inv(9)(p11q13)†	46,XX	Term
DMD	46,XX, normal for DMD	Term
DMD	46,XX, normal for DMD	Term
SMA	46,XX, normal for SMA	Term

DMD : Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, SMA : Spinal Muscular Atrophy (diagnosed by PCR for exon 7, 8 of SMN), NA : not available, * : karyotyping in abortus, ** : misdiagnosis, possibly due to 3 : 1 segregation, † : RSA more than 3 times

Table 5. Outcome of PGD according to the embryo development at transfer

	Compaction or morula	No compaction			
Cycles	25	83	28.6%	11.1%,	50.0%
ET cycles	24	77		28.8%	50.0%
Positive hCG	9	9			
Clinical pregnancy	8	6			
Clinical PR (%) / ET	33.3%* (8/24)	7.8% (6/77)			

*: p<0.01

13.9% (14/101) .
 12.3%,
 50.0% ,
 28.6%
 28.8%
 Table 4 . 3 1
 47,XX,+der(22)t(11;22)(q23;q11) 가
 , 1
 (45,XO), 1
 , 11 , 3 (anembryonic pregnancy)

compaction morula
 33.3% compaction
 7.8%
 (p<0.01, Table 5).

dystrophin (Xq21) 가
 , , point mutation
 , exon PCR
²³ sexing , 가
 deletion PCR

,
^{7-9,16} DMD
 ,
 (Anterior horn cell) degeneration
 , 3 type
²⁴ Type I 6 가
 type II 18
 , type III 가

cy-
 stic fibrosis, , sickle cell anemia,
 Tay-Sachs Disease, hemophilia, Marfan ,
 , X (Fragile X syndrome),
 Charcot-Marie-Tooth syndrome, β -thalassemia, myotonic
 dystrophy, Lesch Nyhan , Huntington's disease
 가 가
²

5q13 , candidate gene
 SMN (Survival motor neuron) gene
 , 90~98% exon 7 homozygous deletion
 exon 8
 SMN gene (telomeric) exon 7, 8
 가 ,^{10,12}

⁴ aneuploidy rate
 43% 가
¹⁸
 5~6%
 , 30
 가 ,
 DMD SMA
 가 ,
¹⁹
 가 4
²⁰
 95% ⁵

가 가
 ,
²¹ 9 pericentric
 inversion
 가 ²²
 3 가 가

가 ,

FISH signal 가
, PCR allele
allele drop out (ADO)

Cummulus-oocyte com-
plex가 9
, ²⁵ (cleavage rate) quality가
50%
⁶ 가
(chaotic cleavage)

40~50% 23.0%,
24.6% , telomeric probe
FISH
, ¹⁴ multiplex-fluorescent PCR PCR poly-
morphic marker ADO
rate
CGH (comparative genomic hybridiza-
tion) 가
²⁸ 가
morula compaction 3 1 가 ,
33.3% compaction 3 : 1 segregation mode 가
(33.3%
vs. 7.8%, p<0.01), quality가 FISH probe (11 CEP, 22 telomeric
probe)
LSI (locus specific identifier)가
. 1

10 가 가 , 가
가 , 가 target
15.4% , 가
CGH
가
FISH PCR 가

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