# EMBRYOMICS

#### Preimplantation genetic testing with whole-genome sequencing (PGT-WGS) Panacea - GenomeScreen™

Nick Murphy PhD, GenEmbryomics nick@genembryomics.com

PGDIS, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2024



### **Affiliations and Disclosures**

- Managing Director @ GenEmbryomics Limited
- Adjunct Research Fellow @ Dept. Drug Delivery Disposition & Dynamics, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University







### Background

- PhD@Monash University HLA haplotype phasing
- Melbourne IVF PGT
- Monash IVF PGT
- Genetic Techologies Ltd. Senior Dev. Scientist
- GenEmbryomics Limited







#### **PGT-WGS**

- PGT background and genetic screening
- Rare diseases and mutations detectable by testing platforms
- GenEmbryomics & PGT–WGS with *Panacea*-GenomeScreen<sup>™</sup>
  - Process overview
  - Validation
  - Gene selection, case processing, variant curation, reporting, counselling, limitations,
- Acknowledgements







# Delayed reproduction = infertility by aneuploidy

• Selecting euploid embryos for transfer should improve ongoing pregnancy rates per transfer (Munné, *et al.* 1993)





### PGT reduces the maternal age effect on LBR



#### Harton, Munné et al. (2013) Fertil Steril., SART 2021

several meta-analysis i.e. Vitagliano et al. (2023) Fertil Steril. report a significant but small trend towards declining OPR with age after PGT-A

Copyright © 2024 GenEmbryomics Pty.. All rights reserved



### **PGT usage: USA**



Copyright © 2024 GenEmbryomics Pty.. All rights reserved



### Increased congenital abnormalities in ART

- Babies conceived through ART have more congenital abnormalities than naturally conceived babies.
- This could be the result of higher parental age of IVF patients, or underlying mutations causing infertility
- Therefore if we are going to perform PGT, more reason to analyze also for de novo mutations

The Fetal Medicine Foundation

#### Congenital anomalies ART vs natural

Meta-analyses	Articles	ART infants	Pooled estimate (95% Cl)
Wen <i>et al</i> (2012)	46	124,468	1.37 (1.26, 1.48)
Hansen <i>et al</i> (2013)	45	92,671	1.32 (1.24, 1.42)
Zhao et al (2018)	46		1.40 (1.31, 1.49)
Hoosnan <i>et al</i> (2017)	30		1.99 (1.87, 2.11)
- Cardiac defects			1.43 (1.27, 1.62)
- CNS defects			1.36 (1.10, 1.70)
- Urogenital defects			1.58 (1.28, 1.94)
<ul> <li>Musculoskeletal</li> </ul>			1.35 (1.12, 1.64)
- Chromosomal			1.14 (0.90, 1.44)
Giorgione <i>et al</i> (2018)	8	25,856 CHD	1.45 (1.20, 1.76)
Zhao <i>et al</i> (2019)	46	112,913	1.43 (1.31, 3.52)

#### **ARTs increase risk of birth defects by about 40%**

-----



#### **PGT-WGS**

- PGT background and genetic screening
- Rare disease, mutations & detection by testing platforms
- GenEmbryomics & PGT–WGS with *Panacea-GenomeScreen*™
  - Process overview
  - Validation
  - Gene selection, case processing, variant curation, reporting, counselling, limitations,
  - Acknowledgements







## The likelihood of having a rare genetic disease

#### 1 in 14 people have a rare genetic disorder

Calculated based on prevalence estimates and number of

disorders in each category

#### Prevalence of rare disorders

6.53% are expected to have a borderline-common disorder

0.34% are expected to have a rare disorder

0.30% are expected to have an ultra-rare disorder

#### Of all rare disorder patients in a population:

91.2% would have a borderline-common disorder

4.7% would have a rare disorder

4.2% would have an ultra-rare disorder

Ultra-rare disorders are the most numerous, comprising

84.2% of all rare disorders

Affect 0.30% of the population due to low prevalence



Age of onset



#### Frederiksen et al. (2022).

Copyright © 2024 GenEmbryomics Pty.. All rights reserved



#### **Rare Disease**

- There are ~20,000 protein coding-genes
- 10,000 genetic diseases have been identified of which >7000 are rare<sup>1</sup>
- PGT-M has been performed for >1,500 genetic diseases
- The genetic basis of rare diseases can be diagnosed by whole exome sequencing<sup>2</sup>:
  - 32% (158/500) patients with these rare diseases had primary findings 195 pathogenic variants identified
  - Most were autosomal dominant (61.6%), followed by autosomal recessive (25.6%) and X-linked (12.8%)
  - 50% discovery yield in consanguineous patients

(1) Boycott et al. 2013; (2) Quaio et al. (2020)



### **De novo mutations (DNV)**

- DNV mutations accumulate in the parents' gametes and are not detectable by carrier screening.
- There are 74 DNV mutations per embryo: 1-2 pathogenic<sup>1-3</sup>
- DNV mutations increase with paternal age<sup>4</sup>. Fathers 45 years old have x3.5 risk of autistic<sup>5,6</sup> and x27 risk of bipolar offspring than 25 years old<sup>7</sup>.
- DNV mutations are more detrimental than inherited mutations not exposed to natural selection<sup>11</sup>

(1) Acuna-Hidalgo et al. (2015) Am J Human Genet 97, 67–74, (2) Kondrashov (2003) Human Mutation 21, 12–27, (3) Acuna-Hidalgo et al. (2016) Genome Biology 17, 241. (4) Kong et al. 2012, Nature, (5): D'Onofrio et al. 2014, JAMA (4) Sanders Nature 2012;485:237–41.(7) Sandin S et al. (2016). Mol Psychiatry. 21:693-700 (8) Lord Lancet 2019;393:747–57, (9) de Ligt N Engl J Med 2012;367:1921–9. (10) Kong et al. 2012, Nature, (11): Veltman Nat Rev Genet 2012;13:565–75.





#### EMBRYOMICS

# De novo copy number variants (CNV)

- Copy number variants (CNV) are the result of segmental duplications and /or deletions >500bp
- Unlike point mutations, CNVs are extremely unlikely to be amplification or sequencing artifacts
- 1-2% of conceptions carry CNVs that are 100kb to 10Mb, not detectable by lowcoverage PGT-A





# Rate of pathogenic de novo mutations

- 750,000 *de novo* mutations identified (Gene4Denovo)<sup>1</sup>
- 8,500 coding pathogenic SNP de novo mutations in 850 genes catalogued <sup>2</sup>



Guihu Zhao et al. (2020)
 2. Li K et al. (2024)





### **PGT indications and platform needs**

- **PGT-A** PGT for an uploidy requires only copy number. Usually done through lowcoverage sequencing (<0.1X genome coverage). ~10Mb size limit
- PGT for structural chromosome abnormalities such as deletions and translocations.
   Low-coverage sequencing can detect imbalances. SNP analysis needed to differentiate carrier from normal.
- **PGT-M** PGT for monogenic diseases. Performed by linkage or **SNP analysis**, either by haplotyping or specific detection of the mutation.
- **PGT-P** PGT for polygenic conditions. Requires **SNP analysis**.
- **PGT-WGS** all of the above & more.. Requires **SNP analysis**.





#### EMBRYOMIC

### **Comprehensive PGT methods**

#### **SNP ARRAYS - GENOTYPING**

- Karyomapping <sup>1</sup>
- Haplarithmisis <sup>2</sup>
- High throughput SNP array <sup>13</sup>
- HaploSeq
- APCAD <sup>4</sup>
- Genome prediction PGT-PS<sup>3</sup>
- Haplotype-Aware <sup>5</sup>
- Whole genome prediction <sup>6</sup>

GENOTYPE BY SEQUENCING

- PGT Complete <sup>12</sup>
- One PGT <sup>7</sup>
- Genotyping by sequencing <sup>8</sup>
- Chen et al. <sup>9</sup>
- HaploPGT <sup>10</sup>
- S-HaploSeek <sup>11</sup>

#### <u>SEQUENCING + TARGET</u> <u>SNPs</u>

- PGT-Seq
- OneGene PGT <sup>14</sup>

(1) Handyside et al. J. Med. Genet. 47, 651–658 (2010); (2) Zamani Esteki, et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 96, 894–912 (2015). (3): Treff et al. (2019) Fronteers Endocrinol (4) Verdyck et al. 2022, (5) Ariad et al. (2021). (6) Kumar (2022) Nature Medicine 28:513–516, (7) Masset et al. Hum. Reprod. 34, 1608–1619 (2019); (8) Masset et al. (2022) Nucleic Acid Res, (9) Chen et al. (2020) Human Reprod; (10) Xie et al. (2022) Human Reprod 37:2546–59.(11) Backenroth et al. (2023) Nature Scientific Reprots 13:18036 (12) Buldo-Licciardi et al. 2020. ASRM; (13) Treff et al. Eur J Med Genet. 2019;62: 103647. (14) Hornak et al(2024) JARG Copyright © 2024 GenEmbryomics Pty.. All rights reserved



#### **PGT-WGS**

- PGT background and genetic screening
- Rare diseases and mutations detectable by testing platforms
- GenEmbryomics & PGT–WGS with *Panacea*-GenomeScreen<sup>™</sup>
  - Process overview
  - Validation
  - Gene selection, case processing, variant curation, reporting, counselling, limitations,
  - Acknowledgements





## **Companies offering WGS embryo screening**





Recently established in Florida, USA

#### ORCHID 1,400 gene panel of inherited pathogenic diseases & polygenic risk

Copyright © 2024 GenEmbryomics Pty.. All rights reserved



### GenEmbryomics

- Initial R&D performed with Monash IVF
- GenEmbryomics was established in 2019 to further develop the test
- Proof-of-principle published in Scientific Reports (2020)

	SCIENTIFIC	
	REPORTS	
	natureresearch	
OPEN	Genome sequencing of human	ant Stine and her sectories Associate addition Name VCS/MARK 1
	in vitro fertilisation embryos for	
	pathogenic variation screening	
	Nicholas M. Murphy <sup>1,3,1,4*</sup> , Tanya S. Samarasekera <sup>3</sup> , Lisa Macaskill <sup>9</sup> , Jayne Mutlen <sup>3</sup> &	Received Rec
	Luk J. F. Kombauts-^^- Whole-genome sequencing of preimplantation human embryos to detect and screen for genetic	internal internal internal
	pereits covering with periophatetion testing of human embryss facilities the detection of the nove metations and with validation transmitted varient detection in both her spruchetic couple and the embrys's samples. Here we describe a tris testing workflow that involves subde-genome sequencing of anythef CDA than biospice dimorging workflow that involves subde-genome sequencing of anythef CDA than biospice dimorging workflow that involves subde-genome sequencing of anythef CDA than biospice dimorging to the section of the section of the section sequences and periodicy not described of nervo valuants in the single-proce periophatetion genetic training couples and ensor of their emission. Although work workflow that may be a section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the single-proce periophatetion genetic tructure invaluations were countied against what calls for composed heteropyoid y and predicted down that invalidations were available to taking be a static taking the single and the section of the participation of the section of the static phone and complete anotacidations with format participation valuations. This pict study describes an extender of humble-genome sequencing and analysis for the quality of life of the individual and families.	
	Whole sensors sequences as a second optic the IVF Clock. The over two docables, period statutes appendix the integration of the second second statutes of the IVF clock. The over two docables is a significant of the IVF clock. The over two docables is a significant of the IVF clock. The over two docables is a significant of the IVF clock. The over two docables is a significant of the IVF clock is a statute of the IVF clock. The over two docables is a significant of the IVF clock is a statute of the IVF clock is	rest database succession for the classifications of variants (A) variants (B) inclassified variants with a particularly density damaging like preferences.
SOLVING REPORTS   0	Bol 19299 (Hippodia agrici i i indoceste cire-artice i figle-estatori fi falle di film for manufa contanto (Fig. 1) generali actuali productori Matanica filmenti, Patanica A.	eth a law dopth threshold (and dopth > 1) and was mixing the grout The failable failse threshold (and dopth > 1) and was mixing the grouts for saving of an analysis of a strain threshold (and the same of the fair was out using the failablest groutshifts, a digethers, a ST, Pohyphe assume, FATHDM and FATHDM MSL <sup>1000</sup> . If more than out of the more thready and the ATHDM MSL <sup>1000</sup> . If more than out of the MSC composition of the MSC composition of the MSC composition.

Murphy et al. (2020) Scientific Reports 10:3795





### PGT-WGS for inherited and de novo mutations

#### Methods:

- Amplification by MDA
- Whole genome sequence of parents at x30 and embryos at x50 depth
- Extensive variant filtration to eliminate falsepositives
- Variants annotation performed from >50 annotation sources, pathogenicity prediction algorithms, and ACMG guidelines.

#### Outcomes:

- $_{\odot}$  All classes of pathogenic variants detectable:
  - o de novo mutations
  - o Inherited mutations
  - Copy number variants >10kb
  - Carrier trinucleotide repeats (e.g. *FRM1*; fragile X)

Aneuploidies, translocations, triploidy,

mosaicism



### Variant annotation





**---**



## Benchmarking

- Genome in a Bottle v.3.3.2 NA12878 (HG001) NA12877, NA12879, parents NA12891, NA12892 etc
- Flow sorted GIAB cell lines
- Compared genomic DNA to amplified DNA (using RepliG)
- Assessed using hap.py / VCFEval<sup>1</sup>







## **Clinical validation study**

- Whole Genome Sequencing on IVF Embryos and Individual Patients
- Collaboration with Memorial Sisli Hospital, Prof. Semra Kahraman, M.D & Murat Cetinkaya, M.D., PhD
- Aim is to stratify impact of paternal age on *de novo* mutation rates in IVF embryos & clinically validate test performance
- ~80 embryos, biopsies, mother and parents both receiving 30X or higher sequencing
- TE Biopsy (~6 cells) vs Remaining embryo tissue (hundreds of cells)
- Amplified with MDA
- TE Biopsy (Query) vs Remaining embryo tissue (Truth), evaluated via hap.py
- De novo mutation rate, concordance, mosaicism





# Rate of observed pathogenic *de novo* mutations

- Detection of de novo mutations pre-annotation:
  - 5-cells model biopsies (NA12878 cell line): 3,632 DNVs
- Detection of de novo mutations post-annotation:
  - Average of 1.17 pathogenic DNVs per biopsy
- Further criteria:
  - Confirmatory testing for gDNV for reporting
- De novo mutations after annotation are confirmed by spent culture media.





### Where's the line?

- What needs to be established to screen an embryo:
  - Classification guidelines
    - Evidence the strength and quality of data,
    - Severity-phenotype impact on quality of life, morbidity, mortality, interventions
    - Confidence penetrance and expressivity
  - Context Patient Preferences and Values
  - Risk and Recommendation



### **Gene selection**

- Pathogenic/ Likely Pathogenic
  - >90% certainty of being disease-causing
- Reviewed status
- >1 lab submitting, no conflicts
- Penetrance High to complete (i.e., 80-100% of individuals having the variant(s) will develop the disease/disorder)
- Simple (monogenic) mode of inheritance:
  - i.e. Autosomal dominant (for PGT-M cases), Autosomal recessive, X-linked, Mitochondrial
  - Exclude genes with digenic, complex, or polygenic inheritance patterns
- Age of onset
- Lack of interventions
- Severe phenotype?





#### **Gene selection**





## Process of *Panacea*-GenomeScreen™



**---**

### **Case registration**

- Patient Registration
- ICSI or IVF embryos
- Ethnicity
- Any medical diagnosis
- Karyotypes recommended
- Informed Consent
- Genetic counselling

				PRE	IMPLANTATIO	ON GEN	ETIC TE	STIN
				WHOLE	GENOME SEC MBRYO - TES	UENCIN T REQUI	NG (PGT- ISITION	-WG FOR
580 CALIFORNIA ST+ 12 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR 97	71• SAN FRANCISC	0 CA 9410	, UNITED STATES.	Print a copy of	this form and includ	le it with the	e samples su	bmitte
PATTENT INFORMATION				PLEAS	BIOPSY/BATCHIN	G DETATIS	e offered Ar	THIS TO
OOCYTE CONTRIBUTOR (PATIENT)	- LAST NAME	FIRST NA	ME	D.O.B.	- Plastocust/TE (	Day 5)		
PATIENT PHONE #	PATIENT EMAIL					Jay J)		
					Blastocyst/TE (I	Jay 6)		
SPERM CONTRIBUTOR (PARTNER)	- LAST NAME	PIRST NA	ME	D.O.B.	Blastocyst/TE (I	)ay 7)		
PARTNER PHONE #	PARTNER EMA	n.			Re-biopsy			
ADDRESS	_				BIOPSIED EMBRYOS BIOPSY SHEET)	FOR TESTING	(# AND PROV	IDE
CTTX		10	TATE	710	ICSI or IVF?		IVF	
an		1	IATE	21F	(CHOOSE ONE OPTIC	N ONLY)		
COUNTRY		EGG D	ONOR (DOB + ID)			IS REQUIRED	<b>)</b>	
		SPERM	1 DONOR (DOB + ID)		AMPLIFIED MAT	ERIAL		
LABORATORY TEST(S) ORDER	ED (REQUIRED)							
PGT-WGS: Whole genome PGT-A with reflex: Ploidy c Indication for study: (REQUIRED)	PGT-M, PGT-A, t heck with reflex	rinucleotic to PGT-W	le repeat parental : GS if euploid	creening	PGT-A: Ploidy c	heck only		
Advanced Maternal Age		Carrie	r of Chromosome a	bnormality (spec	ify):			
Advanced Paternal Age		Carrie	r of Genetic variant	(specify):				
Repeated Pregnancy Losses		Genet	ic condition/genetic	mutation:				
Genetic Counseling (Counselor, Additional details regarding testing	date):		Cons	ent forms (signed	d date):			
IVF CENTER INFORMATION		low-out		RESULTS REP	DRTING			
INATE		mont	•	Do not disc	dose sex			
ADDRESS				Do not rep	ort mosaicism (<50% cl valckm (cut off 50%)	assified as eup	sloid)	
				Report not	sanguinity estimation			
CITY	STATE		ZIP	SEND RESULT	S TO			
				Email or fax pric ORDERING PHY:	r to stimulation start d SICIAN EMAIL (PREFER	ate, and upda RED)	ite at the time	of hCl
COUNTRY								
IVF PHYSICIAN		NPI #		ORDERING PHY	SICIAN FAX			
				If you have any	questions, please conta	ict a genetic o	counselor	
NURSE/COORDINATOR	NURSE/COORDINA	TOR EMAIL		GÉNETIC COUN DAYTIME PHON	SELOR	GENETIC C	OUNSELOR	ONE
	_							-
I certify that the information of the on my professional judgement. I ha	satient and the reference explained the lin	arring clinical nitations of	an on this form is corre this test and I have a	ect to the best of m iswered any question	y knowledge and that I ins. I understand that (	have request SenEmbryom	ed the above b ics may need a	est bas additio
Doctor's Signature	as a normation if ne	uesdery.				Date:		_/
Instructions:								
Please provide the information for the in identify within the binary gender categor details. If either genetic contributor's sig	lividual contributing o ies, they are encouraj nificant other is not a	ped to provide genetic contr	"patient". The "partner" a their preferred pronoun ibutor, please provide the	section is for the indivi and any additional in significant other's cor	dual providing sperm. If the formation relevant to their stact information in the ad	e contributors i PGT process in ditional details :	additional section.	
Note: It is important to maintain sensitivity and	confidentiality when	handling all r	atient information. The t	erms "Oocute Contribu	tor" and "Sperm Contribut	or" are used to	source's	



Informed Con	sent Form		
For Preimplantation Gene (Last updated February 2	etic Testing via Whole Gen 024)	ome Sequencing	
Check all that apply: Used: □	Donor egg used: 🗇	Donor Sperm Used: 🗇	Donor Embryo
Patient Name:			
Patient Date of Birth: _			
<b>Reproductive Partner's</b>	Name:		
<b>Reproductive Partner's</b>	Date of Birth:		
IVF Clinic:			
<b>Referring Provider's Na</b>	nme:		
-			

#### Purpose of test

The purpose of preimplantation genetic testing using whole genome sequencing (PGT-WGS) is to analyze select genes of the submitted embryo sample(s), such as the trophectoderm and DNA from culture media, post in vitro fertilization (IVF). The objective of this analysis is to identify inherited and de novo (new) pathogenic or likely pathogenic genetic variants related to certain genetic conditions with the intent to assist patients and their physician in choosing embryo(s) with the lowest genetic risk for disease. This consent form is specific to PGT-WGS through GenEmbryomics and is not intended to be used to inform a patient of benefits, risks, and limitations associated with IVF, embryo biopsy, cryopreservation, embryo warming, embryo transfer, or sample transport

#### Potential Benefits

- · PGT-WGS can detect an array of disease-causing genetic variants, including chromosome aneuploidy (an incorrect number of chromosomes), single nucleotide variants (SNVs), small insertions and deletions, and copy number variants (CNVs), across all inheritance types, including copy number variants in mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), however, an mtDNA copy number will not be included.
- · With increasing maternal age, more embryos are expected to have chromosome aneuploidy Preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy (PGT-A) is a component of PGT-WGS.
- · With increasing paternal age, more embryos are expected to have de novo pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants. PGT-WGS can detect >90% of de novo variants.
- · PGT-WGS uses next generation sequencing as opposed to historical linkage analysis, reducing the time for results by eliminating the need for samples from extended family members.
- PGT-WGS may detect familial genetic variants, yet testing for familial genetic conditions and structural rearrangements require a case review and laboratory approval prior to acceptance by GenEmbryomics.
- PGT-WGS can detect contamination, genetic relatedness, and false mosaicism by analyzing





#### **DNA Collection**

- Each parent, saliva/blood collection for genomic DNA
- TE biopsy (>4 cells recommended) or amplified TE biopsy
  - ICSI & IVF embryos TE biopsy suitable
- Spent culture medium (10uL)
- ↔ Ship to partnering lab



### **Bioinformatics**

- .fastq.gz raw data processed via Dragen (Illumina) pipeline
- Outputs:
  - genome coverage metrics,
  - quality score filtering
- Direct assessment & compound het: SNV & Indel, CNV,
- Individual assessment Ploidy, mosaic, SV, CYP2D4\*, HLA\*, Repeat expansion



## Case setup

- Case setup
  - .fastq selection (AWS)
- Pedigree described
- Proband .fastq
- Paternal & maternal .fastq files
   imported
- >3,200 genes included as standard for *potential* curation



# Quality control – Relatedness

- Coverage uniformity
- Relatedness, i.e.:
  - Mother to embryo
  - Father to embryo
  - Mother to father
  - Contamination detection
- ROH/LOH



# Case curation – Auto/Al Prioritisation

- SNVs
- Indels,
- CNV (>1kb),
- (inc. compound hets), Repeat expansion carrier status,
- MT-DNA (5%)



# Case curation – Individual assessments

#### Variant curation

- Individual assessments;
  - Ploidy & mosaics
  - BAF
  - ROH/LOH

#### SNV variant curation

- Autosomal recessive (AR)
- Compound Het
- De novo
- X-Linked

#### LOH/ROH

- Loss of heteozygosity
- allele dropout and/or no coverage
- TE biopsy cross-checked for haploid/no-coverage in embryo sample
- Avoids loss of recessive conditions

### Reporting

- Patient info
- Single embryo report
- No parent findings
- Coverage histogram
- Limitations
- Cycle summary report provided

GEN 580 California St. 12th Floor 9971 San Francisco IISA 94104 - Tel +1 888-357-8884 Preimplantation genetic testing with whole genome sequencing (PGT-WGS) Panacea-GenomeScreen™ PGT-WGS EMBRYO REPORT Patient Name: JONES, Jan Patient ID: XGEN-123456 Physician: Dr Jane Smith Cycle #: 1 Patient Dob: 03/31/2024 Biopsy Date: 03/31/2024 Report Date: 03/31/2024 Partner Name: JONES, John Specimen Type: TE Biopsy Report ID: EMG32234523 Interpretation(s) Partner ID: XGEN-987654 Date Collected: 03/31/2024 Indication: /AMAVDIEVDMCVDGT-MURatia Leu39AlafsTer51, Pathogeni Partner Dob: 03/31/2024 Variant Details (GRCh38): Frameshift Variant, chr9:95508247 G > GC, PTCH1, NM\_000264.5:c.114dup, ome 1 (AD) comatio (loberitance mode unknown) NP 000255.2:p.Leu39AlafsTer51, Exon: 1 otal Exons: 24 Embryo: (Sample ID) nalysis indicates >(X)% of the embryo biopsy was covered at sufficient depth for Panacea-  $n^{\rm TM}$  PGT-WGS. This embryo (has no abnormality detected) OR (is affected by (syndrome) A {heterozygous/homozygous} {inheritance mode} pathogenic variant (p.XXX : c.XXX) of the {gene listogram name) gene was found in the embryo biopsy sample.) TEST QUALITY MEAN COVERAGE: Mutations in the (gene name) gene are associated with (syndrome), a disease characterized by {clinical phenotypes} Clinically actionable finding(s) Condition Gene Classification NM 000264.5: c.114dup Mother - Reference (p.Leu39AlafsTer chr7:117183278\_11 280444640 Cystic Fibrosis Father - Heterozygour NM 000492.3 c 1521\_1 Mother - Heterozygour 23delGAG nalysis indicates >(X)% of the fathers genome was covered at sufficient depth for Panacea and protocological sufficient depth for Panacea (p.Phe508de INES): (website link) of variants were performed with DRAGEN bioinformatics pipeline, with GRCh38 as the human genome its are assigned a quality value for filtering. Based on validation studies, the pipeline showed precision and Ith coverage greater than 10x and high mapping quality Variants were annotated with the following public and internal bioinformatiou/genetics re- sources: gnomAD, Ensembl Variant Effect Predictry (VEP), dth/SFP, Emelgeneib DB, StrpSth, StrpEff DAAC, GVIAS GRC, HOAD, Clinvar, Breast Cancer Information Core (BIC BRCA Ex- change, The Greater Mode Esst (GME), Amin Corel and Mennonite, dbNHp, GEPP, 1000 Genome, Onito Mendia Report Date: 03/31/202 Page 2 of 4 CONFIDENTIAL GenErationaria Page 2 of 4

GenEmbru

Deans *et al.* Recommendations for reporting results of diagnostic genomic testing, (2022)





### **Genetic Counseling Process for PGT-WGS**

- Pre-test Counseling:
  - PGT-WGS capabilities and limitations, potential detection of *de novo*, rare variants & thresholds
  - Discuss reproductive options based on screening and patient values
- Results Interpretation and Delivery:
  - Consider implications for genetic contributors and family
  - Align results with patient's preferences and values
- Post-test Counseling:
  - Coordinate care with providers and genetics team, provide support for expanded results
- Benefits and Limitations of PGT-WGS:
  - Comprehensive screening in a single test, Improved detection of clinically significant findings
  - Limited detection of certain disorders (e.g. repeat expansions, methylation defects)
  - Missing regions, no or low coverage



# PGT-WGS – tool for research & test development

- Large clinical & WGS data collections (e.g. UKBiobank):
  - Pathogenic mutations, common mutations
  - Thousands of lifestyle, clinical, genetic, drug, diet, biochemical etc data fields
- TBD Collaborative 'Early in Life' BioBank
  - Multi-ethnic WGS data on parents, live births, embryo biopsies and/or SCM, POC
  - IVF datapoints of successes, failures
  - Embryo culture
  - Outcomes & follow-up
- Pure R&D and clinical grade test development & validation



# Concluding remarks

- "Technology is the Fuel."
  - Hughes, M., PGDIS, 2024
- "Over 80% of all individuals with severe developmental disorders have *de novo* mutations. Are they possible to detect? Do we want to?"
  - Vermeesch, J., PGDIS, 2024
- "The aim is not just to have a baby, but to have a healthy baby."
  - Martin, D., PGDIS, 2024



# Concluding remarks

Selecting euploid embryos for transfer should improve ongoing pregnancy rates per transfer (Munné, *et al.* 1993)

Selecting embryos free of clinically significant genetic variants should improve ongoing pregnancy rates per transfer.



# Concluding remarks

- PGT-WGS simplifies the screening of embryos
- Standardisation of a hierarchy of reporting of IVF embryo screening
- Recommendation: a 'Biobank for reproduction research'







### Acknowledgements

- Prof Santiago Munne
- Kyle Day
- Prof. Semra Kahraman
- Dr. Murat Cetinkaya
- Christine Allen
- Shannon Wieloch
- Kim Skellington
- Vanessa Cortes

- Paul Viney
- Nick Burrows
- Saadia Basharat
- Tess Burleson
- Michelle Haggers
- Huy Trần
- Damla Varol
- Ellissa Marshall