



Understanding the biology of human preimplantation embryos, gametes and stem cells

1. Introduction

Choosing the right embryo for transfer is one of the most difficult tasks faced by an embryologist during assisted reproduction treatment. In a group of embryos created after IVF or ICSI, we can grade an embryo based on its appearance and cell number, but this may not necessarily be the embryo that is most likely to lead to the birth of a healthy baby. Over the past decade, research has provided advanced new technological tools that have led to a deeper understanding of embryo quality, the factors involved in the differentiation of early embryonic cells that lead to the formation of tissues (stem cell differentiation), and how the embryonic tissues interact with the lining of the womb to establish a successful pregnancy. At present, these new tools are still under evaluation, and are available only in academic research institutions that have the appropriate expertise and resources.

At Bourn Hall Clinic, all of our energy and resources are invested in providing the best possible care and prognosis for our patients; however, we recognise that we can only achieve this by keeping up to date with the latest innovations in research and technology. We therefore collaborate with leading academic centres and research institutes in Cambridge, London and Leeds, and we make a significant contribution to their research by providing the teams with their most precious resource: embryos that are surplus to treatment, and whose storage as frozen embryos is no longer required.

2. Invitation to take part in a research study:

We would like to invite you to donate any frozen embryos that are surplus to your treatment and would otherwise be discarded. Before you decide, it is important for you to understand why the research is being done and what it will involve.

Please take time to read the following information carefully and discuss it with others if you wish. Ask if there is anything that is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not you wish to take part. All research on embryos has been approved by the Hospitals' Local Research Ethics Committees, Cambridge Central Research Ethics Committee, and by the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA).

3. What is the purpose of these studies?

One of the main reasons for the failure of IVF treatment is poor egg and embryo quality. To understand the causes of failure we need to study the genes, chromosomes and proteins that are important in regulating the early development of the embryo and its precursor cells, together with the placenta that supports it in the womb.

We hope that the results of these studies will benefit medical knowledge in a number of important ways, including:

- Improving our understanding of the conditions that are important for growing human preimplantation embryos in a petri dish. We hope that ultimately these insights could lead to improvements in the treatment of infertility and benefit other patients trying to have a baby through the use of IVF.

- Furthering our understanding of how early human embryo cells become more specialised during early development. The first critical step in this process is when a small subset of cells are set aside to form eventually the foetus, whilst another subset of early cells differ in their fate to become the placenta, which supports the development of the foetus throughout the pregnancy. We are interested in how these specialisation events occur and are regulated before implantation. Understanding the genes that are essential for this first important specialisation process could provide insight into some causes of pregnancy failures and birth defects. Understanding this important switch in cell fate may also provide a deeper understanding of stem cell formation.
- Developing stem cell lines that can be taken out of the embryo and multiplied in the laboratory for many years. This can help us study and understand more fully devastating human diseases at the cellular level in the laboratory and potentially develop new drug treatments.
- Studying how primordial germ cells, the precursors of sperm and eggs, are established in early human embryos. This could lead to a better knowledge of some causes of infertility.

If you wish to contribute to this research, you may donate any of your surplus embryos that are currently kept in storage at Bourn Hall Clinic. Donating your embryos to these research projects will help to increase our knowledge of an aspect of human biology that is currently poorly understood.

4. Do I have to take part?

It is completely up to you to decide whether or not to take part. Taking part in the research is entirely voluntary. If you do decide to take part you will be given this information sheet to keep and be asked to sign a consent form. You are free to decline to participate in this research, and to withdraw from participation after you have consented to do so, without in any way affecting your subsequent medical care. You are free to withdraw your consent at any time. If you withdraw your consent after transfer of embryos to the research centres, any embryos remaining unused will be destroyed. However, they cannot be returned to the treatment clinic or transferred elsewhere. Once the embryos that you donate have come under the control of research staff and are being cultured/ grown for use in research, they can no longer be withdrawn. It is important to point out, however, that the embryos might be used at any time up until their expiry date, unless you specify otherwise. In order to withdraw from participation you must contact Dr Kay Elder (contact details below).

5. What will happen to our embryos if we take part?

The main laboratory procedures that your embryos will be used for include:

- Growing embryos for no more than 14 days to study the way that embryos divide and grow. We will look at different ways of growing embryos to find the best methods.
- Studying how different culture conditions affect embryo quality with the aim of improving culture methods and better understanding embryo development.
- Biochemical studies to understand the biological properties of the embryos.
- Studying the genetic composition of embryos.
- Altering how a gene's coded information is converted into structures in a cell (gene "expression") to examine how this affects embryo quality with the aim of understanding how early human embryo cells become more specialised. This work may provide the research team with crucial information on the best conditions for developing stem cells.
- The resulting genetically modified embryos may be used to produce stem cells.
- If an embryo is used for the purpose of producing stem cells, the early embryonic cells will be separated so that the embryo is no longer intact. These separated cells may die naturally, or they may survive and multiply indefinitely as stem cells. These stem cells can be used to further study many types of diseases, which can be replicated in the laboratory to look at their cause and progression as well as search for treatments.

6. What do I have to do?

If you agree to participate, you (and your partner, if applicable) should sign the enclosed consent form, in front of a witness, who should also sign the same form.

7. What are the possible disadvantages and risks of taking part?

There is no disadvantage or risk to you in taking part in this study. The research performed on your surplus frozen embryos will not affect you or your subsequent medical care in any way.

8. What are the possible benefits of taking part?

It is important for you to know that this research will not lead to any direct medical benefits to you. However, the information we get from these studies may help us to treat other infertile patients by improving infertility treatment. This research could also lead to the development of cures for many serious disorders such as miscarriage, avoiding serious disabilities that may affect unborn children, and to the development of new research tools.

It is possible that discoveries resulting from research on donated embryos, or stem cells that may be generated from them, could result in patents or licenses being awarded to the researchers or to commercial organisations. You will not receive any financial benefit from research discoveries arising from the embryos you donate or from stem cells generated from them.

9. Will my taking part in this study be kept confidential?

Yes. The proposed research includes careful procedures to protect your identity. The research is done under a licence from the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) and with approval of Local Research Ethics Committees and the Cambridge Central Research Ethics Committee. Both organisations impose strict requirements about maintaining your confidentiality. The embryos will be coded and your identity and participation in the research will be kept strictly anonymous. The information identifying your embryos will be visible to a member of the research team when he or she verifies that consent for the research has been obtained, but your identity will not be recorded by them. If stem cells are generated in the research, a sample of these will be deposited with the UK Stem Cell Bank. In this case only, it will be necessary for your treatment clinic to provide a copy of your consent form in confidence to the Secretary of the UK Stem Cell Steering Committee. Your identity will not be disclosed to the staff of the UK Stem Cell Bank or to anyone else.

10. What will happen to the results of the research studies? Am I entitled to information on the outcome of the research?

Whenever possible we will publish the results of our studies in scientific journals. We will also present data at scientific conferences. You will not be identified personally in any way in any publication or presentation.

You will not receive any information from either the study or on the genetic testing of the embryos that you donate or about stem cells that may be generated from them. This is because the steps taken to protect your confidentiality will make your identity unknown to the researchers.

11 Some background on our research

Your donated embryos will make an important contribution to several research programmes. We would like you to understand the different areas of interest that are under active investigation at the research institutes and to give you an appreciation of the wider context in which your embryos are such a valuable resource.

Points that you should know about the research

- Embryos are used in our research programme. These embryos (tiny clusters of cells not visible to the eye) are surplus to IVF and would otherwise be discarded.
- No embryos used for research will ever be used to establish a pregnancy.
- No embryos used for research will ever be grown past 14 days.

- In addition to growing the embryos, we will perform a range of biochemical and genetic studies to help us to understand their biological properties.
- Some of our research involves 'genome editing'. This includes the use of specific techniques (such as CRISPR/Cas9) to specifically alter the DNA sequence. Changes to the DNA sequence may cause a gene to become active or inactive, thereby allowing us to study its function in the early embryo in greater detail. This can lead to significant insights into the earliest stages of human development, prior to implantation.
- After the embryos have been genetically modified their development will be stopped prior to 14 days post-fertilisation. We will perform biochemical and genetic studies and derive stem cell lines from these embryos.
- None of the research on human embryos will involve animal testing.
- Any stem cells lines derived in this research project will be deposited in the UK Stem Cell Bank. They may be made available to other research groups nationally and internationally.
- Some of the stem cell lines could in the future be used to develop new treatments for diseases. In this way, the stem cells could be used indefinitely in a wide variety of research projects, and it is not possible to foresee all the potential research opportunities they would provide. It will not be possible for you to control any future use of the embryonic cells or any stem cell derived.

12. Who is organising and funding the research?

This research is carried out with approval from the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) and is funded by several independent research bodies. Further information about the specific research programmes, funding bodies, the researchers and their published research results can be found on the respective Centres' websites:

University of Cambridge Stem Cell Institute: www.stemcells.cam.ac.uk

University of Cambridge Centre for Trophoblast Research: www.trophoblast.cam.ac.uk

Wellcome Trust Cancer Research UK Gurdon Institute, Cambridge: www.gurdon.cam.ac.uk

The Francis Crick Institute: <http://www.crick.ac.uk>

Guy's Assisted Conception Unit: www.ivfdirect.com

University of Leeds, Reproduction and Early Development: www.leeds.ac.uk/light/research/red/

Please refer to the HFEA website for information about licensed human embryo research:
<http://www.hfea.gov.uk/161.html>

More information about stem cell research in the UK can be found on the web page of the UK Stem Cell Bank: www.UKstemcellbank.org.uk.

13. Contact for Further Information

Access to counselling independent from the study team is available. If you have any questions or concerns and would like to discuss this further, please contact Dr Kay Elder. Dr Elder's role in the clinical team is independent of these research projects.

Study Coordinator: Dr Kay Elder Tel: 01954 717252

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