

Conclusions: Our data show that GTS improves the NGF involvement of ovarian dysfunction in PCO model.

P-14 Identification of the Differentially Expressed Genes in Endometrium between Recurrent Aborters and Normal Contrls During Implantation Window Period

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Background & Objectives: The molecular events of embryonic attachment to the endometrial epithelium and subsequent invasion into the stroma are not fully understood yet. Under the influence of ovarian steroids, the uterine endometrium undergoes profound modifications in cellular differentiation and becomes 'receptive' and enables the blastocyst to attach. A recent study has shown that the frequency of normal embryonic karyotypes significantly increases with the number of previous pregnancy loss, suggesting that as the number of pregnancy loss increases, maternal factors in endometrium involved in embryo/endometrial dialogue may become increasingly responsible for defective implantation. Main purpose of this investigation is to elucidate possible causes for reproductive failure by comparing the differentially expressed genes in endometrium between RSA and normal fertile control.

Method: Endometrial tissues was obtained from regularly menstruating and fertile women and women suffering with RSA at the implantation window period during the mid-luteal phase. None of these women were received any hormone. Tissues were obtained by curetting the endometrium, snap-frozen and stored at 70°C. After RNA extraction, cDNA was constructed. cDNAs of endometrium from women with RSA and normal fertile control were compared using GeneFishingä Technology. The differentially expressed gene fragments were inserted into cloning vector and sequenced. Messenger RNA level was determined with semi-quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction.

Results: mRNA of mammaglobin, mammary-specific member of uteroglobin family, was expressed in normal endomtrium during implantation window period. However, the mRNA expression of mammaglobin was significantly increased in endometrium of women suffering with RSA compared to normal control.

Conclusions: Although the biological function of mammaglobin in RSA is unknown yet, the differentially expressed mammaglobin in RSA may provide the approach to resolve the molecular pathways required for successful implantation.