

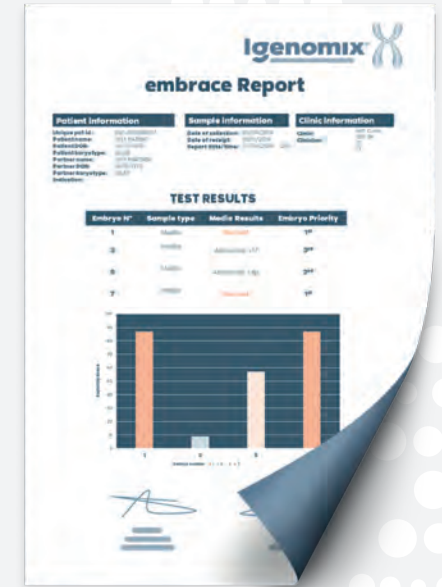
## What is EMBRACE?

EMBRACE is a pioneering embryonic cell-free DNA test developed by Igenomix that allows your clinic to identify the embryos that are the most likely to be chromosomally normal without a biopsy.

This information helps patients and physicians decide which embryo to prioritize and transfer first in an IVF cycle, maximizing the chance of a healthy pregnancy.

## Test Results

Embryos most likely to be chromosomally normal will be given the highest score and prioritized for transfer.



## How does it work?



Embryos stay safely in the IVF clinic 

## Who is it for?

EMBRACE is for patients undergoing IVF who wish to transfer embryos most likely to be chromosomally normal.

Patients requiring PGT-M, PGT-SR, or sex selection should pursue testing based on trophoctoderm biopsy.



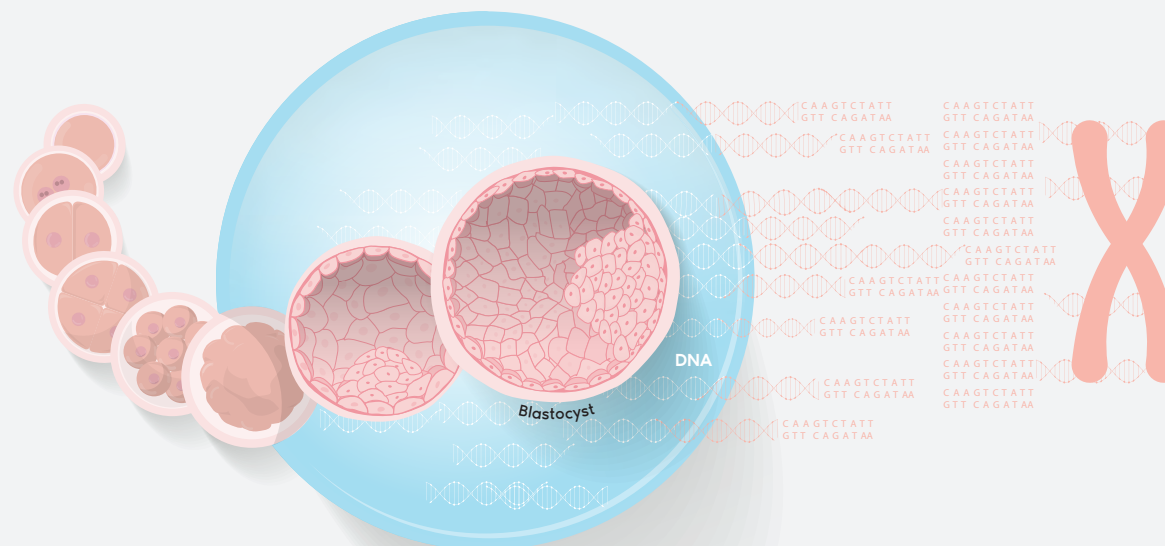
**EMBRACE IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING DATA:**

## A multicenter prospective study on the concordance between embryonic cell-free DNA and trophectoderm biopsies from 1,301 human blastocysts

The recent identification of embryonic cell-free DNA in the spent blastocyst media has opened a new era of possibilities for embryonic aneuploidy testing in assisted reproductive technologies.

**1**  
During development, embryonic cell-free DNA is released into the culture medium with increasing concentration as the number of cells multiplies from day 4 to day 6.

**2**  
The spent culture medium containing embryonic cell-free DNA is analyzed by next generation sequencing (NGS). The chromosome copy number of the blastocyst is assessed without the need for trophectoderm biopsy.



### 3

Igenomix has carried out a study in eight IVF centers comparing the results obtained in embryonic cell-free DNA from 1,301 spent blastocyst media and the corresponding trophectoderm biopsies in couples undergoing preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy (PGT-A).



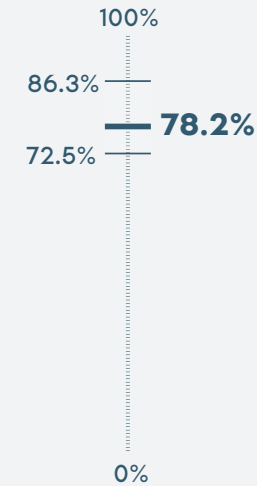
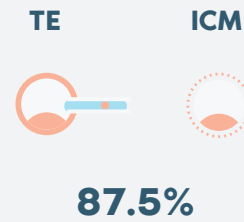
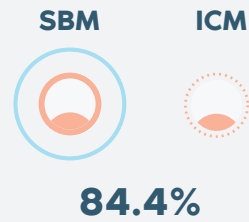
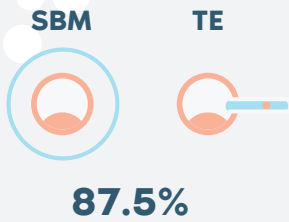
# 1,301

Spent blastocyst media

This is the largest study to date assessing the concordance of chromosome copy number between embryonic cell-free DNA and trophectoderm biopsy.

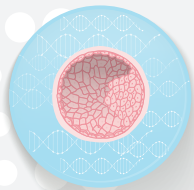
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In a subgroup of 81 blastocysts, the comparison of the inner cell mass with the embryonic cell-free DNA and the trophectoderm biopsies has shown similar concordance rates, 84.4% and 87.5% respectively.



The concordance rate was on average 78.2% ranging from 72.5% to 86.3% in different centers, without significant differences related to culture conditions or blastocyst quality.

### Two main objectives:



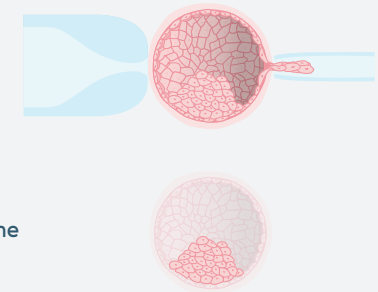
Embryonic cell-free DNA

#### 1. Trophectoderm DNA

To evaluate the concordance and reproducibility of testing embryonic cell-free DNA versus trophectoderm DNA obtained from the same embryo in a large sample of 1,301 day 6 and day 7 human blastocysts.

#### 2. Inner cell mass DNA

To assess the concordance rates between embryonic cell-free DNA, trophectoderm DNA and the inner cell mass of the blastocyst in a subset of 81 aneuploid blastocysts donated for research.

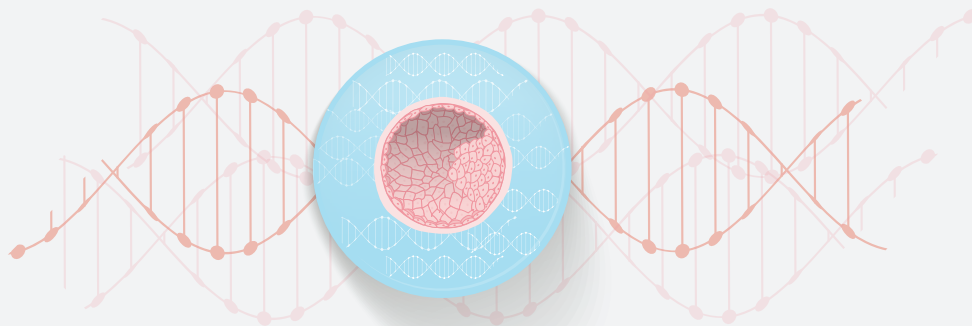


# 4

High concordance rates when comparing 1,301 embryonic cell-free DNA and trophectoderm DNA samples

The results of embryonic cell-free DNA from spent blastocyst media demonstrated a high concordance rate with the trophectoderm biopsy results.

	Center 1	Center 2	Center 3	Center 4	Center 5	Center 6	Center 7	Center 8	TOTAL
Concordance	75.6	77.1	81.8	86.3	84.2	85.0	72.5	77.0	<b>78.2</b>
Sensitivity	80.5	84.8	88.2	86.7	91.3	76.7	76.5	78.9	<b>81.7</b>
Specificity	69.9	72.7	85.2	87.5	80.0	93.3	64.7	78.1	<b>77.4</b>



We conclude that this non-invasive approach could avoid embryo biopsy, while making it accessible to a wider population of patients. **More studies are needed to understand the precise source of the embryonic cell-free DNA and the mechanisms involved.**



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