



# *ora*

Non-Invasive Endometrial Receptivity Test



# Why choose *ora*<sup>TM</sup> ?

*ora*<sup>TM</sup> uses novel miRNA biomarkers present in the blood to accurately identify a patient's WOI, all with simple blood samples taken on day 4 and day 5 of a mock cycle\*. This unique endometrial receptivity test delivers fast and reliable results, helping increase the successful pregnancy rate for IVF patients with a history of implantation failure.

\* We recommend drawing blood on both day 4 and day 5 to account for the possibility of a shortened WOI post-receptive result. However healthcare providers may choose to do only a single blood draw on day 5.



## NON-INVASIVE

*ora*<sup>TM</sup> analyzes miRNA biomarkers in the blood, removing the need for an invasive and uncomfortable endometrial biopsy procedure.



## SINGLE MOCK CYCLE

By drawing blood on day 4 and day 5, *ora*<sup>TM</sup> is able to account for both average and shortened post-receptive windows, meaning patients only require one mock cycle regardless of what stage their endometrium is in.



## HIGH ACCURACY

*ora*<sup>TM</sup> has been shown to have > 95% accuracy in predicting endometrial receptivity, offering a stable solution with a more comfortable testing procedure. Further, the need to re-test on account of inconclusive results or invalid/insufficient RNA occurs in <1% of cases.



## COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

*ora*<sup>TM</sup> analyzes close to 300 miRNA biomarkers that target over 1,000 endometrial receptivity-related genes to accurately identify the optimal time for embryo transfer.

# Why use miRNA biomarkers?

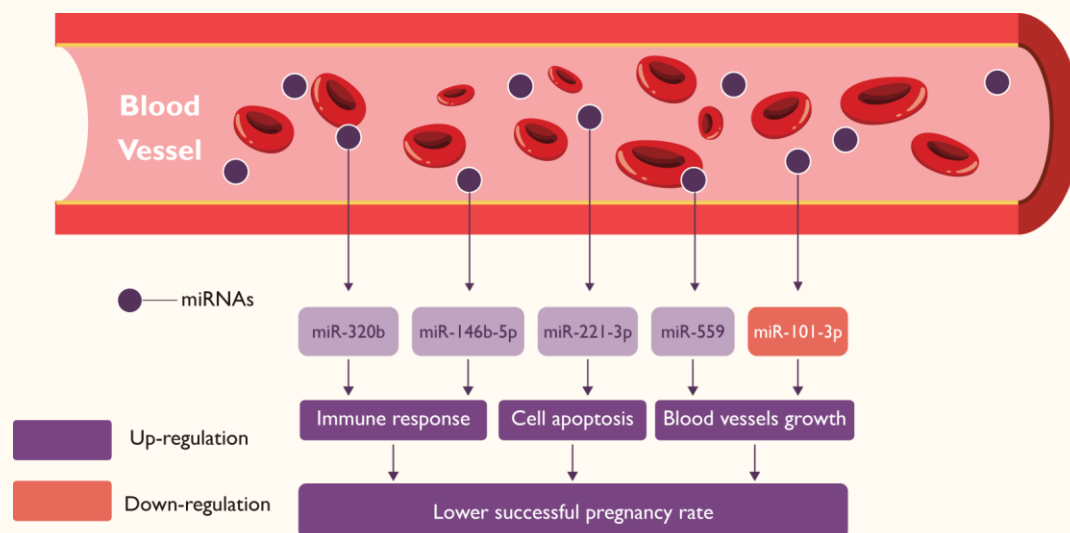


MiRNAs have been shown to have over 90% accuracy in predicting displaced window of implantation as cause for implantation failure (I).

- ✓ **microRNAs (miRNAs) are enclosed and protected by proteins, making them more stable than mRNAs, facilitating analysis of lower-quality endometrial tissue samples.**
- ✓ **miRNA exhibits a high correlation with the protein level, as miRNAs regulate mRNAs to suppress protein translation and/or induce mRNA degradation.**
- ✓ **Numerous scientific publications have indicated that miRNAs play a role in the embryo implantation process, including regulating the endometrium to prepare for an embryo.**

## miRNAs in tissue and blood

Endometrial receptivity tests were originally performed using endometrial tissue samples. microRNA (miRNA) biomarkers in the bloodstream can identify those same endometrial conditions.



These miRNAs in the bloodstream have been found to regulate a number of immune mechanisms during pregnancy, and are critical physiological factors for cell growth and angiogenesis. Through the regulation of these mechanisms, miRNAs can affect the endometrium's environment, growth process, and, by extension, pregnancy results.

Inti Labs was able to identify blood-based miRNA biomarkers that accurately reflect the endometrium's status, similar to the traditional method of analyzing endometrial tissue samples, but without the invasive biopsy needed for sample collection.

# What can *ora*<sup>™</sup> tell you?

*ora*<sup>™</sup> uses these miRNA biomarkers to accurately analyze the endometrium's status, providing healthcare providers with a more precise recommendation for the optimal time for embryo transfer.



## Receptive

The day 5 blood draw was found to be within the window of implantation (WOI), and is the optimal time for embryo transfer.



## Pre-Receptive

The blood was drawn before the WOI, and the endometrium was not yet ready for embryo transfer. It is recommended to delay the embryo transfer cycle by 24 hours.



## Post-Receptive (short)

The blood was drawn after the WOI, and the endometrium had passed the optimal time for embryo implantation. Based on the day 4 and day 5 blood draw results, it is recommended to move the embryo transfer time forward by **12 hours**.



## Post-Receptive (average)

The blood was drawn after the WOI, and the endometrium has passed the optimal time for embryo implantation. Based on the day 4 and day 5 blood draw results, it is recommended to move the embryo transfer time forward by **24 hours**.

### Inconclusive:

The resulting data could not be analyzed by *ora*<sup>™</sup>'s algorithm. This may be due to an exceptionally low-quality sample or complicated physiological conditions that are affecting the sample. An *ora*<sup>™</sup> representative will follow up with the healthcare provider to discuss performing the blood draw(s) again.

### Invalid/insufficient RNA:

Results cannot be obtained due to the low quality or low concentration of the blood sample. The blood draw should be performed again to obtain a higher quality or higher concentration sample. An *ora*<sup>™</sup> representative will follow up with the healthcare provider to discuss re-performing the blood draw.

# Sample Submission Process



## Step 1

### Complete the Sample Submission and Consent Form

Fill out the Sample Submission and Consent Form with your patient (included in the kit).

## Step 2

### Schedule the Blood Draws

Schedule the blood draws based on either natural cycles or hormone replacement therapy cycles\*.



## Step 3

### Obtain the Blood Samples

Use the blood sample collection tubes provided in the kit. Invert the tube 5-10 times immediately after the blood sample has been collected.

## Step 4

### Process the Blood Samples

The blood samples will be processed into plasma samples within 72 hours of sample collection according to ora™'s laboratory instructions.



## Step 5

### Store the Sample

Label the processed blood samples (plasma samples with storage buffer) with the unique sample barcode provided in the kit. Store the plasma samples with storage buffer tubes at room temperature.

## Step 6

### Ship the Sample

Ship the package at room temperature to the designated shipping address using priority or next day shipping.



- Blood samples should be taken: 4 days (96 hours) and 5 days (120 hours) after starting progesterone administration in an HRT cycle or 6 days (144 hours) and 7 days (168 hours) after LH surge is detected or 6 days (144 hours) and 7 days (168 hours) after hCG administration in a natural cycle.



Inti Labs is the brainchild of embryologist Dr. Barry Behr and microRNA researcher Dr. Eric Pok Yang, focused on developing less-invasive tests for improving IVF outcomes.



### **ASSISTING HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS**

Inti Labs collaborates with clinics, service providers, and distributors worldwide to deliver impactful solutions to fertility specialists and their patients.



### **IMPROVING IVF SUCCESS RATES**

Our tests are designed to offer more accurate, less-invasive solutions, reducing the likelihood of additional treatment cycles while enhancing the overall patient experience.



### **REFINING THE FERTILITY JOURNEY**

Inti Labs continues to progress the reproductive healthcare landscape for professionals and families, empowering each to make the most informed decisions regarding their treatment plan.

## **References**

### **For Tissue miRNA**

Chen CH, Lu F, Yang WJ, et al. A novel platform for discovery of differentially expressed microRNAs in patients with repeated implantation failure. *Fertil Steril.* 2021;116(1):181-188. doi:10.1016/j.fertnstert.2021.01.055

Chen CH, Lu F, Yang WJ, et al. Development of a Novel Endometrial Signature Based on Endometrial microRNA for Determining the Optimal Timing for Embryo Transfer. *Biomedicines.* 2024;12(3):700. Published 2024 Mar 21. doi:10.3390/biomedicines12030700

### **For Blood miRNA**

Chen MJ, Hsu A, Lin PY, et al. Development of a Predictive Model for Optimization of Embryo Transfer Timing Using Blood-Based microRNA Expression Profile. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2023;25(1):76. Published 2023 Dec 20. doi:10.3390/ijms25010076



[www.intilabs.com](http://www.intilabs.com)



📍 7F-6, No. 66, Shengyi 5<sup>th</sup> Rd., Hsinchu Biomedical Science Park,  
Zhubei, Hsinchu, Taiwan 302041

☎ +886-3-6581031

✉ [info@intilabs.com](mailto:info@intilabs.com)