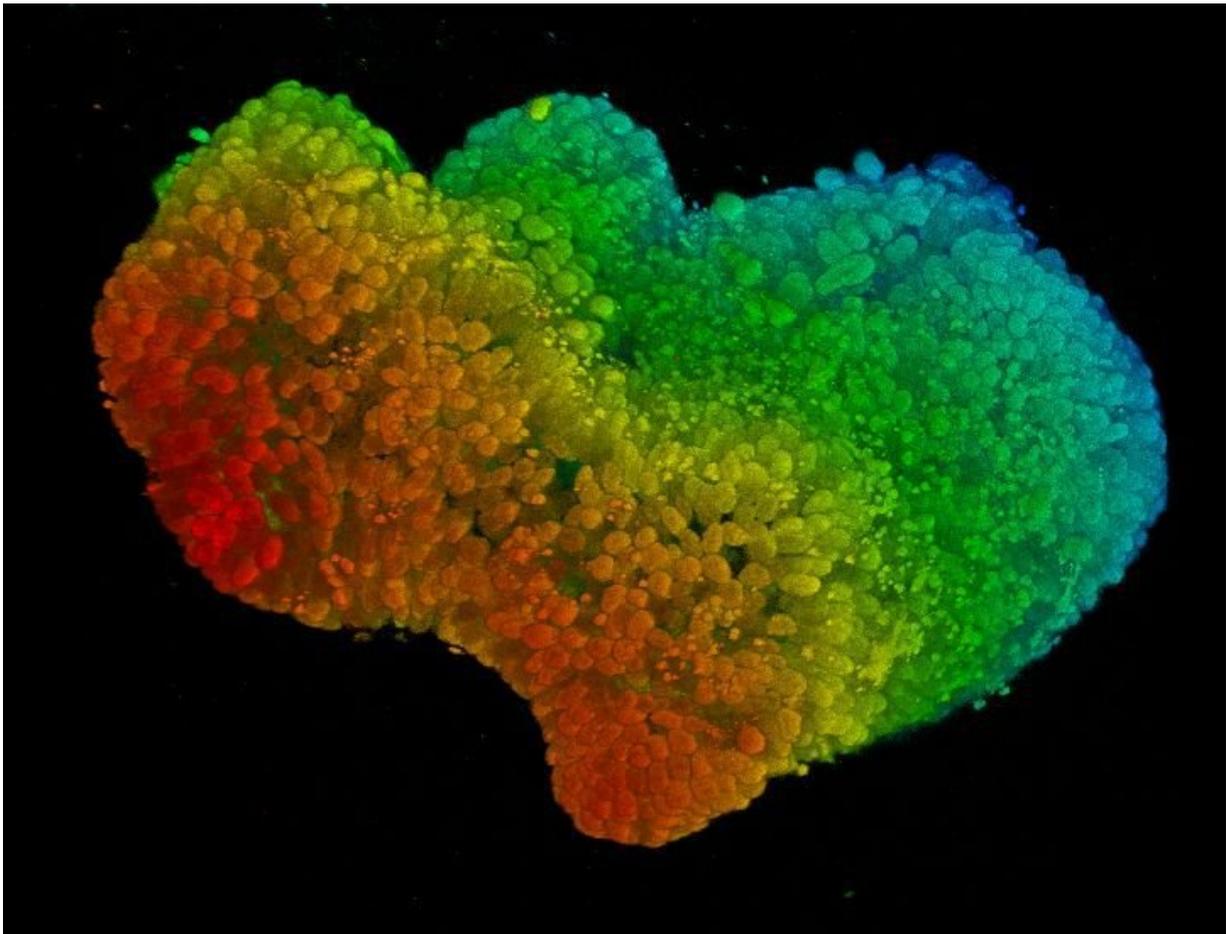


# Endometrial diseases can be imitated in a lab dish, new study shows

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An organoid - a three-dimensional cell structure - grown from endometrial cancer tissue of a patient. The different colours indicate the depth of the microscopic scan. Credit: © KU Leuven, Stem Cell and Developmental Biology (recorded by co-author Indra Van Zundert)

Biomedical researchers at KU Leuven have found a new way to study endometrial diseases such as endometriosis and cancer. They were able to grow three-dimensional cell structures from diseased tissue of patients. The biobank can be used to unravel the disorders and test drugs.

Diseases of the endometrium are an important cause of infertility. One example is [endometriosis](#), which is characterised by growth of endometrial-like tissue outside the [uterine cavity](#), resulting in chronic abdominal pain and painful sexual intercourse. Up to half of the patients are subfertile or infertile. Treatment usually requires surgery and permanent hormonal therapy, which is incompatible with pregnancy.

Although endometriosis affects one in ten women worldwide in their fertile years, the illness remains taboo. Public figures like actress Lena Dunham and, recently, fashion designer Alexa Chung, who both suffer from endometriosis, are trying to raise awareness about the [disease](#).

Another important disorder is [endometrial cancer](#), the most common gynecological cancer, with tumours growing in and from the endometrium. We need a better understanding of, and more effective treatments for both diseases. But in order to make progress, researchers have to be able to grow and study the endometrium in the lab.

In 2017, Professor Hugo Vankelecom and his team at Department of Development and Regeneration at KU Leuven developed 'organoids' from a healthy endometrium. These three-dimensional cell structures are grown in a petri dish from tissue fragments and cells of clinical biopsies. The organoids accurately replicate the original endometrial tissue.

With this new study, the team have gone even further, developing organoids from a broad spectrum of endometrial diseases, including endometriosis and endometrial cancer. "The organoids form 'avatars', as it were, of the diseased tissue and can also be used to test the effect of

drugs and new [drug](#) candidates," senior author Hugo Vankelecom (KU Leuven) explains. "Our study shows that endometrial cancer organoids of different patients are each in a specific way sensitive to chemotherapeutic drugs. Further research will show whether such tests can be of help in the clinical treatment of individual patients. This is an example of what we call personalised medicine."

"We now have a biobank of organoids from endometrium in healthy and diseased conditions. This can help us discover how an aberrantly functioning [endometrium](#) causes infertility and then look for treatments. Our new research model offers the potential to better understand and eventually treat uterine diseases such as endometriosis," concludes Vankelecom.

The study "Patient-derived organoids from endometrial disease capture clinical heterogeneity and are amenable to drug screening" by, among others, Matteo Boretto, Nina Maenhout and Hugo Vankelecom was published in the journal *Nature Cell Biology*.

**More information:** "Patient-derived organoids from endometrial disease capture clinical heterogeneity and are amenable to drug screening" *Nature Cell Biology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41556-019-0360-z](#)

Provided by KU Leuven

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