

Placenta

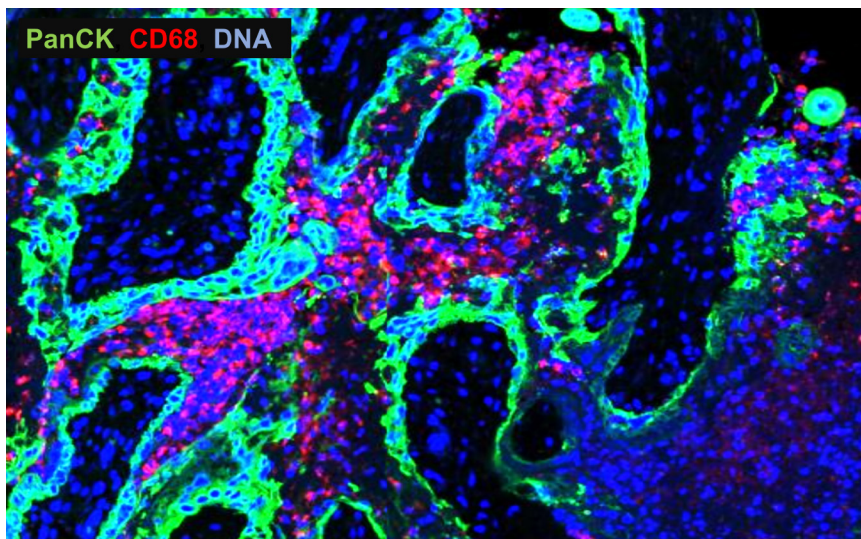
Chronic Intervillositis of Unknown Etiology (CIUE)

Study Purpose

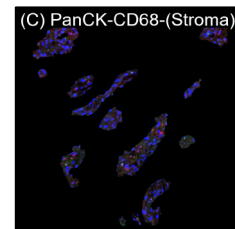
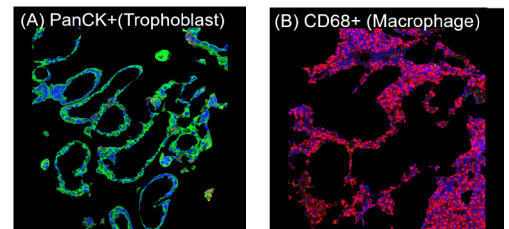
Chronic intervillositis of unknown etiology (CIUE) is a rare histopathological lesion of the placenta characterized by intervillous infiltration of maternal macrophages and is associated with poor pregnancy outcomes. This study explored differential gene expression between multiple placental tissue compartments using the GeoMx Human Whole Transcriptome Atlas and identified activation of IFN-related signaling pathways in placentas with CIUE.

Study Summary

Sample Type	FFPE
Species	Human
AOI* Strategy	Segmentation, Cell-type specific
Assay	Human Whole Transcriptome Atlas
Morphology Markers	Pan-Cytokeratin (PanCK), CD68, DNA
Targets Detected	12,826 targets
Application	Pathway analysis

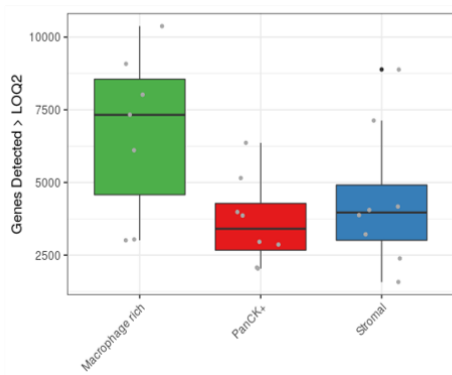


Segmentation Strategy



Legend

Trophoblast (A), maternal macrophages (B), and villus stroma (C) were segmented based on PanCK+, CD68+, and PanCK-CD68- fluorescent staining, respectively.



Legend

The number of targets detected above the background (LOG2*) by AOI groups.

*AOI = Area of Illumination

Acknowledgement: We sincerely thank Dr. Jefferson Terry from British Columbia Children's and Women's Hospitals for sharing these images.

Reference: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143400422002442?dgcid=author>

For more information, please visit

<https://nanosttring.com/geomx-morphology-markers/>

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