

Specific transcriptomic programs induced by progesterone and bazedoxifene to prevent estradiol-driven proliferation in the human endometrium.

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This lecture will present the transcriptional programs induced by progesterone and bazedoxifene to prevent estradiol-driven proliferation in the human endometrium. To achieve this goal, we have developed 3D organoids and patient-derived xenograft (PDX) from human endometrium samples to characterize at the transcriptomic and histological levels the impact of various estrogenic treatments on both epithelial and stromal cells. These data provide important resources for understanding how estradiol affects endometrial health and function.