



ReadiGRAFT®

Demineralized Chips and Particulate

Clinical Overview Demineralized bone chips and particulate designed to promote bone healing in patients with a high risk of non-union.

Applications Any surgical application that requires bone void filler

- Features & Benefits**
- **Osteoinductive Potential:** Demineralized using proprietary PAD® technology that targets optimal residual calcium levels of 1-4% without compromising the grafts inherent osteoconductive properties or osteoinductive potential.^{1,2}
 - **Osteoconductive:** Natural bone matrix facilitates cell attachment, cell proliferation, and vascular in-growth.
 - **Sterile:** Sterilized using proprietary and patented Allowash XG® technology which provides a sterility assurance level of 10⁻⁶, without compromising the graft's inherent osteoconductive properties.³
 - **Versatile:** Available in multiple sizes and volumes to meet surgical needs.
 - **Absorbent:** Absorbs and retains bioactive fluids like blood, platelet rich plasma (PRP), and bone marrow aspirate (BMA).





ReadiGraft Demineralized Cancellous Chips

Ambient Storage*/5 Year Shelf Life

Grind Size	Volume	Order Code
1 - 8 mm	40 cc	DCAN40

ReadiGraft Demineralized Cortical/Cancellous Chips

Ambient Storage*/5 Year Shelf Life

Grind Size	Volume	Order Code
1 - 8 mm	20 cc	DCCI/4

ReadiGraft Demineralized Cortical Particulate

Ambient Storage*/5 Year Shelf Life

Grind Size	Volume	Order Code
125-1000 microns	20 cc	DGC20
	40 cc	DGC40

*While ambient room temperature has not been defined by regulatory bodies, LifeNet Health would recommend storage at 2°C-37°C, with excursions of less than 24 hours up to 40°C. If an excursion outside this range occurs, please contact LifeNet Health.

Instructions for use available at [LifeNetHealth.org/IFU](https://www.lifenethealth.org/IFU)

References

1. Zhang M, Powers R, Wolfenbarger L. (1997). Effect(s) of demineralization process on the osteoinductivity of demineralized bone matrix. *J Periodontol*, 68:1085-1092.
2. Turonis JW, McPherson JC 3rd, Cuening MF. (2006). The affects of residual calcium in decalcified freeze-dried bone allograft in a critical-sized defect in the Rattus norvegicus calvarium. *J Oral Implantol*. 32(2), 55-62.
3. Balsly CR, Cotter AT, Williams LA, Gaskins BD, Moore MA, Wolfenbarger L Jr. Effect of low dose and moderate dose gamma irradiation on the mechanical properties of bone and soft tissue allografts. *Cell Tissue Bank*. 2008;9(4):289-298. doi:10.1007/s10561-008-9069-0.

