OraGRAFT® Prime

Clinical Overview

OraGraft Prime is 100% bone fibers, demineralized to encourage bone formation and healing. The fibers interlock, allowing the graft to become moldable upon rehydration without the use of a carrier.

Applications

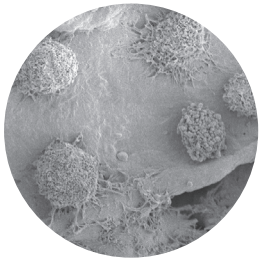
Surgical procedures that require a bone void filler

Features & Benefits

- **100% Bone:** Facilitates natural remodeling during the bone healing process (no human, xenograft or synthetic carriers).
- **Osteoconductive:** The large surface area and interconnected network of demineralized cortical fibers provides a scaffold that promotes cellular attachment and cell spreading.[2]
- **Osteoinductive Potential:** Optimally demineralized by LifeNet Health's patented and proprietary PAD® technology to expose natural growth factors.[3-7]
- **Versatile:** Moldable upon rehydration to conform to the surgical site.
- **Resists Migration:** Interlocking fibers allow graft to remain intact and in place.
- **Safety:** Sterilized using proprietary and patented technology, providing a sterility assurance level of 10^{-6} to reduce the risk of disease transmission without compromising the graft's inherent osteoconductive properties or osteoinductive potential.[8]
- **Convenience:** Ambient storage and rapid rehydration.

100% bone fibers

Moldable upon rehydration



Hospitable environment for bone growth (cell attachment at one hour)

LifeNet Health®
Saving Lives. Restoring Health. Giving Hope.

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OraGraft Prime

Freeze-dried (10°C to 30°C)

Volume	Order Code	Shelf Life
0.5 cc	DF-1007	4 years
1.0 cc	DF-1008	4 years
2.5 cc	DF-1009	5 years

Instructions for use available at **LifeNetHealth.org/IFU**

References

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2. Murphy MB, Suzuki RK, Sand TT, et al. Short term culture of mesenchymal stem cells with commercial osteoconductive carriers provides unique insights into biocompatibility. J Clin. Med. 2013; 2,49-66; doi:10.3390/jcm2030049
3. Zhang M, Powers RM, and Wolfinbarger L. Effect(s) of the demineralization process on the osteoinductivity of demineralized bone matrix. J Periodontol. 1997; 68:1085-1092
4. Turonis JW, McPherson JC 3rd, Cuenin MF, et al. The effect of residual calcium in decalcified freeze-dried bone allograft in a critical-sized defect in the Rattus norvegicus calvarium. J Oral Implantol. 2006; 32(2):55-62
5. Herold RW, Pashley DH, Cuenin MF, et al. The effects of Varying degrees of Allograft Decalcification on Cultured Porcine Osteoclast cells. J Periodontol. 2002 Feb; 73(2):213-9
6. Mott DA, Mailhot J, Cuenin MF, et al. Enhancement of osteoblast proliferation in vitro by selective enrichment of demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft with specific growth factors. J Oral Implantol. 2002; 28(2):57-66
7. Pietrzak WS, Ali SN, Chitturi D, et al. BMP depletion occurs during prolonged acid demineralization of bone: characterization and implications for graft preparation. Cell Tiss. Bank. 2007 (Published on line)
8. Eisenlohr LM. "Allograft Tissue Sterilization Using Allowash XG (R) ." 2007 Bio-Implants Brief.

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