ReadiGRAFT BLX® Putty

Clinical Overview

Optimally demineralized[1-4] putty that provides a natural osteoconductive scaffold and osteoinductive potential to encourage bone formation and healing.

Applications

Surgical procedures that require bone void filler

Features & Benefits

- **Osteoinductive Potential:** Demonstrated presence of new bone elements in an athymic rodent model when tested as a final product.[5]
- **Excellent Handling Properties:** Designed to be molded into any shape, conform to the surgical site, and resist migration under irrigation.
- **Osteoconductive:** Natural bone matrix facilitates cell attachment and proliferation.[6]
- **Sterile:** Sterilized using proprietary Allowash XG® 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.[7]
- **Ready-to-Use:** No rehydration or thawing required, saving valuable operating room time.
- **Convenient:** Ambient storage graft that is pre-packed in a syringe.
- **Versatile:** Available with or without cortical/cancellous chips in multiple volumes to meet surgical needs.

International use only. Not available for distribution in the US or Canada.

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

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ReadiGraft BLX Putty

Ambient Storage*/3 Year Shelf Life

Volume	DBM Putty	DBM Putty with Chips
0.5 cc	BF-1000-001	BL-1400-001
1.0 cc	BF-1000-002	BL-1400-002
2.5 cc	BF-1000-003	BL-1400-003
5.0 cc	BF-1000-004	BL-1400-004
10.0 cc	BF-1000-005	BL-1400-005

* While ambient room temperature has not been defined by regulatory bodies, LifeNet Health would recommend storage at 2°C to 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**

References

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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. Herold RW, Pashley DH, Cuening MF. (2002). Effects of varying degrees of allograft decalcification on the cultured porcine osteoclast cells. J Periodontol, 72(2), 213-219.
4. Mott DA, Mailhot J, Cuenin MF, Sharawy M, Borke J. (2002). Enhancement of osteoblast proliferation in vitro by selective enrichment of demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft with specific growth factors. J Oral Implantiol, 28(2), 57-66.
5. Data on file at LifeNet Health. Protocol 16-066.
6. Cornell C, Lane J. Current understanding of osteoconduction in bone regeneration. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1998 Oct; (355 Suppl): S267-73.
7. Eisenlohr LM. "Allograft Tissue Sterilization Using Allowash XG®." 2007 Bio-Implants Brief.

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