

# trel-XC™

Demineralized Bone Matrix with Cancellous Bone



## Ordering Information



| Description | Catalog No. | Volume |
|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Paste       | TXCPA01     | 1cc    |
|             | TXCPA03     | 3cc    |
|             | TXCPA08     | 8cc    |
| Putty       | TXCPY05     | 5cc    |
|             | TXCPY10     | 10cc   |

Consult the package insert for information on any indications, contraindications, warnings, cautions and use.

Contact Integra Customer Service 800-654-2873 or 609-275-0500

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## Easy-To-Use Bone Graft Substitute

Trei-XC™ combines demineralized allograft bone with cancellous bone and a poloxamer reverse phase medium (RPM) to provide an osteoinductive and osteoconductive allograft with ideal handling qualities.

### Proven Osteoinductive Potential.

A validated in vitro assay is used to confirm the osteoinductive potential of each lot of DBM received from AATB-accredited tissue banks, thus ensuring bone-forming potential.<sup>1-4</sup>

### Osteoconductivity from Cancellous Bone.

Cancellous bone provides osteoconductive scaffold, rapid bone regeneration, and open spaces for easy cellular penetration and biodegradation.

### The RPM Carrier.

Trei-XC™ contains a poloxamer reverse-phase medium that thickens at body temperature, for exceptional handling, graft containment, and resistance to irrigation. It also provides for a slow release of naturally present growth factors.<sup>5</sup>

### Ready-to-use.

Trei-XC™ is available for immediate use with no refrigeration, thawing, mixing or other preparation required. It mixes well with autograft, allograft, and other bone grafting materials.

### E-Beam Sterilization.

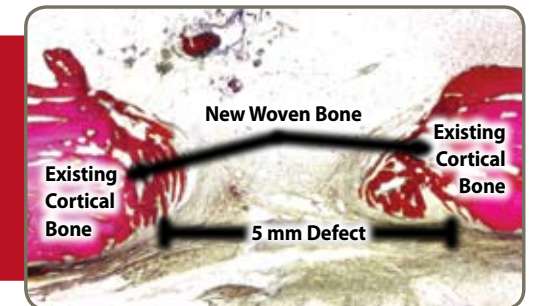
Every lot of product is treated with a low-dose electron beam—a sterilizing process that has been demonstrated to preserve the osteoinductivity of bone growth factors.<sup>6,7</sup>



## Proven Bone Formation in a Large, Load-Bearing Animal Model

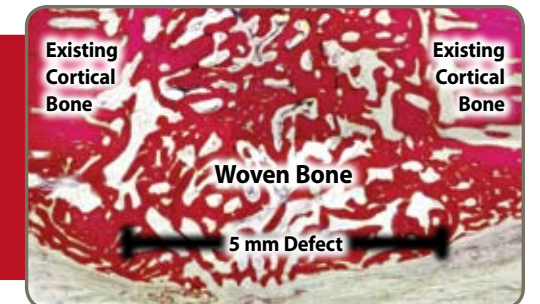
### Empty control at 8 weeks (20x)

A 5 mm empty tibial defect with no added graft material served as the negative control. Minimal bone regeneration was observed within the defect at 8 weeks with healing limited to the area adjacent to the existing cortical bone.



### 8-week tibial defect (20x)

Prolific woven bone was seen bridging the defect by 8 weeks. Active remodeling was evident with no adverse inflammatory response to Trei-XC™.



### 16-week tibial defect (20x)

Healing of the defect was near completion as demonstrated by the transformation of woven bone to new cortical bone.



### References

1. Urist ML: Bone: Formation by autoinduction. *Science* 1965; 150: 893-899.
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3. Honsawek S, et al: Extractable bone morphogenic protein and correlation with induced new bone formation in an in vivo assay in the athymic mouse model. *Cell and Tissue Banking* 2005; 6:13-23.
4. Kay JF: Validated assay for measuring osteoinductivity of human demineralized bone matrix. *IsoTis White paper*, 2005.
5. Clokie ML, Urist MR: Bone morphogenic protein excipients: Comparative observations on poloxamer. *Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery* 2000; 105(2):628-637.
6. Weintraub S, Reddi AH: Influence of irradiation on the osteoinductive potential of demineralized bone matrix. *Calcif Tissue Int* 1988; 42: 255-260.
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