

# Artelon<sup>®</sup> fast facts

## The difference is dynamic

Artelon is a degradable synthetic biomaterial that is designed to reinforce soft tissue and serve as a scaffold for connective tissue ingrowth.<sup>1</sup>

Artelon FlexBand and FlexPatch products are made from a co-polymer Polycaprolactone-based Polyurethane Urea (PUUR).

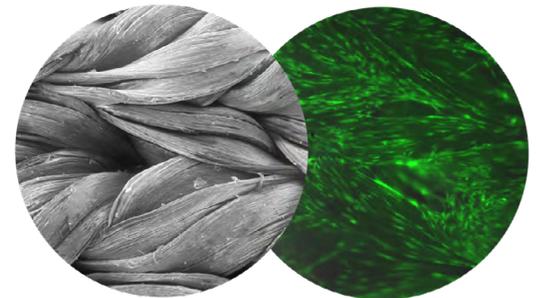


### Dynamically stable

- Artelon is designed to **mimic normal tissue elasticity** while in the body, with appropriate elasticity to **support motion without constraining it.**<sup>2</sup>
- **Artelon increases** the reconstruction **strength** without significantly impacting stiffness.<sup>3</sup>
- Artelon shares the tensile loading to both **protect the healing construct** and allows mechanical stimulation required for **optimal tissue regeneration** and remodeling.<sup>4,5</sup>

### Dynamically integrative

- Artelon allows for **regeneration of natural tissue** through load-sharing.<sup>1,6</sup>
- The material gradually **degrades** through hydrolysis and is **fully integrated over 4-6 years.**<sup>1,7,8</sup>



SEM images of FlexBand Matrix and hTenocytes proliferation at 8 days<sup>9</sup> (shown in neon green)

1. Liljensten, E., Gisselbalt, K., Edberg, B., Bertilsson, H., Flodin, P. (2002). J Mater Sci Mater Med, 13, 351-359. Claim based on rabbit and minipig ACL studies. It is unknown how the results from the rabbit and minipig models compare with clinical results in humans.
2. Kelly, M. J., Dean, D. M., Hussaini, S. H., Neufeld, S. K., Cuttica, D. J. (2024). Foot & Ankle Spec, 17(3), 203-207.
3. Gersoff, W. K., Bozynski, C. C., Cook, C. R., et al. (2019). J Knee Surg. 32(5): 434-440. Claim based on canine model. It is unknown how results from the canine model compare with clinical results in humans.
4. Giza E, Frizzell L, Farac R, Williams J, Kim S. Foot Ankle Int. 2011;32(5): S545-S549.
5. Sheng, R., Jiang, Y., Backman, L. J., Zhang, W., Chen, J. (2020). Stem Cells Intl, Sept 24, 1-14.
6. Barber, F.A., and Aziz-Jacobo, J. J Arthroscopy (2009) Nov; 25 (11):1233-9.
7. Data on File at Stryker.
8. Gisselbalt, K., Edberg, B., Flodin, P. (2002). Biomacromolecules, 3, 951-958.
9. Data on file at Stryker. This study used ovine tenocytes. It is unknown how these results compare with clinical results in humans.

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