

All products are certified by the Italian Higher Health Institute with CE mark (0373).

OX[®] bone substitutes for guided bone regeneration are taken from heterologous bone tissue using a deantigenation process enzymatically.

The enzymatic method makes it possible to deantigenate the bone tissue, leaving the mineral component and collagen component completely unaltered.

This is why once the **OX**[®] bone substitutes are grafted, they line up with the physiological remodeling kinetics of the patient's bone tissue, reaching the point of being completely remodeled and replaced by newly formed bone in absolutely physiological time frames and modes.

OX® Blocks



> OSP-OX51 - Spongy Block 1 pc 10x10x10 mm



> **OSP-OX52** - Spongy Block 1 pc 10x10x20 mm



> OSP-OX53 - Spongy Block 1 pc 10x20x02/03/05 mm

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Remodeling the Future

OX® Blocks



OX® Blocks

The advanced line of **OX**[®] bone substitutes is distinguished by a common denominator: the presence of bone collagen in its native configuration.

The bone substitutes of the OX®

line are today one of the most

results and clinical studies^{12,13}

biologically advanced answers

for effective bone regeneration, as

demonstrated by the in vitro research

In addition to the already biologically excellent characteristics due to the particular deantigenation method that preserves the physiological and total osteoclastic remodeling properties¹, the bone substitutes of the OX[®] line also have the pro-regenerative effects wielded by type I bone collagen.

In fact, type I bone collagen:

- > Interacts with the beta1 subunit of the integrins of the cellular surface of the osteoblasts to foster adhesion of the cells to the grafted material²
- > Acts as a coactivator necessary for the action of the morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) to foster the stimulating action of the endogenous growth factors³
- > Binds the soluble growth factors, turning them into insoluble factors: it thus protects them from proteolysis and increases their half-life, lengthening the duration of regenerative stimulation⁴

> Controls access of the extracellular factors to the bone crystal being formed, physiologically modulating bone mineralization⁵

- > Modulates transduction of the proliferation and differentiation signal in the osteoblastic cells, controlling the remodeling process⁶
- > Interacts with the mesenchymal cells coming from the bone marrow, inducing their adhesion, proliferation and differentiation in osteoblasts78
- > Promotes bone regeneration when grafted in bone defects, wielding a direct proregenerative action^{9,10}
- > It can even stimulate the expression of the coding genes for receptor II of the BMPs, making the cells more sensitive to the regenerating signals¹

Bibliography

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OX® Blocks

OsteoXenon Blocks is the OX® line of bone substitutes in block form. These rigid grafts make refined 3D reconstructions with inlay or onlay procedure possible. They are taken from sections of spongy bone chosen one by one so that the trabecular morphology is identical to that of human bone. In this way, and thanks to the biological effects that type I bone collagen generates, the OX[®] block grafts are an ideal environment for the neoangiogenesis of the grafted site, cellular colonization and finally, the osteoclastic remodeling that for these grafts – like for all grafts of the OX® line – is complete (6-8 months) and ends with the patient's newly formed bone tissue completely replacing the graft.

OX® Block

Is supplied in different sizes, also including thin grafts for appositions on bone ridge.



One OX[®] block is positioned as an onlay over an atrophic ridge

One more OX° block is position to augment also the height of the ridge



The lateral reconstruction is completed with a third OX° block



The graft is carefully protected with a GBR





OX® Block offers the surgeon the benefit of being able to perform rigid grafts with an optimum and composition in order to achieve

collagen exerts all of the positive effects of **pro-regenerative** stimulation induced by type I bone collagen in OX[®] Block as wel Only this class of bone substitutes is able to exert these effects.

