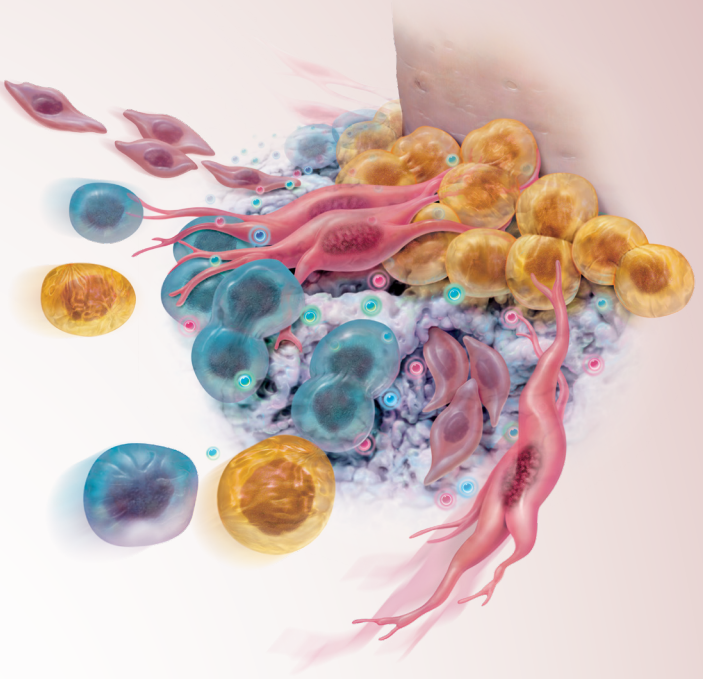
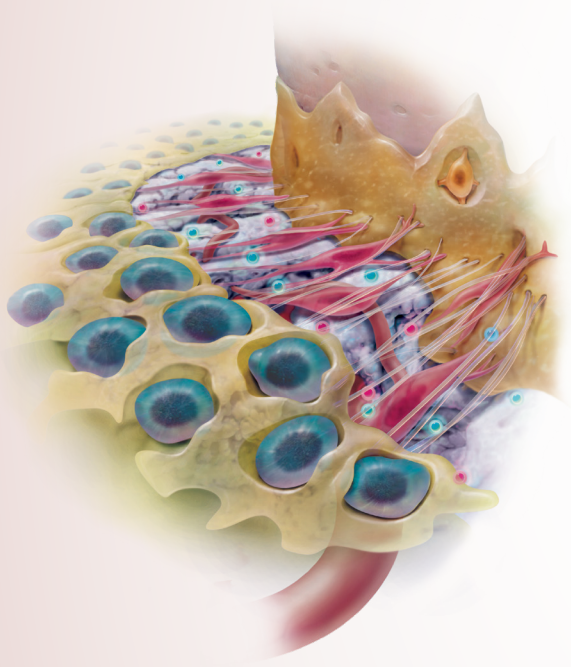
Mechanism of Action

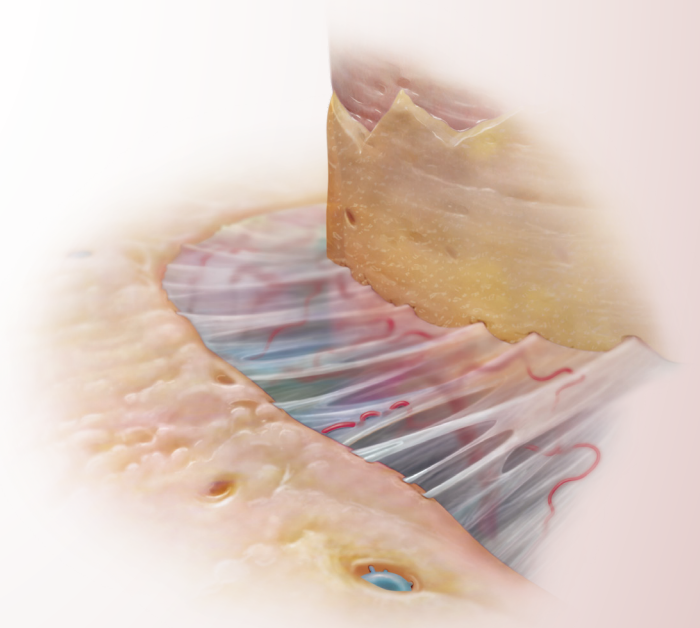
PDGF is released from the β-TCP matrix into the surrounding environment. PDGF then binds to specific cell surface receptors on target cells, initiating a cascade of intracellular signaling pathways.



PDGF-induced intracellular events lead to directed cell migration (chemotaxis) and cell proliferation (mitogenesis) of osteoblasts, periodontal ligament fibroblasts and cementoblasts.*



Proliferation of osteoblasts, periodontal ligament fibroblasts and cementoblasts leads to increased matrix synthesis, resulting in formation of new alveolar bone, periodontal ligament and cementum.* Angiogenesis (blood vessel formation) continues.



Clinical data suggests that over time (approximately 6 months), maturation of supporting alveolar bone, cementum, and periodontal ligament occurs. The end result is enhanced bone and periodontal regeneration and retention of the natural tooth.

LYNCH BIOLOGICS

Helping You Heal

Based on in-vitro and in-vivo data; see device description in GEM 21S package insert for complete information