



Wharton's Jelly Tissue Allograft

PROVISCUS® is derived from human umbilical cord tissue and it is intended as a cushioning agent for homologous supplementation.

ADVANTAGES:

- Wharton's Jelly does not exhibit an immune reaction or rejection and is considered "immune privileged".
- Our proprietary BioRetain™ process does not alter the original tissue's function for providing physical support and cushioning.

FEATURES:

- PROVISCUS® is minimally manipulated to preserve the endogenous components of Wharton's Jelly.
- Wharton's Jelly provides cushioning, support and lubrication; Wharton's Jelly is the only tissue allograft which has the structure to perform all of these functions.

PRODUCT OFFERING

SKU NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
403-100-075-001	PROVISCUS 75 mg – 1 mL
403-200-150-001	PROVISCUS 150 mg – 2 mL



Refer to the package insert supplied with product for specific information for use, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and adverse reaction information.

Proviscus® is conveniently stored at -20 C and does not contain any cryoprotectant.

2836 Center Port Circle, Pompano Beach, FL 33064
Phone: (954) 380-8342
www.biostemtechnologies.com





Wharton's Jelly Tissue Allograft

PROVISCUS® is a perinatal tissue-derived allograft. It is designated as a Human Cell, Tissue, and Cellular and Tissue-Based Product (HCT/P) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), is minimally manipulated, and is produced in accordance with the FDA regulations for Good Tissue Practices (21 CFR 1270, 1271).

ENDOGENOUS COMPONENTS

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION
HA	Hyaluronic Acid	Plays key role in tissue regeneration, inflammation response, and angiogenesis
IL-1Ra	Interleukin 1 Receptor Antagonist	Inhibits pro-inflammatory activities IL-1 and modulates a variety of immune and inflammatory responses
bFGF	Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor	Involved in a variety of biological processes, including cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, and angiogenesis
PDGF-bb	Platelet Derived Growth Factor BB	Regulates cell growth and division, and plays a significant role in blood vessel formation
HGF	Hepatocyte Growth Factor	Stimulates mitogenesis with a central role in angiogenesis and tissue regeneration
Collagens	Collagens I, II, and III	Favorable properties for tissue regeneration, such as pore structure, permeability, hydrophilicity, and stability while maintaining the biologic and structural integrity of ECM
ECM	Extracellular Matrix	Three-dimensional network consisting of extracellular macromolecules and minerals that provide structural and biochemical support to surrounding cells