

Figure 3. Photograph of Regeneration Matrix Produced Using Non-clotted Blood and 1.2 μm Final Filtration Contained with the Opticell® Production Cassette.

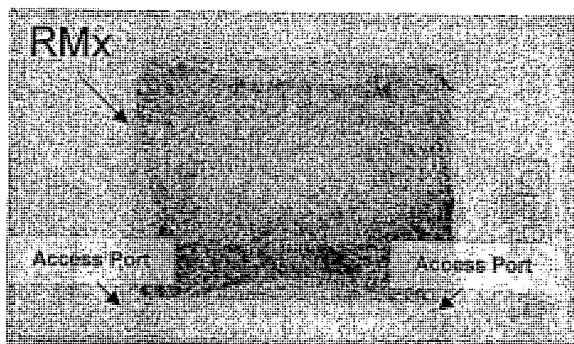


Figure 9. Transmission Electron Microscopy of Regeneration Matrix.

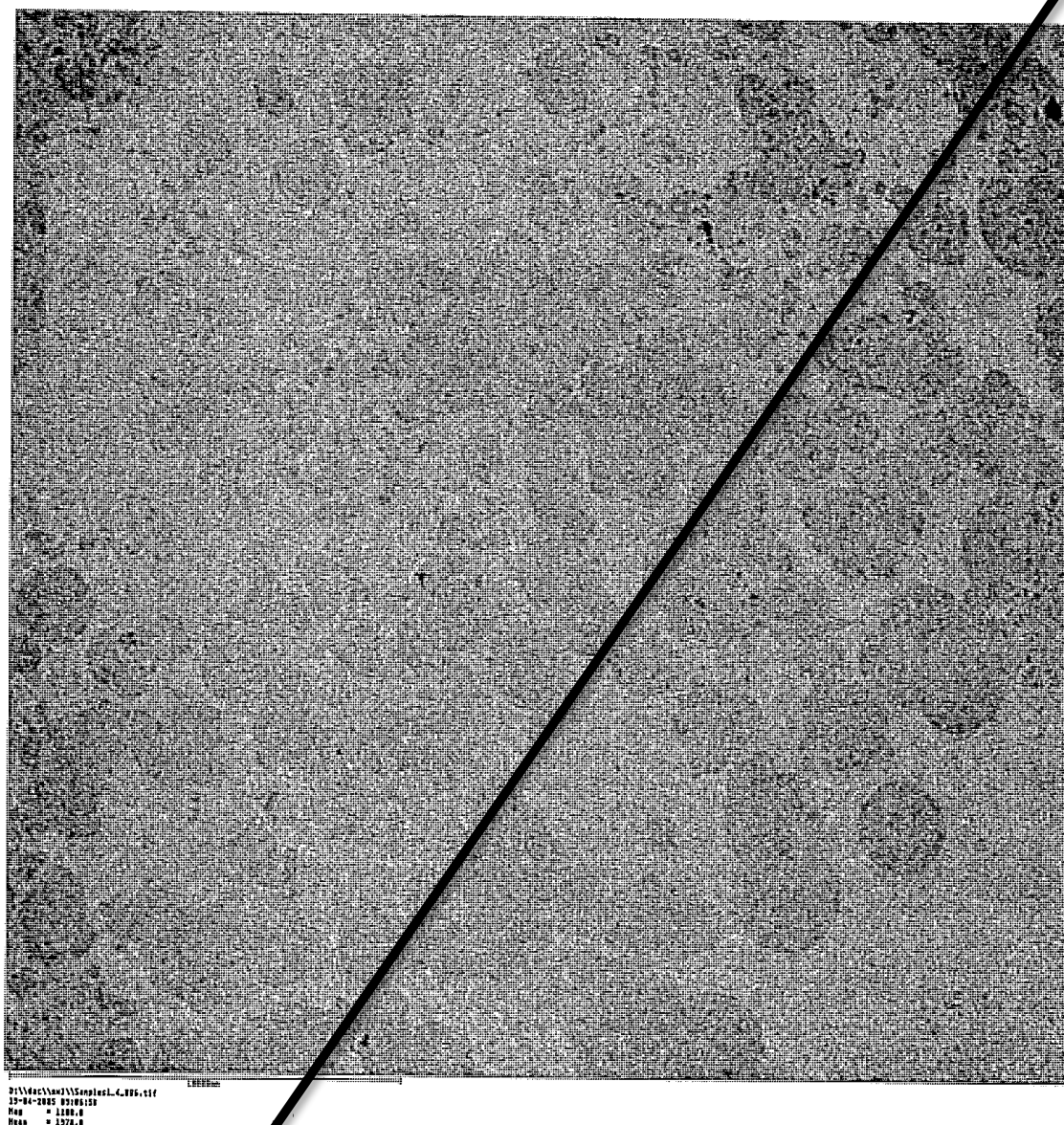


Figure 11. Transmission Electron Microscopy of Regeneration Matrix.

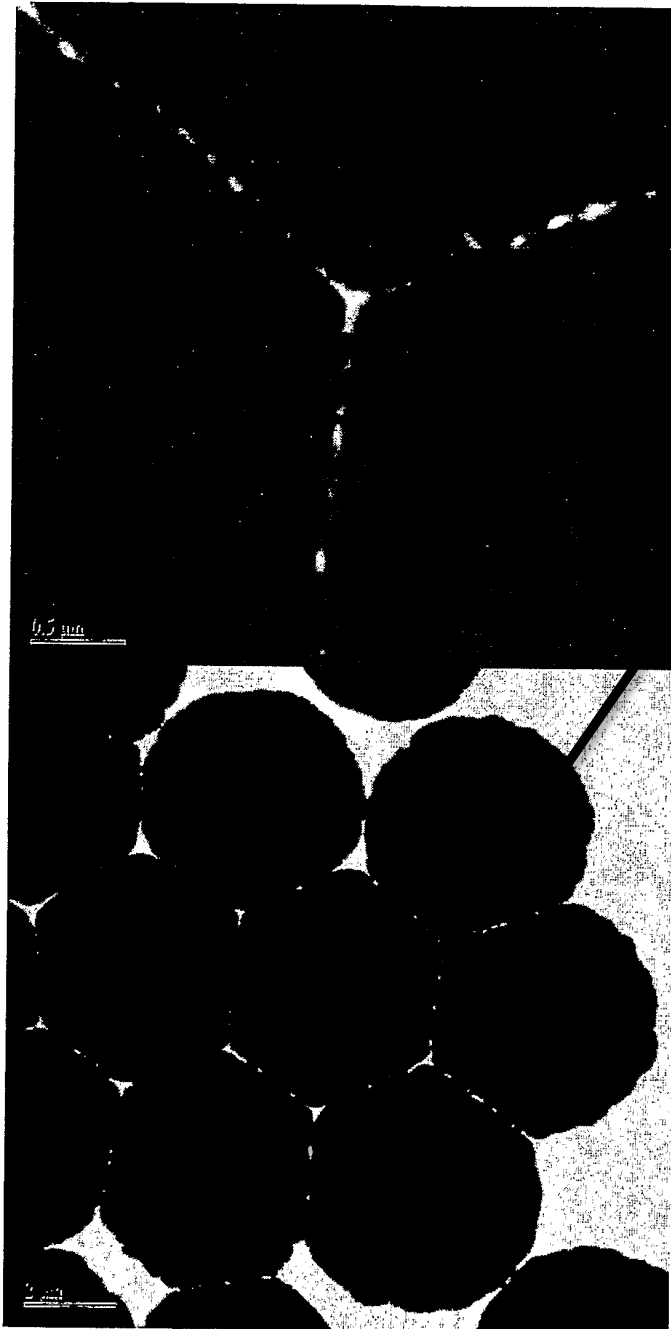


Figure 20. Neurite Extension by Neruoscreen[®] Cells Treated with Regeneration Matrix.

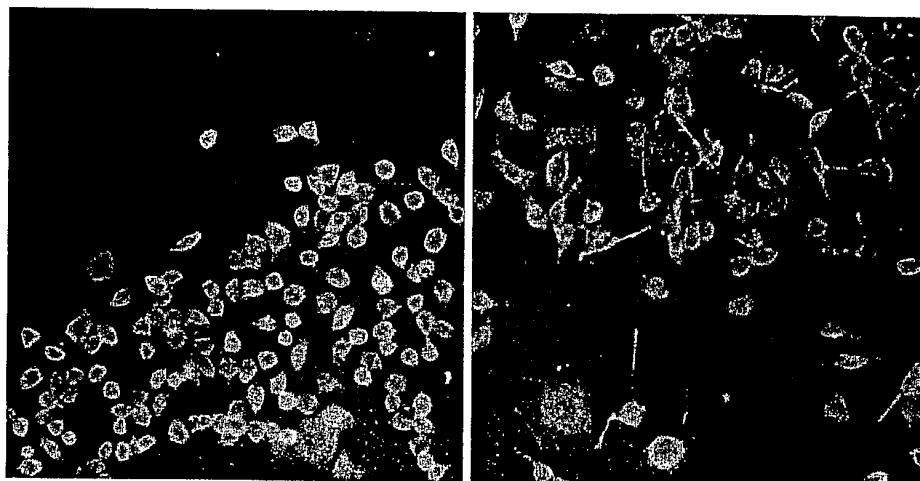


Figure 23. NGF Dose Response.

NGF dose response

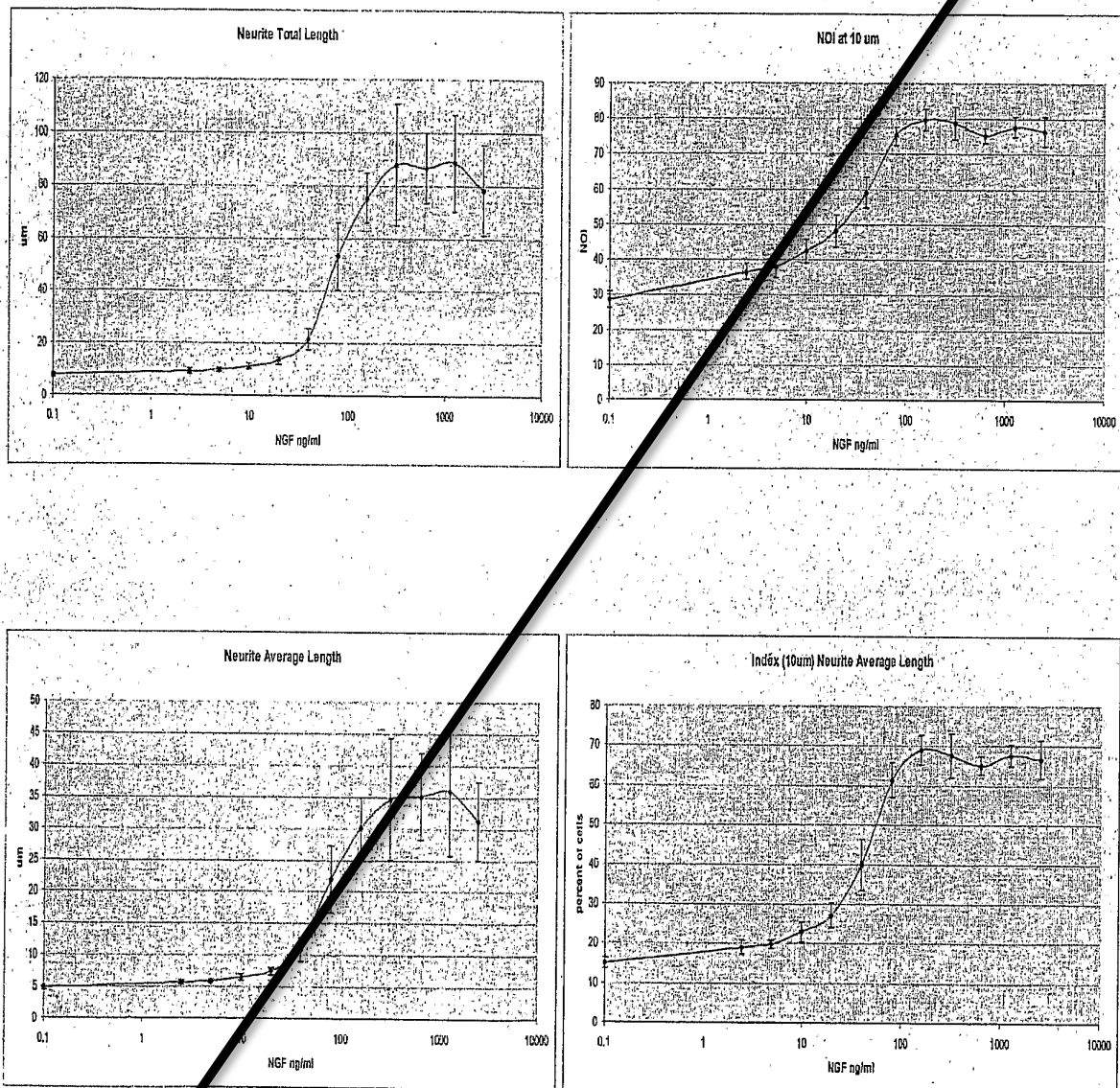


Figure 24. Neurite Total Length.

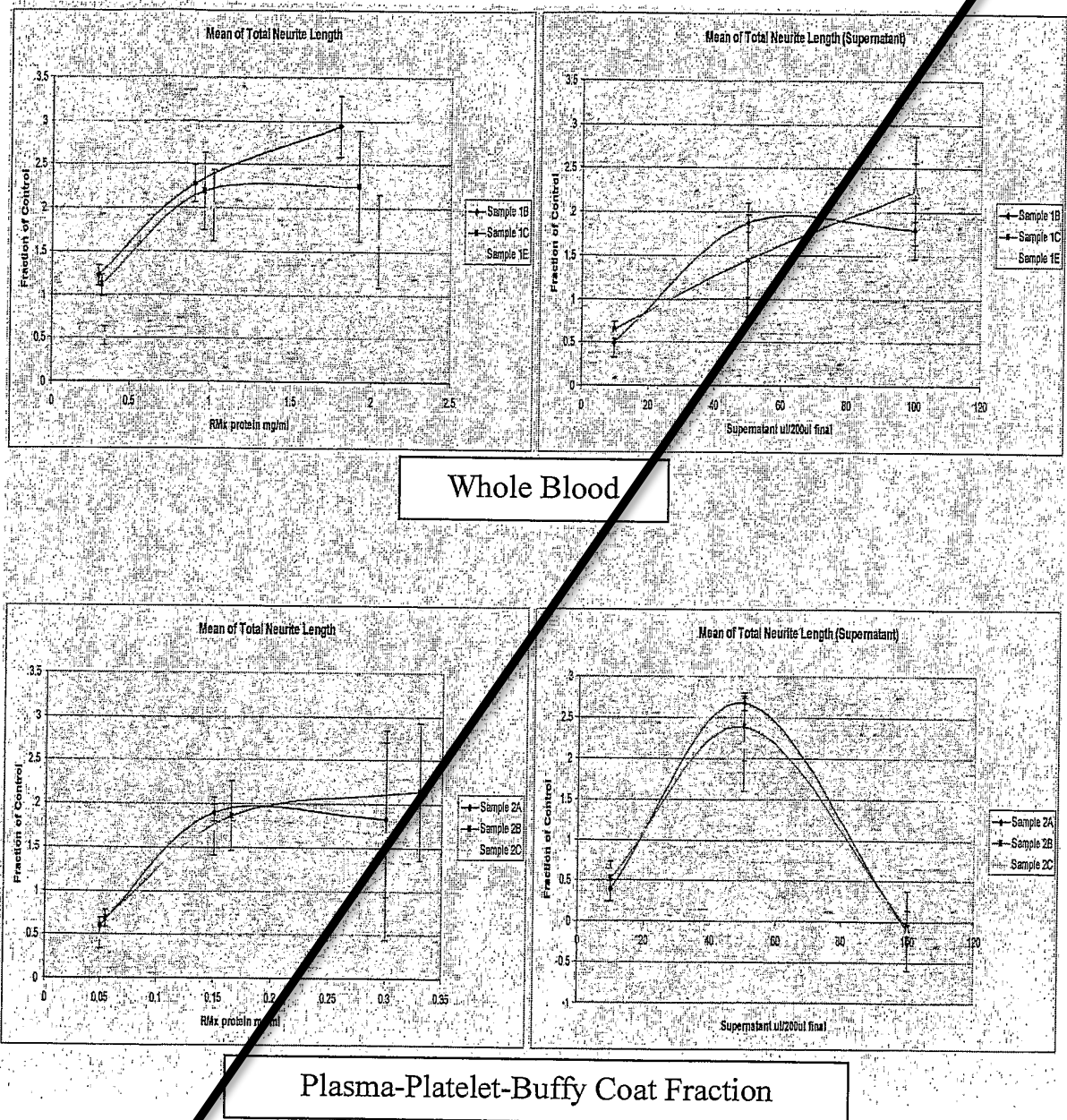
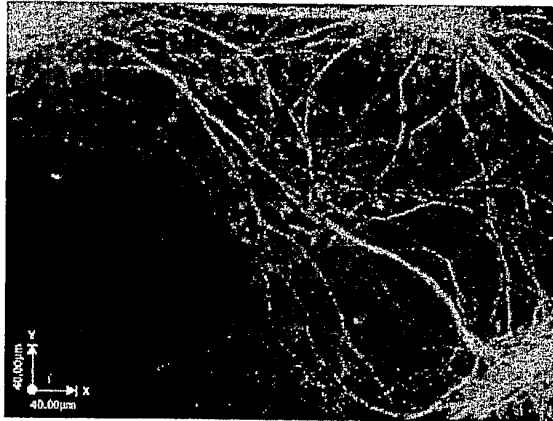
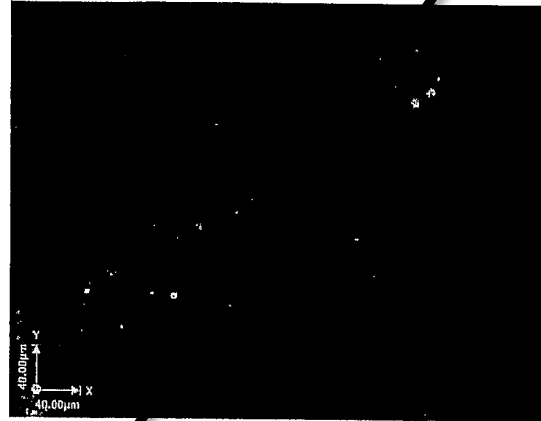


Figure 25. Control Primary Rat Embryonic Spinal Cord Cells, Labeled for Neuronal Tubulin (Tuj1) and Glia (GFAP) Six Days After the Start of Single Cell Suspension Culture (Two Exposures to Show All Stained Components).



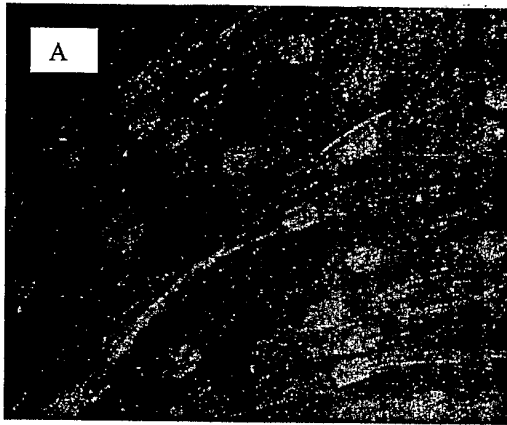
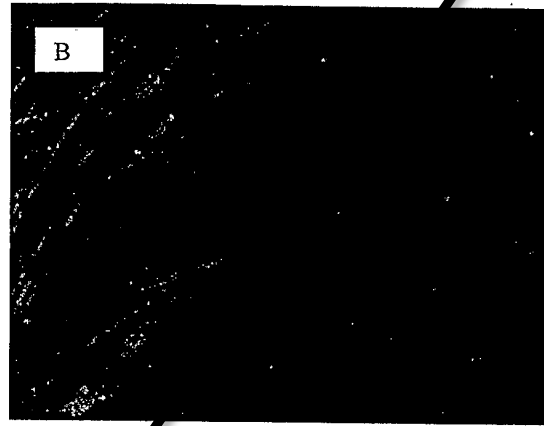
Tuj1-neurons



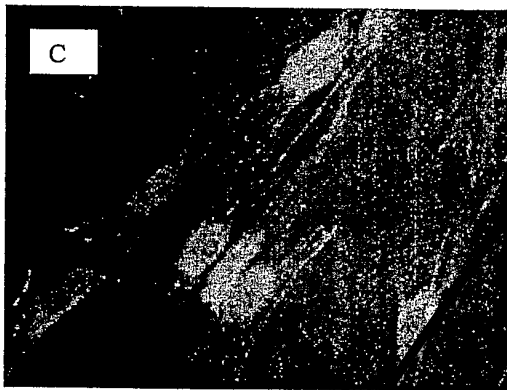
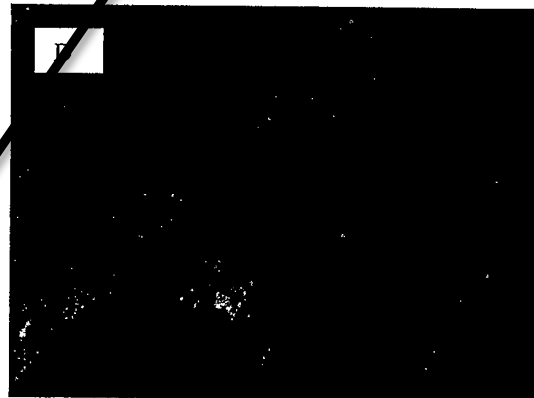
GFAP-astrocytes

Figure 27. Immunocytochemistry of Human Fibroblasts Cultured in Regeneration Matrix Production Medium and with Regeneration Matrix.

Regeneration Matrix Medium (Control)



Regeneration Matrix



β -Tubulin

F-Actin

Figure 26. Interaction of Neuronal Cells with Seven Day Regeneration Matrix.

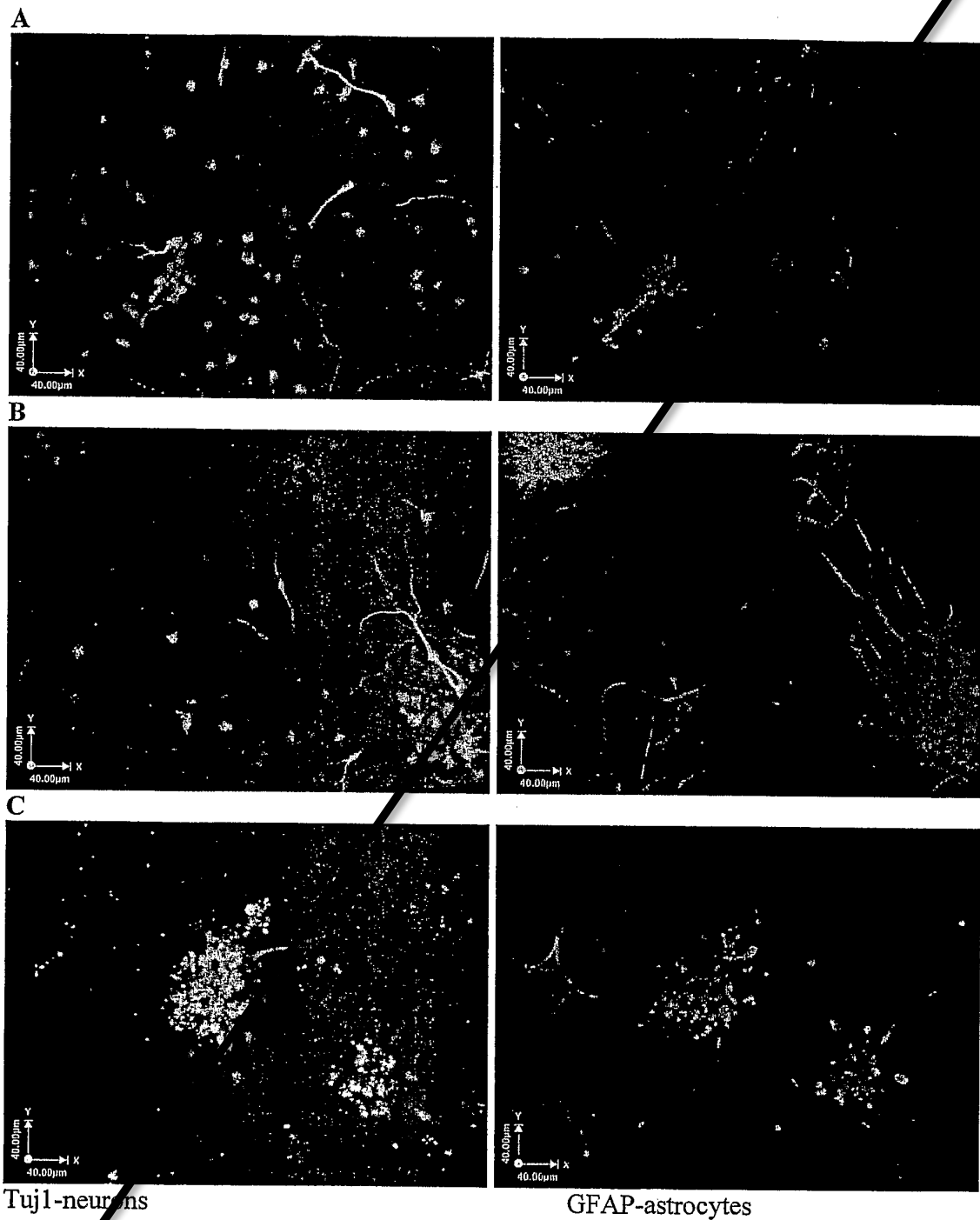
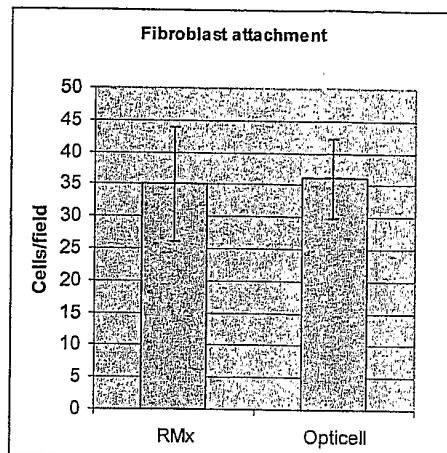
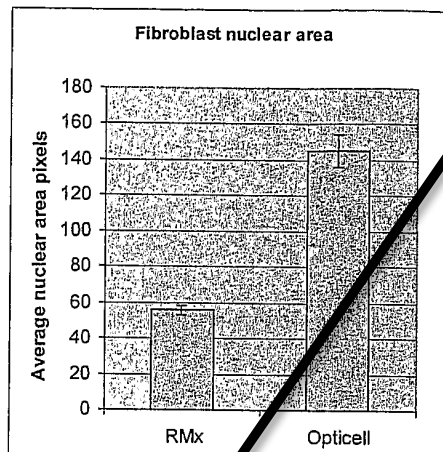


Figure 28. Effect of Regeneration Matrix on Fibroblast Attachment, Fibroblast Nuclear Area, and % BrdU-positive Fibroblasts.

A.



B.



C.

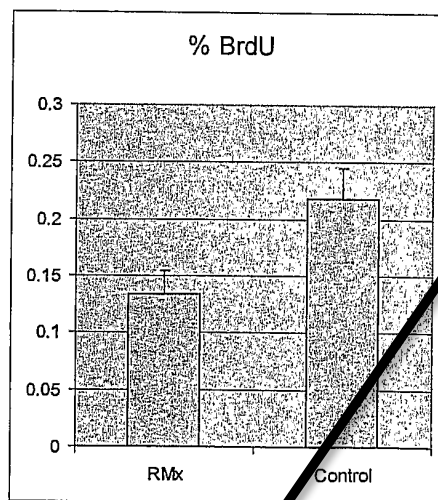


Figure 32A. Functional recovery following RMx implantation into spinal cord of rats that had a 5mm full transection.

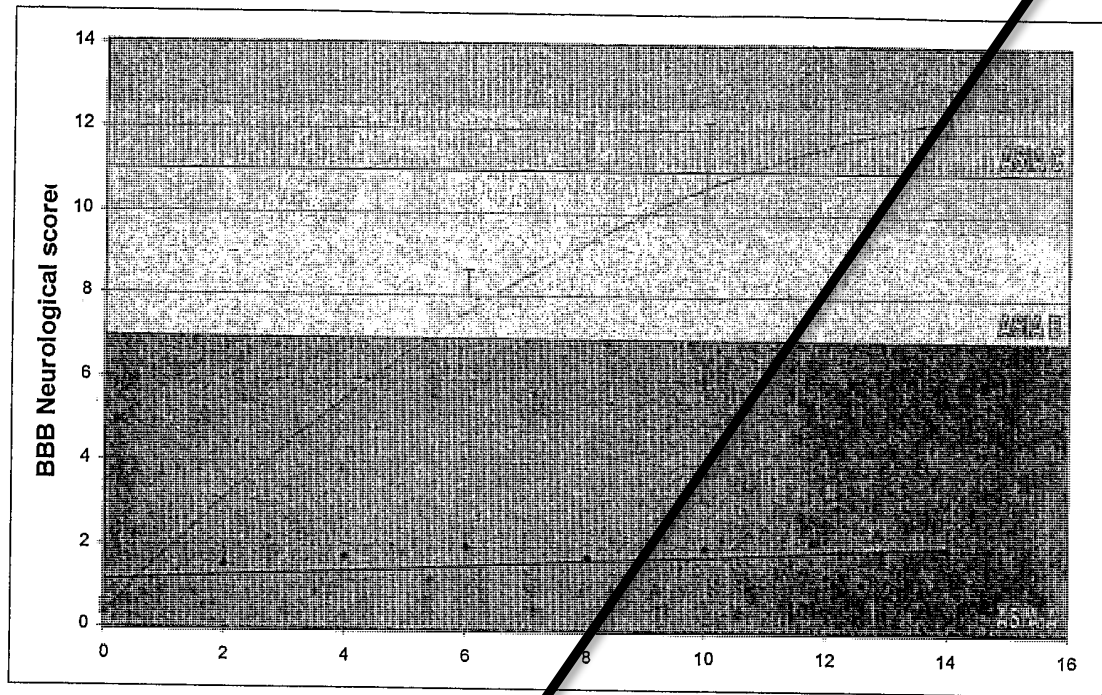


Figure 32B. Functional Recovery Following Regeneration Matrix Implantation into Spinal Cord of Rats 2 Weeks Post Contusion (50mm) Injury.

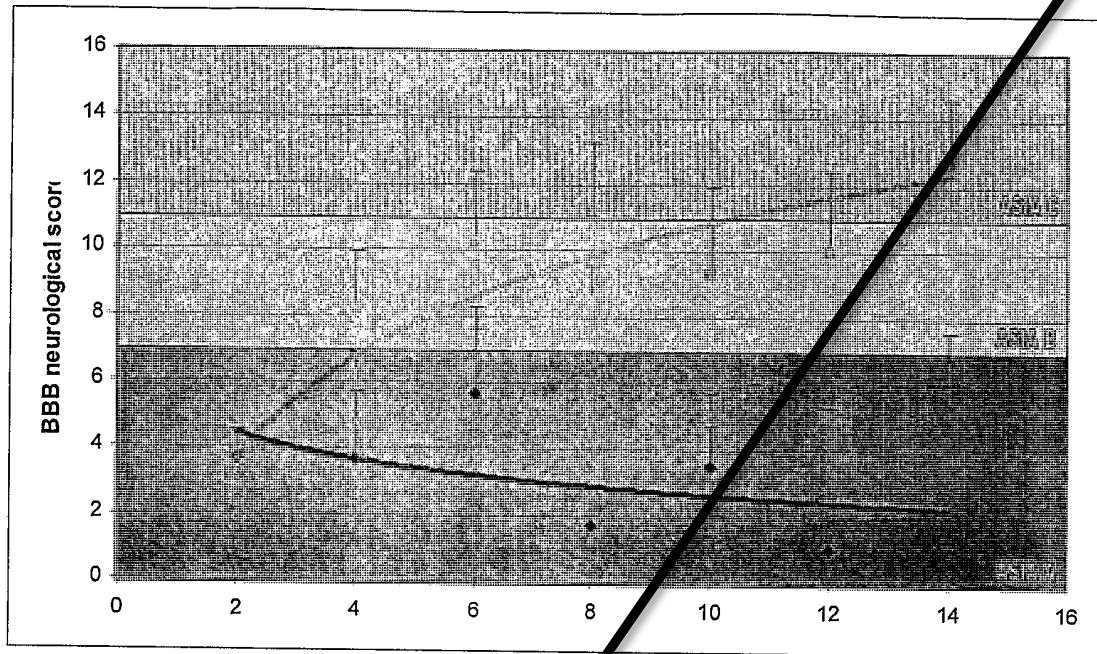


Figure 32C. Combination (Full Transection and Contusion) Model Indicating Efficacy of a Regeneration Matrix in Treating Spinal Cord Injury.

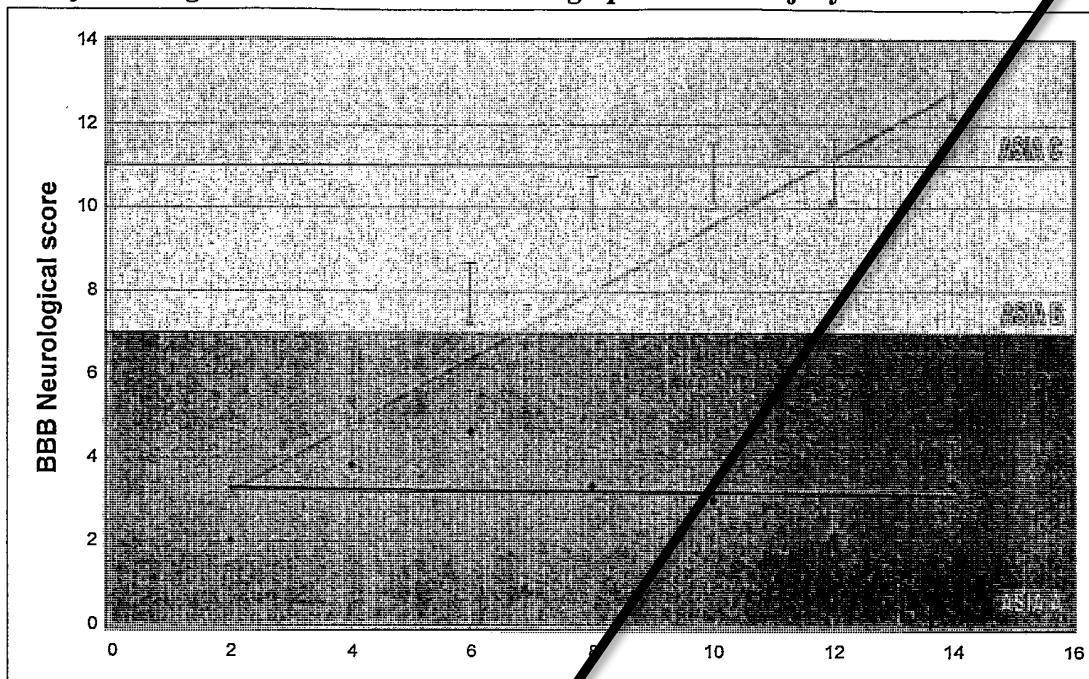


FIGURE 3

Photograph of RMx produced using non-clotted blood and 1.2 μm final filtration contained with the Opticell® production cassette.

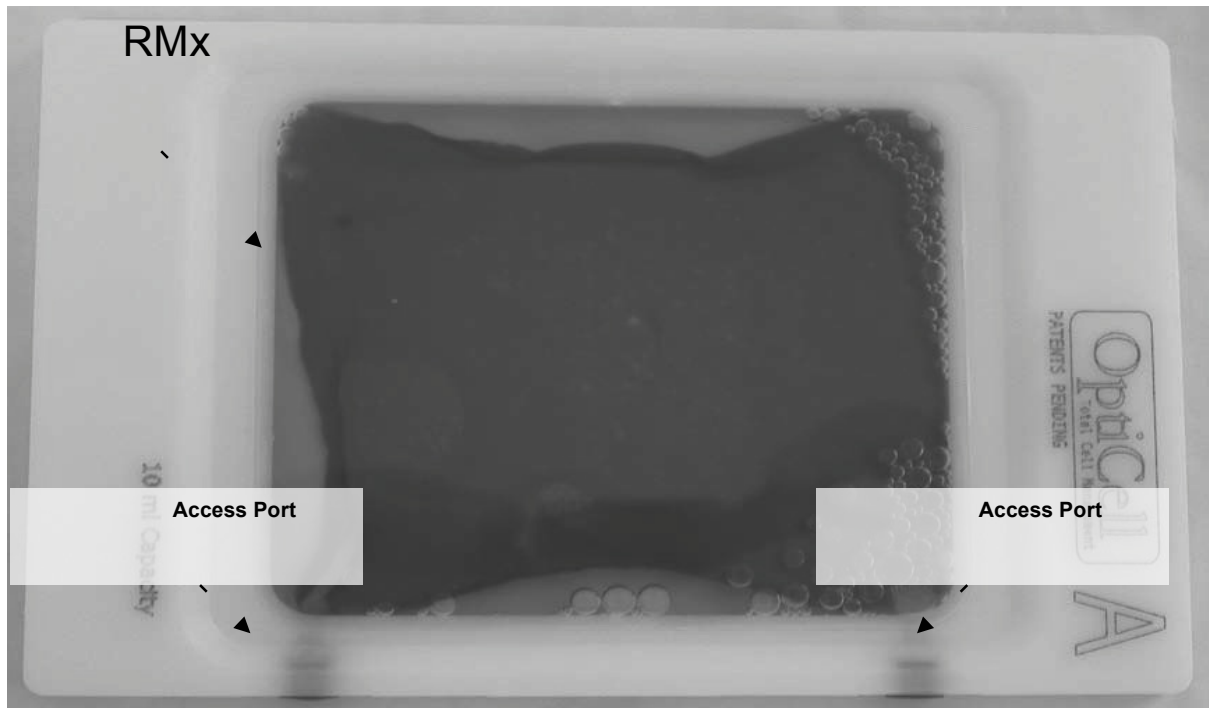


FIGURE 9

Transmission Electron Microscopy of Regeneration Matrix.

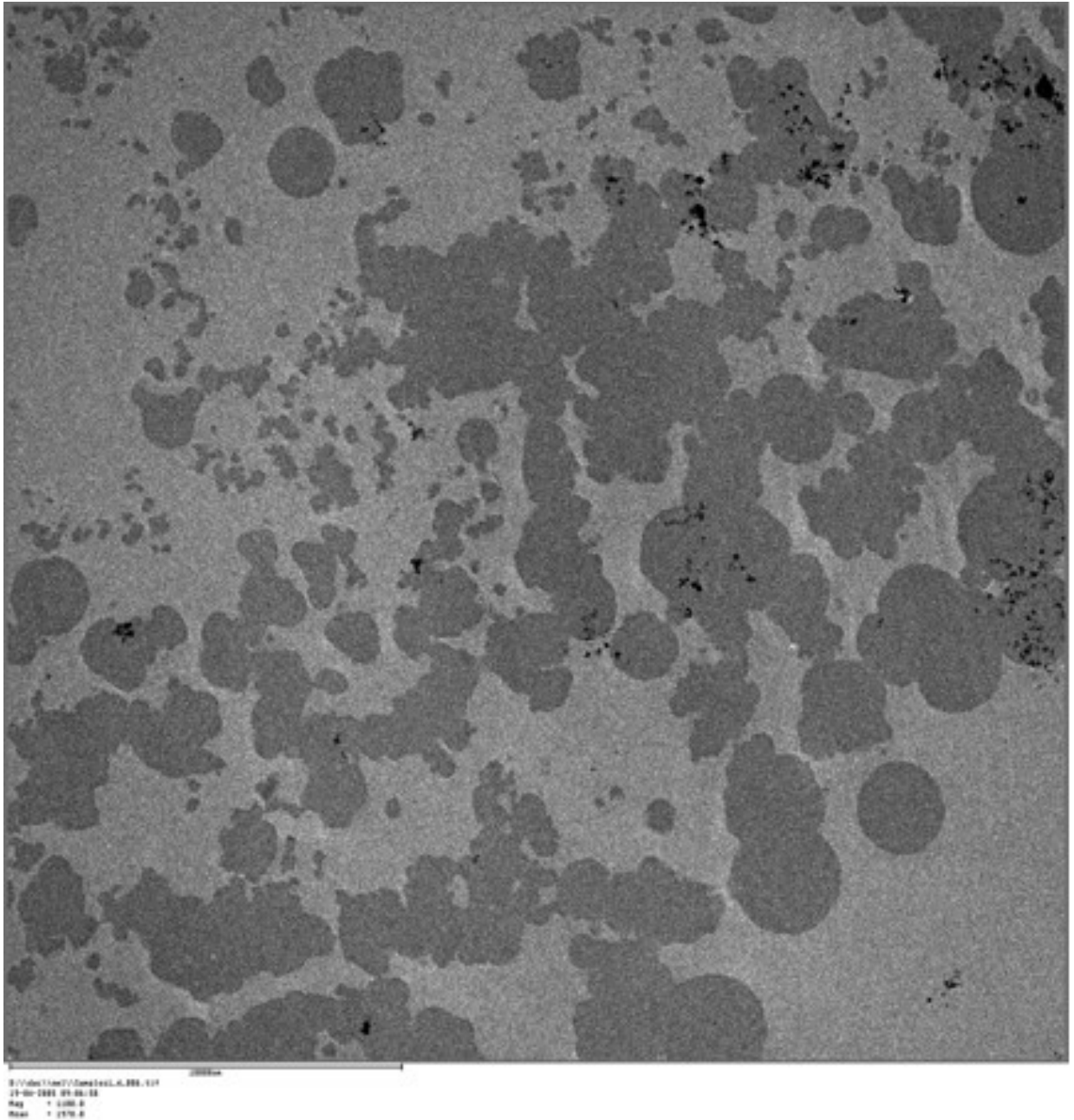


FIGURE 11

Transmission Electron Microscopy of Regeneration Matrix.

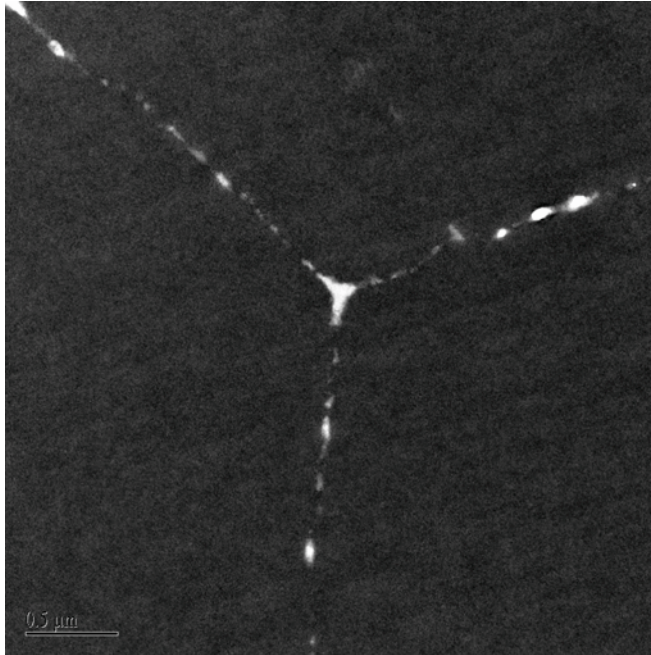
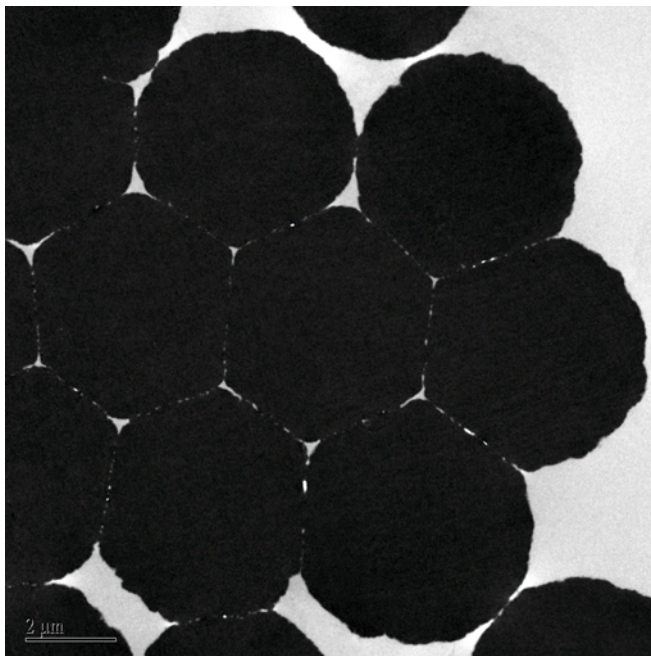


FIGURE 20

Neurite extension by Neruoscreen[®] Cells Treated with Regeneration Matrix.

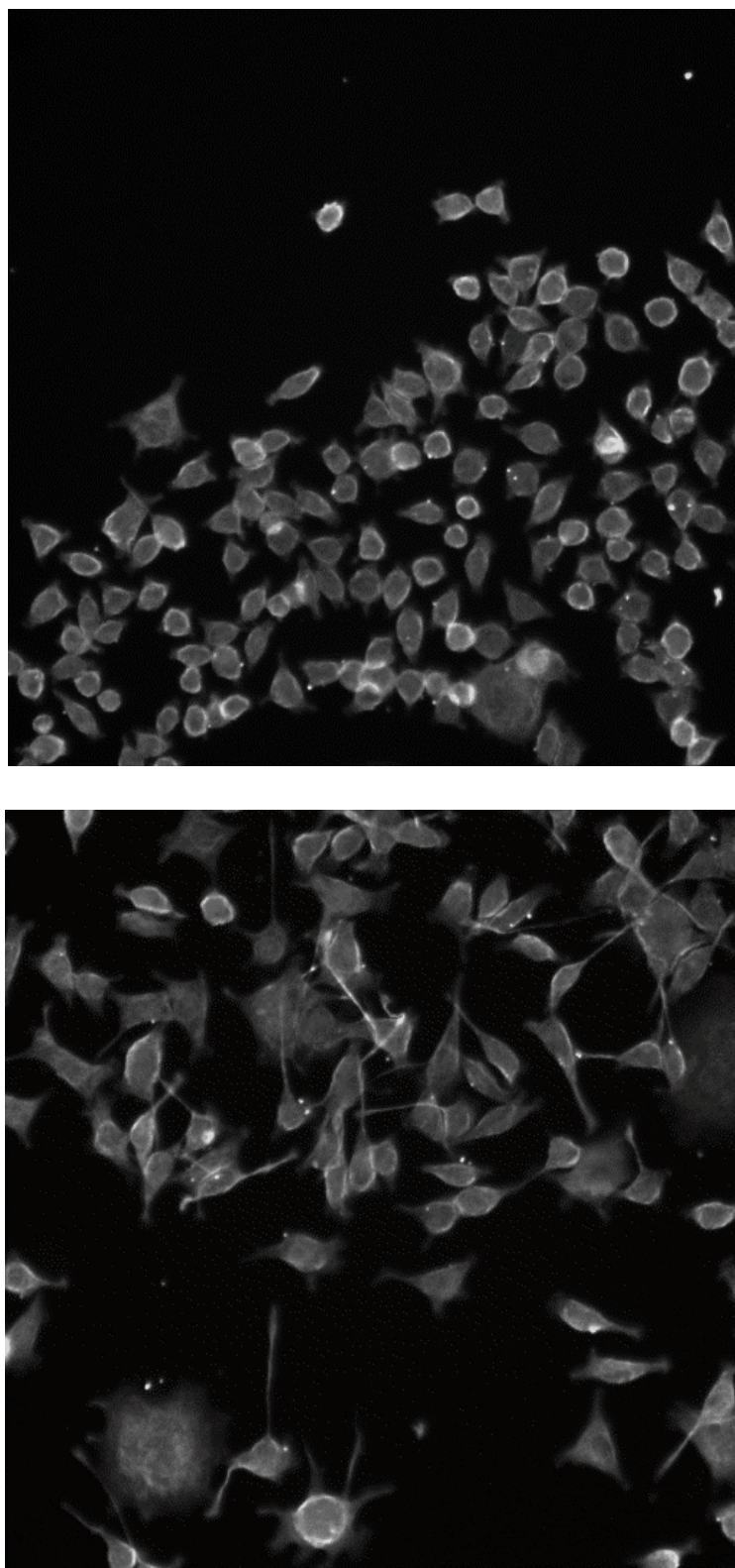
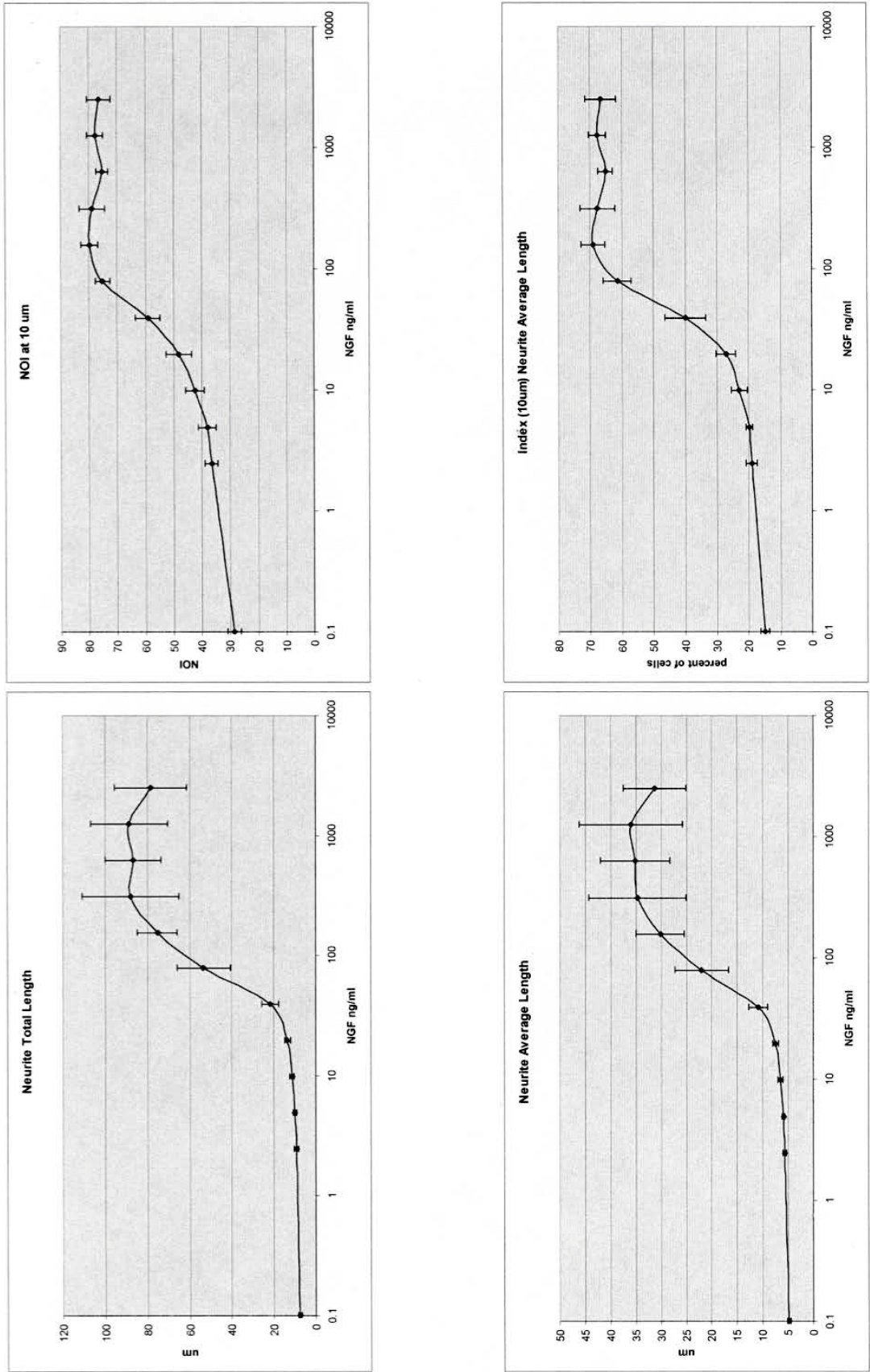
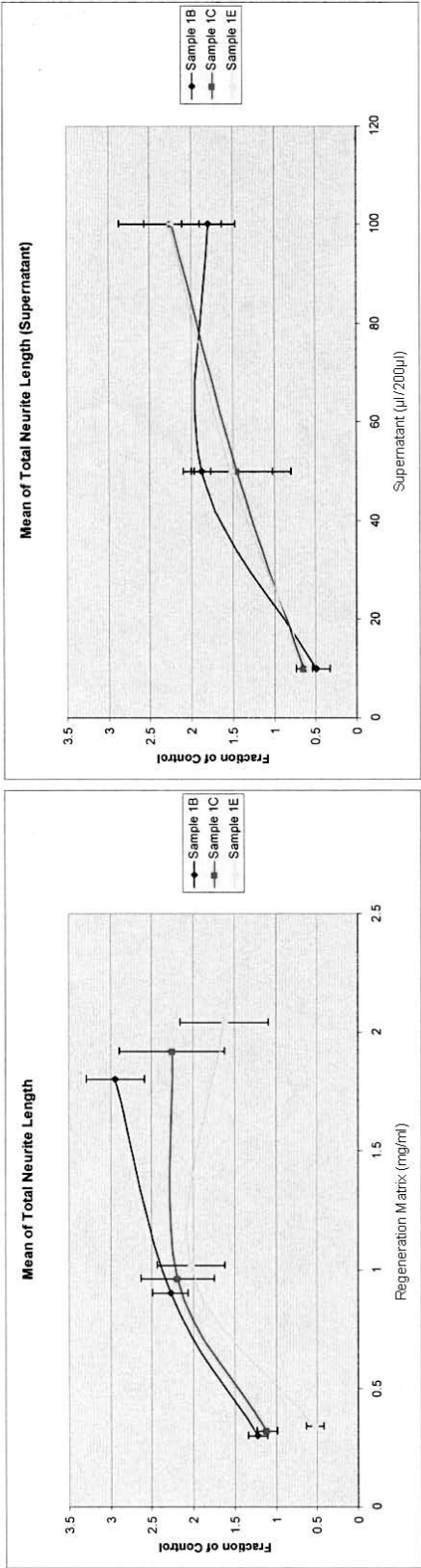


FIGURE 23

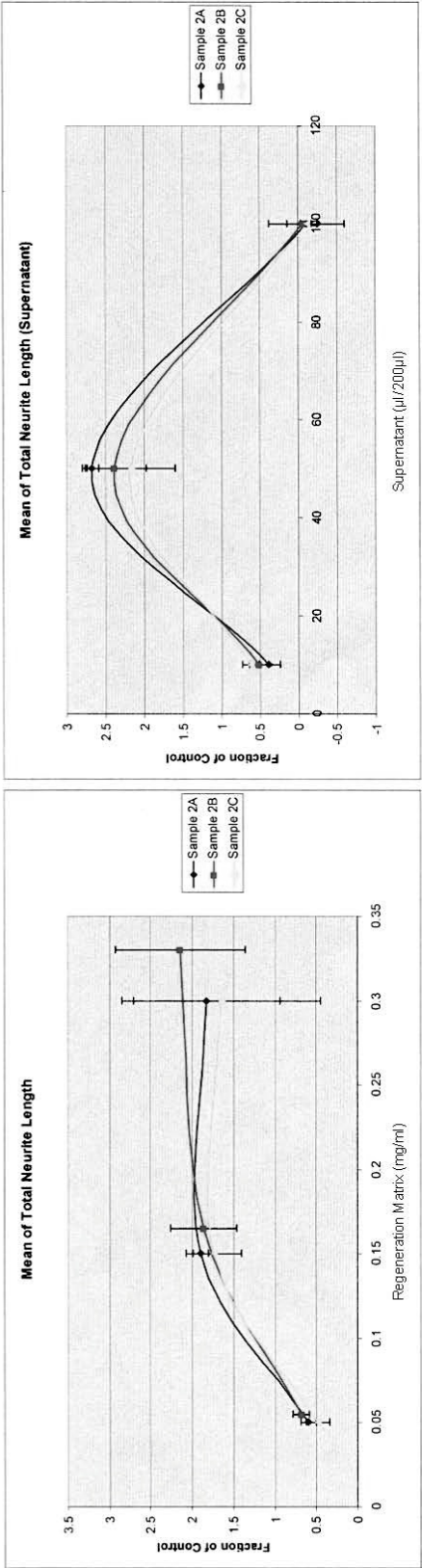
NGF dose response



Neurite Total Length



Whole Blood

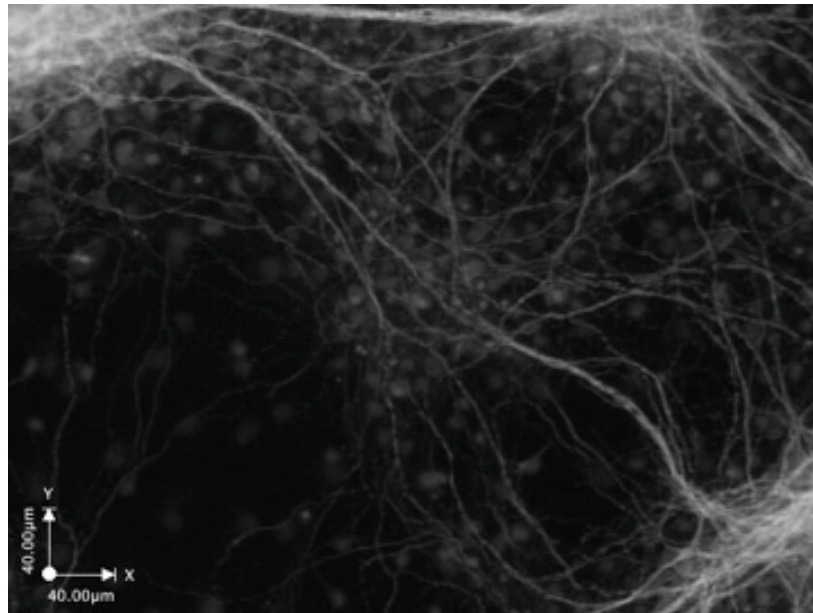


Plasma-Platelet-Buffy Coat Fraction

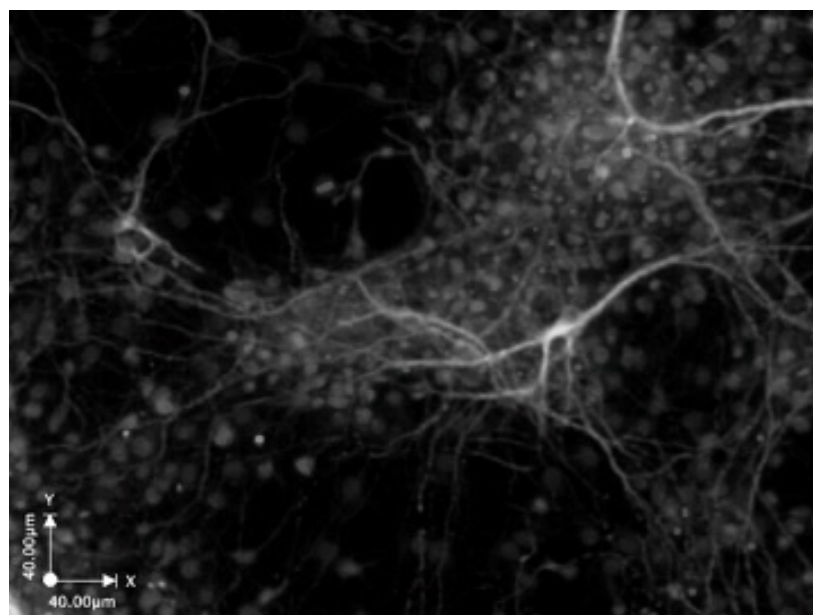
FIGURE 24

FIGURE 25

Control Primary Rat Embryonic Spinal Cord Cells, Labeled for Neuronal Tubulin (Tuj1) and Glia (GFAP) Six Days After the Start of Single Cell Suspension Culture (Two Exposures to Show All Stained Components).



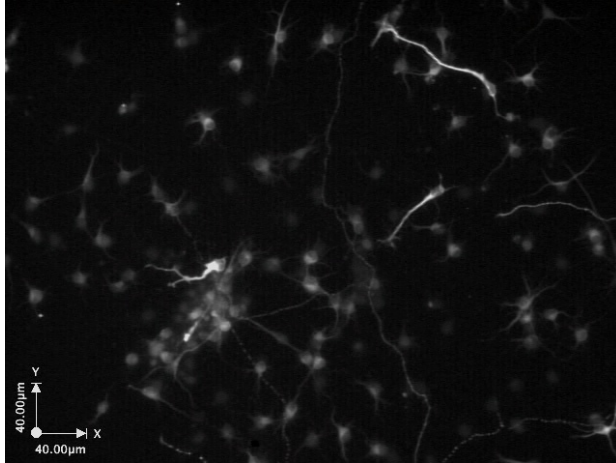
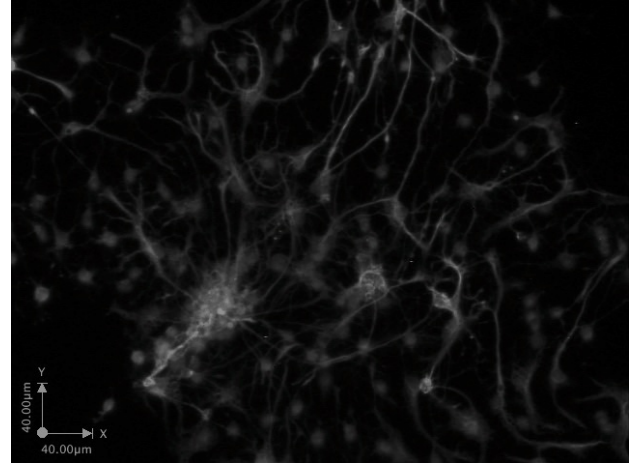
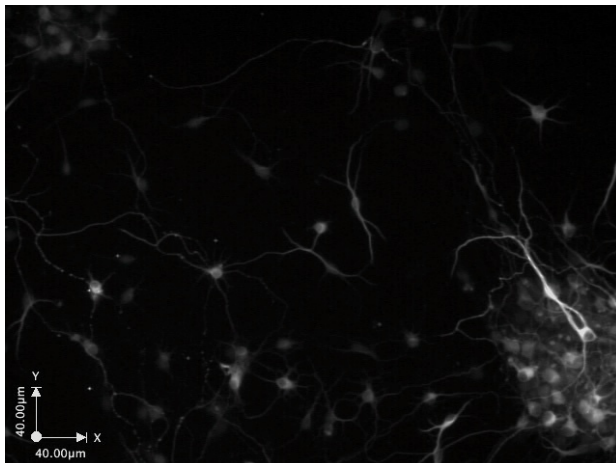
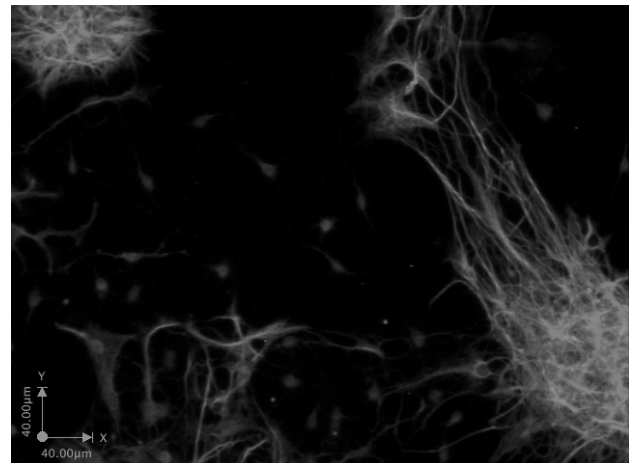
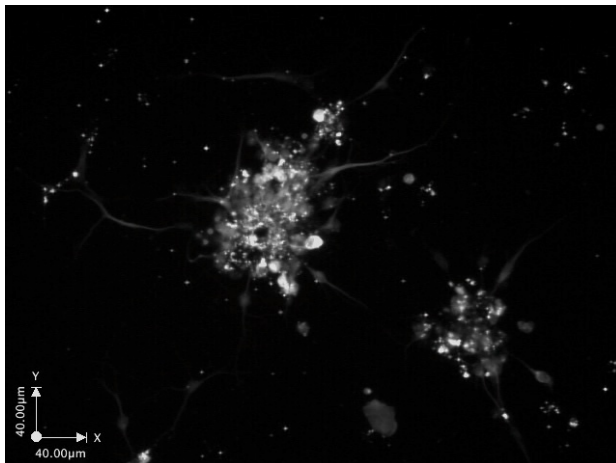
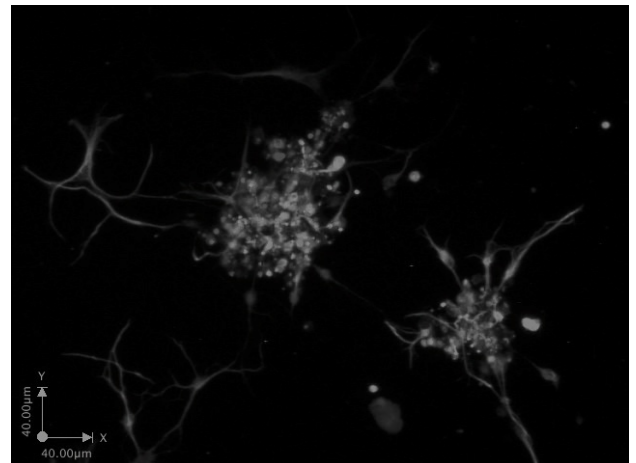
Tuji-neurons



GFAP-astrocytes

FIGURE 26

Interaction of Neuronal Cells with Seven Day Regeneration Matrix.

A**B****C**

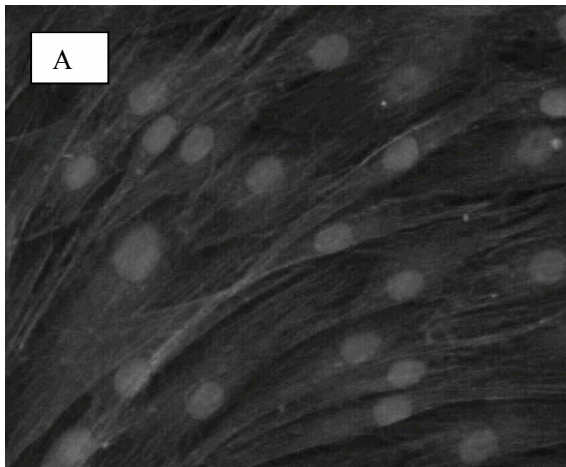
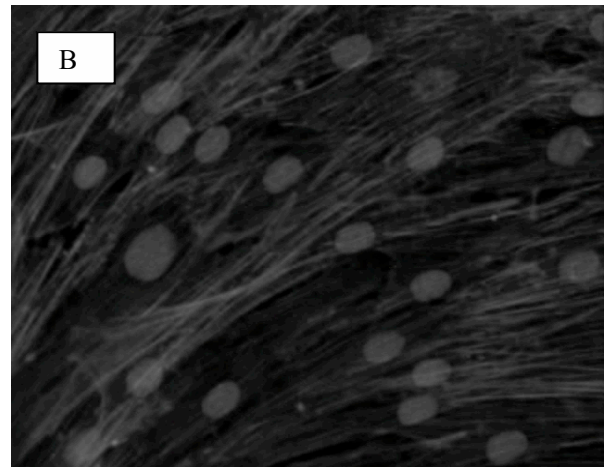
Tuj1-neurons

GFAP-astrocytes

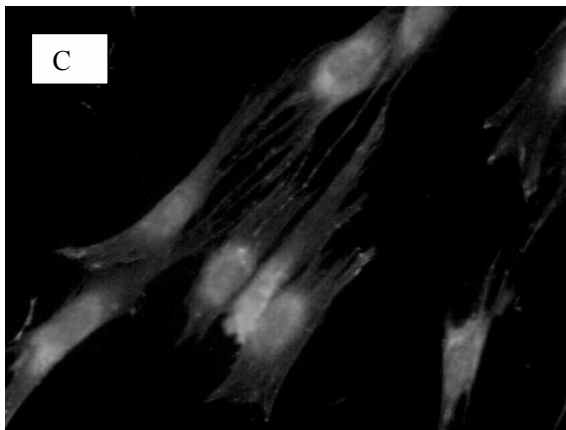
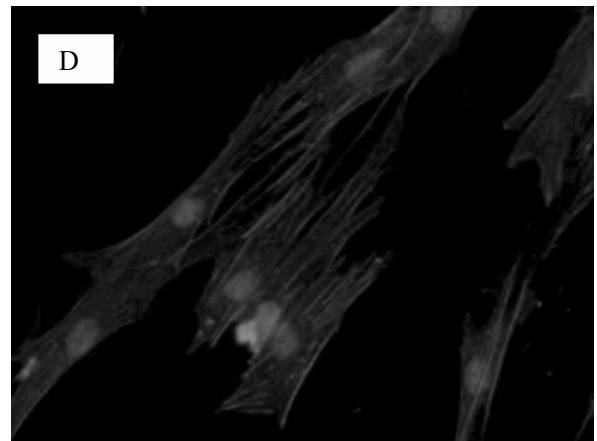
FIGURE 27

Immunocytochemistry of Human Fibroblasts Cultured in Regeneration Matrix Production Medium and with Regeneration Matrix.

Regeneration Matrix Medium (Control)



Regeneration Matrix



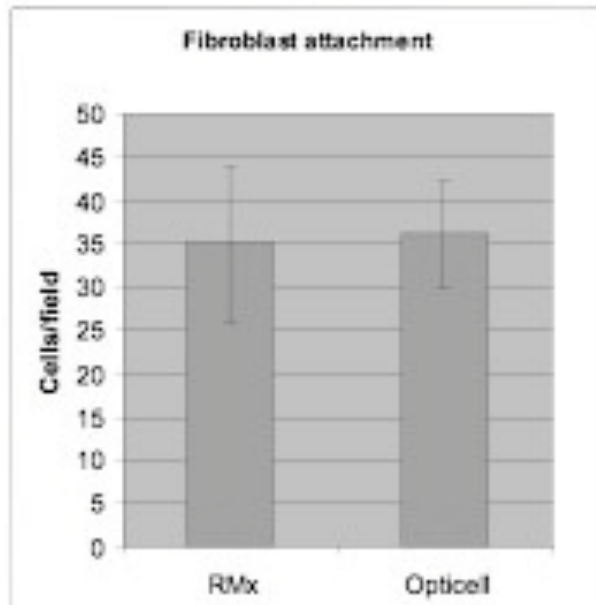
β -Tubulin

F-Actin

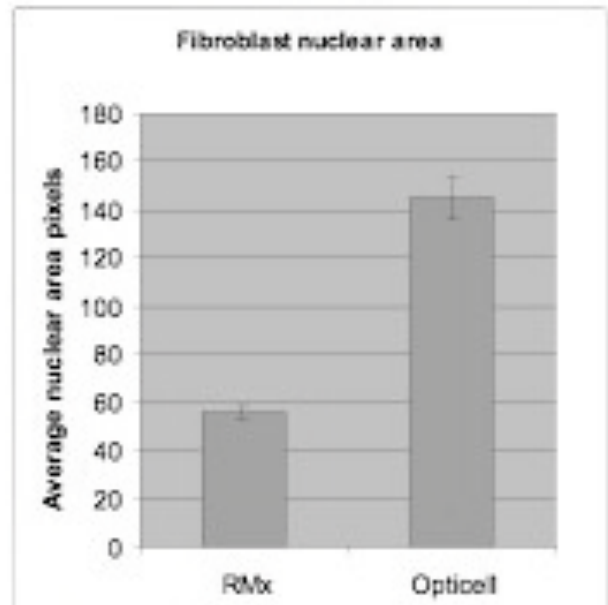
FIGURE 28

Effect of Regeneration Matrix on Fibroblast Attachment, Fibroblast Nuclear Area, and % BrdU-positive Fibroblasts.

A.



B.



C.

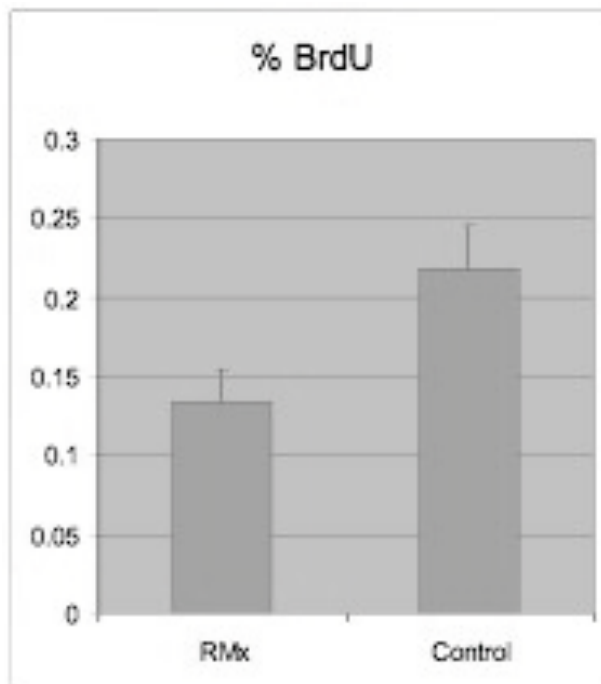


FIGURE 32A

Functional recovery following RMx implantation into spinal cord of rats that had a 5mm full transection.

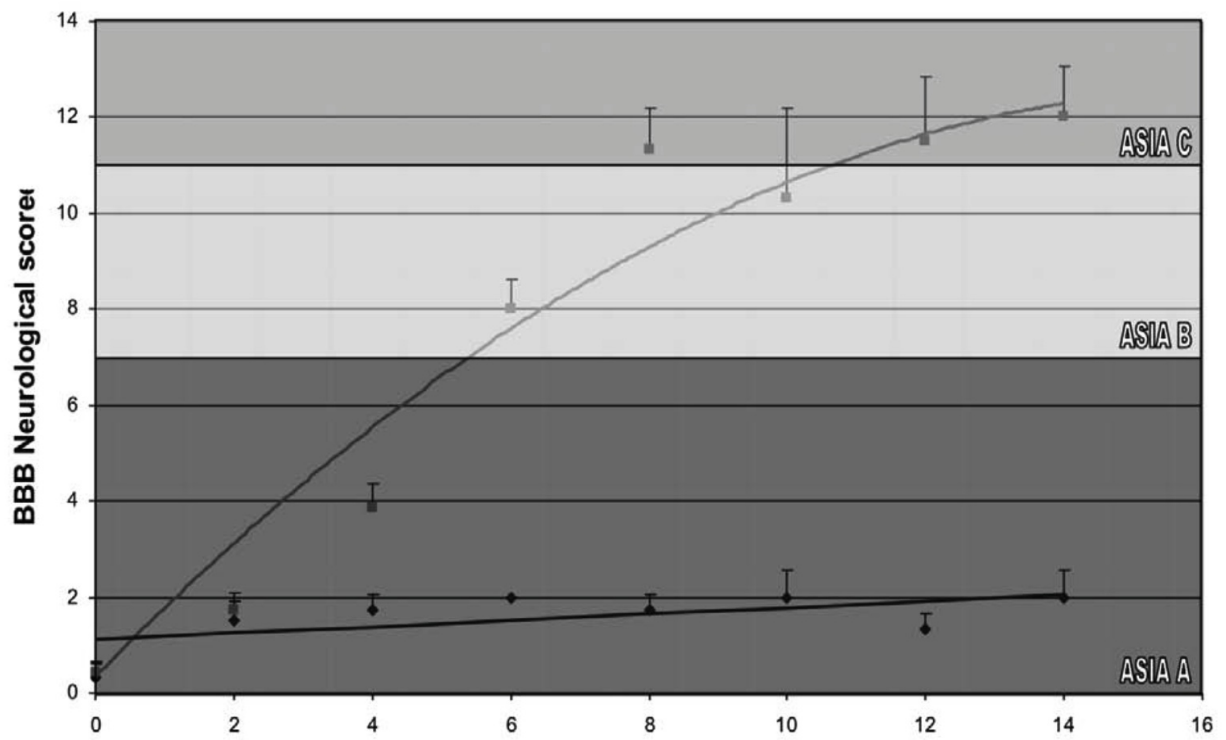


FIGURE 32B

Functional Recovery Following Regeneration Matrix Implantation into Spinal Cord of Rats 2 Weeks Post Contusion (50 mm) Injury.

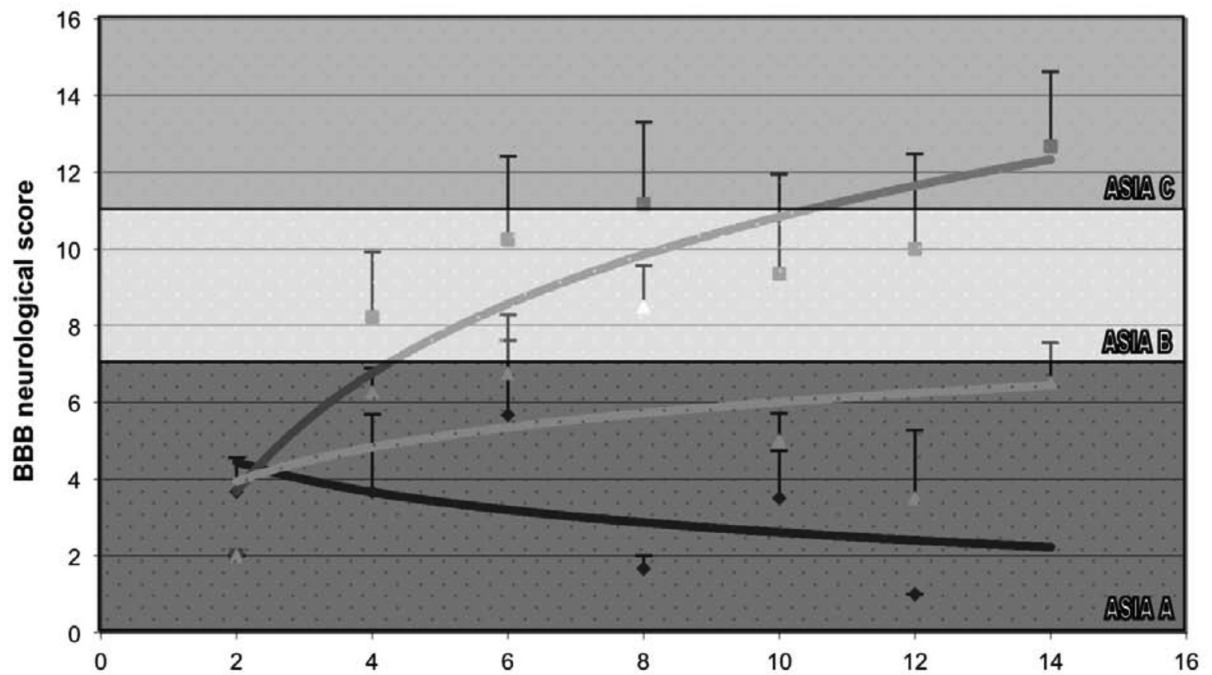


FIGURE 32C

Combination (Full Transection and Contusion) Model Indicating Efficacy of a Regeneration Matrix in Treating Spinal Cord Injury.

