

Knee cartilage repair that uses your own cells

So you can return to what you enjoy



Please see Important Safety Information on page 5 and accompanying full Prescribing Information in pocket.

Articular knee cartilage injuries can be a real pain



Knee pain is a common condition that can be caused by a sports injury, an accident, or everyday wear-and-tear.

Damage to the articular cartilage can be one reason for the pain.

COMMON SYMPTOMS OF KNEE INJURY



PAIN



SWELLING



CLICKING

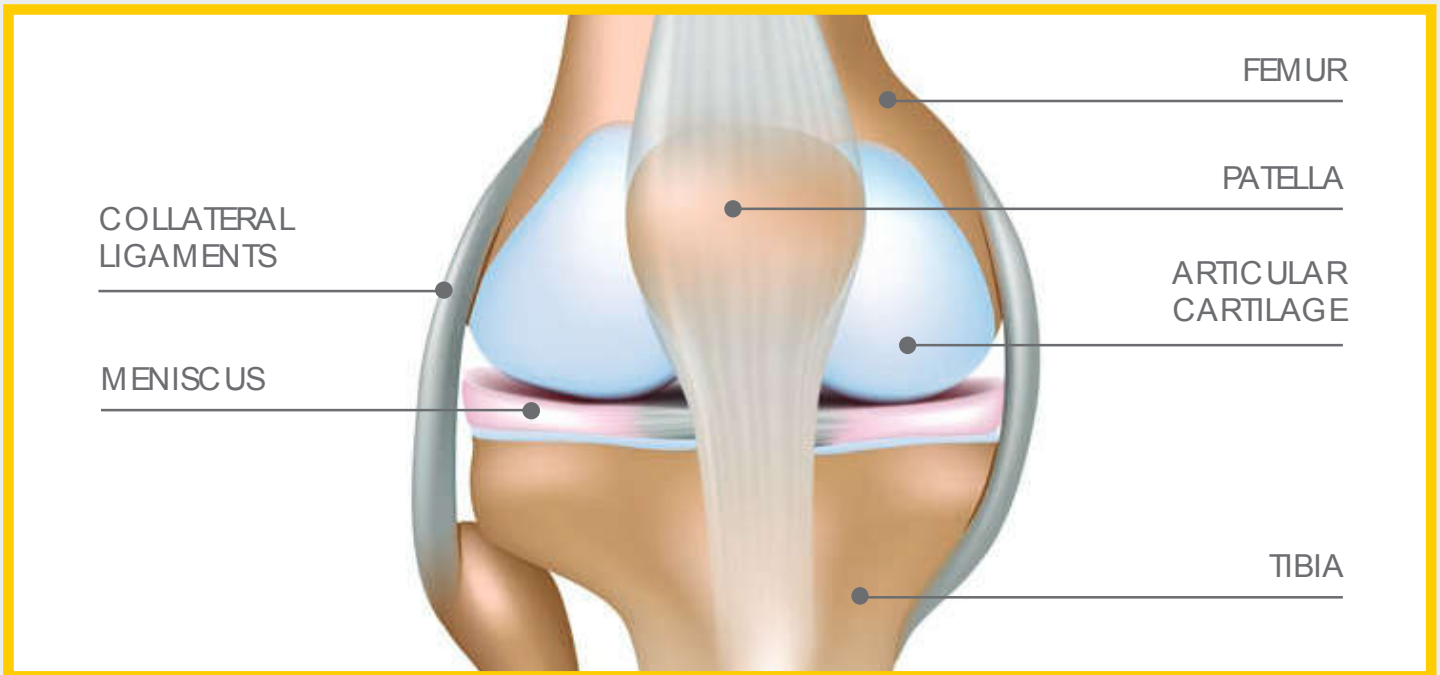


LOCKING

These symptoms can limit your ability to do simple tasks, such as climbing stairs.

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KNEE ANATOMY



A complex joint, the knee is made up of three different bones: thighbone (femur), shinbone (tibia), and kneecap (patella).

Connective tissues (ligaments and cartilage) are also part of the knee. Ligaments connect knee bones to each other and help keep them stable.

Cartilage reduces friction and helps movement.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF KNEE CARTILAGE:

Meniscus: Lies between the bones and cushions the joint during movement

Articular cartilage: Coats the bony surfaces of the femur and tibia, allowing joint bones to glide over one another during movement. Also cushions and acts as a shock absorber



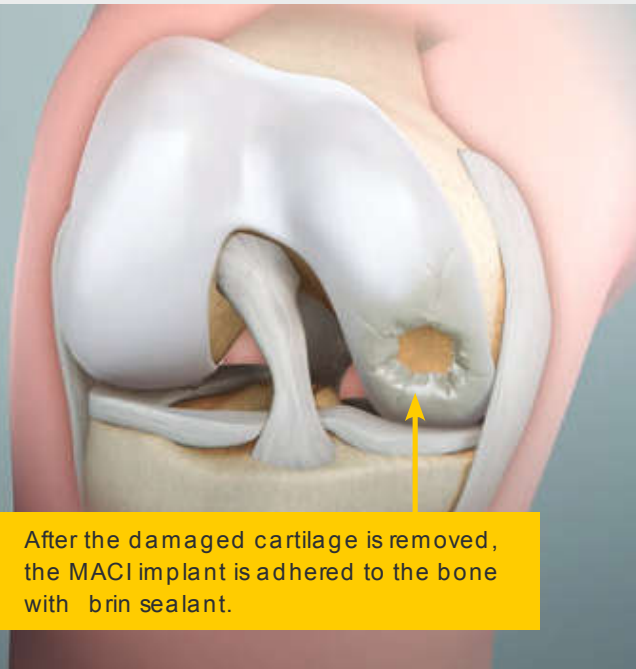
Damaged cartilage doesn't heal well on its own

What can cause articular cartilage damage

Accidents where a direct blow to the knee occurs

Repetitive use/ overuse injuries from sports or wear-and-tear where the cartilage breaks down slowly over time

Because damaged cartilage has little ability to repair itself, even small injuries may become larger over time if left untreated. Pain and stiffness may also increase, and your ability to move your knee joint may decrease. However, in the appropriate patients, surgery, such as MACI, can repair the damage.



After the damaged cartilage is removed, the MACI implant is adhered to the bone with fibrin sealant.

IS MACI RIGHT FOR YOU?

MACI is a surgical implant that uses your own cartilage cells to repair articular cartilage.

With rehab, MACI may help get you back to the activities you enjoy 9–12 months after surgery.

Talk with your doctor to find out if MACI is right for you.

Help with MACI

Vericel offers case management services to help during your treatment experience. Most commercial carriers will cover the cost of MACI if deemed medically necessary.

[VISIT MACI.COM TO LEARN MORE](https://www.vericel.com)

Indication for use

- MACI® (autologous cultured chondrocytes on porcine collagen membrane) is made up of a patient's own (autologous) cells that are expanded and placed onto Im that can be absorbed back into your own tissue and is implanted into the area where the cartilage damage was removed.
- MACI is used for the repair of symptomatic, deep cartilage damage of the adult knee that may or may not affect the bone.
- MACI should only be applied in the operating room to the person for whom it was made.
- The amount of MACI applied depends on the size of the cartilage damage. The MACI Im is trimmed by the surgeon to match the size and shape of the damage, to ensure the damaged area is completely covered. Multiple implants may be used if there is more than one area of damage.

Limitations of Use

- The safety and long-term clinical benefit of MACI have only been studied in the knee joint. MACI has not been approved for use in joints other than the knee.
- The safety and effectiveness of MACI have not been proven for patients 55 years old and older.

Important Safety Information

- MACI should not be used in patients who are allergic to antibiotics such as gentamicin, or materials of cow, porcine or ox origin.
- MACI should not be used if you have severe osteoarthritis of the knee, other severe inflammatory conditions, infections in the bone joint and other surrounding tissue, or blood clotting conditions.
- MACI is not approved for patients who have had knee surgery in the past 6 months. This does not include surgery for obtaining a cartilage biopsy or a surgical procedure to prepare your knee for a MACI implant.
- MACI should not be used in patients who cannot follow a doctor-prescribed rehabilitation program after their surgery.
- The safety of MACI in patients with cancer in the area of the cartilage biopsy or implant is not known. Cancer cells could be expanded during the culturing process.
- Patients are not tested for infectious disease and may transfer infectious diseases to the surgeon handling the MACI implant.
- If your MACI implant is not sterile, your surgeon will be notified before your surgery.
- Conditions that existed before your surgery, including meniscus tears, joint instability or alignment problems should be evaluated and treated before or at the same time as the MACI implant.
- The MACI implant is not recommended for pregnant patients or patients who are breast feeding.
- Use of MACI in children (younger than 18 years of age) or patients over 65 years of age has not been studied.
- The most common side effects include joint pain, common cold-like symptoms, and headaches.
- More serious side effects include joint pain, cartilage injury, meniscus injury, treatment failure, and osteoarthritis.

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Visit MACI.com
to learn more



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