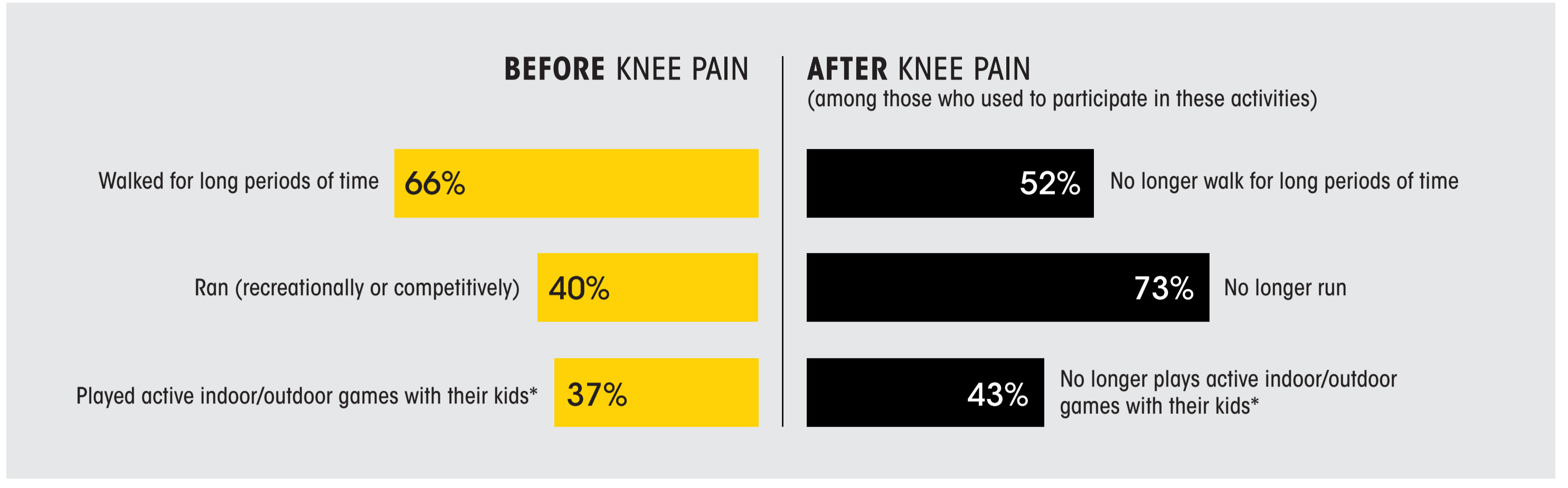
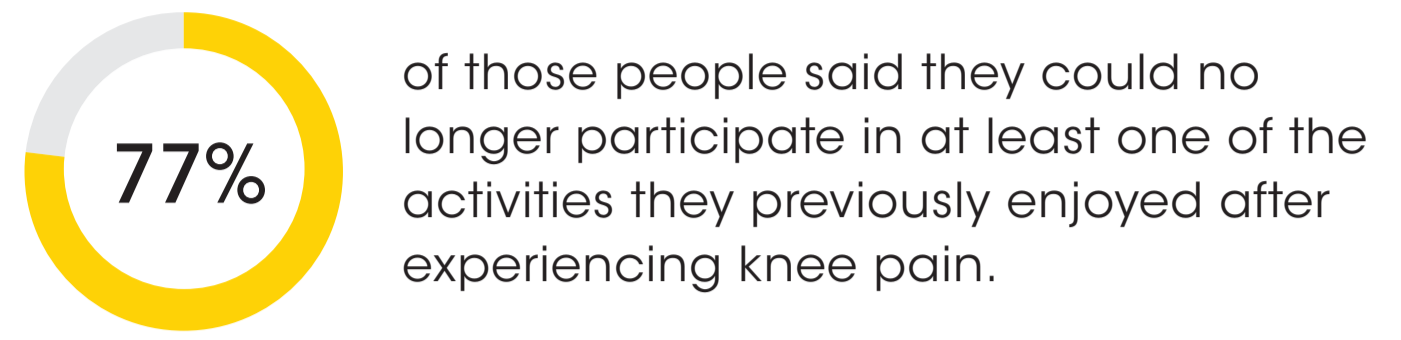


SIDELINED BY KNEE PAIN: YOU'RE NOT ALONE

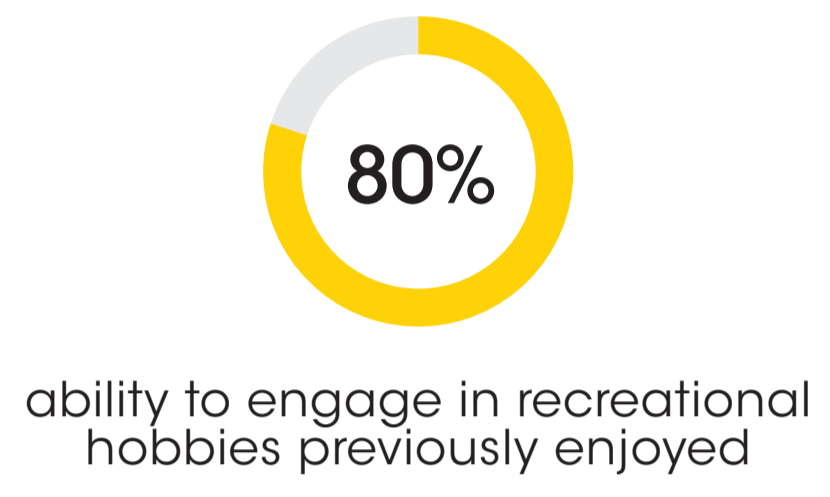
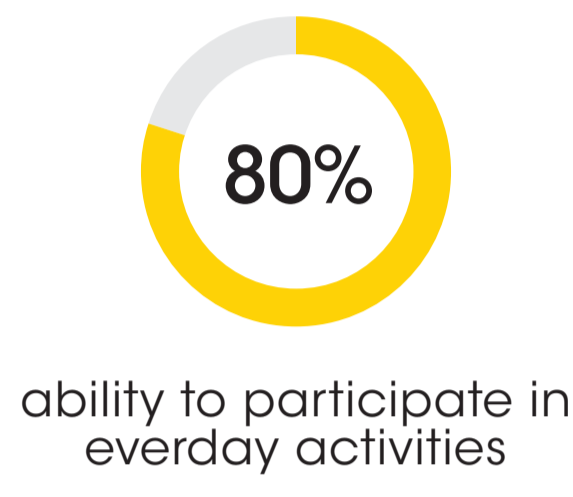
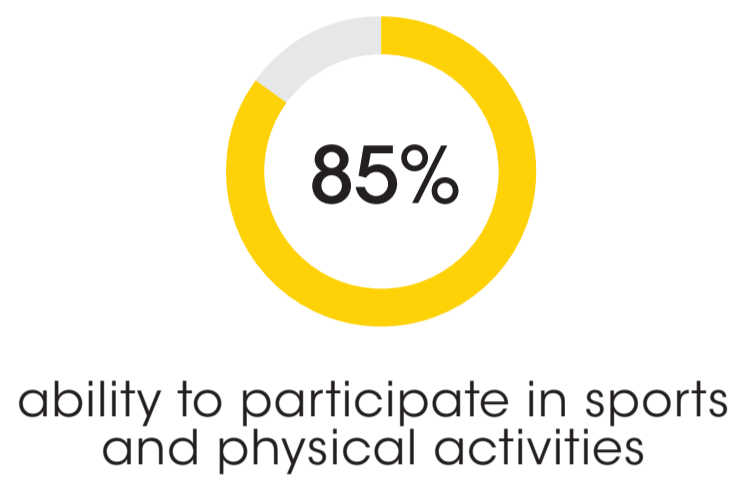
MISSING OUT ON THE ACTION

In the U.S., knee pain is the second most common cause of chronic pain. Unfortunately, people who experience chronic* knee pain are often sidelined from doing their favorite activities.

*Those who suffer from knee pain 3 or more days a week and have been experiencing knee pain for a least 2 months.

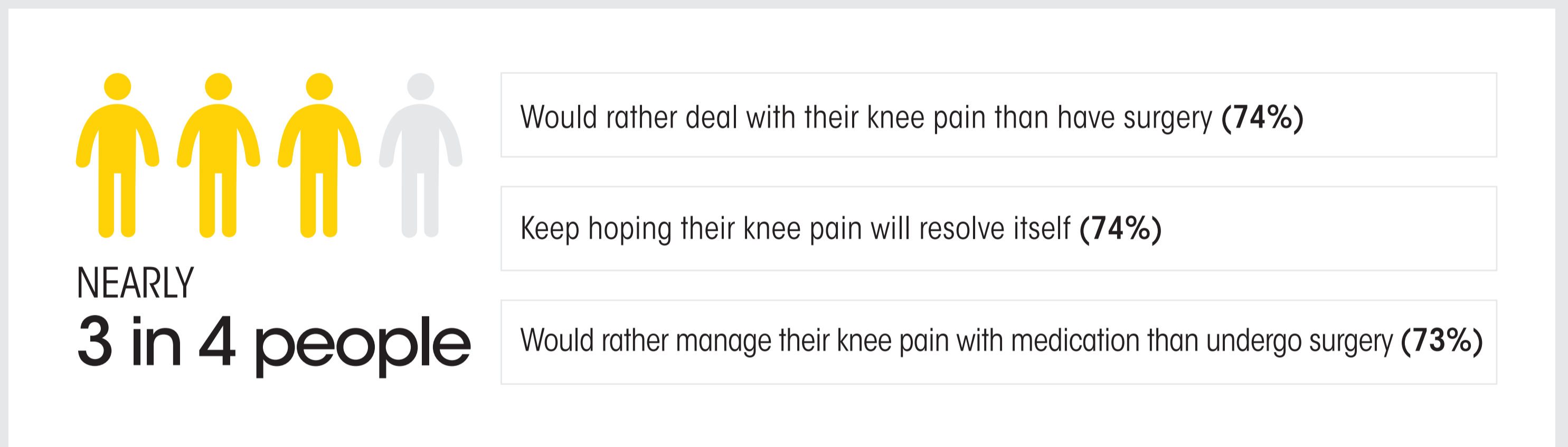


% REPORTING A NEGATIVE IMPACT DUE TO KNEE PAIN



LIVING WITH PAIN OVER SEEKING TREATMENT

Despite knee pain impacting people's quality of life and keeping them from doing their favorite activities, many chronic knee pain sufferers would rather live with the pain than seek out treatment.

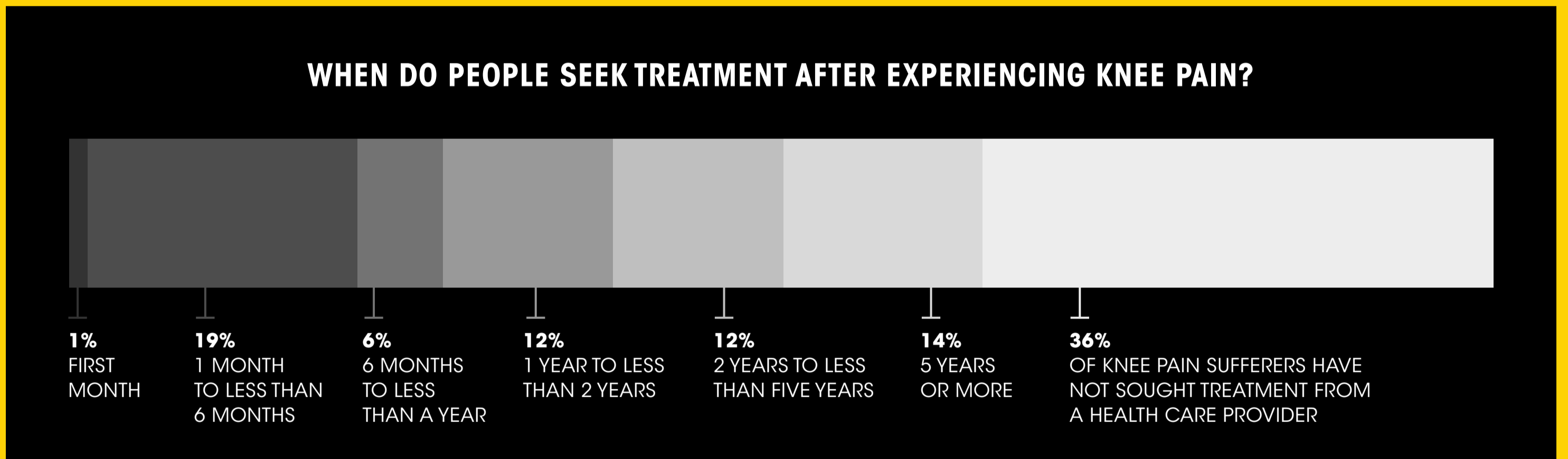


ONE OF THE TOP REASONS

knee pain sufferers **DO NOT** seek medical treatment from a healthcare provider for their knee pain is because they think they can push through it and live with the pain (30%).

GETTING BACK TO AN ACTIVE LIFESTYLE

People often seek treatment too late or don't seek treatment at all.



A lack of treatment for knee pain can lead to more serious concerns, which can limit the types of treatment options available to you down the line. With earlier intervention, you can get ahead of your knee pain and get back to the activities you enjoy.

For those diagnosed with knee cartilage damage, visit www.maci.com to learn more about a potential treatment option for your knee pain.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The custom survey was conducted online within the United States by The Harris Poll on behalf of Vericel between April 25 - May 8, 2019 among 1,002 adults ages 25-54 who experience pain in their knee 3 or more days a week and have been experiencing knee pain for at least 2 months.

Survey respondents were recruited from a panel of people who have agreed to participate in survey research. Potential respondents were targeted by age (25-54) and country (US) and asked to complete a qualification screener. Only those who qualified completed the survey.

For complete survey methodology, including weighting variables, please contact FleishmanHillard Boston at fh.maci@fleishman.com.

INDICATION

MACI® (autologous cultured chondrocytes on porcine collagen membrane) is made up of your own (autologous) cells that are expanded and placed onto a film that is implanted into the area of the cartilage damage and absorbed back into your own tissue.

MACI is used for the repair of symptomatic cartilage damage of the adult knee.

The amount of MACI applied depends on the size of the cartilage damage. The MACI film is trimmed by your surgeon to match the size and shape of the damage, to ensure the damaged area is completely covered.

Limitations of Use

The safety and long-term clinical benefit of MACI has only been studied in the knee joint.

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 if you:

- are allergic to antibiotics such as gentamicin, or materials that come from cow, pig, or ox;
- have severe osteoarthritis of the knee, other severe inflammatory conditions, infections in the bone joint and other surrounding tissue, or blood clotting conditions;
- have had knee surgery in the past 6 months, not including surgery for obtaining a cartilage biopsy or a surgical procedure to prepare your knee for a MACI implant;
- or cannot follow a doctor-prescribed rehabilitation program after your surgery

Consult your doctor if you have cancer in the area of the cartilage biopsy or implant as the safety of MACI is not known in those cases.

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.

MACI is not recommended if you are pregnant or breast feeding.

MACI has not been studied in patients younger than 18 or over 55 years of age.

Common side effects include joint pain, cold-like symptoms, and headaches.

More serious side effects include joint pain, cartilage or meniscus injury, treatment failure, and osteoarthritis.

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#) for more information.