

Supplementary data

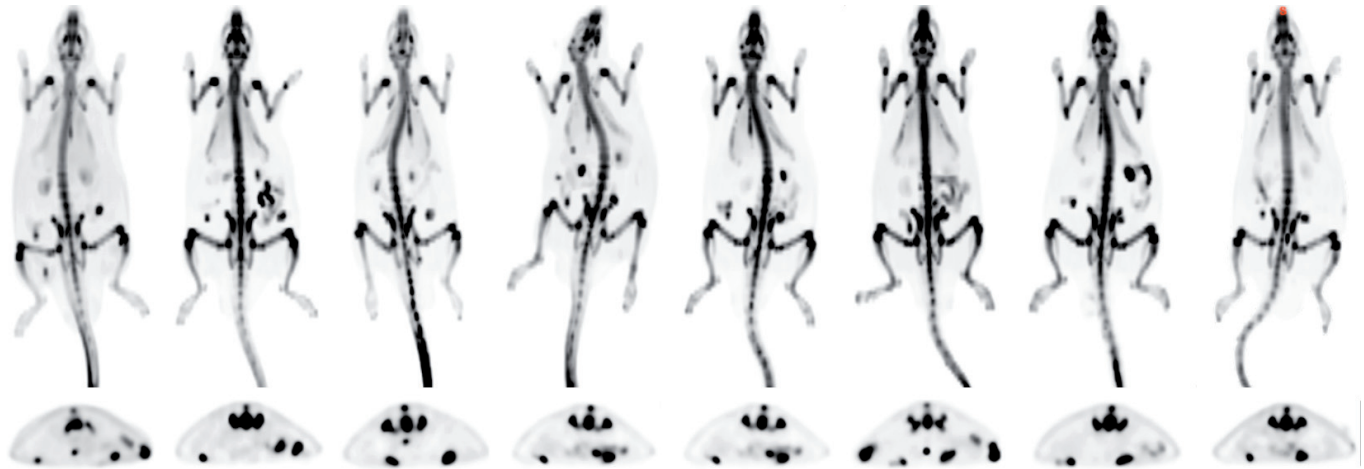


Figure 5. PET images of the $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{NaF}$ uptake in implants in the transverse and coronal planes. Both of the sites with implanted allogeneic bone (right side) and hydroxyapatite granules (left side) were easily distinguished in all animals.

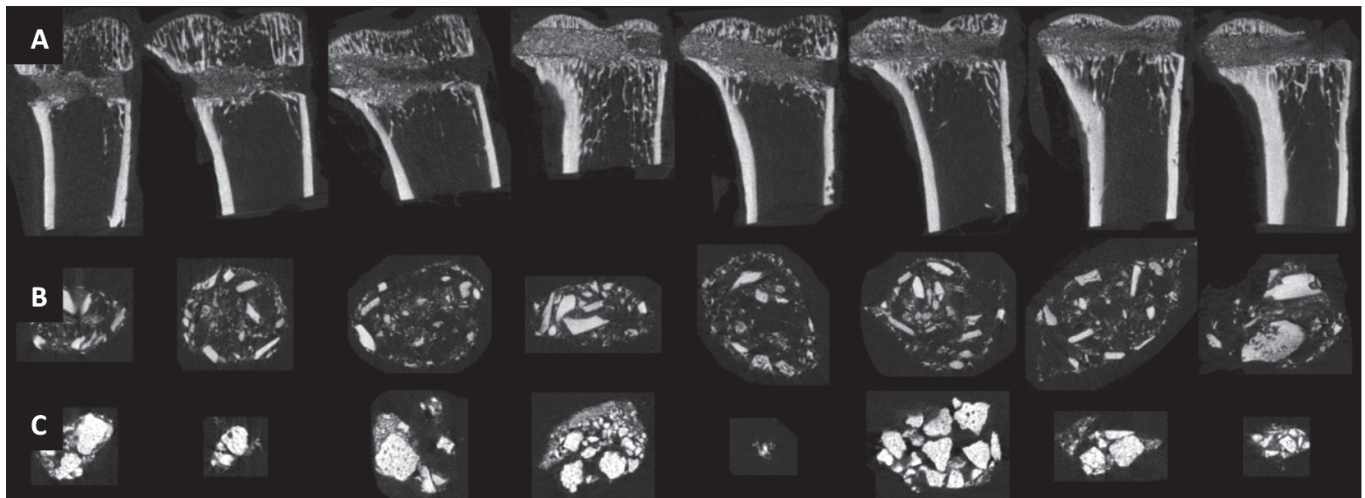


Figure 6. Micro CT images of drill holes in tibiae (A). Note that the growth plate has been removed, so the most proximal part of the specimen is the secondary spongiosa. Allogeneic bone fragments (B) and hydroxyapatites granules in muscle pouch (C).

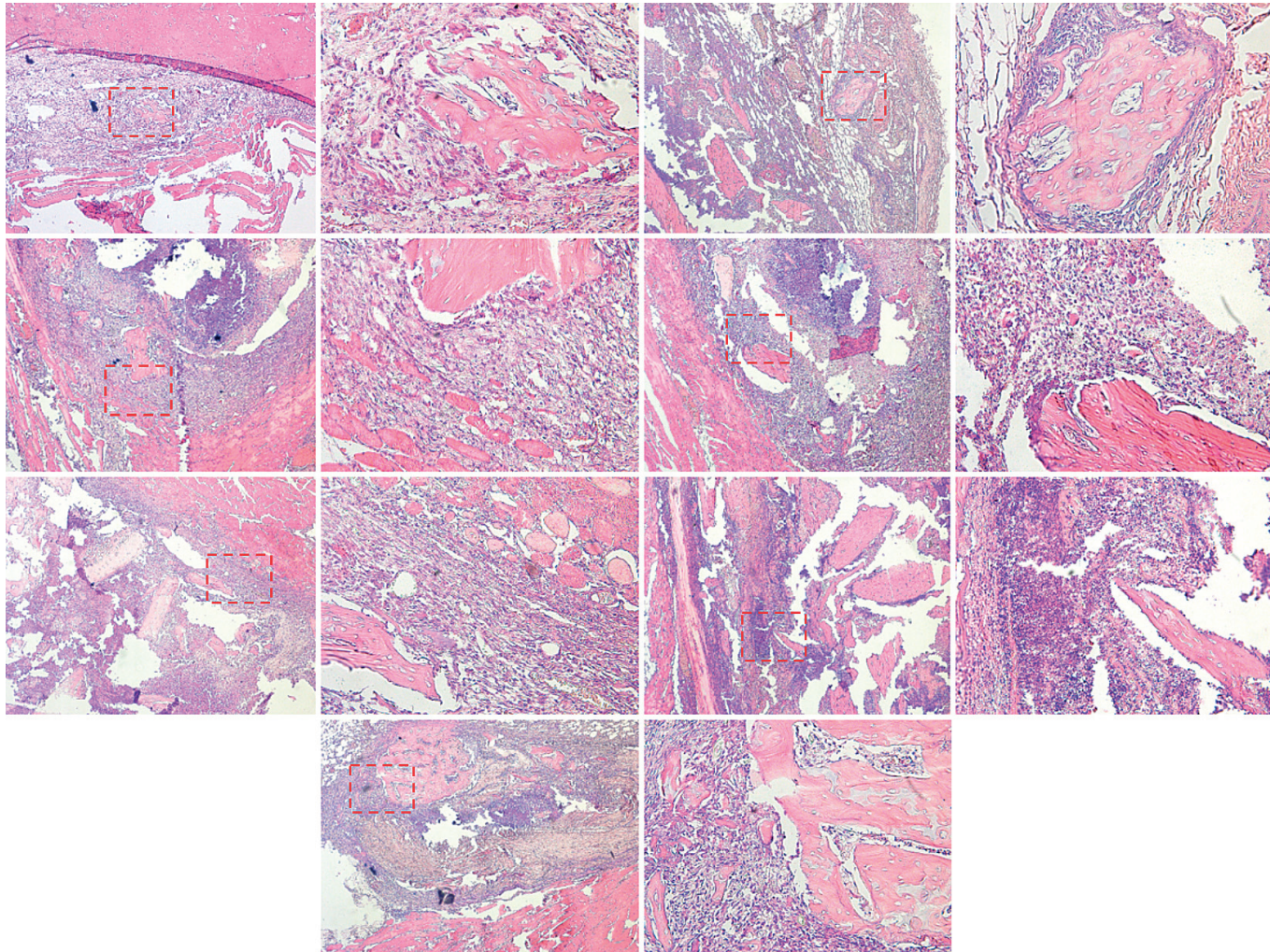


Figure 7. Histology images of allogenic bone fragments in muscle pouch. A granuloma, dominated by inflammatory cells, could be seen adjacent to the allogenic bone fragments. Osteocyte lacunae were empty in the fragments and no cartilage or bone formation could be seen.

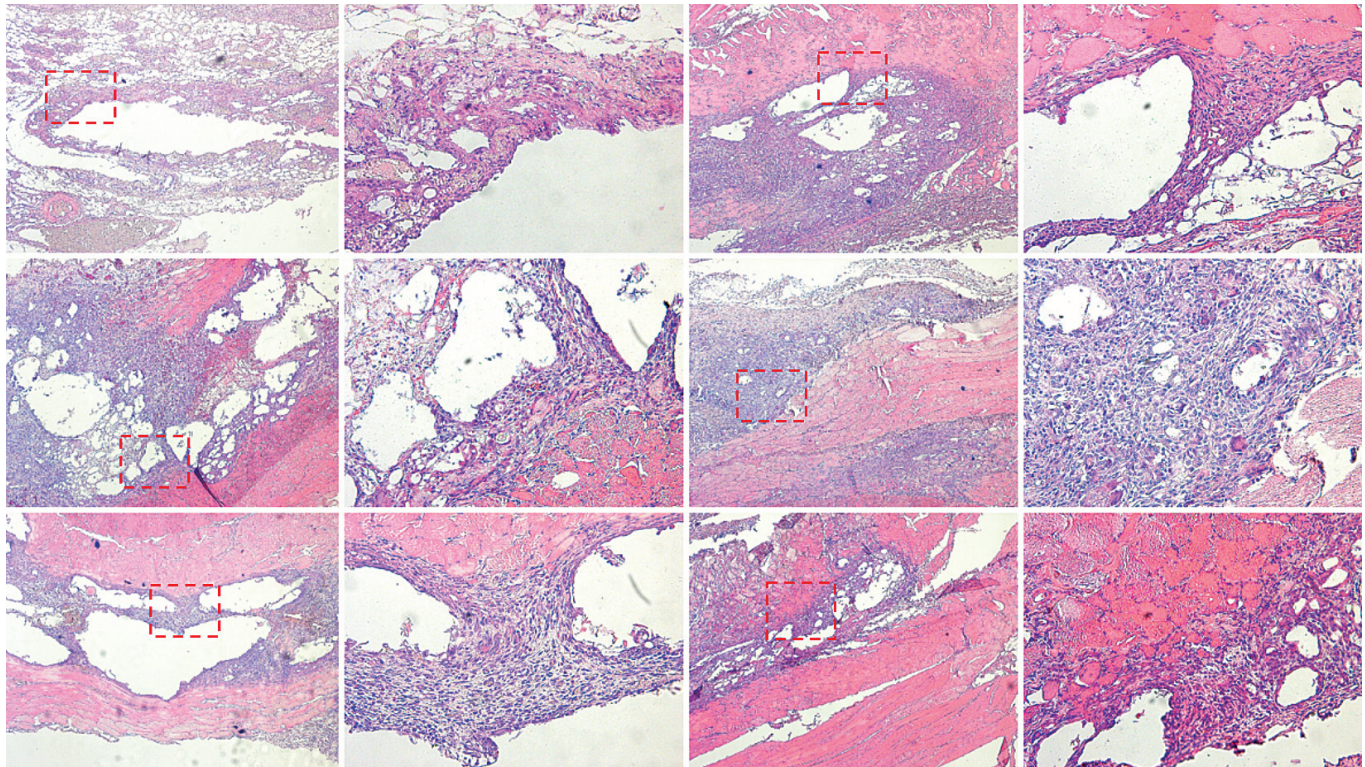


Figure 8. Histology images of hydroxyapatite granules in muscle pouch. The tissue between the two muscle layers consisted of granuloma and empty cavities from the hydroxyapatite granules, which had been dissolved during decalcification. No cartilage or bone could be seen bordering the cavities where the granules had been, or elsewhere.

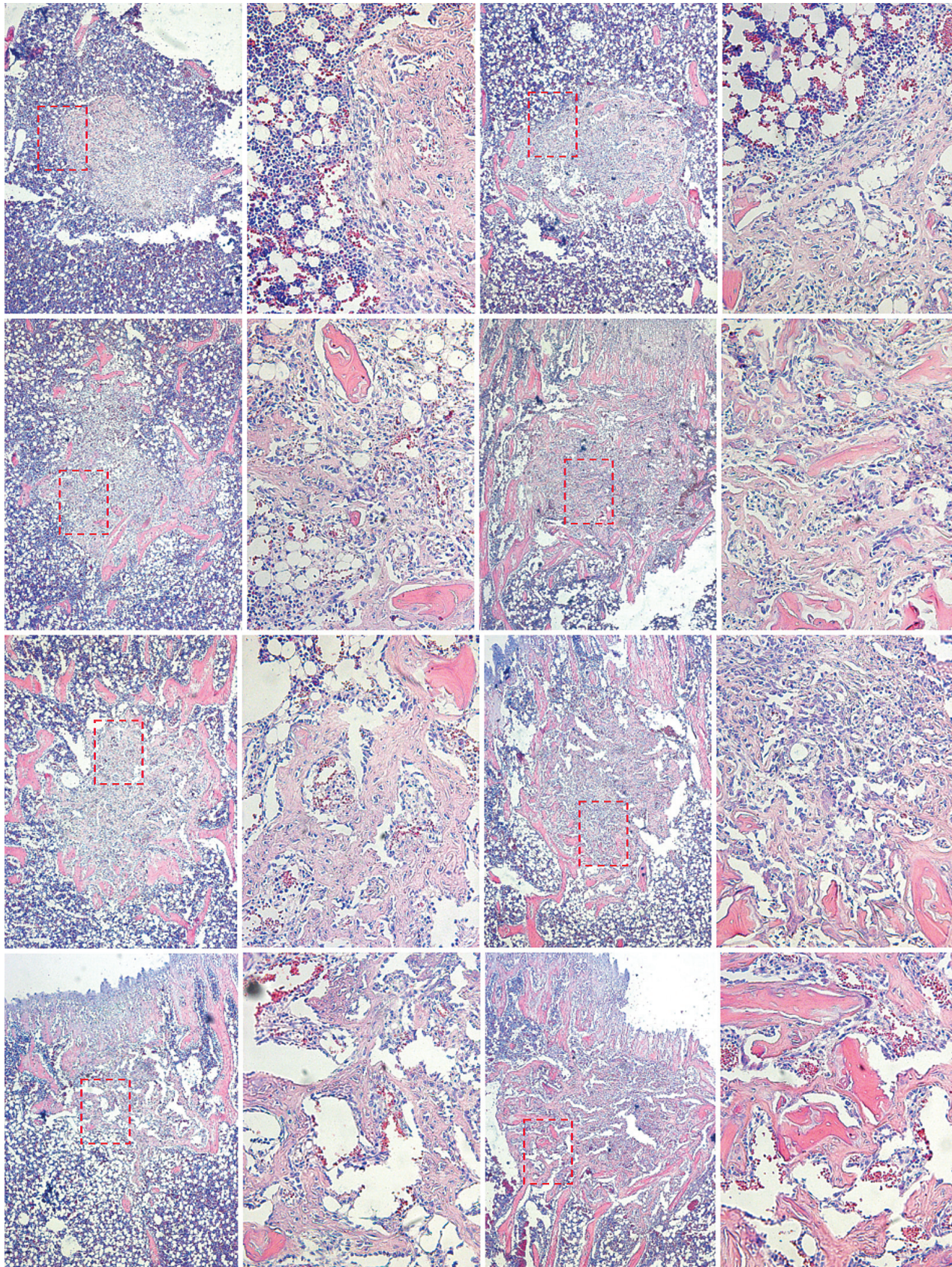


Figure 9. Histology images of former drill holes in proximal tibia. New woven bone could be seen filling the former drill hole.