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Letter to the Editor

Alb-PRF: the history behind the science

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Dear Editor,

In your scientific journal, we are grateful to have the possibility to read the revision about the Albumin Platelet-rich Fibrin/ Concentrate of Growth Factors (Alb-PRF/ Alb-CGF) by Manjunatha et al.¹ In the present letter, as the creators of this blood by-product, we would like to increase the history presented by the authors.

In 2015, Kawase et al.² conducted a study about the heating process of the PRF membrane, concluding the possibility to increase the time of the Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) degradation in the human body. However, it was possible to observe a non-preservation of the cytokines/growth factors presented in the regular PRF. Thus, in 2018, our group³ published the process of plasma denaturation (albumin) with the incorporation of the cytokines (non-coagulated PRF/ liquid PRF/ injectable PRF).

Nowadays, the name Alb-PRF was introduced in an article that Carlos Mourão (the mind behind of this blood by-product) is one of the co-authors. That was the second biological evaluation conducted by Kobayashi et al.⁴ following the same process presented in 2018³ and the patent register under the number BR1020190144475 in Brazil, 2019 produced by our scientific group. However, the patent was registered to protect the innovation and not create a commercial product. Our main idea is to share knowledge

with humanity.

In the beginning, Alb-PRF was produced to create an autologous barrier, increasing the time resorption of the regular PRF with the liberation of cytokines to help the healing process.^{3,5}

After that, it was started to be used as a scaffold for different procedures, such as facial esthetics.^{5–7} Also, it is already possible to observe studies suggesting the possibility of using such an osteoconductive biomaterial.⁸

The recent finds show the Alb-PRF as an autologous promisor biomaterial. Our group are grateful to contribute to the science behind that. Also, we encourage other groups to study and publish more research about the use of the Alb-PRF/ Alb-CGF and their applications.

With this, we would like to thank the excellent review presented by Manjunatha et al.¹ and the possibility of calling attention to this relevant question for the medical/dental area.

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