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TABLE E-1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Patients understood and signed a research ethics board-approved informed consent.	Patients had multiple lesions or kissing (opposing) lesion(s) of the condyle and tibia.
Patients had at least moderate knee pain (>4 points on a VAS from 0 to 10).	Patients had clinically relevant compartment malalignment (>5°).
Patients had a single lesion in the articular cartilage of the medial or lateral femoral condyle.	Patients had bone cyst(s) associated with, or adjacent to, the index lesion.
The lesion was up to 10 cm^2 in size.	Patients had osteochondritis dissecans with bone or bone-cartilage fragment in place.
The index lesion was classified as focal, full-thickness grade 3 or 4 according to the International Cartilage Repair Society score or grade III or IV according to the Outerbridge score.	Patients had ligament treatments in the index knee within the previous two years.
The index knee was stable (<5-mm side-to-side difference on Lachman and varus and valgus stress testing and grade 0 or 1 on the pivot-shift test), and the meniscal rim was intact.	Patients had surgical cartilage treatments in the index knee within the previous twelve months.
Patient age was between eighteen and fifty-five years.	Patients had intra-articular injections in the index knee within the previous two months.
Patients agreed to follow the recommended physiotherapy regimen, including exercises to be completed at home.	Patients had a body mass index (BMI) of >30 kg/m^2.
Patients agreed to not become pregnant or father a child for four months following surgery.	Patients had an autoimmune disease or a hypersensitivity to shellfish.
Patients agreed to discontinue the use of all knee pain medication seven days before the pretreatment visit and the posttreatment follow-up visits at three, six, and twelve months.	Patients had concomitant healing bone fractures.
	Patients had noteworthy pain in the ipsilateral hip or ankle or contralateral hip, knee, or ankle.
	Patients were pregnant or nursing.
	Patients had inflammatory arthropathy.
	Patients had blood clotting disorders, were receiving anticoagulant therapy, or had recurring deep vein thrombosis.
	Patients had a serious heart condition or liver and/or renal abnormalities diagnosed within the previous two years.
	Patients had chronic infection of the lower joint extremities.
	Patients had a history of alcohol or drug abuse within the previous twelve months.
	Patients had any medical condition that would, in the opinion of the investigator, render the patient unable to complete the study.