

Bacterin International Holdings, Inc.
Form S-3
July 05, 2013

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 5, 2013

Registration No. 333-_____

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

BACTERIN INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or
Organization)

3841

(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

20-5313323

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

664 Cruiser Lane

Belgrade, Montana 59714

(406) 388-0480

**(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)**

John P. Gandolfo

Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

664 Cruiser Lane

Belgrade, Montana 59714

(406) 388-0480

**(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)**

WITH COPIES TO:

Jill Gilpin

VP and Legal Counsel

664 Cruiser Lane

Belgrade, Montana 59714

(406) 388-0480

APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are to be offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. "

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. p

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered (1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit (2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (2)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.000001 par value per share	12,763,161 shares	\$ 0.53	\$6,764,475.33	\$ 922.67

(1)

Includes 4,254,387 shares of common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of warrants. Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act, the shares being registered hereunder include such indeterminate number of shares of common stock as may be issuable with respect to the shares being registered hereunder as a result of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the (2) Securities Act. The price per share and aggregate offering price are based on the average of the high and low prices of the registrant's common stock on July 2, 2013, as reported on the NYSE MKT.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JULY __, 2013

PROSPECTUS

12,763,161 Shares

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale or other disposition from time to time of up to 12,763,161 shares of our common stock, which includes 4,254,387 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants, which are held by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. The shares of common stock covered by this prospectus were previously issued by us in a private placement, which is more fully described in the section titled “Prospectus Summary—The Offering” on page 2. We are not selling any common stock under this prospectus and will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares by the selling stockholders. However, we will receive the proceeds of any cash exercise of the warrants.

The selling stockholders may sell or otherwise dispose of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus in a number of different ways and at varying prices. We provide more information about how the selling stockholders may sell or otherwise dispose of their shares of common stock in the section entitled “Plan of Distribution” on page 21. Discounts, concessions, commissions and similar selling expenses attributable to the sale of shares of common stock covered by this prospectus will be borne by a selling stockholder. We will pay all expenses (other than discounts, concessions, commissions and similar selling expenses) relating to the registration of the shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our common stock trades on the NYSE MKT under the symbol “BONE.” On July 2, 2013, the last reported sales price of a share of our common stock was \$0.53.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should review carefully the risks and uncertainties described under the heading “Risk Factors” beginning on page 4 of this prospectus, and under similar headings in any amendment or supplements to this prospectus or as updated by any subsequent filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that is incorporated by reference herein.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or the accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Prospectus Summary	2
Risk Factors	4
Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	16
Use of Proceeds	18
Selling Stockholders	19
Plan of Distribution	21
Legal Matters	23
Experts	23
Where You Can Find More Information	23
Certain Documents Incorporated By Reference	23

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not, and the selling stockholders have not, authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. If anyone provides you with additional, different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should not assume that the information we have included in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of this prospectus or that any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document incorporated by reference. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

Unless the context requires otherwise, all references to “we”, “us”, “our”, “Bacterin” or the “Company” in this prospectus are to Bacterin International Holdings, Inc.

Prospectus summary

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the section entitled "Risk Factors" and the documents that we incorporate by reference into this prospectus, before making an investment decision.

Bacterin International Holdings, Inc.

We develop, manufacture and market biologics products to domestic and international markets through our biologics division. Our products are used in a variety of applications including enhancing fusion in spine surgery, relief of back pain with facet joint stabilization, promotion of bone growth in foot and ankle surgery, promotion of skull healing following neurosurgery and subcondral bone defect repair in knee and other joint surgeries.

Our medical devices division develops coatings for medical devices and also works with our biologics division to produce and distribute OsteoSelect® DBM putty, an osteoinductive product used by surgeons as a bone void filler in the extremities, spine and pelvis. DBM putty is considered a combination product by regulatory agencies - both a tissue and a medical device.

The medical devices division also develops custom surgical instruments for use with allografts processed by our biologics division. These state-of-the-art instruments are designed based upon the needs and inputs of surgeons. The instruments are intended to provide optimal placement of our proprietary allografts. Objectives of allograft use include pain relief, aid in the regeneration of tissue, and to provide a scaffold for bone fusion in spinal and sports medicine procedures.

The manufacturing and operations of the biologics and medical devices divisions are organized separately while products from both are marketed through several channels including independent distributors, joint development projects and our direct sales network.

Our headquarters is located at 664 Cruiser Lane, Belgrade, Montana 58714 and our manufacturing facilities are located at 600 Cruiser Lane, Belgrade, Montana 59714. We also lease space at 732 Cruiser Lane, Belgrade, Montana 59714 and 8310 S. Valley Highway, No. 300, Englewood, Colorado 80112. Our telephone number is (406) 388-0480

and our fax number is (406) 388-1354.

The Offering

The selling stockholders named in this prospectus may offer and sell up to 12,763,161 shares of our common stock, including 4,254,387 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants. Our common stock is currently listed on the NYSE MKT under the symbol "BONE." Shares of common stock that may be offered in this offering, when issued and paid for, will be fully paid and non-assessable. We will not receive any of the proceeds of sales by the selling stockholders of any of the common stock covered by this prospectus. We will, however, receive the net proceeds of any warrants exercised for cash. Throughout this prospectus, when we refer to the shares of our common stock being registered on behalf of the selling stockholders, we are referring to the shares of common stock that have been issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement in the private placement described below, or that may be issuable upon exercise of the warrants purchased in the private placement, or the Warrants. Throughout this prospectus, when we refer to the selling stockholders, we are referring to the selling stockholders named herein and, as applicable, any donees, pledgees, transferees or other successors-in-interest selling shares received after the date of this prospectus from a selling stockholder as a gift, pledge, or other non-sale related transfer that may be identified in a supplement to this prospectus or, if required, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Private Placement

On June 5, 2013, we entered into a securities purchase agreement, or the Purchase Agreement, with certain accredited investors providing for a private placement, or the Private Placement, of approximately \$4.85 million of our securities. At the closing of the Private Placement on June 10, 2013, and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we sold shares of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock for an aggregate amount of approximately \$4.85 million. The Warrants issued in the Private Placement will be exercisable beginning six months from the date of issuance, in full or in part, and remain exercisable for seven years, at an exercise price of \$0.72 per share. The Warrants also provide for certain antidilutive adjustments that may be made to the exercise price, subject to an exercise price floor, and other adjustments that may be made to the number of shares issuable upon exercise due to future corporate events or otherwise. William Blair & Company, L.L.C. served as sole placement agent in the Private Placement.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we agreed to file the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, to register the sale or other disposition of the shares of our common stock we issued and any common stock issued as a result of the exercise of the Warrants, and to use our commercially reasonable best efforts to keep the registrations statement continuously effective until the earlier of (i) such time as all of the such shares registered hereunder have been sold by the selling stockholders or (ii) such time as all of the shares may be sold without restriction pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below together with all other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before you decide to invest in our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations and our future growth prospects would be materially and adversely affected. Under these circumstances, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We have identified the following risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also significantly impair our business operations.

We are undergoing a management transition.

On April 5, 2013, Guy Cook, our Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board for over 15 years resigned from those positions. On that date, our current Chief Financial Officer, John Gandolfo, and our Chief Operating Officer, Darrel Holmes, were jointly appointed to serve as interim Co-Chief Executive Officers until the Board appoints a new Chief Executive Officer. Kent Swanson, an existing independent director, agreed to serve as Acting Chairman of the Board. Our Board has engaged a search firm to conduct a search for a new Chief Executive Officer. Such a management transition subjects us to a number of risks, including risks pertaining to coordination of responsibilities and tasks, maintaining relationships with customers and suppliers, differences in management style, effects on corporate culture, and the need for transfer of historical knowledge.

We face risks and uncertainties relating to FDA warning letters and an OIG subpoena.

In January 2013, we received two warning letters from the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) related to our procedures to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. The concerns included (i) procedures for implementing corrective and preventative action; (ii) procedures for receiving, reviewing and evaluating complaints; (iii) procedures related to changes to a specification, method, process or procedure; (iv) procedures to ensure that purchased or otherwise received products or services conform to specified requirements; (v) procedures to control documents; (vi) procedures to identify training needs and to ensure all personnel are trained to adequately perform assigned responsibilities; (vii) procedures related to medical device reporting; (viii) procedures to control product that does not conform to specified requirements; (ix) procedures for finished device acceptance; and (x) marketing materials related to our Elutia wound drain. We have responded to the warning letters and we are committed to

actively working with the FDA to address their concerns. On April 17, 2013, we received two letters from FDA in which the agency stated that it was in receipt of our response letters and found that the corrective actions in those letters appeared to be adequate. The letters stated that the corrections will be further evaluated in conjunction with our operations during the next inspection of our facility. The letters also acknowledged that we are continuing to work on additional corrective actions and that all additional corrective actions will be evaluated during the next inspection of our facility. Although we are committed to working with the FDA to address their concerns, there can be no assurance that the FDA will be satisfied with our corrective actions or that the FDA will not have any additional concerns.

In February 2013, we received a subpoena from the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“OIG”) seeking documents in connection with an investigation into possible false or otherwise improper claims submitted to Medicare. The subpoena requested documents related to physician referral programs operated by the Company, which we believe refers to the Company’s prior practice of compensating physicians for performing certain educational and promotional services on behalf of the Company. This program was discontinued in 2010. We provided an initial response to the OIG subpoena and the investigation is ongoing. The extent and nature of information requested in the OIG subpoena could divert management’s attention from business demands and subject us to significant legal expenses.

We cannot assure you that the government will find our efforts to resolve the FDA warning letter or the investigation initiated by the OIG subpoena to be satisfactory. We may be unable to implement corrective actions within a timeframe or in a manner satisfactory to the FDA. Failure to do so could result in enforcement proceedings by the government, which could potentially include civil or criminal fines and penalties, including disgorgement of amounts earned on any legally-adulterated products; injunctive relief, which could limit, modify or constrain our ability to manufacture, market and sell our products; and exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. The investigation initiated by the OIG subpoena could result in civil or criminal fines or penalties, increased supervision of our business operations by the OIG, or exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. We are unable to predict when these matters will be resolved or what action, if any, the government will take in connection with these matters. The issues arising out of the FDA inspection and OIG subpoena may be expanded to cover other matters. We could also face product liability, third-party payer, shareholder, or other litigation. Any of these risks and uncertainties could adversely affect our revenues, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

We may not be able to meet financial or other covenant requirements in our current credit facility, and we may not be able to successfully negotiate waivers or a new credit agreement to cure any covenant violations.

We may fail to meet, the financial or other covenant requirements in our credit facility with ROS Acquisition Offshore LP, or ROS. Our debt agreements with ROS also contain representations, warranties, fees, affirmative and negative covenants, including a minimum cash balance and minimum revenue amounts by quarter, and default provisions, which include departures in key management, if not remedied within 90 days. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under these agreements. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under our debt agreements, our lender could elect to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If our lender accelerates the repayment of borrowings, we may not have sufficient assets to repay our indebtedness. Also, should there be an event of default, or should we need to obtain waivers following an event of default, we may be subject to higher borrowing costs and/or more restrictive covenants in future periods. In addition, to secure the performance of our obligations under the ROS facility, we pledged substantially all of our assets, including our intellectual property, to ROS. Our failure to comply with the covenants under the ROS facility could result in an event of default, the acceleration of our debt and the loss of our assets.

We are not currently profitable and we will need to raise additional funds in the future; however, additional funds may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

We have substantial operating expenses associated with the sales and marketing of our products. The sales and marketing expenses are anticipated to be funded from operating cash flow. An increase of these expenses may impact our operating results and there can be no assurance of their effectiveness. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient access to liquidity or cash flow in the future to meet our operating expenses and other obligations. If we do not meet our revenue and objectives, we may need to sell additional equity securities, which could result in dilution to our stockholders, or seek additional loans. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could require us to agree to operating and financial covenants that would restrict our operations.

Financing may not be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Any failure by us to raise additional funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, could limit our ability to expand our business operations and could harm our overall business prospects.

We may not be able to raise such capital or, if we can, it may not be on favorable terms. We may seek to raise additional capital through public or private equity financings, partnerships, joint ventures, dispositions of assets, debt financings or restructurings, bank borrowings or other sources. To obtain additional funding, we may need to enter into arrangements that require us to relinquish rights to certain technologies, products and/or potential markets. If adequate funds are not otherwise available, we would be forced to further curtail operations significantly, including reducing our sales and marketing expenses which could negatively impact product sales and we could even be forced to cease operations, liquidate our assets and possibly even seek bankruptcy protection.

The impact of United States healthcare reform legislation remains uncertain.

In 2010 federal legislation to reform the United States healthcare system was enacted into law. The law was upheld by a Supreme Court decision announced in June 2012. The legislation is far-reaching and is intended to expand access to health insurance coverage, improve quality and reduce costs over time. Among other things, the new law imposes a 2.3 percent excise tax on medical devices beginning January 2013, which applies to United States sales of our medical device products, including our wound drains and OsteoSelect® DBM putty. Due to multi-year pricing agreements and competitive pricing pressure in our industry, there can be no assurance that we will be able to pass the cost of the device tax on to our customers. Other provisions of this legislation, including Medicare provisions aimed at improving quality and decreasing costs, comparative effectiveness research, an independent payment advisory board, and pilot programs to evaluate alternative payment methodologies, could meaningfully change the way healthcare is developed and delivered. We cannot predict the impact of this legislation or other healthcare programs and regulations that may ultimately be implemented at the federal or state level, the effect of any future legislation or regulation in the United States or internationally or whether any changes will have the effect of lowering prices for our products or reducing medical procedure volumes.

Pricing pressure and cost containment measures could have a negative impact on our future operating results.

Pricing pressure has increased in our industry due to continued consolidation among healthcare providers, trends toward managed care, the shift towards government becoming the primary payer of healthcare expenses, and government laws and regulations relating to reimbursement and pricing generally. Pricing pressure, reductions in reimbursement levels or coverage or other cost containment measures could unfavorably affect our future operating results and financial condition.

Future regulatory action remains uncertain.

We operate in a highly regulated environment, and any legal or regulatory action could be time-consuming and costly. If we fail to comply with all applicable laws, standards and regulations, action by the FDA or other regulatory agencies could result in significant restrictions, including restrictions on the marketing or use of our products or the withdrawal of products from the market. Any such restrictions or withdrawals could materially affect our business and operations. In addition, governmental authorities could impose fines, seize our inventory of products, or force us to recall any product already in the market if we fail to comply with governmental regulations.

Many competitive products exist and more will be developed, and we may not be able to successfully compete because we are smaller and have fewer financial resources.

Our business is in a very competitive and evolving field. Rapid new developments in this field have occurred over the past few years, and are expected to continue to occur. Other companies already have competing products available or may develop products to compete with ours. Many of these products have short regulatory timeframes and our competitors, many with more substantial development resources, may be able to develop competing products that are equal to or better than ours. This may make our products obsolete or undesirable by comparison and reduce our revenue. Our success will depend, in large part, on our ability to maintain a competitive position concerning our intellectual property, and to develop new technologies and new applications for our technologies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial and technical resources, as well as greater production and marketing capabilities, and our ability to compete remains uncertain.

The medical community and the general public may perceive synthetic materials and growth factors as safer, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Members of the medical community and the general public may perceive synthetic materials and growth factors as safer than our allograft-based bone tissue products. Our products may be incapable of competing successfully with synthetic bone graft substitutes and growth factors developed and commercialized by others, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Negative publicity concerning methods of human tissue recovery and screening of donor tissue in the industry in which we operate may reduce demand for our allografts and impact the supply of available donor tissue.

Media reports or other negative publicity concerning both improper methods of tissue recovery from donors and disease transmission from donated tissue may limit widespread acceptance of our allografts. Unfavorable reports of improper or illegal tissue recovery practices, both in the United States and internationally, as well as incidents of improperly processed tissue leading to transmission of disease, may broadly affect the rate of future tissue donation and market acceptance of allograft technologies. Potential patients may not be able to distinguish our allografts, technologies and the tissue recovery and the processing procedures from those of our competitors or others engaged in tissue recovery. In addition, families of potential donors may become reluctant to agree to donate tissue to for-profit tissue processors.

We are highly dependent on the availability of human donors; any disruptions could cause our customers to seek alternative providers or technologies.

We are highly dependent on our ability to obtain donor cadavers as the raw material for many of our products. The availability of acceptable donors is relatively limited and we compete with many other companies for this limited availability. The availability of donors is also impacted by regulatory changes, general public opinion of the donor process and our reputation for our handling of the donor process. In addition, due to seasonal changes in the mortality rates, some scarce tissues are at times in short supply. Any disruption in the supply of this crucial raw material could have significant consequences for our revenue, operating results and continued operations.

We will need to continue to innovate and develop new products to be desirable to our customers.

The markets for our products and services are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new introductions, changes in customers' demands and evolving industry standards. Accordingly, we will need to continue to innovate and develop additional products. These efforts can be costly, subject to long development and regulatory delays and may not result in products approved for sale. These costs may hurt operating results and may require additional capital. If additional capital is not available, we may be forced to curtail development activities. In addition, any failure on our behalf to react to changing market conditions could create an opportunity for other market participants to capture a critical share of the market within a short period of time.

Our success will depend on our ability to engage and retain qualified technical personnel who are difficult to attract.

Our success will depend on our ability to attract and retain qualified technical personnel to assist in research and development, testing, product implementation, low-scale production and technical support. Competition for qualified technical personnel is intense, and we may encounter difficulty in engaging and retaining qualified personnel needed to implement our growth plan. The demand for such personnel is high and the supply of qualified technical personnel is limited. A significant increase in the wages paid by competing employers could result in a reduction of our technical work force and increases in the wage rates that we must pay or both. If either of these events were to occur, our cost structure could increase and our growth potential could be impaired.

Loss of key members of our management who we need to succeed could adversely affect our business.

In light of the recent departure of our CEO, we are highly dependent on the services of key members of our management team, such as our Interim Co-CEOs and other members of our senior management team, and the loss of any of their services could have an adverse effect on our future operations. We do not currently maintain key-man life insurance policies insuring the life of any member of our management team.

We are highly dependent on the continued availability of our facilities and would be harmed if they were unavailable for any prolonged period of time.

Any failure in the physical infrastructure of our facilities or services could lead to significant costs and disruptions that could reduce our revenues and harm our business reputation and financial results. We are highly reliant on our Belgrade, Montana facilities. Any natural or man-made event that impacts our ability to utilize these facilities could have a significant impact on our operating results, reputation and ability to continue operations. The regulatory process for approval of facilities is time-consuming and our ability to rebuild facilities would take a considerable amount of time and expense and cause a significant disruption in service to our customers. Further, the FDA or some other regulatory agency could identify deficiencies in future inspections of our facilities or our supplies that could disrupt our business, reducing profitability. We carry business interruption insurance of up to \$1 million per location to help in these instances, but it may not cover all costs or our standing in the market.

We will be required to invest in facilities and equipment on a continuing basis, which will put pressure on us to finance these investments.

We have invested, and intend to continue to invest, in facilities and state-of-the-art equipment in order to increase, expand or update our capabilities and facilities. Changes in technology or sales growth beyond currently established production capabilities, which we anticipate, will require further investment. We currently anticipate that we will need to spend between \$4 and \$5 million over the next five years in order to increase, expand or update our existing facilities to meet our expected growth over that period. However, there can be no assurance that we will generate sufficient funds from operations to maintain our existing facilities and equipment or to finance any required capital investments or that other sources of funding will be available. Additionally, there can be no guarantee that any future expansion will not negatively affect earnings.

Future revenue will depend on our ability to increase sales.

We currently sell our products through direct sales by our employees and indirectly through distributor relationships. We incurred increased sales and marketing expenses in building and expanding our direct sales force, and there can be no assurance that we will generate increased sales as a result of this effort.

There may be fluctuations in our operating results, which will impact our stock price.

Significant annual and quarterly fluctuations in our results of operations may be caused by, among other factors, our volume of revenues, the timing of new product or service announcements, releases by us and our competitors in the marketplace of new products or services, and general economic conditions. There can be no assurance that the level of revenues and profits, if any, achieved by us in any particular fiscal period will not be significantly lower than in other comparable fiscal periods. Our expense levels are based, in part, on our expectations as to future revenues. As a result, if future revenues are below expectations, net income or loss may be disproportionately affected by a reduction in revenues, as any corresponding reduction in expenses may not be proportionate to the reduction in revenues.

We are dependent on the ability of our licensees and development partners for obtaining regulatory approvals and market acceptance of their products, for which we may have no control.

Our success will depend on our ability, or that of our licensees, to obtain timely regulatory approval for products employing our technology. Moreover, our success will also depend on whether, and how quickly, our licensees gain market acceptance of products incorporating our technology, compared to competitors using competing technologies.

Our revenues will depend upon prompt and adequate reimbursement from public and private insurers and national health systems.

Political, economic and regulatory influences are subjecting the healthcare industry in the United States to fundamental change. The ability of hospitals to pay fees for allograft bone tissue products depends in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the costs of such materials and related treatments will continue to be available from governmental health administration authorities, private health coverage insurers and other organizations. We may have difficulty gaining market acceptance for our products if government and third-party payors do not provide adequate coverage and reimbursement to hospitals. Major third-party payors of hospital services and hospital outpatient services, including Medicare, Medicaid and private healthcare insurers, annually revise their payment methodologies, which can result in stricter standards for reimbursement of hospital charges for certain medical procedures or the elimination of reimbursement. Further, Medicare, Medicaid and private healthcare insurer cutbacks could create downward price pressure on our products.

Our operating results will be harmed if we are unable to effectively manage and sustain our future growth.

We might not be able to manage our future growth efficiently or profitably. Our business is unproven on a large scale and actual revenue and operating margins, or revenue and margin growth, may be less than expected. If we are unable to scale our production capabilities efficiently, we may fail to achieve expected operating margins, which would have a material and adverse effect on our operating results. Growth may also stress our ability to adequately manage our operations, quality of products, safety and regulatory compliance. In order to grow, we may be required to obtain additional financing, which may increase our indebtedness or result in dilution to our stockholders. Further, there can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain any additional financing.

Future business combinations or acquisitions may be difficult to integrate and cause our attention to be diverted.

We may pursue various business combinations with other companies or strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses, product lines or technologies. There can be no assurance that such acquisitions will be available at all, or on terms acceptable to us. These transactions may require additional financing which may increase our indebtedness or outstanding shares, resulting in dilution to stockholders. The inability to obtain such future financing may inhibit our growth and operating results. Integration of acquisitions or additional products can be time consuming, difficult and expensive and may significantly impact operating results. Furthermore, the integration of any acquisition may divert management's time and resources from our core business. We may sell some or all of our product lines to other companies or may agree to combine with another company. Selling some of our product lines may inhibit our ability to generate positive operating results going forward.

We may be subject to future product liability litigation that could be expensive and our insurance coverage may not be adequate in a catastrophic situation.

Although we are not currently subject to any product liability proceedings, and we have no reserves for product liability disbursements, we may incur material liabilities relating to product liability claims in the future, including product liability claims arising out of the usage of our products. We currently carry product liability insurance, however, our insurance coverage and any reserves we may maintain in the future for product related liabilities may not be adequate and our business could suffer material adverse consequences.

We may implement a product recall or voluntary market withdrawal due to product defects or product enhancements and modifications, which would significantly increase our costs.

The manufacturing and marketing of our biologic products, medical devices and coating technologies involves an inherent risk that our products may prove to be defective. In that event, we may voluntarily implement a recall or market withdrawal or may be required to do so by a regulatory authority. A recall or withdrawal of one of our products, or a similar product manufactured by another manufacturer, could impair sales of the products we market as a result of confusion concerning the scope of the recall or withdrawal, or as a result of the damage to our reputation for quality and safety.

U.S. governmental regulation could restrict the use of our products or our procurement of tissue.

In the United States, the procurement and transplantation of allograft bone tissue is subject to federal law pursuant to the National Organ Transplant Act, or NOTA, a criminal statute which prohibits the purchase and sale of human organs used in human transplantation, including bone and related tissue, for “valuable consideration.” NOTA permits reasonable payments associated with the removal, transportation, processing, preservation, quality control, implantation and storage of human bone tissue. We provide services in all of these areas in the United States, with the exception of removal and implantation, and receive payments for all such services. We make payments to certain of our clients and tissue banks for their services related to recovering allograft bone tissue on our behalf. If NOTA is interpreted or enforced in a manner which prevents us from receiving payment for services we render or which prevents us from paying tissue banks or certain of our clients for the services they render for us, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

We are engaged through our marketing employees, independent sales agents and sales representatives in ongoing efforts designed to educate the medical community as to the benefits of our products, and we intend to continue our educational activities. Although we believe that NOTA permits payments in connection with these educational efforts as reasonable payments associated with the processing, transportation and implantation of our products, payments in connection with such education efforts are not exempt from NOTA's restrictions and our inability to make such payments in connection with our education efforts may prevent us from paying our sales representatives for their education efforts and could adversely affect our business and prospects. No federal agency or court has determined whether NOTA is, or will be, applicable to every allograft bone tissue-based material which our processing technologies may generate. Assuming that NOTA applies to our processing of allograft bone tissue, we believe that we comply with NOTA, but there can be no assurance that more restrictive interpretations of, or amendments to, NOTA will not be adopted in the future which would call into question one or more aspects of our method of operations.

Our business is subject to continuing regulatory compliance by the FDA and other authorities which is costly and could result in delays in the commercialization of our products.

As a manufacturer and marketer of medical devices, we are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and the Center for Medicare Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and other federal governmental agencies and, in some jurisdictions, by state and foreign governmental authorities. These regulations govern the introduction of new medical devices, the observance of certain standards with respect to the design, manufacture, testing, labeling, promotion and sales of the devices, the maintenance of certain records, the ability to track devices, the reporting of potential product defects, the import and export of devices and other matters. We are facing an increasing amount of scrutiny and compliance costs as more states are implementing regulations governing medical devices, pharmaceuticals and/or biologics which affect many of our products.

Medical devices that incorporate coatings technology are subject to FDA regulation and compliance. Generally, any medical device manufacturer that wishes to incorporate our coatings technology into its products will be responsible for obtaining FDA approval for the medical devices it intends to market though we will assist in the 510(k) filing submitted by licensees. The FDA process can take several months to several years in the United States. The time required to obtain approval for international sales may be longer or shorter, depending on the laws of the particular country. There can be no assurance that our licensees will be able to obtain FDA or international approval on a timely basis. The FDA may also require the more extensive Premarket Approval Application, or PMA, process for certain products, which results, in effect, in a private license being granted to the applicant for marketing a particular medical device and requires an additional level of FDA scientific review to ensure the safety and effectiveness of such devices. Approval or clearance may place substantial restrictions on the indications for which the product may be marketed or to whom it may be marketed, warnings that may be required to accompany the product or additional restrictions placed on the sale and/or use of the product. Changes in regulations or adoption of new regulations could also cause delays in obtaining product approval. In addition, regulatory approval is subject to continuing compliance with regulatory standards, and product approval is subject to withdrawal if a licensee fails to comply with standards, or if an unforeseen event should occur concerning a product. Significant delays in obtaining product approval could have a significantly detrimental impact on our business.

Human tissues intended for transplantation have been regulated by the FDA since 1993. In May 2005, three new comprehensive regulations went into effect that address manufacturing activities associated with human cells, tissues and cellular and tissue-based products, or HCT/Ps. The first requires that companies that produce and distribute HCT/Ps register with the FDA. The second provides criteria that must be met for donors to be eligible to donate tissues and is referred to as the “Donor Eligibility” rule. The third rule governs the processing and distribution of the tissues and is often referred to as the “Current Good Tissue Practices” rule. The “Current Good Tissue Practices” rule covers all stages of allograft processing, from procurement of tissue to distribution of final allografts. Together they are designed to ensure that sound, high quality practices are followed to reduce the risk of tissue contamination and of communicable disease transmission to recipients. These regulations increased regulatory scrutiny within the industry in which we operate and have led to increased enforcement action which affects the conduct of our business. In addition, these regulations can increase the cost of tissue recovery activities.

Other regulatory entities include state agencies with statutes covering tissue banking. Regulations issued by Florida, New York, California and Maryland will be particularly relevant to our business. Most states do not currently have tissue banking regulations. However, recent incidents of allograft related infections in the industry may stimulate the development of regulation in other states. It is possible that others may make allegations against us or against donor recovery groups or tissue banks about non-compliance with applicable FDA regulations or other relevant statutes or regulations. Allegations like these could cause regulators or other authorities to take investigative or other action, or could cause negative publicity for our business and the industry in which we operate.

Our products may be subject to regulation in the EU as well should we enter that market. In the European Union, or EU, regulations, if applicable, differ from one EU member state to the next. Because of the absence of a harmonized regulatory framework and the proposed regulation for advanced therapy medicinal products in the EU, as well as for other countries, the approval process for human derived cell or tissue based medical products may be extensive, lengthy, expensive and unpredictable. Some of our products may be subject to European Union member states' regulations that govern the donation, procurement, testing, coding, traceability, processing, preservation, storage, and distribution of human tissues and cells and cellular or tissue-based products. Some EU member states have their own tissue banking regulations.

Clinical trials can be long, expensive and ultimately uncertain which could jeopardize our ability to obtain regulatory approval and market our products.

Clinical trials are required to develop products, gain market acceptance and obtain 510(k) certifications from the FDA. These trials often take several years to execute and are subject to factors within and outside of our control. The outcome of any trial is uncertain and may have a significant impact on the success of our current and future products and future profits.

The commencement or completion of any clinical trial may be delayed or halted for numerous reasons, including, but not limited to, a regulatory body placing clinical trials on hold, patients not enrolling in clinical trials at the rate we expect, patients experiencing adverse side effects, third party contractors failing to perform in accordance with our anticipated schedule or consistent with good clinical practices, inclusive or negative interim trial results or our inability to obtain sufficient quantities of raw materials to produce our products. Our development costs may increase if we have material delays in clinical trials or if we need to perform more or larger clinical trials than planned. If this occurs, our financial results and the commercial prospects for our products may be harmed.

Product pricing (and, therefore, profitability) is subject to regulatory control which could impact our revenue and financial performance.

The pricing and profitability of our products may become subject to control by the government and other third-party payors. The continuing efforts of governmental and other third-party payors to contain or reduce the cost of healthcare through various means may adversely affect our ability to successfully commercialize our products. In most foreign markets, the pricing and/or profitability of certain diagnostics and prescription pharmaceuticals are subject to governmental control. In the United States, we expect that there will continue to be federal and state proposals to implement similar governmental control though it is unclear which proposals will ultimately become law, if any. Changes in prices, including any mandated pricing, could impact our revenue and financial performance.

Failure to protect our intellectual property rights could result in costly and time consuming litigation and our loss of any potential competitive advantage.

Our success will depend, to a large extent, on our ability to successfully obtain and maintain patents, prevent misappropriation or infringement of intellectual property, maintain trade secret protection, and conduct operations without violating or infringing on the intellectual property rights of third parties. There can be no assurance that our patented and patent-pending technologies will provide us with a competitive advantage, that we will be able to develop or acquire additional technology that is patentable, or that third parties will not develop and offer technologies which are similar to ours. Moreover, we can provide no assurance that confidentiality agreements, trade secrecy agreements or similar agreements intended to protect unpatented technology will provide the intended protection. Intellectual property litigation is extremely expensive and time-consuming, and it is often difficult, if not impossible, to predict the outcome of such litigation. A failure by us to protect our intellectual property could have a materially adverse effect on our business and operating results and our ability to successfully compete in this industry.

We may not be able to obtain or protect our proprietary rights relating to our products without resorting to costly and time consuming litigation.

We may not be able to obtain, maintain and protect certain proprietary rights necessary for the development and commercialization of our products or product candidates. Our commercial success will depend in part on obtaining and maintaining patent protection on our products and successfully defending these patents against third-party challenges. Our ability to commercialize our products will also depend in part on the patent positions of third parties, including those of our competitors. The patent positions of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. Accordingly, we cannot predict with certainty the scope and breadth of patent claims that may be afforded to other companies' patents. We could incur substantial costs in litigation if we are required to defend against patent suits brought by third parties, or if we initiate suits to protect our patent rights.

In addition to the risks involved with patent protection, we also face the risk that our competitors will infringe on our trademarks. Any infringement could lead to a likelihood of confusion and could result in lost sales.

There can be no assurance that we will prevail in any claims we make to protect our intellectual property.

Future protection for our proprietary rights is uncertain which may impact our ability to successfully compete in our industry.

The degree of future protection for our proprietary rights is uncertain. We cannot ensure that:

- we were the first to make the inventions covered by each of our patent applications;
- we were the first to file patent applications for these inventions;
- others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;
- any of our pending patent applications will result in issued patents;
- any of our issued patents or those of our licensors will be valid and enforceable;

any patents issued to us or our collaborators will provide a basis for commercially viable products or will provide us with any competitive advantages or will not be challenged by third parties;

we will develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;

the patents of others will not have a material adverse effect on our business rights; or

the measures we rely on to protect the intellectual property underlying our products may not be adequate to prevent third parties from using our technology, all of which could harm our ability to compete in the market.

Our success depends on our ability to avoid infringing on the intellectual property rights of third parties which could expose us to litigation or commercially unfavorable licensing arrangements.

Our commercial success depends in part on our ability and the ability of our collaborators to avoid infringing patents and proprietary rights of third parties. Third parties may accuse us or our collaborators of employing their proprietary technology in our products, or in the materials or processes used to research or develop our products, without authorization. Any legal action against our collaborators or us claiming damages and/or seeking to stop our commercial activities relating to the affected products, materials and processes could, in addition to subjecting us to potential liability for damages, require our collaborators or us to obtain a license to continue to utilize the affected materials or processes or to manufacture or market the affected products. We cannot predict whether we or our collaborators would prevail in any of these actions or whether any license required under any of these patents would be made available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. If we are unable to obtain such a license, we or our collaborators may be unable to continue to utilize the affected materials or processes or manufacture or market the affected products or we may be obligated by a court to pay substantial royalties and/or other damages to the patent holder. Even if we are able to obtain such a license, the terms of such a license could substantially reduce the commercial value of the affected product or products and impair our prospects for profitability. Accordingly, we cannot predict whether or to what extent the commercial value of the affected product or products or our prospects for profitability may be harmed as a result of any of the liabilities discussed above. Furthermore, infringement and other intellectual property claims, with or without merit, can be expensive and time-consuming to litigate and can divert management's attention from our core business. We may be unable to obtain and enforce intellectual property rights to adequately protect our products and related intellectual property.

Others may claim an ownership interest in our intellectual property which could expose us to litigation and have a significant adverse effect on our prospects.

A third-party may claim an ownership interest in our intellectual property. While we believe we own 100% of the right, title and interest in the patents for which we have applied and our other intellectual property, including that which we license from third parties, we cannot guarantee that a third-party will not, at some time, assert a claim or an interest in any of such patents or intellectual property. A successful challenge or claim by a third party to our patents or intellectual property could have a significant adverse effect on our prospects.

The result of litigation may result in financial loss and/or impact our ability to sell our products going forward.

We intend to vigorously defend any future intellectual property litigation that may arise but there can be no assurance that we will prevail in these matters. An unfavorable judgment may result in a financial burden on us. An unfavorable judgment may also result in restrictions on our ability to sell certain products and therefore may impact future operating results.

We have found material weaknesses in our system of internal controls over financial reporting that have not been fully remediated as of March 31, 2013, which could adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize and report certain financial data.

In connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013, management discovered the following deficiencies: (i) insufficient number of personnel with the appropriate level of experience and technical expertise to appropriately resolve account reconciliations, while completing the financial statement close process; and (ii) the documentation surrounding equity transactions for employees and consultants needs to be strengthened to comply with procedures outlined by the Company to ensure that all equity transactions are properly recorded in the appropriate periods. In light of these material weaknesses, management has concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2013, which constituted a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting because they resulted in a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement could occur in our annual or interim financial statements which could not be prevented or detected. Although we are working to remediate these deficiencies as outlined in Item 4 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2013, there can be no assurance that our remediation efforts will resolve all of our internal control deficiencies or that we will not discover additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies as we evaluate and test such controls in the future. Such material weaknesses or deficiencies could adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize and report our financial information, which could cause current and potential stockholders to lose confidence in our financial reporting which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Because we became public through a reverse merger, and our stock is currently trading below \$1.00 per share, we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms or certain investors.

There are coverage risks associated with our becoming public through a reverse merger, including, among other things, security analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of us since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. In addition, we may not attract the attention of major brokerage firms and certain investors due to our low stock price. We cannot assure you that brokerage firms would want to conduct any public offerings on our behalf in the future.

The market price of our common stock is extremely volatile, which may affect our ability to raise capital in the future and may subject the value of your investment to sudden decreases.

The market price for securities of biotechnology companies, including ours, historically has been highly volatile, and the market from time to time has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. Fluctuations in the trading price or liquidity of our common stock may harm the value of your investment in our common stock.

Factors that may have a significant impact on the market price and marketability of our securities include:

· announcements of technological innovations or new commercial products by us, our collaborative partners or our present or potential competitors;

· our issuance of debt, equity or other securities, which we need to pursue to generate additional funds to cover our operating expenses;

· our quarterly operating results;

· developments or disputes concerning patent or other proprietary rights;

· developments in our relationships with employees, suppliers or collaborative partners;

· acquisitions or divestitures;

· litigation and government proceedings;

· adverse legislation, including changes in governmental regulation;

· third-party reimbursement policies;

· changes in securities analysts' recommendations;

short selling;

changes in health care policies and practices;

halting or suspension of trading in our common stock by NYSE MKT;

economic and other external factors; and

general market conditions.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted. These lawsuits often seek unspecified damages, and as with any litigation proceeding, one cannot predict with certainty the eventual outcome of pending litigation. Furthermore, we may have to incur substantial expenses in connection with any such lawsuits and our management's attention and resources could be diverted from operating our business as we respond to any such litigation. We maintain significant insurance to cover these risks for us and our directors and officers, but our insurance is subject to high deductibles to reduce premium expense, and there is no guarantee that the insurance will cover any specific claim that we currently face or may face in the future, or that it will be adequate to cover all potential liabilities and damages.

Shares of common stock are equity securities and are subordinate to any indebtedness.

Shares of our common stock are common equity interests. This means that our common stock will rank junior to any outstanding shares of our preferred stock that we may issue in the future or to our current credit agreement and any future indebtedness we may incur and to all creditor claims and other non-equity claims against us and our assets available to satisfy claims on us, including claims in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding.

Additionally, unlike indebtedness, where principal and interest customarily are payable on specified due dates, in the case of our common stock, (i) dividends are payable only when and if declared by our board of directors or a duly authorized committee of our board of directors, and (ii) as a corporation, we are restricted to making dividend payments and redemption payments out of legally available assets. We have never paid a dividend on our common stock and have no current intention to pay dividends in the future. Furthermore, our common stock places no restrictions on our business or operations or on our ability to incur indebtedness or engage in any transactions, subject only to the voting rights available to shareholders generally.

We may not continue to satisfy the continued listing requirements of the NYSE MKT exchange.

We are currently listed on the NYSE MKT exchange, which imposes both objective and subjective requirements for continued listing. Continued listing criteria include the financial condition of the company, market capitalization, total assets, annual revenue, and low selling price. Our common stock is currently trading at less than \$1.00 per share, we are operating at a loss, and our market capitalization, total assets and annual revenue are all currently less than \$50 million, so our continued listing is at risk. If the NYSE MKT determines that we fail to satisfy the requirements for continued listing, we could be de-listed from the exchange, which could result in reduced liquidity for our shareholders. There can be no assurance that we will satisfy the continued listing requirements of the NYSE MKT or that we will continue to be listed on any exchange.

On May 13, 2013, we received a deficiency notice from the NYSE MKT exchange notifying us that we are not in compliance with Section 1003(a)(iii) of the Company Guide with stockholders' equity of less than \$6,000,000 and net losses in five of our most recent fiscal years and Section 1003(a)(ii) with stockholders' equity of less than \$4,000,000 and net losses in three of our four most recent fiscal years. On June 12, 2013 we submitted a plan to regain compliance with the continued listing requirements, and on June 21, 2013 the NYSE MKT informed us of the acceptance of our plan and gave us an extension until November 13, 2014 to regain compliance with the continued listing standards. We will be subject to periodic review by Exchange staff during the extension period and failure to make progress consistent with our Plan or to regain compliance with the continued listing standards by the end of the extension period could result in our delisting from the Exchange.

Our stockholders may experience significant dilution if future equity offerings are used to fund operations or acquire complementary businesses.

If our future operations or acquisitions are financed through the issuance of equity securities, our stockholders could experience significant dilution. In addition, securities issued in connection with future financing activities or potential acquisitions may have rights and preferences senior to the rights and preferences of our common stock. We also have established an equity incentive plan for our management and employees. We expect to grant options to purchase shares of our common stock to our directors, employees and consultants and we will grant additional options in the future. The issuance of shares of our common stock upon the exercise of these options may result in dilution to our

stockholders.

Our current management can exert significant influence over us and make decisions that are not in the best interests of all stockholders.

Our executive officers and directors, and former CEO and largest stockholder Guy Cook, beneficially own as a group approximately 35% of our outstanding shares of common stock. As a result, these stockholders will be able to assert significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors and any change in control. In particular, this concentration of ownership of our outstanding shares of common stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control, or otherwise discouraging or preventing a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control. This, in turn, could have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock. It could also prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over the market prices for their shares of common stock. Moreover, the interests of the owners of this concentration of ownership may not always coincide with our interests or the interests of other stockholders and, accordingly, could cause us to enter into transactions or agreements that we would not otherwise consider.

We do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future; you should not buy our stock if you expect dividends.

We currently intend to retain our future earnings to support operations and to finance expansion and, therefore, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We could issue “blank check” preferred stock without stockholder approval with the effect of diluting then current stockholder interests and impairing their voting rights, and provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could discourage a takeover that stockholders may consider favorable.

Our certificate of incorporation provides for the authorization to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of “blank check” preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by our board of directors. Our board of directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue one or more series of preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights which could dilute the interest of, or impair the voting power of, our common stockholders. The issuance of a series of preferred stock could be used as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control. For example, it would be possible for our board of directors to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to change control of our company. In addition, we have a staggered board of directors and advanced notice is required prior to stockholder proposals, which might further delay a change of control.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained in this prospectus that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our “expectations,” “hopes,” “beliefs,” “intentions,” “plans,” or “strategies” regarding the future. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts, or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should” and “would,” as well as similar words and phrases, may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward looking. Forward-looking statements in this prospectus may include, for example, statements about:

- the future performance and market acceptance of our products;
- our ability to maintain our competitive position;
- negative media publicity;
- our ability to obtain donor cadavers for our products;
- our ability to expand our production capacity;
- our efforts to innovate and develop new products;
- our ability to engage and retain qualified technical personnel and members of our management team;
- our reliance on our current facilities;
- our ability to generate funds or raise capital to finance our growth;
- the ability of our sales force to achieve expected results;
- government regulations;
- fluctuations in our operating results;
- government and third-party coverage and reimbursement for our products;
- our ability to manage our growth;
- our ability to manage our ongoing management transition;

- our ability to attract and retain a well qualified Chief Executive Officer;
- our ability to meet the obligations of our secured lending facility;
- our ability to obtain regulatory approvals;
- our ability to manage our cash flow and achieve profitability;
- our ability to successfully conclude government investigations;
- our ability to successfully integrate future business combinations or acquisitions;
- product liability claims and other litigation to which we may be subjected;
- product recalls and defects;

- timing and results of clinical trials;
- our ability to obtain and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights;
 - infringement and ownership of intellectual property;
 - our ability to attract broker coverage;
- the trading market, market prices, dilution, and dividends of our common stock;
 - our ability to remain listed on the NYSE MKT exchange;
 - influence by our management and large shareholders; and
 - our ability to issue preferred stock.

In addition, you should refer to the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus for a discussion of other important factors, risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Given these other important factors, risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, these forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date such forward-looking statements are made. You should carefully read this prospectus, together with the information incorporated herein by reference as described under the section entitled “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference,” completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

You should rely only on information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, including the exhibits that we have filed with the registration statement and, if required, any post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. You should understand that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of the forward-looking statements in the foregoing documents by these cautionary statements.

Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events or developments. You should not assume that our silence over time means that actual events are bearing out as expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. Before deciding to purchase our common stock, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed and incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement and, if required, any post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus. A portion of the shares covered by this prospectus are issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our common stock. Upon any exercise of the Warrants for cash, the selling stockholders would pay us the exercise price of the Warrants. The cash exercise price of the warrants is currently \$0.72 per share of our common stock. Cash received from exercise of warrants will be used for general corporate purposes. The warrants are also exercisable on a cashless basis. If any warrants are exercised on a cashless basis, we would not receive any cash payment from the selling stockholders upon any exercise of such warrants.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The shares of common stock being offered by the selling stockholders are those issued to the selling stockholders in the Private Placement, including the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrants. For additional information regarding the Private Placement, see “Prospectus Summary—The Offering” above. We are registering the shares of common stock in order to permit the selling stockholders to offer the shares for resale from time to time. One of the selling stockholders has a material relationship with us, which is described below.

The table below lists the selling stockholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder) of the shares of common stock held by each of the selling stockholders. The “*Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering*” column lists the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by the selling stockholders, based on their respective ownership of shares of common stock as of July 5, 2013. Because the Warrants are not exercisable until six months after June 5, 2013, the shares issuable upon exercise of the Warrants are not included in the “*Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering*” column.

The “*Number of Shares Being Offered*” column lists the shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus by the selling stockholders and does not take in account any limitations on exercise of the Warrants set forth therein.

In accordance with the terms of the Purchase Agreement, this prospectus generally covers the resale of the sum of (i) the number of shares of common stock issued in the Private Placement and (ii) the maximum number of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrants (without taking into account any limitations on the exercise of the Warrants set forth therein), determined as if the Warrants were exercised in full for cash (without regard to any limitations on exercise contained therein) as of the trading day immediately preceding the date this registration statement was initially filed with the SEC. The “*Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned After Offering*” column assumes the sale of all of the shares offered by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus. The selling stockholders may offer and sell all or part of the common stock covered by this prospectus, but no estimates can be made as to the number of shares of common stock that will be held by the selling stockholders after the completion of this offering.

The selling stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares in this offering. See “Plan of Distribution.”

	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering Number	Percent	Number of Shares Offered	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering Number	Percent
Royalty Opportunitites S.a r.l(1)	1,754,386		2,631,579	—	—
Cranshire Capital Master Fund, Ltd.(2)	701,754	(3)	947,367	—	—
Equitec Specialists, LLC(2)	70,176		105,264	—	—
Deerfield Special Situations Fund, L.P.	956,140		1,434,210	—	—
Deerfield Special Situations International Master Fund, L.P.	798,246		1,197,369	—	—
Goldman Partners, L.P.	1,026,314		789,471	500,000	
Lacuna Hedge Fund LLLP	1,986,674		1,184,211	1,197,200	
Midsummer Small Cap Master, Ltd.	701,754		1,052,631	—	—
Alice Ann Corporation	108,176		105,264	38,000	
Robert G. Allison	140,350		210,525	—	—
William H. Baxter Trustee FBO William H. Baxter Revocable Trust u/a dtd 7/3/96	74,124		73,686	25,000	
Gary A. Bergren	105,176		105,264	35,000	
David & Carole Brown Trustees FBO David & Carole Brown Revocable Trust u/a dtd 10/23/97	63,088		56,632	28,000	
Dennis D. Gonyea	84,124		73,686	35,000	
Dorothy J. Hoel	74,124		73,686	25,000	
Richard A. Hoel	45,088		56,632	10,000	
Stephanie L. Russo	70,174		105,261	—	—
Paul and Nancy Seel Joint Account WROS	84,124		73,686	35,000	
	69,124		73,686	20,000	

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Janet & Donald Voight Trustees FBO Janet M. Voight Trust u/a dtd 8/28/96	47,088	52,632	12,000	
Seamark Fund, LP	126,740	131,577	39,022	
Parallax Biomedical Fund	438,596	657,894	—	—
AKQ Investments	877,194	1,315,791	—	—
Kevin Rakin	175,438	263,157	—	—

(1) On August 24, 2012, Bacterin entered into a Credit Agreement with ROS Acquisition Offshore LP (“ROS”), a subsidiary of Royalty Opportunities S.a r.l, whereby ROS provided an initial \$20 million term loan and Bacterin may also borrow an additional \$5 million upon achievement of certain revenue objectives prior to December 31, 2013. The loan carries an interest rate of LIBOR plus 12.13%, subject to a LIBOR floor rate of 1.0%. Bacterin also agreed to pay a royalty of 1.75% on the first \$45,000,000 of net sales, plus 1.0% of net sales in excess of \$45,000,000 for each of the next ten years. Bacterin has the right to repay the loan and royalty interest at amounts to be determined based on the date of repayment and the amount of prior principal, interest and royalty payments. The ROS loan is secured by substantially all of our assets.

(2) Cranshire Capital Advisors, LLC (“CCA”) is the investment manager of Cranshire Capital Master Fund, Ltd. (“Cranshire Master Fund”) and has voting control and investment discretion over securities held by Cranshire Master Fund. Mitchell P. Kopin (“Mr. Kopin”), the president, the sole member and the sole member of the Board of Managers of CCA, has voting control over CCA. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and CCA may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) of the securities held by Cranshire Master Fund.

CCA is also the investment manager for managed accounts for Equitec Specialists, LLC (“Equitec”) and CCA has voting control and investment discretion over securities held in the managed accounts for Equitec. Mr. Kopin, the president, the sole member and the sole member of the Board of Managers of CCA, has voting control over CCA. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and CCA also may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) of the securities held in the managed accounts by Equitec.

(3) Includes 70,176 shares of common stock held by Equitec.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the shares of common stock previously issued to the selling stockholders and issuable upon exercise of the warrants previously issued to the selling stockholders to permit the resale of these shares of common stock by the holders of the common stock and warrants from time to time after the date of this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the shares of common stock. We will bear all fees and expenses incident to our obligation to register the shares of common stock.

The selling stockholders may sell all or a portion of the shares of common stock beneficially owned by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the shares of common stock are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The shares of common stock may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. The selling stockholders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the timing, manner and size of each sale. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions,

· on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;

· in the over-the-counter market;

· in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market;

· through the writing of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;

· ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;

· block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

· purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;

· an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;

privately negotiated transactions;

short sales;

through the distribution of the common stock by any selling stockholders to its partners, members or stockholders;

through one or more underwritten offerings on a firm commitment or best efforts basis;

sales pursuant to Rule 144;

broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;

a combination of any such methods of sale; and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

If the selling stockholders effect such transactions by selling shares of common stock to or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders or commissions from purchasers of the shares of common stock for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved). In connection with sales of the shares of common stock or otherwise, the selling stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers, which may in turn engage in short sales of the shares of common stock in the course of hedging in positions they assume. The selling stockholders may also sell shares of common stock short and deliver shares of common stock covered by this prospectus to close out short positions and to return borrowed shares in connection with such short sales. The selling stockholders may also loan or pledge shares of common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares.

The selling stockholders may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock or warrants owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time pursuant to this prospectus or any amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending, if necessary, the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer and donate the shares of common stock in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

The selling stockholders and any broker-dealer participating in the distribution of the shares of common stock may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commission paid, or any discounts or concessions allowed to, any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. At the time a particular offering of the shares of common stock is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed which will set forth the aggregate amount of shares of common stock being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any broker-dealers or agents, any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the selling stockholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to broker-dealers. The selling stockholders may indemnify any broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving the sale of the shares of common stock against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

Under the securities laws of some states, the shares of common stock may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the shares of common stock may not be sold unless such shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

There can be no assurance that any selling stockholder will sell any or all of the shares of common stock registered pursuant to the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part.

The selling stockholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders and any other participating person. Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares of common stock to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares of common stock. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares of common stock and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares of common stock.

We will pay all expenses of the registration of the shares of common stock pursuant to the registration rights agreement, estimated to be \$10,923 in total, including, without limitation, SEC filing fees and expenses of compliance with state securities or “Blue Sky” laws; provided, however, that a selling stockholder will pay all underwriting discounts and selling commissions, if any. We will indemnify the selling stockholders against liabilities, including some liabilities under the Securities Act, in accordance with the registration rights agreement, or the selling stockholders will be entitled to contribution. We may be indemnified by the selling stockholders against civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, that may arise from any written information furnished to us by the selling stockholder specifically for use in this prospectus, in accordance with the registration rights agreement, or we may be entitled to contribution.

Once sold under the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, the shares of common stock will be freely tradable in the hands of persons other than our affiliates.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities in this offering was passed upon for us by Jill Gilpin, our VP & Legal Counsel.

EXPERTS

EKS&H LLLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, as set forth in their report, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement. Our financial statements are incorporated by reference in reliance on EKS&H LLLP's report, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

This prospectus is part of the registration statement on Form S-3 we filed with the SEC under the Securities Act and does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement. Whenever a reference is made in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, the reference may not be complete and you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement or the exhibits to the reports or other documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus for a copy of such contract, agreement or other document. Because we are subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, we file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. We maintain a website at www.bacterin.com. Information contained in or accessible through our website does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

Certain Documents Incorporated by Reference

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" information from other documents that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. Information in this prospectus supersedes information incorporated by reference that we filed with the SEC prior to the date of this prospectus, while information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede the information in this prospectus. We incorporate by reference into this prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part the information or documents listed below that we have filed with the SEC (Commission File No. 001-34951):

- (a) Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 filed on March 27, 2013;
- (b) Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2013 filed on May 10, 2013;
- (c) Our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed April 1, 2013, April 8, 2013, May 16, 2013, May 22, 2103, June 5, 2013 and June 25, 2013; and

The description of our common stock that is contained in the registration statement on Form 8-A filed on (d) November 5, 2010, as amended March 4, 2011 under the Exchange Act, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description.

We also incorporate by reference all future filings (other than current reports furnished under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K and exhibits filed on such form that are related to such items unless such Form 8-K expressly provides to the contrary) we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, including those made after the date of the initial filing of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part and prior to effectiveness of such registration statement, until we file a post-effective amendment that indicates the termination of the offering of the common stock covered by this prospectus. Information in such future filings updates and supplements the information provided in this prospectus. Any statements in any such future filings will automatically be deemed to modify and supersede any information in any document we previously filed with the SEC that is incorporated or deemed to be incorporated herein by reference to the extent that statements in the later filed document modify or replace such earlier statements.

We will furnish without charge to you, on written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated by reference, including exhibits to these documents. You should direct any requests for documents to:

Bacterin International Holdings, Inc.

664 Cruiser Lane

Belgrade, MT 59714

Attn: Corporate Secretary

(406) 388-0480

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PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN THE PROSPECTUS

Item 14. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses payable by the registrant in connection with the common stock being registered. The selling stockholders will not bear any portion of such expenses. All the amounts shown are estimates, except for the SEC registration fee.

SEC registration fee	\$923
Legal fees and expenses	5,000
Accounting fees and expenses	4,000
Printers and miscellaneous expenses	1,000
Total	\$10,923*

* Estimated

Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, permits, in general, a Delaware corporation to indemnify any person who was or is a party to any proceeding (other than an action by, or in the right of, the corporation) by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of the corporation, or served another entity in any capacity at the request of the corporation, against liability incurred in connection with such proceeding, including the estimated expenses of litigating the proceeding to conclusion and the expenses actually and reasonably incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such proceeding, including any appeal thereof, if such person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation and, in criminal actions or proceedings, additionally had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. Section 145(e) of the DGCL permits the corporation to pay such costs or expenses in advance of a final disposition of such action or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer to repay such amount if he or she is ultimately found not to be entitled to indemnification under the DGCL. Section 145(f) of the DGCL provides that the indemnification and advancement of expense provisions contained in

the DGCL shall not be deemed exclusive of any rights to which a director or officer seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled.

Our bylaws require us to indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by law. We have also entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and officers, substantially in the form set forth in Exhibit 10.1 to this Registration Statement. Our certificate of incorporation provides that no director of the company will be personally liable to the company or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the company or our stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) for the improper declaration of dividends or redemption of shares of capital stock in violation of Delaware law, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

The above discussion of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws, and Section 145 of the DGCL is only a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of each of the foregoing.

We have been advised that it is the position of the SEC that insofar as the foregoing provisions may be invoked to disclaim liability for damages arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that such provisions are against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and are therefore unenforceable.

Item 16. Exhibits.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

number Description

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3.1 | Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2011). |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 12, 2011). |
| 4.1 | Form of Warrant (filed as Exhibit 4.1 the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 5, 2013). |
| 4.2 | Form of Common Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-175469) filed on July 11, 2011). |
| 5.1 | Opinion of Jill Gilpin. |
| 10.1 | Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and officers |
| 23.1 | Consent of EKS&H LLLP. |
| 23.2 | Consent of Jill Gilpin (included in Exhibit 5.1). |
| 24.1 | Powers of Attorney (included on signature page). |

Item 17. Undertakings.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

a. To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

b. To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in the volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in

volume and price represent no more than 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement;

c. To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

Provided, however, that paragraphs (1)(a), (1)(b) and (1)(c) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(5) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser, if the registrant is subject to Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. *Provided, however,* that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Belgrade, Montana, on July 5, 2013.

BACTERIN INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ John Gandolfo
John Gandolfo
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that the persons whose signature appears below constitute and appoint jointly and severally, John Gandolfo and Jill Gilpin and each one of them, as his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place, and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments (including pre-effective and post-effective amendments) to this registration statement and to sign any registration statement and amendments thereto for the same offering filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all which said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do, or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Darrel Holmes Darrel Holmes	Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer (Co-Principal Executive Officer)	July 5, 2013
/s/ John Gandolfo John Gandolfo	Chief Financial Officer and Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer (Co-Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	July 5, 2013

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/s/ Kent Swanson Chairman of the Board and Director July 5, 2013
Kent Swanson

/s/ Mitchell Godfrey Director July 5, 2013
Mitchell Godfrey

/s/ Michael Lopach Director July 5, 2013
Michael Lopach

/s/ Jon Wickwire Director July 5, 2013
Jon Wickwire

/s/ John Deedrick Director July 5, 2013
John Deedrick

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