

kappa and lambda types of light chain portions of immunoglobulin molecules in serum, other body fluids, and tissues. In some disease states, an excess of light chains are produced by the antibody-forming cells. These free light chains, unassociated with gamma globulin molecules, can be found in a patient's body fluids and tissues. Measurement of the various amounts of the different types of light chains aids in the diagnosis of multiple myeloma (cancer of antibody-forming cells), lymphocytic neoplasms (cancer of lymphoid tissue), Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia (increased production of large immunoglobulins), and connective tissue diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5560 Lactic dehydrogenase immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A lactic dehydrogenase immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the activity of the lactic dehydrogenase enzyme in serum. Increased levels of lactic dehydrogenase are found in a variety of conditions, including megaloblastic anemia (decrease in the number of mature red blood cells), myocardial infarction (heart disease), and some forms of leukemia (cancer of the blood-forming organs). However, the diagnostic usefulness of this device is limited because of the many conditions known to cause increased lactic dehydrogenase levels.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.5570 Lactoferrin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A lactoferrin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the lactoferrin (an iron-binding protein with the ability to inhibit the growth of bacteria) in serum, breast

milk, other body fluids, and tissues. Measurement of lactoferrin may aid in the diagnosis of an inherited deficiency of this protein.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.5580 Alpha-1-lipoprotein immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An *alpha*-1-lipoprotein immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the *alpha*-1-lipoprotein (high-density lipoprotein) in serum and plasma. Measurement of *alpha*-1-lipoprotein may aid in the diagnosis of Tangier disease (a hereditary disorder of fat metabolism).

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5590 Lipoprotein X immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A lipoprotein X immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques lipoprotein X (a high-density lipoprotein) in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of lipoprotein X aids in the diagnosis of obstructive liver disease.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2313, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.5600 Low-density lipoprotein immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A low-density lipoprotein immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the low-density lipoprotein in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of low-density lipoprotein in serum may aid in the diagnosis of disorders of lipid (fat) metabolism and help to identify young persons at risk from cardiovascular diseases.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5620 Alpha-2-macroglobulin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. An *alpha-2-macroglobulin* immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the *alpha-2-macroglobulin* (a serum protein) in plasma. Measurement of *alpha-2-macroglobulin* may aid in the diagnosis of blood-clotting or clot lysis disorders.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5630 Beta-2-microglobulin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A *beta-2-microglobulin* immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques *beta-2-microglobulin* (a protein molecule) in serum, urine, and other body fluids. Measurement of *beta-2-microglobulin* aids in the diagnosis of active rheumatoid arthritis and kidney disease.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5640 Infectious mononucleosis immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. An infectious mononucleosis immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques heterophile antibodies frequently associated with infectious mononucleosis in serum, plasma, and other body fluids. Measurements of these antibodies aid in the diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982; 47 FR 56846, Dec. 21, 1982]

§ 866.5660 Multiple autoantibodies immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A multiple autoantibodies immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the autoantibodies (antibodies produced against the body's own tissues) in serum and other body fluids. Measure-

ment of multiple autoantibodies aids in the diagnosis of autoimmune disorders (disease produced when the body's own tissues are injured by autoantibodies).

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5680 Myoglobin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A myoglobin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the myoglobin (an oxygen storage protein found in muscle) in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of myoglobin aids in the rapid diagnosis of heart or renal disease.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5700 Whole human plasma or serum immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A whole human plasma or serum immunological test system is a device that consists of reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the proteins in plasma or serum. Measurements of proteins in plasma or serum aid in the diagnosis of any disease concerned with abnormal levels of plasma or serum proteins, e.g., agammaglobulinemia, allergies, multiple myeloma, rheumatoid vasculitis, or hereditary angioneurotic edema.

(b) *Classification*. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994]

§ 866.5715 Plasminogen immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A plasminogen immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the plasminogen (an inactive substance from which plasmin, a blood-clotting factor, is formed) in serum, other body fluids, and tissues. Measurement of plasminogen levels may aid in the diagnosis of fibrinolytic (blood-clotting) disorders.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the