

beta globulins (serum protein) in serum and other body fluids. *Beta*-globulin proteins include *beta*-lipoprotein, transferrin, glycoproteins, and complement, and are rarely associated with specific pathologic disorders.

(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]

§ 866.5170 Breast milk immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A breast milk immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the breast milk proteins.

(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 the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.5200 Carbonic anhydrase B and C immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A carbonic anhydrase B and C immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques specific carbonic anhydrase protein molecules in serum and other body fluids. Measurements of carbonic anhydrase B and C aid in the diagnosis of abnormal hemoglobin metabolism.

(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]

§ 866.5210 Ceruloplasmin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A ceruloplasmin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the ceruloplasmin (copper-transporting serum protein) in serum,

other body fluids, or tissues. Measurements of ceruloplasmin aid in the diagnosis of copper metabolism disorders.

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

§ 866.5220 Cohn fraction II immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A Cohn fraction II immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents that contain or are used to measure that fraction of plasma containing protein gamma globulins, predominantly of the IgG class. The device may be used as a coprecipitant in radioimmunoassay methods, as raw material for the purification of IgG subclasses, and to reduce nonspecific adsorption of plasma proteins in immunoassay techniques. Measurement of these proteins aids in the diagnosis of any disease concerned with abnormal levels of IgG gamma globulins such as agammaglobulinemia or multiple myeloma.

(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 the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.5230 Colostrum immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A colostrum immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the specific proteins in colostrum. Colostrum is a substance excreted by the mammary glands during pregnancy and until production of breast milk begins 1 to 5 days after childbirth.

(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 the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.5240 Complement components immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A complement components immunological test system is

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a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques complement components C_{1q}, C_{1r}, C_{1s}, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇, C₈, and C₉, in serum, other body fluids, and tissues. Complement is a group of serum proteins which destroy infectious agents. Measurements of these proteins aids in the diagnosis of immunologic disorders, especially those associated with deficiencies of complement components.

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

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 53 FR 11253, Apr. 6, 1988]

§ 866.5250 Complement C₁ inhibitor (inactivator) immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A complement C₁ inhibitor (inactivator) immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the complement C₁ inhibitor (a plasma protein) in serum. Complement C₁ inhibitor occurs normally in plasma and blocks the action of the C₁ component of complement (a group of serum proteins which destroy infectious agents). Measurement of complement C₁ inhibitor aids in the diagnosis of hereditary angioneurotic edema (increased blood vessel permeability causing swelling of tissues) and a rare form of angioedema associated with lymphoma (lymph node cancer).

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

§ 866.5260 Complement C_{3b} inactivator immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A complement C_{3b} inactivator immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the complement C_{3b} inactivator (a plasma protein) in serum. Complement is a group of serum proteins that destroy infectious agents. Measurement of complement C_{3b} inactivator aids in the diagnosis of inherited antibody dysfunction.

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

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§ 866.5270 C-reactive protein immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A C-reactive protein immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the C-reactive protein in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of C-reactive protein aids in evaluation of the amount of injury to body tissues.

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

§ 866.5320 Properdin factor B immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A properdin factor B immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques properdin factor B in serum and other body fluids. The deposition of properdin factor B in body tissues or a corresponding depression in the amount of properdin factor B in serum and other body fluids is evidence of the involvement of the alternative to the classical pathway of activation of complement (a group of plasma proteins which cause the destruction of cells which are foreign to the body). Measurement of properdin factor B aids in the diagnosis of several kidney diseases, e.g., chronic glomerulonephritis (inflammation of the glomeruli of the kidney), lupus nephritis (kidney disease associated with a multisystem autoimmune disease, systemic lupus erythematosus), as well as several skin diseases, e.g., dermatitis herpetiformis (presence of vesicles on the skin that burn and itch), and pemphigus vulgaris (large vesicles on the skin). Other diseases in which the alternate pathway of complement activation has been implicated include rheumatoid arthritis, sickle cell anemia, and gram-negative bacteremia.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special 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 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.5330 Factor XIII, A, S, immunological test system.

(a) *Identification*. A factor XIII, A, S, immunological test system is a device