

§ 866.5100

of liver tissue) and chronic active hepatitis (inflammation of the liver).

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

§ 866.5100 Antinuclear antibody immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An antinuclear antibody immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the autoimmune antibodies in serum, other body fluids, and tissues that react with cellular nuclear constituents (molecules present in the nucleus of a cell, such as ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid, or nuclear proteins). The measurements aid in the diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus (a multisystem autoimmune disease in which antibodies attack the victim's own tissues), hepatitis (a liver disease), rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome (arthritis with inflammation of the eye, eyelid, and salivary glands), and systemic sclerosis (chronic hardening and shrinking of many body tissues).

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

§ 866.5110 Antiparietal antibody immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An antiparietal antibody immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the specific antibody for gastric parietal cells in serum and other body fluids. Gastric parietal cells are those cells located in the stomach that produce a protein that enables vitamin B₁₂ to be absorbed by the body. The measurements aid in the diagnosis of vitamin B₁₂ deficiency (or pernicious anemia), atrophic gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), and autoimmune connective tissue diseases (diseases resulting when the body produces antibodies against its own tissues).

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

§ 866.5120 Antismooth muscle antibody immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An antismooth muscle antibody immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by

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immunochemical techniques the antismooth muscle antibodies (antibodies to nonstriated, involuntary muscle) in serum. The measurements aid in the diagnosis of chronic hepatitis (inflammation of the liver) and autoimmune connective tissue diseases (diseases resulting from antibodies produced against the body's own tissues).

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

§ 866.5130 Alpha-1-antitrypsin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An alpha-1-antitrypsin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the alpha-1-antitrypsin (a plasma protein) in serum, other body fluids, and tissues. The measurements aid in the diagnosis of several conditions including juvenile and adult cirrhosis of the liver. In addition, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency has been associated with pulmonary emphysema.

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

§ 866.5150 Bence-Jones proteins immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A Bence-Jones proteins immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the Bence-Jones proteins in urine and plasma. Immunoglobulin molecules normally consist of pairs of polypeptide chains (subunits) of unequal size (light chains and heavy chains) bound together by several disulfide bridges. In some cancerous conditions, there is a proliferation of one plasma cell (antibody-producing cell) with excess production of light chains of one specific kind (monoclonal light chains). These free homogeneous light chains not associated with an immunoglobulin molecule can be found in urine and plasma, and have been called Bence-Jones proteins. Measurement of Bence-Jones proteins and determination that they are monoclonal aid in the diagnosis of multiple myeloma (malignant proliferation of plasma cells), Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia (increased production of large immunoglobulins by