employed to identify the presence of macroenzymes include electrophoresis, immunoinhibition, immunoprecipitation, measurements of heat stability, and chromatography.2,3 Typically, a combination of these techniques is used to improve the diagnostic accuracy.3

**Conclusion**

Despite the rarity of the condition, macro-AST should be suspected when extensive investigations are unable to identify the cause of persistent isolated elevated serum AST level in an otherwise asymptomatic patient.1 It should be considered that this is a benign condition and a high index of suspicion may obviate the need for unnecessary extensive investigations. Macroenzymes are associated with not only AST, but also CK, LDH, amylase, and other enzymes.

**Author contributions**

All authors had full access to the data, contributed to the study, approved the final version for publication, and take responsibility for its accuracy and integrity.

Concept or design: All authors.

Acquisition of data: All authors.

Analysis or interpretation of data: All authors.

Drafting of the article: KHK Luk, YT Hui.

Critical revision for important intellectual content: All authors.

**Conflicts of interest**

All authors have disclosed no conflicts of interest.

**Acknowledgement**

Special thanks to Dr Anthony CC Shek, Queen Elizabeth Hospital for the special arrangement for the detection of macro-aspartate aminotransferase in our patient.

**Funding/support**

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Ethics approval**

The patient was treated in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The patient provided informed consent for all procedures.

**References**


