Reply to the Letter to the Editors: Quantification of Circulating Asymmetric Dimethylarginine (ADMA) in Humans: Consideration of Reference Intervals and Inter-Individual Variability in Method Validation. Dimitrios Tsikas

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ADMA is a potential biomarker and altered levels of plasma ADMA are associated with cardiovascular diseases, renal failure and many other disorders. However, thus far, ADMA is still not an internationally accepted diagnostic biomarker in clinic practice due to the fact that the normal range of reference value has not been determined. In general, the value in healthy adults lies in the range of 400–130 nM based on recent publications [1–4], however, levels of 127 nM [5] and 370 nM [6] have also been reported. Therefore, it is currently difficult to confirm the reference range because the relationship between numerous factors (e.g. subject variation, age and race) and ADMA concentration has not yet been clarified.

In the present publication [7], eighteen Chinese healthy adults (age 19–40 years) were enrolled. The mean plasma concentration of ADMA was 0.67 ± 0.38

Table 1. Summary of reference values for ADMA in human plasma

Mean con./range (nM)	Subject number	Age (years)	Reference
ADMA			
763	35	NA	[1]
570	30	NA	[2]
380–130	50	48.1 ± 5.2	[3]
327–606	42	NA	[4]
127	20	NA	[5]
370	14	22–32	[6]

NA not available

(0.5–2.13) μ M and a brief comparison was done in Table 1.

References

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