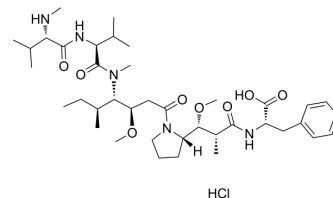


## MMAF hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-15579A
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1415246-68-2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>66</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>8</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	768.42
<b>Target:</b>	Microtubule/Tubulin; ADC Cytotoxin
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; Antibody-drug Conjugate/ADC Related
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 25 mg/mL (32.53 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
	H <sub>2</sub> O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble)					
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	<b>Solvent</b>	<b>Mass</b>	<b>1 mg</b>	<b>5 mg</b>	<b>10 mg</b>
		<b>Concentration</b>				
		<b>1 mM</b>		1.3014 mL	6.5069 mL	13.0137 mL
<b>5 mM</b>			0.2603 mL	1.3014 mL	2.6027 mL	
	<b>10 mM</b>		0.1301 mL	0.6507 mL	1.3014 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
<b>In Vivo</b>	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.25 mM); Clear solution					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.25 mM); Clear solution					
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.25 mM); Clear solution					

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	MMAF (Monomethylauristatin F) hydrochloride is a potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor and is used as a antitumor agent. MMAF hydrochloride is widely used as a cytotoxic component of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) such as Vorsetuzumab mafodotin and SGN-CD19A <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Auristatin
<b>In Vitro</b>	MMAF inhibits anaplastic large cell lymphoma Karpas 299, breast carcinoma H3396, renal cell carcinoma 786-O and Caki-1 cells with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 119, 105, 257 and 200 nM in vitro cytotoxicity assay <sup>[4]</sup> .

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

The maximum tolerated dose in mice of MMAF (>16 mg/kg) is much higher than MMAE (1 mg/kg). cAC10-L1-MMAF<sub>4</sub> has an MTD of 50 mg/kg in mice and 15 mg/kg in rats. The corresponding cAC10-L4-MMAF<sub>4</sub> ADC was much less toxic, having MTDs in mice and rats of >150 mg/kg and 90 mg/kg in rats, respectively<sup>[4]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## PROTOCOL

#### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

Cells are treated with serial dilutions of test molecules and incubated 4-6 days depending on cell line. Assessment of cellular growth and data reduction to generate IC50 values is done using Alamar Blue dye reduction assay<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### Animal Administration <sup>[1]</sup>

Mice: When subcutaneous Karpas 299 tumor size reaches 300 mm<sup>3</sup>, three animals per group receives one injection of 10 mg antibody component/kg body weight of either cAC10-L1-MMAF<sub>4</sub> or cBR96-L1-MMAF<sub>4</sub> intravenously. Tumors are then removed and placed in optimal cutting temperature compound, and 5 µm-thin frozen tissue sections are stained using immunohistochemistry evaluation<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Control Release. 2018 May 10;277:48-56.
- Mol Ther Nucleic Acids. 2018 Mar 2;10:227-236.
- Mol Cancer Ther. 2023 Jan 31;MCT-22-0440.
- Target Oncol. 2019 Oct;14(5):577-590.
- Oncol Rep. 2020 Dec 9.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Doronina SO, et al. Enhanced activity of monomethylauristatin F through monoclonal antibody delivery: effects of linker technology on efficacy and toxicity. Bioconjug Chem. 2006 Jan-Feb;17(1):114-24.

[2]. Lee JW, et al. EphA2 targeted chemotherapy using an antibody drug conjugate in endometrial carcinoma. Clin Cancer Res. 2010 May 1;16(9):2562-70.

[3]. Lee JJ, et al. Enzymatic prenylation and oxime ligation for the synthesis of stable and homogeneous protein-drug conjugates for targeted therapy. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 2015 Oct 5;54(41):12020-4.

[4]. Kim EG, et al. Strategies and Advancement in Antibody-Drug Conjugate Optimization for Targeted Cancer Therapeutics.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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