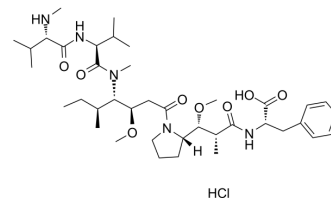


MMAF hydrochloride

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



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 27 mg/mL (35.14 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)																					
	H ₂ O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble)																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Solvent</th> <th rowspan="2">Mass</th> <th colspan="3">Concentration</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Preparing Stock Solutions</td> <td>1 mM</td> <td>1.3014 mL</td> <td>6.5069 mL</td> <td>13.0137 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td>0.2603 mL</td> <td>1.3014 mL</td> <td>2.6027 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td>0.1301 mL</td> <td>0.6507 mL</td> <td>1.3014 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Solvent	Mass	Concentration			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.3014 mL	6.5069 mL	13.0137 mL	5 mM	0.2603 mL	1.3014 mL	2.6027 mL	10 mM	0.1301 mL	0.6507 mL	1.3014 mL
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Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.																						
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.25 mM); Clear solution 																					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	MMAF (Monomethylauristatin F) hydrochloride is a potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor and is used as an antitumor agent. MMAF hydrochloride is widely used as a cytotoxic component of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) such as Vorsetuzumab mafodotin and SGN-CD19A ^{[1][2][3]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	Auristatin
In Vitro	MMAF inhibits anaplastic large cell lymphoma Karpas 299, breast carcinoma H3396, renal cell carcinoma 786-O and Caki-1 cells with IC ₅₀ s of 119, 105, 257 and 200 nM in vitro cytotoxicity assay ^[4] .

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-MMAF₄ has an MTD of 50 mg/kg in mice and 15 mg/kg in rats. The corresponding cAC10-L4-MMAF₄ ADC was much less toxic, having MTDs in mice and rats of >150 mg/kg and 90 mg/kg in rats, respectively^[4].

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

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[1]

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^[1].

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

Animal Administration ^[1]

Mice: When subcutaneous Karpas 299 tumor size reaches 300 mm³, three animals per group receives one injection of 10 mg antibody component/kg body weight of either cAC10-L1-MMAF₄ or cBR96-L1-MMAF₄ intravenously. Tumors are then removed and placed in optimal cutting temperature compound, and 5 μm-thin frozen tissue sections are stained using immunohistochemistry evaluation^[1].

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.
- 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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