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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
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- Expressversand

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MMAF

Cat. No.: HY-15579

CAS No.: 745017-94-1

Molecular Formula: $C_{39}H_{65}N_5O_8$

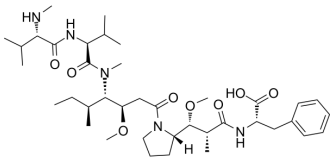
Molecular Weight: 731.96

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 : 140 mg/mL (191.27 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.3662 mL	6.8310 mL	13.6619 mL
	5 mM	0.2732 mL	1.3662 mL	2.7324 mL
	10 mM	0.1366 mL	0.6831 mL	1.3662 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 3.5 mg/mL (4.78 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 3.5 mg/mL (4.78 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

MMAF (Monomethylauristatin F) is a potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor and is used as a antitumor agent. MMAF (Monomethylauristatin F) is widely used as a cytotoxic component of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) such as vorsetuzumab mafodotin and SGN-CD19A[1][2][3].

IC_{50} & 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 (MTD) in mice of MMAF (Monomethylauristatin F) (>16 mg/kg) is much higher than MMAE

	(Monomethylauristatin E) (1 mg/kg). cAC10-L1-$MMAF_4$ has an MTD of 50 mg/kg in mice and 15 mg/kg in rats. The corresponding cAC10-L4-$MMAF_4$ 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[2]. 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 mm^3, three animals per group receives one injection of 10 mg antibody component/kg body weight of either cAC10-L1-$MMAF_4$ or cBR96-L1-$MMAF_4$ 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.
- Mol Cancer Ther. 2023 Jan 31;MCT-22-0440.
- Target Oncol. 2019 Oct;14(5):577-590.
- Oncol Rep. 2020 Dec 9.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

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 CancerTherapeutics.

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