Scaling AI Agent Productivity through a Single Smart MCP Proxy

1 Motivation and facts

Large-language-model agents thrive on rich toolsets, yet practical and provider-imposed ceilings cap how many function schemas we can feed them at once. The numbers below illustrate why na \ddot{i} loading all tools is a dead-end and set the stage for a smarter gateway.

- **Practical ceilings**: Cursor IDE is limited to 40 simultaneously loaded tools in real coding sessions.
- Hard API caps: Leading providers enforce a 128-function limit per call (e.g., OpenAI Function Calling).
- Growing public registries: 4 400 + Model Context Protocol (MCP) servers on *mcp.so* (April 2025) already outpace fixed context windows (ScaleMCP paper).
- Token cost of schemas: Injecting thousands of function schemas bloats prompts—blank conditioning with 2 134 tokens yielded just 13.62 % correct selections on MCPBench tasks (see RAG-MCP paper).

2 Smart MCP Proxy Benefits

The Smart MCP Proxy collapses entire tool catalogs behind a single intelligent endpoint, letting agents pull in only what they need, when they need it. This section highlights how that design translates to leaner prompts and higher success rates.

- One tool, many endpoints: The proxy exposes a single retrieve_tools function; sub-tool name & args travel inside the payload, eliminating schema clutter.
- Token savings: Hiding 450 + OpenAPI endpoints behind one proxy removes ~99 % of schema tokens (see RAG-MCP paper).
- Accuracy retention: When combined with RAG-MCP retrieval, the proxy maintains the 43 % accuracy edge while staying within minimal prompt size.

3 Solution Design

At a glance, the proxy is a **thin federating gateway** that hides thousands of upstream MCP tools behind **one smart entry-point**.

1. Startup pipeline

- Load JSON/YAML config \rightarrow spin up FastMCP *clients* for every listed server (URL or local command).
- Fetch each server's tools/list, hash & persist metadata in SQLite, embed descriptions with the selected backend (BM25 / HuggingFace /

OpenAI) and store vectors in Faiss.

• Nothing is exposed to the agent yet—only the single retrieve_tools function.

2. Query-time flow (retrieve_tools)

- The agent passes its natural-language intent.
- The proxy scores the corpus, picks the **top K** matches (default 5).
- Depending on the routing mode:
- CALL_TOOL (default) returns metadata and lets the agent call the tool through the proxy's universal call_tool(name, args) method.
- **DYNAMIC** auto-registers lightweight wrappers for each match, fires a tools/list_changed notification, and the agent can invoke them directly.

3. Execution path

- A wrapper simply forwards the call to the relevant upstream server via FastMCP **as-proxy**, streams the response back, and (optionally) truncates large payloads.
- A bounded **tool pool** (env MCPPROXY_TOOLS_LIMIT, default 15) evicts the coldest+lowest-scoring wrappers to keep memory lean.

4. Observability & Safety

- Built-in logging, per-origin rate limits, and optional OAuth tokens per server.
- Optional MCPPROXY_LIST_CHANGED_EXEC hook executes any shell command (e.g., touch ~/.cursor/mcp.json) after tool list changes to refresh clients that ignore standard notifications.

This architecture trades a small, constant prompt footprint for on-demand discovery, keeping accuracy high while staying well below provider function-schema limits.

4 Client Compatibility

Smart MCP Proxy speaks pure MCP; any compliant client can call it unmodified.

Client /		
Framework	Status	Observation
Cursor IDE	Tested	Proxy registers as <i>one</i> function, bypassing
	(v1.0.0)	40-tool soft limit
Anthropic	Tested	Desktop agent consumes proxy through
Claude Desktop	(2025-05)	standard MCP URI
Google ADK	Tested	Registered as canonical MCP server;
Framework	(v1.3)	end-to-end calls succeed

5 References (for more details)

- RAG-MCP T. Gan & Q. Sun, "Mitigating Prompt Bloat in LLM Tool Selection via Retrieval-Augmented Generation" (arXiv:2505.03275)
- ScaleMCP E. Lumer *et al.*, "Dynamic and Auto-Synchronizing MCP Tools" (arXiv:2505.06416)
- OpenAI Docs (OpenAI Function Calling))