Mobile Proxy Guide

Idea In Short

Choose a mobile proxy by the evidence your test needs, not by a provider's headline pool size. First decide whether you need a United States carrier exit, a city or state, or only a United States IP; then check that the selected plan exposes that filter and supports the session behavior your test requires. Compare suppliers on cost per valid, correctly located response, including retries and targeting add-ons. A mobile proxy can help inspect public web responses from cellular network addresses, but it cannot reproduce handset sensors, radio conditions, application permissions, or a real person's location. The ten providers below are a shortlist for evaluation, not an independently benchmarked ranking. Test each candidate against the same authorized pages and confirm current availability, sourcing, billing, and acceptable-use terms before committing.

Mobile proxies in the United States [US] route selected web requests through Internet Protocol [IP] addresses associated with cellular networks. That can help a team inspect public pages, advertisements, or regional content from a mobile-network exit instead of an office connection. A proxy changes the route of the request. It does not convert a desktop browser into a phone, guarantee a particular carrier, or reproduce what a person sees on a specific handset. For campaign reviews, mobile proxies in the USA are one possible way to compare US cellular exits, provided the provider exposes the geography and network filters the test requires.

What a mobile proxy can show

A mobile proxy can answer a narrow network question:

> does a public page return a different response when a request exits through a selected mobile-network IP?

A team might compare campaign landing pages across regions or inspect public mobile web content. The method is useful when the test concerns the network address or response delivered to a browser. It still requires a controlled comparison.

Mobile carrier networks can use carrier-grade network address translation [CGNAT], which allows multiple subscribers to share a public IPv4 address. That means an IP address does not identify one phone or one person. It also means that an address associated with a mobile carrier can be shared and dynamic, so a location or reputation result should not be treated as proof of a specific device or user. The Internet Engineering Task Force describes carrier-grade NAT as a network function used to share public addresses among subscribers. 1

IP geolocation also has limits. A provider may offer country, state, city, ZIP code, or carrier filters, but the requested setting and the location inferred by an outside database are different observations. Mobile networks route traffic through gateways that may not sit in the neighborhood implied by a marketing label. The Media Rating Council recommends validating location measurement methods and disclosing their accuracy and precision, rather than treating a more specific label as automatically more accurate. 2

A proxy does not reproduce handset hardware, camera access, motion sensors, application permissions, battery behavior, or radio reception. If a test concerns those properties, use an appropriate mobile device or emulator alongside the proxy. Android's emulator, for example, can simulate device configurations, location, sensors, and network speeds; those controls answer different questions from changing the request's exit IP. 3

Set the test before choosing a provider

Start by defining the observation you need. A US mobile result could mean a request from any US carrier network, a particular operator, a city or state, or a selected public page as seen by a mobile browser. Each requirement narrows the provider pool and may affect the price. Write down the page, location, carrier if required, browser configuration, schedule, and evidence that will count as a valid result before purchasing traffic.

Keep other variables stable. Use the same page URL, language, browser version, user agent, cookies, and time window when comparing providers. If the test requires a clean visitor session, clear or isolate cookies in the same way for every run. If you change the exit

location and the browser settings at once, you cannot tell which difference caused the changed page. Record errors, redirects, retries, and the exit information alongside the response so a failed connection does not disappear from the comparison.

Choose rotation behavior to match the workflow. A rotating session may assign a different exit IP to each request, which helps sample multiple exits but can make a multi-page sequence inconsistent. A sticky session attempts to hold an exit IP across related requests, but its duration and behavior when the mobile device disconnects vary by provider. Test session continuity with a short, harmless sequence before relying on it for a longer review. Ask whether sticky means the same assigned session settings or a guaranteed unchanged IP, because those are not always the same promise.

Treat carrier and location labels as test inputs, not ground truth. Check the observed exit using an independent IP lookup and record both the requested filter and the returned classification. If the result needs city-level accuracy, compare it with the source's stated method and the business question. A city label derived from an IP database may be adequate for broad regional content checks and inadequate for a claim about a person's physical location. Artificial intelligence [AI] systems also need validation, and the AI validation principle applies here: network observations need independent checks before they inform a business decision.

Ten providers to evaluate

The ten providers below retain the shortlist from the source article, but their sequence is not a ranking. Their descriptions summarize publicly listed capabilities, not independent performance results. Pool size, carrier availability, session duration, and prices can change, and the exact plan may restrict some filters. Verify the live dashboard or a written offer before building a test around a feature. For a fair comparison, run the same small test set through each candidate and record only results that match the intended geography and network.

1. **DataImpulse:** Offers usage-based mobile traffic with rotating and sticky sessions. Its US page lists state, city, ZIP code, and autonomous system number [ASN] targeting as paid options, but says it does not currently offer a specific carrier filter. Check the current plan because targeting may add cost
2. **SOAX:** Provides US mobile exits with country, region, and city targeting, plus

rotating or sticky session controls. Confirm whether the carrier filter needed for your test is available in the live pool and plan

3. **Oxylabs:** Documents mobile targeting by country, state, city, coordinates, and ASN. Its session settings can support repeated requests, but validate the available location and session behavior on the intended account
4. **Decodo:** Lists mobile exits with country, city, and ASN targeting, as well as rotating and sticky sessions. Check the current session limit and the US carrier options before using it for carrier-specific comparison
5. **Evomi:** Offers mobile targeting by country, region, city, and carrier, with session controls set through its connection parameters. Use its current proxy generator to confirm the carrier code and whether that network has active exits for the selected location
6. **Proxy-Seller:** Advertises rotating 4G, 5G, and LTE mobile infrastructure in the United States and other markets. Confirm whether the plan is shared or dedicated and what region and carrier controls are included
7. **IPBurger:** Lists US state, city, and mobile-carrier targeting, with rotation per request or named sessions of up to 30 minutes. Check the current bandwidth allowance and monthly billing terms before estimating a test budget
8. **Infatica:** Offers US mobile exits, location selection, and configurable rotation. Its documentation notes that some connections may use Wi-Fi when available, so ask for confirmation if the test requires a verified cellular ASN
9. **Rayobyte:** Describes mobile exits on carrier networks with sticky or rotating sessions. Its mobile plans are sales-led, so confirm the available US carriers, locations, session behavior, and traffic expiry before a pilot
10. **Byteful:** Recently introduced a mobile network with carrier and city coverage and non-expiring traffic as a stated billing feature. Verify that your specific US carrier and location are available and that the billing terms still match the published description

These entries are starting points, not endorsements. Ask how each provider sources traffic, what consent and acceptable-use controls apply, which locations are live, and what data it logs. Confirm billing, interruptions, refunds, and support in writing before building a test around the service.

Calculate the testing budget

Providers price mobile proxies in different ways. Some sell traffic by the gigabyte, some bundle traffic into a monthly plan, and some sell access by port or device. A low entry price does not establish a lower cost for a valid test. Geography filters can carry add-on charges, and retries or long page loads can consume traffic without producing a usable observation.

Estimate cost using the work the team needs to complete. Include request and response traffic, images or other large assets, retries, the number of locations, and any plan or targeting fee. Then calculate total proxy spend divided by successful responses that match the requested location and carrier. This cost-per-valid-observation measure makes a modestly priced but unreliable plan easier to compare with a higher-priced plan that returns more valid results. Run a small pilot with representative pages before committing to recurring volume.

Treat advertised success rates and pool counts as claims to verify, not as proof that a provider will work for your test. Check how each figure is defined and whether it applies to the US mobile product, requested location, and pages you can lawfully access. Record response codes and retries in your pilot.

Run a controlled release test

A release test should be repeatable by another analyst. Record enough context to distinguish the provider setting from the browser or page condition. Keep the run within the site's terms and your organization's authorization, and avoid collecting private account data or accessing nonpublic endpoints. Proxies do not grant permission to use a site or reveal private application data.

For each run, record five outcomes:

1. Requested region and carrier, plus the independently observed exit classification
2. Session continuity across the related page requests
3. Differences in the public page or advertisement shown
4. Errors, redirects, and retries under comparable conditions
5. Total traffic and cost per successful, location-matched observation

Separate the network test from the device test. Use the proxy to examine what changes with a selected exit IP; use a real phone or a suitable emulator to assess layout, performance,

sensors, permissions, and application behavior. If performance matters, set and record the network profile independently rather than assuming a proxy is a speed-control tool. This makes the test result easier to interpret and prevents a carrier exit from being mistaken for an end-to-end mobile experience.

Protect the equipment and data used for the test. Store proxy credentials in an approved secret manager, restrict access to the testing account, and remove logs that contain personal information when they are no longer needed. The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] recommends taking inventory of sensitive information, limiting what a business keeps, and protecting the information it retains. 4 The National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] also publishes NIST's enterprise mobile-device security guidelines also cover secure deployment, device management, and endpoint protection.

The practical choice is the provider that matches the question, returns verifiable exits, and makes the cost and operating terms clear. Keep the test small enough to compare results, but realistic enough to include the pages and locations that matter. A documented release test can reveal whether regional web responses differ and whether the difference is stable across providers. It cannot establish how every mobile customer experiences a service, and it should not be presented as a substitute for real-device testing or permission-based research.

- 1Common requirements for carrier-grade NATs
- 2Location-based advertising measurement guidelines
- 3Run apps on the Android emulator
- 4Protecting personal information: A guide for business

Summary

A useful mobile proxy test starts with a narrow question: what changes when a public page request arrives through a selected United States location or carrier network? Keep browser settings, cookies, timing, and target pages consistent, and verify the exit IP independently. Use real devices or a suitable emulator when the question concerns handset behavior, permissions, or network performance. Compare providers using successful responses that match the required location, then include traffic charges, retries, and optional targeting in

the cost. The ten names in this article offer different combinations of geography, carrier selection, and session control. Their product pages can change, so confirm live filters and terms before purchase. Keep testing within the target site's permissions and your organization's data-security rules.