The purpose of this study is to explore the mediating relations of specific Mexican cultural values (i.e., familism, respect, religion, and traditional gender roles) and examine their role on MMPI-2 Scales L, K, and 5 among an adult Mexican American, while also accounting for the roles of acculturation and demographic variables. A total of 205 Mexican Americans from various communities across Washington State was recruited. Using hard paper, self-report surveys, data were collected about one’s adherence to the four traditional Mexican cultural values—familism, respect, religion, and traditional gender roles, and one’s overall performance on MMPI-2 Scales L, K, and 5. The results showed that religion and respect were the strongest mediators between acculturation/enculturation and Scale L scores. Specifically, more acculturated (vs. enculturated) Mexican Americans are less (vs. more) likely to endorse traditional religious and respect values, which in turn, resulted in lower (vs. higher) likelihood of guarded responding as shown in Scale L. Surprisingly, all four cultural values failed to mediate the associations between acculturation/enculturation and Scale K and Scale 5 scores. In terms of demographic variables, generation status, education level, and family household income predicted Scale L scores through acculturation and enculturation. These three demographic variables also predicted Scale K scores through acculturation. Specifically, Mexican Americans with higher (vs. lower) generation status or obtaining higher (vs. lower) education or household income are more likely to align with American culture than Mexican culture, which in turn, results in having lower (vs. higher) likelihood of guarded responding as shown in Scales L or K. Lastly, females scored higher than males on Scale 5, while both females and males scored similarly on Scales L and K. Implications for research and practice are discussed.