

Fig. 1) P53 Protein plays specific roles in the cytoplasm and the nucleus. In this sense, it shows cell tension (DNA damage, activated oncogenes, hypoxia, no ribonucleotide, and telomere erosion) in the cytoplasm, while it leads to cell responses, such as apoptosis [12, 13], cell cycle arrest, DNA repair, differentiation, aging, and inhibition of angiogenesis, in the nucleus.

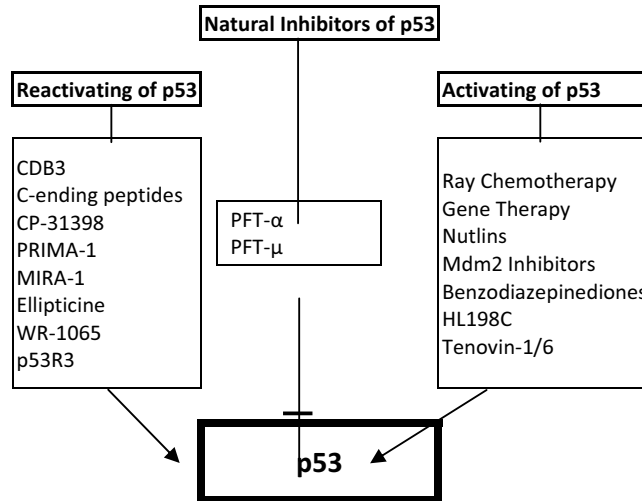


Fig. 2) Three Main Approaches in p53 Targeting. A) Activating Natural p53 by Ray Chemotherapy, Gene Therapy, the Nutlins, Mdm2 Inhibitors, etc.; B) Temporary Inhibition of Natural p53 to Protect Non-tumor Cells against Ray Chemotherapy via PFT- α and PFT- μ ; C) Reactivating of the Mutant p53 in the Tumor Cells or Selective Killing of the Cancer Cells with the Mutant p53 using Medications such as CD3, C-endings Peptides, PRIMA-1, MIRA-1, and Ellipticine.

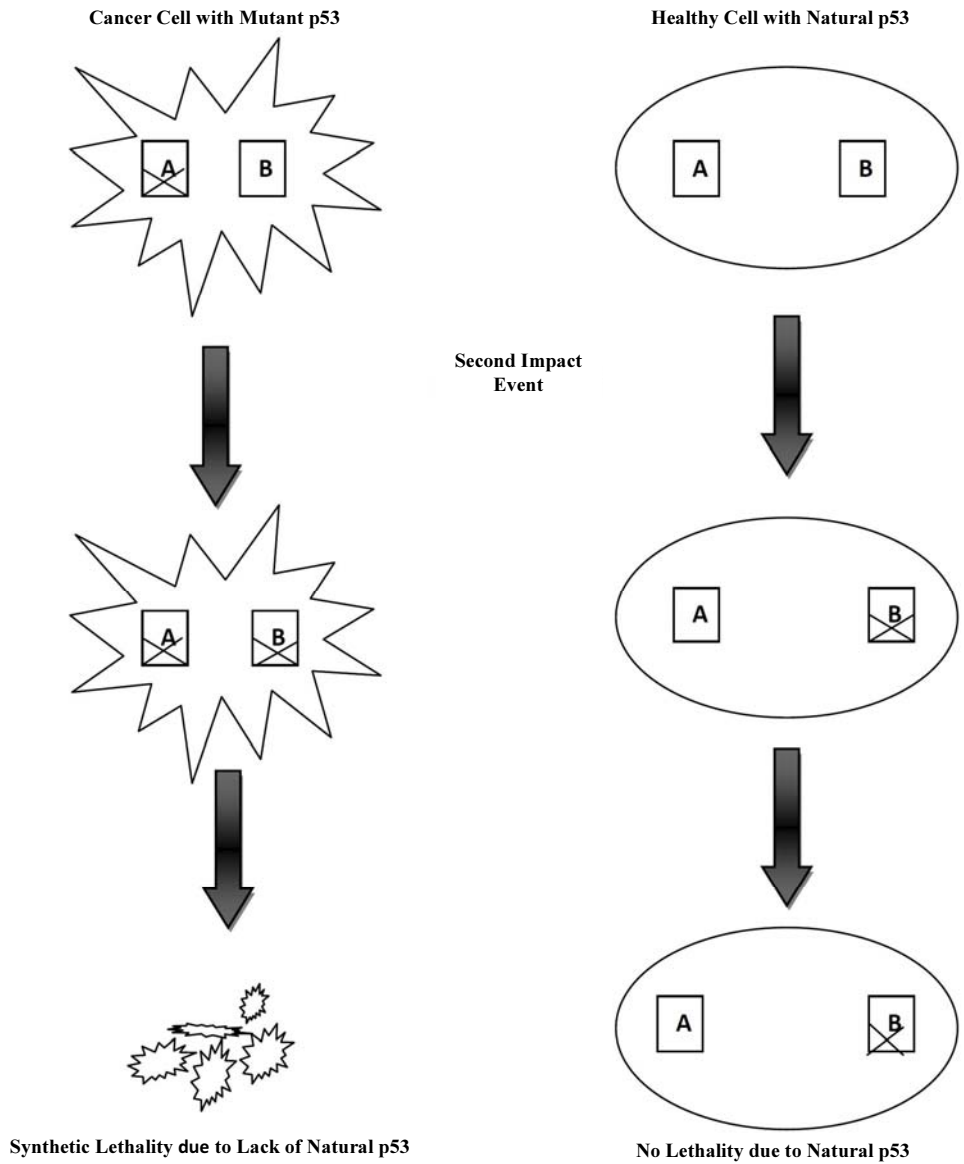


Fig. 3) Lethality of the Cancer Cells with Mutant p53 due to Synthetic Lethality: In this method, only cancer cells or cells able to be cancerous due to the loss of a copy of p53 gene are targeted and die.

