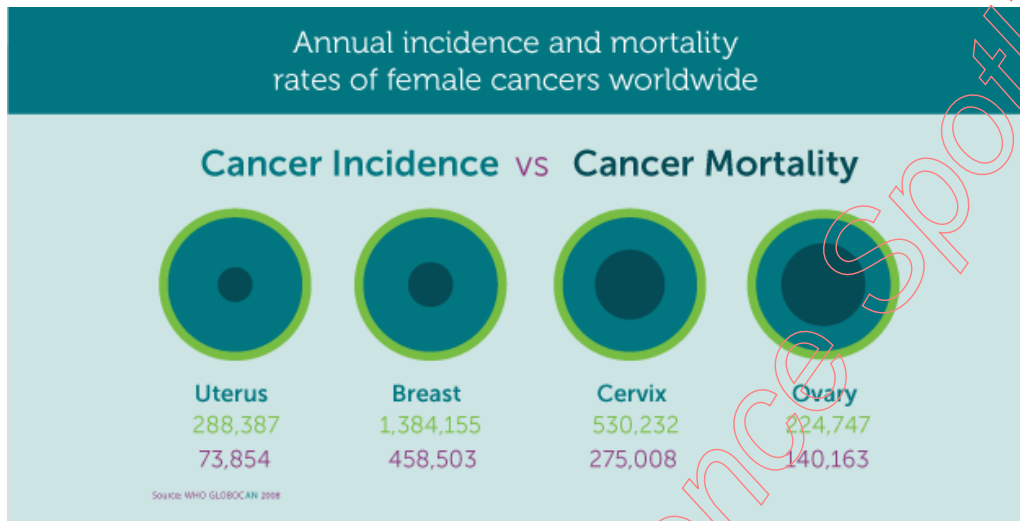


## Genetic Science Spotlight

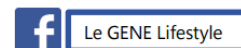
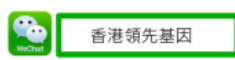
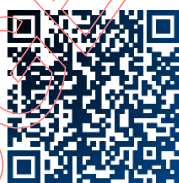
### UCLA scientists test new strategy that could help fight ovarian cancer and prevent relapses



Mutations in the tumor suppressor gene p53 have been known to induce cancers. Mutated p53 protein forms clumps and this inhibits its normal functioning of intervening the growth of damaged cells. These mutations are found in 96 percent of patients with high-grade serous ovarian tumors. In a recent research performed by scientists from UCLA, a peptide called ReACp53 was devised using computer models to fit into the sticky parts of p53, hence separating them from each other and preventing it to clump. The peptide was developed to avert folding of the p53 protein, reverting the protein to its normal functioning of preventing damaged cells to grow until it is repaired or initiate cell death if the damage could not be repaired. In the laboratory, this peptide is observed to successfully shrink patient-derived tumor and its physiological model shown no obvious side effects. This development could prevent relapses in cancer and increase survival rate of this deadly ovarian cancer which is often discovered in late stages.

<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/releases/304820.php>

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