# Article information:

Treating p53 Mutant Aggregation-Associated Cancer - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29789497/>

# Article summary:

1. p53 is a tumor suppressor protein that regulates cell growth and apoptosis. When mutated, it can form aggregates leading to negative gain of function and tumor growth.

2. Over 50% of cancers have p53 mutation and several are prone to aggregation, so therapeutic strategies are needed for treating these cancers.

3. Recent studies using polyarginine analogues and designer peptides have shown promise in inhibiting p53 aggregation and tumor growth, suggesting the potential use of small stress molecules as anti-aggregation drugs.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable in its presentation of the research surrounding p53 mutant aggregation-associated cancer, providing an overview of the current understanding of the topic as well as recent developments in therapeutic strategies targeting this type of cancer. The article is well-referenced with multiple sources cited throughout, indicating that the author has done their due diligence in researching the topic thoroughly before writing about it. Additionally, the article does not appear to be biased or promotional in any way; instead, it presents both sides of the argument fairly and objectively.

However, there are some areas where more information could be provided to make the article more comprehensive. For example, while the article mentions that over 50% of cancers have p53 mutations, it does not provide any further details on which types of cancer are most affected by this mutation or how common such mutations are among different types of cancer. Additionally, while the article discusses potential therapeutic strategies for treating p53 mutant aggregation-associated cancer, it does not discuss any potential risks associated with these treatments or any possible side effects they may cause. Finally, while the article provides an overview of recent developments in this field, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on these treatments that may exist within the scientific community.

# Topics for further research:

* Types of cancer with p53 mutations
* Prevalence of p53 mutations in different cancers
* Potential risks of therapeutic strategies for p53 mutant aggregation-associated cancer
* Side effects of therapeutic strategies for p53 mutant aggregation-associated cancer
* Counterarguments to therapeutic strategies for p53 mutant aggregation-associated cancer
* Alternative perspectives on therapeutic strategies for p53 mutant aggregation-associated cancer

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/7bab9835a56de399209c8dc08a2c1dcd>