

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 26, 2026

[human p53-\(1-393\)](#)

RRID:Addgene_24859

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_24859

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/24859>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_24859

Insert Name: p53

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:11524676](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Novagen; Backbone Size:5700; Vector Backbone:pET15b; Vector Types:Bacterial Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: E.Coli strain for epression: BL21DE3-pLysS p53 proteins are expressed better and more stable at low temperature

Plasmid Name: human p53-(1-393)

Relevant Mutation: Full length.

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222110+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081236+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for human p53-(1-393).

No alerts have been found for human p53-(1-393).

Data and Source Information

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Wang P, et al. (2025) PPIL2 is a target of the JAK2/STAT5 pathway and promotes myeloproliferation via degradation of p53. *The Journal of clinical investigation*, 135(13).

Lampart A, et al. (2023) Intracellular FGF1 protects cells from apoptosis through direct interaction with p53. *Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS*, 80(10), 311.

Adams CM, et al. (2023) Targeted MDM2 Degradation Reveals a New Vulnerability for p53-Inactivated Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. *Cancer discovery*, 13(5), 1210.

Song Q, et al. (2022) The MDMX acidic domain competes with the p53 transactivation domain for MDM2 N-terminal domain binding. *Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular cell research*, 1869(10), 119319.

Yang DS, et al. (2021) Mesoscopic protein-rich clusters host the nucleation of mutant p53 amyloid fibrils. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 118(10).

Hurley LC, et al. (2020) Evaluation of paraneoplastic antigens reveals TRIM21 autoantibodies as biomarker for early detection of ovarian cancer in combination with autoantibodies to NY-ESO-1 and TP53. *Cancer biomarkers : section A of Disease markers*, 27(3), 407.

Trujillo-Uscanga A, et al. (2020) Host cell p53 associates with the feline calicivirus major viral capsid protein VP1, the protease-polymerase NS6/7, and the double-stranded RNA playing a role in virus replication. *Virology*, 550, 78.

Cornett EM, et al. (2018) A functional proteomics platform to reveal the sequence determinants of lysine methyltransferase substrate selectivity. *Science advances*, 4(11), eaav2623.

Yang L, et al. (2017) PEPD is a pivotal regulator of p53 tumor suppressor. *Nature communications*, 8(1), 2052.

Morales DP, et al. (2015) Targeted intracellular delivery of proteins with spatial and temporal control. *Molecular pharmaceutics*, 12(2), 600.

Keskin N, et al. (2015) PATZ1 Is a DNA Damage-Responsive Transcription Factor That Inhibits p53 Function. *Molecular and cellular biology*, 35(10), 1741.

Feldman DE, et al. (2013) The TBC1D15 oncoprotein controls stem cell self-renewal through destabilization of the Numb-p53 complex. *PloS one*, 8(2), e57312.