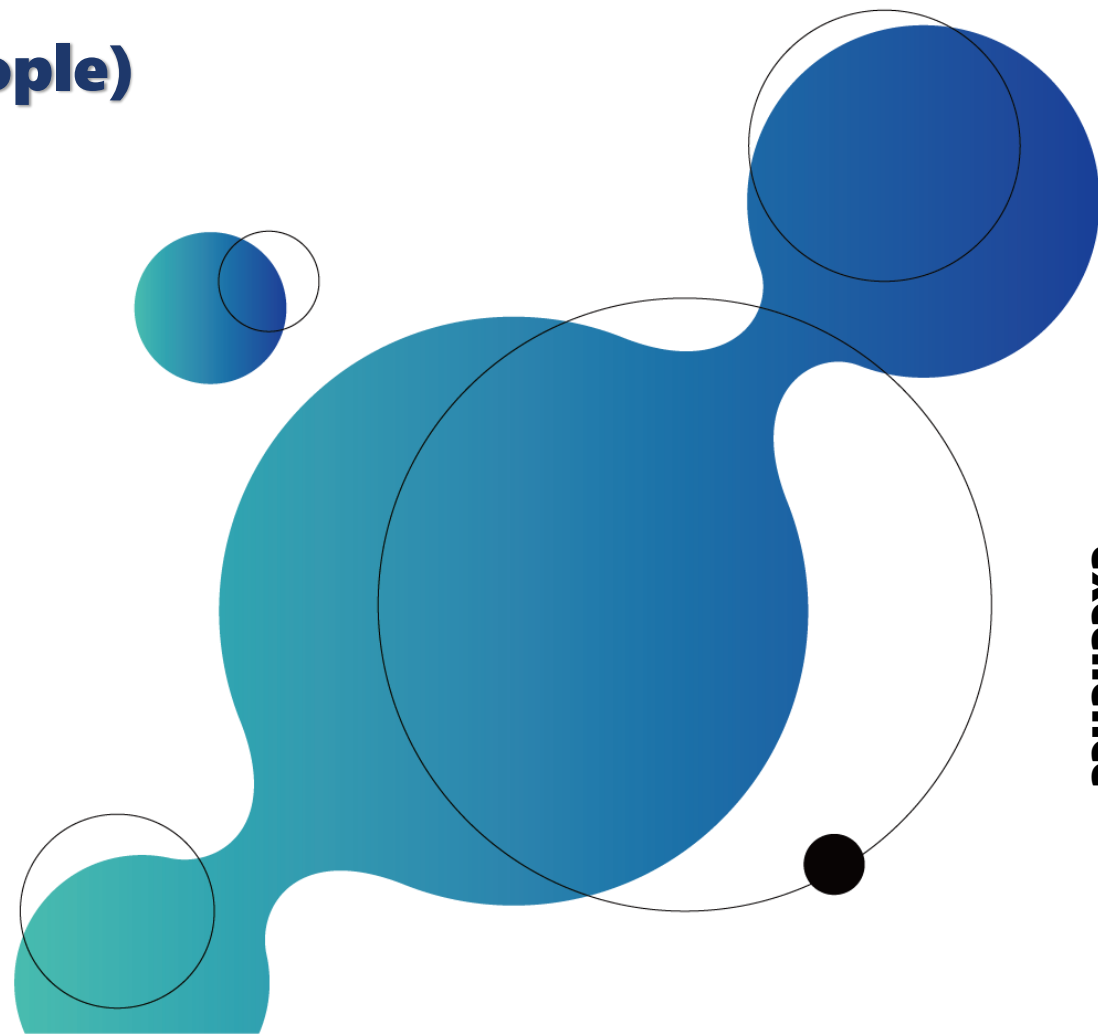
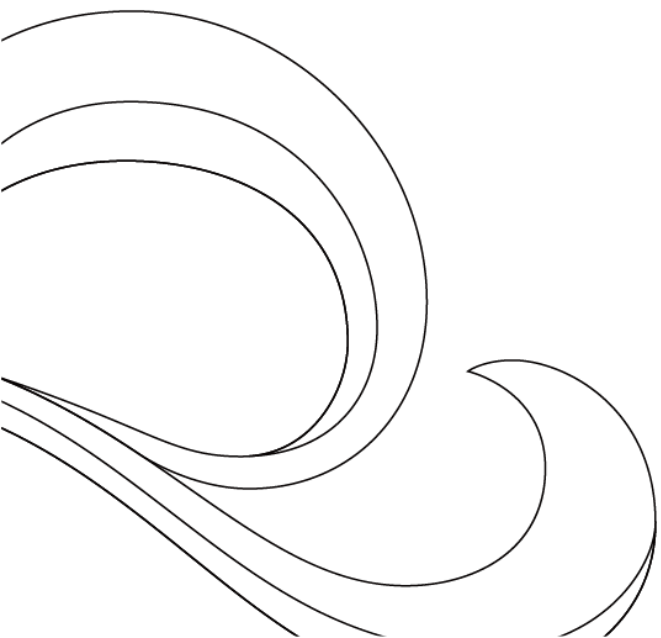


TP53-Tumor Protein 53 vaccine (cancer prevention for healthy people)



**Sincerity
Kindness
excellence**

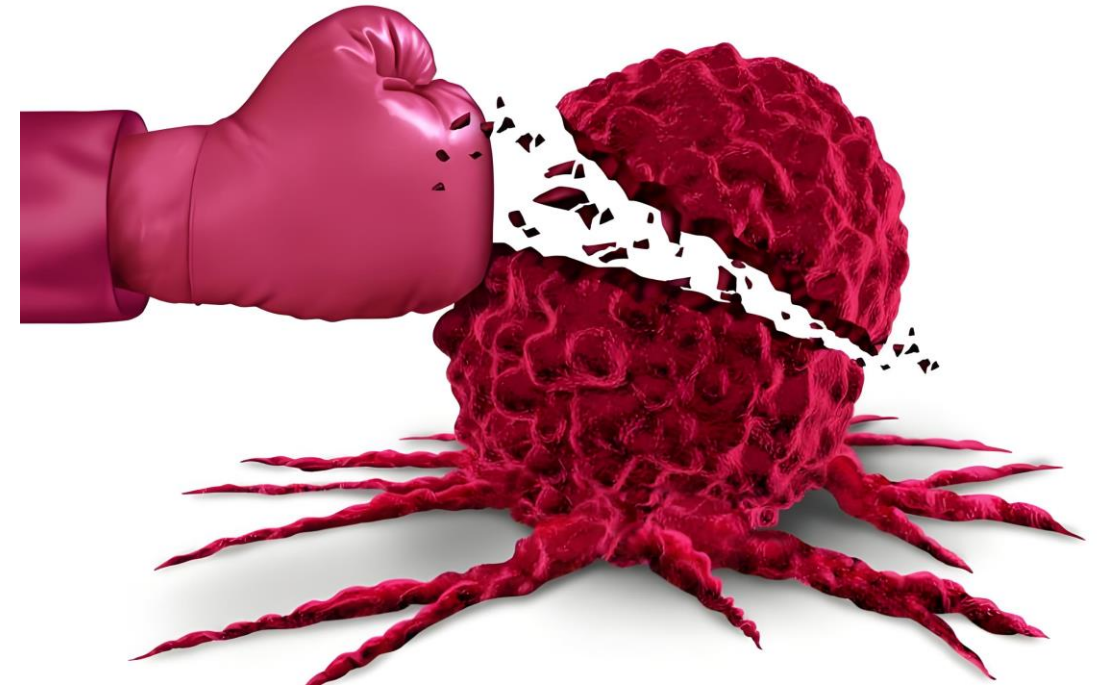
It is a new generation of vaccine from Japan and a broad-spectrum anti-cancer vaccine.

Ingredients: A combination of active polypeptide proteins.

Function: It has a wide range of biological activities, and can induce and activate immune cells, especially activated T cells and induced NK cells, directly enhance the stimulation of CTL , produce more Th1 helper T cells, and can activate and connect the immune and hematopoietic systems to produce a complete and lasting response, effectively improve the body's immune function, and enhance the body's ability to resist viruses and tumor formation.

How to use the product:

1. Product specifications: 0.3ml/ tube; Cryotube storage
2. Storage method: Freeze at -20 ° C to -80 ° C until the expiration date.
3. Usage: Subcutaneous lymph node injection.



The main mechanisms of action of drugs targeting TP53 are as follows:

1. Reactivation of mutant P53 protein function. For example, APR-246 can refold the mutant P53 protein into the same conformation as the wild-type P53 protein, effectively activating downstream signaling molecules.

In addition, PRIMA-1 can also induce the expression of HSP90 . HSP90 and mutant P53 proteins form a complex with similar transcriptional activation functions as wild-type P53 . Studies have also shown that PRIMA-1 can also increase the sensitivity of tumor cells to drugs. It should be noted that PRIMA-1 mainly targets point mutations in the TP53 gene. If it is a truncated mutation, it is not suitable for this type of drug.

2. Specific blocking of the interaction between MDM2/MDM4 and P53 . The activity of P53 protein in the human body is negatively regulated. MDM2/MDM4 is a negative regulatory protein. There is also a drug development idea to develop inhibitors against MDM2/MDM4 to release the function of P53 protein. Clinical studies have shown that Nutlins-3 can have a good clinical effect when used alone or in combination with chemotherapy. Similar drugs include MI-63 , Kevetrin , etc.

Other treatment measures include gene therapy with wild-type TP53 gene introduction and synergistic lethal therapy using TP53 gene mutations. The so-called synergistic lethality means that since such an important gene as TP53 is inactivated in tumor cells, we can simply knock out another key gene to cause tumor cell apoptosis, which is the same idea as the targeted drug Olapanib for ovarian cancer.

Technical features:

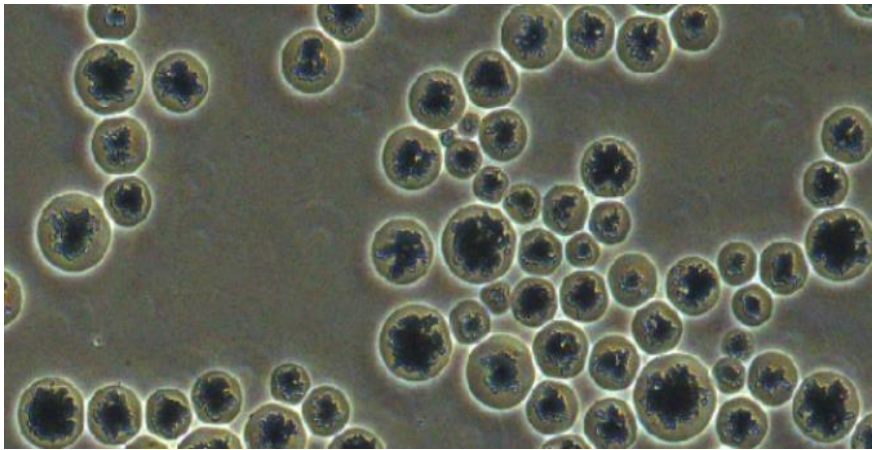
- 1) Safe and effective: biological extraction
- 2) Broad-spectrum anti-cancer: prevention of breast cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, etc.
- 3) Benefit the general public: Healthy people can prevent cancer, benefit mankind, and reduce the medical burden; after surgery, the use of TP53 vaccine can prevent tumor recurrence and metastasis, with little toxicity and side effects and high cost-effectiveness

Suitable for groups:

- 1) Sub-healthy groups; 2) People with low immunity; 3) People with chronic diseases; 4) People with a family history of cancer; 5) People with high work pressure; 6) People with health needs

Contraindications:

- 1) Patients who are currently taking immunosuppressive drugs or who have been taking immunosuppressants for a long time after organ transplantation ;
- 2) Those with severe liver and kidney dysfunction (main liver and kidney function indicators ≥ 1.5 times normal values);
- 3) Those with severe coagulation dysfunction or recent history of active bleeding ;
- 4) Patients with uncontrolled severe infection or high fever ;
- 5) Patients with autoimmune diseases,
- 6) People who are allergic to active proteins or have severe allergies ;
- 7) Pregnant or lactating women are prohibited from using this product



TP53
mutations play
a role in
tumors

immunity
treat

Antibody therapy

Antibody therapy is a type of immunotherapy. Blinatumomab is a bispecific immunotherapy targeting CD19 and CD3, and has been approved in China for the treatment of adult/child R/R precursor B-ALL.

Cellular Immunotherapy

Chimeric antigen receptor T cells (CAR-T) can independently recognize surface antigens, proliferate and kill tumor cells when exposed to antigens.



Product qualification endorsement



Kaku Shoichiro PhD

He graduated from the Department of Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Japan in 1980 and received his Doctor of Medicine degree from Kyoto University in 1990. From 1990 to 1992, he served as a visiting instructor in the Department of Surgery, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. From 1993 to 2001, he served as a lecturer in the First Department of Surgery, Shimane Medical University. From 2002 to the present, he has been working as an associate professor in the Department of Regenerative Medicine Application Research, Institute of Regenerative Medical Sciences, Kyoto University. His main research areas are human medical engineering, endocrinology, general surgery and gastrointestinal surgery. He is currently a reviewer of the Japanese Society of Transplantation, the Japanese Society of Regenerative Medicine, the Japanese Society of Islet Surgery, and the Japanese Society of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, and has an important position and influence in the academic community.

Ohno Noriya Professor / PhD



Professor Ohno graduated from Tokyo Jikei University of Medicine with a Doctor of Medicine degree; received a PhD from Keio University; and is a physician. He is a researcher and professor at the Columbia University Cancer Research Center, a visiting professor at Harvard University, and a Nahab is a visiting professor at Harvard University. She worked with Harvard University professor Donald Cave to develop DC Fusion cell vaccine therapy, Newton Magazine has interviewed and reported on this cutting-edge technology for cancer treatment. A pioneer and integrator in the field of immunotherapy.



Professor Sadatoshi Sakuma/PhD

Professor Sakuma graduated from Tohoku University in Japan with a doctorate degree. He then traveled to Europe and America to explore the world's leading He has been a researcher at the Wistar Institute of the University of Pennsylvania and a researcher at McGill University. Postdoctoral researcher in biochemistry at the University of Tokyo, and researcher at Humboldt University. He is a Japanese immunotherapy and immunotherapy Planners of comprehensive treatments including drugs, chemotherapy, and radiation.