



The MDM2 SNP309 regulates MDM2 expression and determines functional outcome after stroke. MDM2 is the main negative regulator of p53, which plays a key role in neuronal apoptosis after cerebral ischemia and intracerebral hemorrhage. The functional SNP309 in the *MDM2* intronic promoter modulates MDM2 protein expression, therefore affecting p53 proteasomal degradation. Patients harboring the G allele had higher MDM2 levels, which promotes p53 degradation and cellular survival, all leading to decreased brain injury and better functional outcome after stroke than those with the T/T genotype. (Ub: ubiquitin).