CLAIMS:

1. A method of improving the efficiency of establishment of an induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cell, comprising inhibiting p53 in the step of somatic cell nuclear reprogramming by bringing an inhibitor of p53 into contact with a somatic cell, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of siRNAs and shRNAs against p53 and DNAs that encode the same;

(b) a dominant negative mutant of p53 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same;

(c) a chemical inhibitor of p53 selected from the group consisting of pifithrin(PFT)-α, PFT-β and PFT-μ, and analogues thereof; and

(d) MDM2 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is a chemical inhibitor of p53 selected from the group consisting of pifithrin(PFT)-α, PFT-β and PFT-μ, and analogues thereof.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is a dominant negative mutant of p53 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same.

4. The method of claim 1 or 3, wherein the dominant negative mutant of p53 is p53DD, p53P275S or p53D278N.

5. The method of claim 1 or 3, wherein the dominant negative mutant of p53 is p53DD.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of siRNAs and shRNAs against p53 and DNAs that encode the same.

7. An agent for improving the efficiency of establishment of iPS cells, the agent comprising an inhibitor of p53 selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of siRNAs and shRNAs against p53 and DNAs that encode the same;

(b) a dominant negative mutant of p53 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same;

(c) a chemical inhibitor of p53 selected from the group consisting of pifithrin(PFT)-α, PFT-β and PFT-μ, and analogues thereof; and

(d) MDM2 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same.

8. A method of producing an iPS cell, comprising bringing (a) nuclear reprogramming substances and (b) an inhibitor of p53 into contact with a somatic cell, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of siRNAs and shRNAs against p53 and DNAs that encode the same;

(b) a dominant negative mutant of p53 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same;

(c) a chemical inhibitor of p53 selected from the group consisting of pifithrin(PFT)-α, PFT-β and PFT-μ, and analogues thereof; and

(d) MDM2 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is a chemical inhibitor of p53 selected from the group consisting of PFT-α, PFT-β and PFT-μ, and analogues thereof.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is a dominant negative mutant of p53 or a nucleic acid that encodes the same.

11. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the dominant negative mutant of p53 is p53DD, p53P275S or p53D278N.

12. The method of any one of claims 8 or 10, wherein the dominant negative mutant of p53 is p53DD.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein the inhibitor of p53 is a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of siRNAs and shRNAs against p53 and DNAs that encode the same.

14. The method of any one of claims 8 to 13, wherein the nuclear reprogramming substances comprise Oct3/4, Klf4 and Sox2, or nucleic acids that encode the same.

15. The method of any one of claims 8 to 13, wherein the nuclear reprogramming substances comprise Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2 and c-Myc, or nucleic acids that encode the same.

16. The method of any one of claims 8 to 15, wherein the iPS cell is a human iPS cell.

17. The method of any one of claims 8 to 16, wherein the somatic cell is a T cell.

18. An iPS cell wherein a T cell antigen receptor (TCR) gene is rearranged, the iPS cells being obtained by reprogramming a T cell according to the method of claim 17.