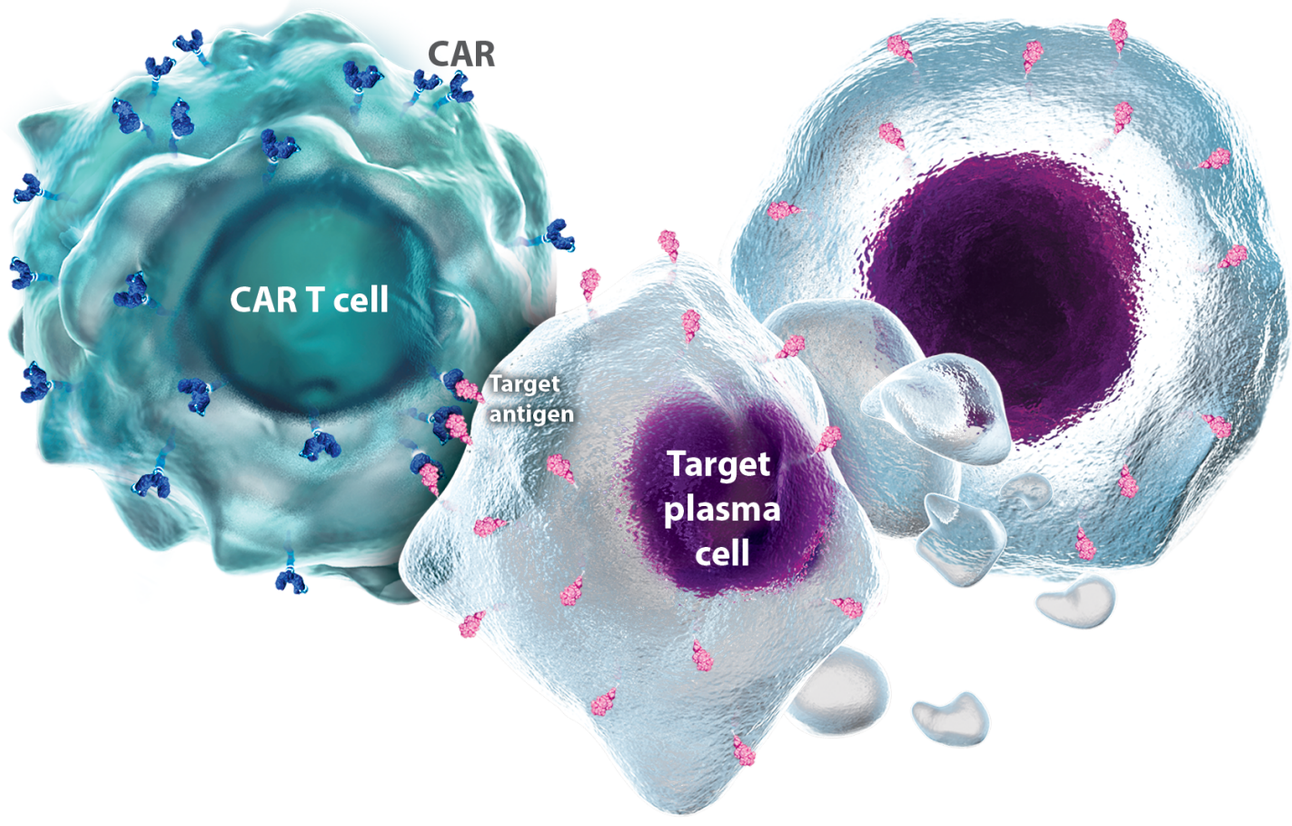
CAR T can directly target antigens

CAR T cells utilize autologous T cells from a patient that have been modified with a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR).[1] CARs can allow the patient's modified T cells to target specific antigens and initiate an immunologic response.[1-3]

- CAR T cells do not depend on antigen presentation by major histocompatibility complexes (MHCs) and can directly target antigens expressed on the surface of cells[4-6]
- Antigen-expressing cells are either targeted directly by CAR-modified T cells or through recruitment of other components of the immune system[1]



Preclinical evidence

Preclinical studies are ongoing to optimize, improve, and assess the potential benefits and risks of CAR T cells targeted to antigens.[7-9]

The safety and efficacy of the agents and/or uses under investigation have not been established. There is no guarantee that the agents will receive health authority approval or become commercially available in any country for the uses being investigated.

1. Davila ML et al. *Int J Hematol*. 2014;99:361-371. **2.** Davila ML et al. *Oncoimmunology*. 2012;1:1577-1583. **3.** Mato A, Porter DL. *Blood*. 2015;126:478-485. **4.** Fesnak AD et al. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2016;16:566-581. **5.** Lantis E et al. *Cancer Immunol Res*. 2013;1:43-53. **6.** June CH et al. *Science*. 2018;359:1361-1365. **7.** John LB et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2013;19:5636-5646. **8.** John LB et al. *Oncoimmunology*. 2013;2:e26286. **9.** Wu C et al. *Mol Ther*. 2019;27:1483-1494.