Understanding Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T Cell Technology

Overview
Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy is a type of immunotherapy – it involves harnessing the power of a patient’s own immune system by engineering T cells to recognize and attack cancer cells.¹

The role of the T cell¹,²
T cells are a type of cell that are critical to the immune system’s ability to detect and attack cancer cells. However, the immune system is unable to attack cancer cells when T cells are unable to recognize tumor cells as foreign, T cell activation is sub-optimal or when T cell activity is suppressed. CAR T therapy can potentially overcome these obstacles and harness the power of the immune system to target cancer cells.

Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) components¹,³
CARs are engineered proteins mainly composed of distinct functional components:
• An antibody fragment or target binding domain that allows CARs to recognize targets that are present on the surface of cancer cells
• Components that provide signals that activate the T cell to attack cancer cells

There is the potential for future CARs to be composed of additional functional components.
How CAR T is designed to work

CAR T therapy is a one-time treatment of a single infusion of the patient’s own T cells that have been engineered to target cancer.

The processing of CAR T therapy begins with the collection of the patient’s white blood cells (leukapheresis). The cells are then sent to a central manufacturing facility at which time the T cells are isolated and activated. These cells are transduced with a retroviral vector to introduce the CAR construct into the patient’s T cells and then stimulated to proliferate. The CAR T cells increase in number, and once a sufficient number of cells are available for infusion back into the patient, they are frozen and sent back to the CAR T-enabled clinical center where they can be administered to the patient.

Possible Side Effects of CAR T Therapy

Serious adverse events associated with CAR T therapy include cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurological events, which can be life-threatening, include:

- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Difficulty breathing
- Chills or shaking chills
- Confusion
- Dizziness or lightheadedness
- Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Fast or irregular heartbeat
- Severe fatigue or weakness

These adverse events are monitored and managed by the treating healthcare professional.

These are not all the potential side effects associated with CAR T therapy. For more information, patients should speak with their healthcare provider.

REFERENCES