Immune cells (T-cells) are taken from a patient’s blood sample. An inactive virus delivers genes into the T cells. T cells can now produce chimeric antigen receptors (CAR). CAR-T cells can recognize and target cancer cells. The patient’s modified T cells (CAR-T cells) are multiplied in the lab. The CAR-T cells are injected back into the patient. CAR-T cells latch on to cancer cells and attack them. Cancer cells are destroyed.