CLAIMS

1. A chimeric protein having the formula:

Ht1-Ht2-Casp

in which Casp is a caspase domain;

Ht1 is a first heterodimerization domain; and

Ht2 is a second heterodimerization domain

and in which, in the presence of a chemical inducer of dimerization (CID), an identical pair of the chimeric proteins interact such that Ht1 from one chimeric protein heterodimerizes with Ht2 from the other chimeric protein, causing homodimerization of the two caspase domains.

2. A chimeric protein according to Claim 1 in which Ht1 does not heterodimerize with Ht2 within the same chimeric protein.

3. A chimeric protein according to Claim 1 or 2, in which the caspase domain comprises an initiator caspase selected from the following group: caspase-8, caspase-9 and caspase-10.

4. A chimeric protein according to Claim 1 or 2, in which the caspase domain comprises an executioner caspase selected from caspase-3 and caspase-7.

5. A chimeric protein according to any preceding claim in which one heterodimerization domain comprises an FK506-binding protein (FKBP) and the other heterodimerization domain comprises an FRB domain of mTOR.

6. A chimeric protein according to Claim 5, in which Ht1 comprises FRB and Ht2 comprises FKBP.

7. A chimeric protein according to Claim 5 or 6, in which the CID is rapamycin or a rapamycin analog.

8. A nucleic acid sequence which encodes a chimeric protein according to any preceding claim.

9. A nucleic acid construct which comprises one or more nucleic acid sequence(s) according to Claim 8 and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a T-cell receptor (TCR) or chimeric antigen receptor (CAR).

10. A vector which comprises a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 8 or a nucleic acid construct according to Claim 9.

11. A vector according to Claim 10, which also comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a chimeric antigen receptor or a T-cell receptor, such that when the vector is used to transduce a target cell, the target cell co-expresses a chimeric protein according to any of Claims 1 to 7 and a chimeric antigen receptor or T-cell receptor.

12. A cell which expresses a chimeric protein according to any of Claims 1 to 7.

13. A cell according to Claim 12, which is a haematopoietic stem cell, a lymphocyte or a T cell.

14. A method for making a cell according to Claim 12 or 13 which comprises the step of transducing or transfecting a cell with a vector according to Claim 10 or 11.

15. Use of a chemical inducer of dimerization (CID) in the preparation of a medicament for deleting a cell according to Claim 12 or 13 in a subject.

16. Use of a chemical inducer of dimerization (CID) in the preparation of a medicament for preventing and/or treating an pathological immune reaction in a subject caused by administration of a cell according to Claim 12 or 13 to the subject.

17. Use according to Claim 15 or 16, in which the CID is rapamycin or a rapamycin analog.

18. A cell according to Claim 12 or 13 for use in a method for preventing or treating a disease in a subject.

19. A cell according to Claim 12 or 13 for use in haematopoietic stem cell transplantation, lymphocyte infusion or adoptive cell transfer.

20. Use of rapamycin or a rapamycin analogue in the preparation of a medicament for preventing or treating a pathological immune reaction caused by administration of a cell according to Claim 12 or 13 to a subject.