contacting said PSMA-expressing cell with a dimeric PSMA-binding protein comprising first and second polypeptide chains, wherein each of said polypeptide chains is a PSMA-binding polypeptide as in any of claims 45 to 58, and wherein said contacting is under conditions whereby RTCC against the PSMA-expressing cell is induced.

140. A method for inducing redirected T-cell cytotoxicity (RTCC) against a cell expressing prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA), the method comprising

contacting said PSMA-expressing cell with a heterodimeric PSMA-binding protein as in any of claims 106 to 119, wherein said contacting is under conditions whereby RTCC against the PSMA-expressing cell is induced.

141. Use of a dimeric prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-binding protein of claim 59 in the manufacture of a medicament ~~A method~~ for treating a disorder in a subject, wherein said disorder is characterized by overexpression of prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA). ~~, the method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the dimeric PSMA-binding protein of claim 59.~~

142. The use~~method~~ of claim 141, wherein the first and second polypeptide chains of the dimeric PSMA-binding protein is a PSMA-binding polypeptide as in any of claims 45 to 58, and wherein the dimeric PSMA-binding protein induces redirected T-cell cytotoxicity (RTCC) in the subject.

143. Use of a heterodimeric prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-binding protein as in any of claims 83 to 119 in the manufacture of a medicament~~A method~~ for treating a disorder in a subject, wherein said disorder is characterized by overexpression of prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA). ~~, the method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a heterodimeric PSMA-binding protein as in any of claims 83 to 119.~~

144. The use~~method~~ of claim 143, wherein the heterodimeric PSMA-binding protein is the protein of any of claims 106 to 119, and wherein the heterodimeric PSMA-binding protein induces redirected T-cell cytotoxicity (RTCC) in the subject.

145. The ~~method~~ use of any of claims 141 to 144, wherein the disorder is a cancer.

146. The ~~method~~ use of claim 145, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer, colorectal cancer, and gastric cancer.

147. The ~~method~~ use of claim 146, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.

148. The ~~method~~ use of claim 147, wherein the prostate cancer is castrate-resistant prostate cancer.

149. The ~~method~~ use of any of claims 141 to 144, wherein the disorder is a prostate disorder.

150. The use~~method~~ of claim 149, wherein the prostate disorder is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia.

151. The ~~method~~ use of any of claims 141 to 144, wherein the disorder is a neovascular disorder.

152. The ~~method~~ use of claim 151, wherein the neovascular disorder is a cancer characterized by solid tumor growth.

153. The ~~method~~ use of claim 152, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of clear cell renal carcinoma, colorectal cancer, bladder cancer, and lung cancer.