What is claimed is:

1. A T lymphocyte expressing a homing receptor not normally expressed by the T lymphocyte, and a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR).

2. The T lymphocyte of claim 1, wherein the homing receptor is a B cell zone homing receptor.

3. The T lymphocyte of claim 2, wherein the B cell zone homing receptor is CXCR5.

4. The T lymphocyte of claim 1, wherein the homing receptor is a gastrointestinal homing receptor.

5. The T lymphocyte of claim 4, wherein the gastrointestinal homing receptor is α4β7.

6. The T lymphocyte of claim 4, wherein the gastrointestinal homing receptor is CCR9.

7. The T lymphocyte of claim 4, comprising a second gastrointestinal homing receptor.

8. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 4-7, wherein the T lymphocyte is activated, expanded, or both activated and expanded in the presence of a Vitamin A metabolite for a time and in an amount sufficient to cause increased expression of one or more gastrointestinal homing receptors.

9. The T lymphocyte of claim 8, wherein the Vitamin A metabolite is retinoic acid.

10. The T lymphocyte of claim 1, wherein the homing receptor is a skin homing receptor.

11. The T lymphocyte of claim 10, wherein the skin homing receptor is CLA.

12. The T lymphocyte of claim 10, wherein the skin homing receptor is CCR4.

13. The T lymphocyte of claim 10, wherein the skin homing receptor is CCR10.

14. The T lymphocyte of claim 10, comprising a second skin homing receptor.

15. The T lymphocyte of claim 14, comprising a third skin homing receptor.

16. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 10-15, wherein the T lymphocyte is activated, expanded, or both activated and expanded in the presence of a Vitamin D metabolite for a time and in an amount sufficient to cause increased expression of one or more skin homing receptors.

17. The T lymphocyte of claim 16, wherein the Vitamin D metabolite is 1,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol ($1,25(OH)_2D_3$).

18. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 10-17, wherein the T lymphocyte is activated, expanded, or both activated and expanded in the presence of IL-12 for a time and in an amount sufficient to cause increased expression of one or more skin homing receptors

19. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 4-18, additionally comprising a B cell zone homing receptor.

20. The T lymphocyte of claim 19, wherein the B cell zone homing receptor is CXCR5.

21. A method of generating a population of T lymphocytes, wherein a plurality of said T lymphocytes home to the B cell zone of the lymph nodes, said method comprising engineering a population of T lymphocytes to express a B cell zone homing receptor.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the receptor is CXCR5.

23. A method of generating a population of T lymphocytes, wherein a plurality of said T lymphocytes home to the gastrointestinal tract, said method comprising engineering a population of T lymphocytes to express a gastrointestinal homing receptor.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the gastrointestinal homing receptor is α4β7.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the gastrointestinal homing receptor is CCR9.

26. The method of claim 23, wherein the population of T lymphocytes is engineered to express a second gastrointestinal homing receptor.

27. The method of any one of claims 23-26, the method further comprising a step wherein the population of T lymphocytes is activated, expanded, or both activated and expanded in

the presence of a Vitamin A metabolite for a time and in an amount sufficient to cause increased expression of one or more gastrointestinal homing receptors.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the Vitamin A metabolite is retinoic acid.

29. A method of generating a population of T lymphocytes, wherein a plurality of said T lymphocytes home to skin tissue or cells, said method comprising engineering a population of T lymphocytes to express a receptor which homes to skin tissue or cells.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the skin homing receptor is CLA.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the skin homing receptor is CCR4.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein the skin homing receptor is CCR10.

33. The method of claim 29, wherein the population of T lymphocytes is engineered to express a second skin homing receptor.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the population of T lymphocytes is engineered to express a third skin homing receptor.

35. The method of any one of claims 29-34, wherein the method further comprises a step wherein the population of T lymphocytes is activated, expanded, or both activated and expanded in the presence of a Vitamin D metabolite for a time and in an amount sufficient to cause increased expression of one or more skin homing receptors.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the Vitamin D metabolite is 1,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol ($1,25(OH)_2D_3$).

37. The method of any one of claims 29-36, wherein the method further comprises a step wherein the population of T lymphocytes is activated, expanded, or both activated and expanded in the presence of IL-12 for a time and in an amount sufficient to cause increased expression of one or more skin homing receptors.

38. The method of any one of claims 23-37, wherein the method comprises a step of engineering the population of T lymphocytes to express a B cell zone homing receptor.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the B cell zone homing receptor is CXCR5.

40. The method of any of claims 21-39, wherein the method further comprises a step of administering a lentiviral vector encoding a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR).

41. A T lymphocyte comprising (i) a B cell zone homing receptor; and (ii) a CAR for use in the treatment of cancer or tumor in an individual wherein the said T lymphocyte is to be administered to an individual in need thereof.

42. The T lymphocyte of claim 41, wherein the B cell zone homing receptor is CXCR5.

43. A T lymphocyte comprising (i) a gastrointestinal homing receptor; and (ii) a CAR for use in the treatment of gastrointestinal cancer or tumor in an individual wherein the said T lymphocyte is to be administered to an individual in need thereof.

44. The T lymphocyte of claim 43, wherein the gastrointestinal homing receptor is α4β7.

45. The T lymphocyte of claim 43, wherein the gastrointestinal homing receptor is CCR9.

46. The T lymphocyte of claim 43, wherein said T lymphocyte comprises a second gastrointestinal homing receptor.

47. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 43 to 46, wherein the extracellular domain of the CAR binds an antigen associated with a gastrointestinal tumor or cancer.

48. A T lymphocyte comprising (i) a skin homing receptor; and (ii) a CAR for use in the treatment of skin cancer or a skin tumor in an individual wherein the said T lymphocyte is to be administered to an individual in need thereof.

49. The T lymphocyte of claim 48, wherein the skin homing receptor is CLA.

50. The T lymphocyte of claim 48, wherein the skin homing receptor is CCR4.

51. The T lymphocyte of claim 48, wherein the skin homing receptor is CCR10.

52. The T lymphocyte of claim 48, wherein said T lymphocyte comprises a second skin homing receptor.

53. The T lymphocyte of claim 52, wherein said T lymphocyte comprises a third skin homing receptor.

54. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 48 to 53, wherein the extracellular domain of the CAR binds an antigen associated with a skin tumor or cancer.

55. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 41-46 or 48-53, wherein the extracellular domain of the CAR binds an antigen selected from the group consisting of Her2, prostate stem cell antigen (PSCA), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cancer antigen-125 (CA-125), CA19-9, calretinin, MUC-1, epithelial membrane protein (EMA), epithelial tumor antigen (ETA), tyrosinase, melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE), CD 19, CD34, CD45, CD99, CD117, chromogranin, cytokeratin, desmin, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), gross cystic disease fluid protein (GCDFP-15), HMB-45 antigen, high molecular weight melanoma-associated antigen (HMW-MAA), protein melan-A (melanoma antigen recognized by T lymphocytes; MART-1), myo-D1, muscle-specific actin (MSA), neurofilament, neuron-specific enolase (NSE), placental alkaline phosphatase, synaptophysis, thyroglobulin, thyroid transcription factor-1, the dimeric form of the pyruvate kinase isoenzyme type M2 (tumor M2-PK), an abnormal ras protein, an abnormal p53 protein, fuc-GM1, GM2 (oncofetal antigen-immunogenic-1; OFA-I-1); GD2 (OFA-I-2), GM3, GD3, alpha-actinin-4, Bage-1, BCR-ABL, Bcr-Abl fusion protein, beta-catenin, CA 15-3 (CA 27.29\BCAA), CA 195, CA 242, CA-50, CAM43, Casp-8, cdc27, cdk4, cdkn2a, coa-1, dek-can fusion protein, EBNA, EF2, Epstein Ban-virus antigens, ETV6-AML1 fusion protein, HLA-A2, HLA-A11, hsp70-2, KIAA0205, Mart2, Mum-1, 2, and 3, neo-PAP, myosin class I, OS-9, pml-RARα fusion protein, PTPRK, triosephosphate isomerase, Gage 3,4,5,6,7, GnTV, Herv-K-mel, Lage-1, NA-88, NY-Eso-1/Lage-2, SP17, SSX-2, TRP2-Int2, gp100 (Pmel 17), tyrosinase, TRP-1, TRP-2, MAGE-1, MAGE-3, RAGE, GAGE-1, GAGE-2, p15(58), RAGE,, SCP-1, Hom/Mel-40, PRAME, HER-2/neu, E2A-PRL, H4-RET, IGH-IGK, MYL-RAR, human papillomavirus (HPV) antigens E6 and E7, TSP-180, p185erbB2, p180erbB-3, c-met, nm-23H1, PSA, TAG-72-4, CA 19-9, CA 72-4, CAM 17.1, NuMa, 13-Catenin, Mum-1, p16, TAGE, PSMA, CT7, telomerase, 43-9F, 5T4, 791Tgp72, 13HCG, BCA225, BTAA, CD68\KP1, CO-029, FGF-5, G250, Ga733 (EpCAM), HTgp-175, M344, MA-50, MG7-Ag, MOV18, NB\70K, NY-CO-1, RCAS1, SDCCAG16, TA-90, TAAL6, TAG72, TLP, TPS, CD 19, CD22, CD27, CD30, CD70, EGFRvIII (epidermal growth factor variant III), sperm protein 17 (Sp 17), mesothelin, PAP (prostatic acid phosphatase), prostein, TARP (T cell receptor gamma alternate reading frame protein), Trp-p8, STEAP1 (six-transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate 1), integrin αvβ3 (CD61), galactin, and Ral-B.

56. The T lymphocyte of any one of claims 43-54, wherein said T lymphocyte further comprises a B cell zone homing receptor.

57. The T lymphocyte of claim 56, wherein the B cell zone homing receptor is CXCR5.