DNA is a rapidly developing vaccine platform for cancer, infectious and non-infectious diseases. Plasmids use as immunogens to encode proteins to be further synthesized in vaccine recipients. DNA is mainly synthetic, ensuring enhanced expression. Their introduction into the host induces antibody and cellular responses. The latter are often more pronounced, and mimic the events occurring in infection, especially viral. Processing can be rerouted to the lysosome, or immunogen can be secreted for further presentation in a complex with MHC II. Apart from the expression, the vaccination efficacy depends on DNA delivery. The progress of research aiming at the optimization of DNA vaccine design, delivery, and immunogenic performance have led to a marked increase in their efficacy in large species and man. New DNA vaccines for use in the treatment of infectious diseases, cancer, allergies and autoimmunity are forthcoming. This Special Issue will deal with all aspects of DNA vaccine development.
Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Vaccines (ISSN 2076-393X) has had a 6-year history of publishing peer-reviewed state of the art research that advances the knowledge of immunology in human disease protection. Immunotherapeutics, prophylactic vaccines, immunomodulators, adjuvants and the global differences in regulatory affairs are some of the highlights of the research published that have shaped global health. Our open access policy allows all researchers and interested parties to immediately scrutinize the rigorous evidence our publications have to offer. We are proud to present the work and perspectives of many to contribute to future decisions concerning human health.

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