Special Issue

Parasite-Mediated Immune Responses

Message from the Guest Editor

Malaria infection induces complex and diverse immune responses. The emergence of multi-drug resistance highlights the importance of discovering novel targets/drugs to combat malaria. One target drug which is currently most explored is the “host and parasite’s ubiquitin system”. Ubiquitination is associated with various diseases. E3 ubiquitin ligase regulates parasite growth and host virulence by generating different immune responses. E3 ubiquitin ligase (March1), clustered with interferon-stimulated genes alters immune cell populations in malaria-infected hosts in March1 deficiency. Its deficiency increases CD86+ DC populations and levels of IFN-□ and interleukin 10 post-infection, leading to improved host survival. Another ubiquitin ligase (March8) suppressed the binding of cGAS to DNA, resulting in the inhibition of the production of cGAMP and type I IFN and enhancing the interaction of March8 with cGAS which may be a strategy to treat some autoimmune diseases. Thus, E3 ligase functions in innate immune responses and provides potential avenues for activating antiparasitic immunity and enhancing vaccine efficacy.

Guest Editor

Dr. Brajesh Kumar Singh

Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Brown University, Center for International Health Research, 55 Claverick Street, Suite 101, Providence, RI 02903-4923, USA

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Vaccines
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
vaccines@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/vaccines

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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.

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Ralph A. Tripp
Department of Infectious Diseases, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-7387, USA

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