Special Issue

Tuberculosis Vaccine Research: Inducing Immune Memory and Regulation

Message from the Guest Editor

The purpose of tuberculosis (TB) vaccine immunization is to induce long-term immunological memory that mediates protection from infection. Memory T cells would be expected to be an important correlate of immune protection against TB. It is known that following antigen stimulation, T cells are activated and develop into different subsets including effector T cells (TEFF), effector memory T cells, central memory T cells and tissue-resident memory T cells (TRM), etc. TEM, TCM and lung TRM were reported to mediate immune protection against *M. tuberculosis* respiratory infection in tests conducted by different labs. However, their role in vaccine-mediated immune protection is still unclear. More studies are needed to investigate the correlation between memory T cells and protection, especially in the human population. Moreover, there are many factors, including antigens and adjuvants, that play a role in the development of immune memory. The vaccination pathway and schedule also affect the development of immune memory. All these factors need to be explored to improve the protective effects of vaccine immunization for tuberculosis.

Guest Editor

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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.

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