

Special Issue

Synthetic DNA Vaccine

Message from the Guest Editors

Live attenuated and inactivated pathogens are used as conventional vaccines have the poor assurance of safety as they may return to pathogenic form. On the other hand, subunit DNA vaccines avoid the risk of reversion. Analysis of DNA vaccines show the minimal level of side effects, not integrating into the host chromosome, and does not have anti-vehicle autoimmunity after vaccination. Thus, making it possible to administer multiple doses. The main advantage of DNA vaccines is their ability to stimulate both the humoral and cellular arms of the adaptive immune system. The aim of this Special Issue is to collate original research that seeks to show the efficacy of DNA vaccines against pathogenic bacteria/virus/and parasitic infection.

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Vaccines (ISSN 2076-393X), founded in 2013, now has a firm history of publishing peer-reviewed, state-of-the-art research papers on vaccines and vaccination in the broadest sense. Areas covered include, but are not limited to, novel and emerging vaccine technologies, building on in-depth knowledge of what constitutes a protective immune response. These can be new vaccines for old diseases, or old vaccines for new diseases. Vaccines against cancer and autoimmune diseases explicitly are also within the scope of the journal. Because public opinion and even government policies towards vaccines and vaccination have changed, vaccine policy and public health issues are major concerns. Climate change will also have an impact on the spread of infectious diseases, and thus also on vaccine and vaccination policies worldwide.

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manuscripts are peer-reviewed and a first decision is provided to authors approximately 18.1 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.8 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the second half of 2025).