Special Issue

Strategic Approaches to Vaccine Design Against Negative Strand Virus Diseases

Message from the Guest Editor

Vaccines are designed to induce an immune response which will mimic part or all of the response to the actual pathogen A requirement is for immunological memory to be established resulting in rapid recall when the wild type infection is encountered. For viral vaccines this memory response needs to ideally induce both humeral and cell mediated responses and be fully protective against the disease developing. Ideally sterilising immunity should be achieved to prevent virus transmission to other individuals. Many approaches have been taken to design virus vaccines against negative strand viruses (NSV) to try and achieve this aim with some more successful than others. These include more conventional attenuated and inactivated vaccines as well as subunit, vectored or nucleic acid vaccines. In the veterinary world, vaccines differentiating infected from vaccinated animals (DIVA) vaccines are often required along with associated discriminating immunological assays.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 January 2021)



an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 3.4 CiteScore 9.9 Indexed in PubMed



mdpi.com/si/36417

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Impact Factor 3.4 CiteScore 9.9 Indexed in PubMed



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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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