

Editor Note

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Editorial

Vaccine mimics the disease causing organism in order to provide acquired immunity to the living organism. Emerging practices and experiences in this field needs a comprehensive discussion to benefit people who need vaccines all over the world.

Journal of Vaccines & Vaccination Volume 7, Issue 3 comprises original research articles from all over the world.

Kiseleva and Rudenko presented the stability of attenuating mutations as an important evidence for the live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV). This study describes Phase I clinical trials of three Russian LAIVs against potentially pandemic influenza viruses, which may cause serious and fatal disease in humans. Authors confirmed the genetic stability of vaccine viruses after replication in humans and showed that no vaccine virus was detected in the placebo groups, indicating the lack of person to person transmission.

Ramezanpour et al. studied the implementation platform for the modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA). Authors have demonstrated the clinical trial study with 32 key opinion leaders representing the regulatory, industry, and academia fields. They have deployed quantitative techniques for analysis through various ranking methods. The study states that once regulatory, industry, and academia fields understand each other's perspective and come to the realization, they jointly can anticipate market implementation barriers in a collaborative manner to promote strategic dialogue and consequently increased chance of reaching a consensus.

Reverse vaccinology allows rapid and efficient ways to analyze putative immunogenic antigens. Singh et al., have established reverse vaccinology as a powerful tool to identify vaccine candidates. Studies in this field reveal that outer membrane proteins of *Acinetobacter baumannii* could serve as vaccine candidates. In order to find effective treatment options against MDR *A. baumannii*, they reported NucAb as an outer membrane nuclease in silico as vaccine candidate, which improves the chances of survival by 20% on active immunization and 40% survival on passive immunization.

The study of Sugun et al., demonstrated an issue on prevalence of *Pasteurella multocida*, an aetiologic agent of bovine haemorrhagic

septicaemia. The paper is the first to report *P. multocida* capsular and somatic strains in the entire West African sub-region in general and Nigeria in particular. The study emphasizes on redefining the vaccine strategy and recommends further research in other parts of the country to gather more relevant information with regards to capsular and somatic types.

Maldarelli et al. addressed a global issue of nosocomial infection emerged from *Clostridium difficile*, which involves huge financial burden in healthcare costs. This article hypothesized that vaccinating mice with pilins would lead to generation of anti-pilin antibodies, and would protect against *C. difficile* challenges. However, authors' trial to induce enough amounts of protective anti-pilin antibodies with vaccination of pilins has been not successful. Further studies are necessary to determine if anti-pilin vaccine would be effective against *C. difficile* infection.

Goh et al., in view of limited reports on invasive non-typhoidal Salmonella (iNTS) disease as a major public health burden, had taken up the present investigation. The research findings provided proof-of-principle evidence that targeting flagella with antibodies can increase the antibacterial function of host cells, with IgG3 being the most potent subclass. The study is useful for development of optimized vaccines against iNTS diseases.

Mortensen and Dietrich discussed on new generation combination vaccines against Group A streptococci (GAS). Authors proposed that future GAS vaccines should be developed as combinational protein vaccines that include several protective GAS antigens and numerous short linear epitopes to target a larger number of different GAS antigens. Authors also suggested usage of Th1/Th17 inducing adjuvants and the "prime-pull vaccination strategy" to induce systemic as well as local immunity. Furthermore, special attention should be paid on cross-reactivity of GAS antigens with heart antigens.

Bialkowski and Thielemana suggested improvement of anti-cervical cancer immunotherapy by induction of tumor-specific T cells accompanied with a simultaneous targeting of immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment (TME) using cisplatin.