VACCINE
The official journal of The Japanese Society for Vaccinology.

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DESCRIPTION

Vaccine has an open access companion journal titled Vaccine: X.

Vaccine is unique in publishing the highest quality science across all disciplines relevant to the field of vaccinology - all original article submissions across basic and clinical research, vaccine manufacturing, history, public policy, behavioral science and ethics, social sciences, safety, and many other related areas are welcomed. The submission categories as given in the Guide for Authors indicate where we receive the most papers. Papers outside these major areas are also welcome and authors are encouraged to contact us with specific questions. We also invite authors to submit relevant basic science and clinical reviews, methodological articles, opinion and commentary pieces, visual pieces, and letters. Authors are required to consult the Guide for Authors as the submission guidelines are dynamic and therefore subject to change.

The Editors retain the right to desk reject submissions without peer review when it is clear that the Guide for Authors and the submission categories have not been consulted.

AUDIENCE

Research workers, product developers, clinicians and practitioners with interests in virology, bacteriology, parasitology, mycology, immunology, genetics, biotechnology and biochemistry in the medical and veterinary fields.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Current Contents
SIIC Data Bases
Current AIDS Literature
PubMed/Medline
Embase
Index Veterinarius
Abstracts on Hygiene and Communicable Diseases
Biotechnology Abstracts
Chemical Abstracts
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Barbara Ensoli

Biology – Vaccinology – Experimental Cancerology – Public health

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Virus, neutralization, monoclonal antibodies, adjuvants, T-cells, antivirals, respiratory viruses

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Molecular biology, vaccinology, immunology, biotechnology, tick

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adjuvants, mucosal adjuvants, mucosal delivery, humanized mice

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1. Vaccine adjuvants 2. mucosal immunity and vaccines 3. genital tract immunity 4. vaccine against genital herpes

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Influenza, Negative strand RNA virus, Molecular biology

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Influenza vaccines, pneumococcal vaccines, vaccine safety

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Mathematical modelling, health economics and national decision making around vaccination programmes. Vaccine-preventable diseases I am particularly familiar with are, HPV, rotavirus, pneumococcus, influenza (seasonal and pandemic), tuberculosis and measles

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influenza, ebola, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Pathogenesis

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Recombinant or attenuated bacterial vaccines in fish, recombinant or attenuated viral vaccines in fish, vaccines against parasitic diseases in fish, immunostimulants and adjuvants used for fish and shellfish, RNA interference-mediated protection against viral diseases in fish

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pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, typhoid Vi vaccine

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flavivirus, mosquito-borne virus, DNA vaccine

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DNA vaccines, T cell immunity, vaccines for HIV and influenza, immunotherapy, Prime boost immunization

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Virus, Infection, Vaccines, Immunity, T cells

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Any study with coverage as an outcome, Provider knowledge, Attitude and practise studies, Studies about parental confidence in vaccines, Global vaccination studies - related to the Expanded Program on Immunization priorities, Polio eradication and measles elimination studies

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Development of Broadly Reactive Vaccines, COBRA modeling, Influenza, HIV, Dengue.

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health economics/cost effectiveness evaluations, pneumococcal and pertussis vaccines, epidemiology of pneumococcal and pertussis disease

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alphaviruses, inflammation, cancer

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Measles, Morbillivirus, Respiratory syncytial virus, Pathogenesis, Correlates of protection

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Occupational infections, Occupational vaccinations, Work related vaccines, Health care workers

Fred Zepp, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany
pediatric vaccines and combination vaccines, immune response after vaccination (especially regulation of T-cell responses), and immunological aspects of basic vaccine development, expertise also exists for Pertussis vaccines, MMR-VRZ, Menigococcal-, Influenza- and Rotavirus-vaccines, also involved in public health issues concerning the implementation of public vaccination programs

Qinjian Zhao, Xiamen University School of Public Health, Xiamen, China
Recombinant protein, epitope characterization, potency assay
INTRODUCTION

**Vaccine** publishes high quality science across all disciplines relevant to the field of vaccinology - all original article submissions across basic and clinical research, vaccine manufacturing, history, public policy, behavioral science and ethics, social sciences, safety, and many other related areas are welcomed.

**Types of paper**

**Vaccine** publishes primary research papers, review articles, short communications, conference reports and letters on the following topics:
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- Clinical Science Review
- Commentary/Editorial
- History of Vaccinology
- Human Fungal/Parasite/Other Vaccines
- Human Non-Infectious Disease Vaccines (cancer, allergy, other)
- Human Viral Vaccines: Basic Research
- Letter to the Editor
- Novel Pathogen Vaccines (Biodefense/High Consequence Pathogens/Emerging Diseases)
- Vaccine Acceptance/Hesitancy
- Vaccine Basic Science (Immunology/Animal Models)
- Vaccine Ethics
- Vaccine Manufacturing and Bioprocessing
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- Vaccine Regulatory Science (Implementation/Guidelines/Public Health)
- Vaccine Safety Science
- Vaccine Technology (Vectors/Adjuvants/Delivery Systems/Nanotechnology)
- Veterinary Bacterial Vaccines
- Veterinary Fungal/Parasite/Other Vaccines
- Veterinary Viral Vaccines
- Visual Vaccinology

For more specific guidelines for each article type please go to: [Article Type - Guidelines](https://www.editorialmanager.com/jvac)

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Reporting guidance
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**Definitions**

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

**Contributors**

Each author is required to declare their individual contribution to the article: all authors must have materially participated in the research and/or article preparation, so roles for all authors should be described. The statement that all authors have approved the final article should be true and included in the disclosure.

**Authorship**

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

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