2nd World Conference on Vaccine and Immunology

Vaccine: A Cure to Illness
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A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular disease. A vaccine typically contains an agent that resembles a disease-causing microorganism and is often made from weakened or killed forms of the microbe, its toxins, or one of its surface proteins. The agent stimulates the body's immune system to recognize the agent as a threat, destroy it, and to further recognize and destroy any of the microorganisms associated with that agent that it may encounter in the future. Vaccines can be prophylactic (to prevent or ameliorate the effects of a future infection by a natural or "wild" pathogen), or therapeutic (e.g., vaccines against cancer, which are being investigated).

The administration of vaccines is called vaccination. Vaccination is the most effective method of preventing infectious diseases; widespread immunity due to vaccination is largely responsible for the worldwide eradication of smallpox and the restriction of diseases such as polio, measles, and tetanus from much of the world. The effectiveness of vaccination has been widely studied and verified; for example, vaccines that have proven effective include the influenza vaccine, the HPV vaccine, and the chicken pox vaccine.

A vaccine not only prevents the diseases but also provides the treatment to the diseases after getting it. Vaccinology and Immunology have very vast developments in vaccine technology, Vaccine safety, Immunoinformatics, Immunopathogenesis. The evolution towards new technologies in immunology lead to this Gene editing.

The emergence of clinical Angioedema (AE) is subsequent to Bradykinin (BK) production, with AE attacks resulting from a local endothelial permeability in the affected tissue. Kallikrein-Kinin System (KKS) and BK generation mediate this process. AE with normal C1Inhibitor (C1Inh) is difficult to diagnose. It is known to be unresponsive to treatment with antihistamines, corticosteroids, and epinephrine. AE with normal C1Inh is divided between patients with a known F12 mutation and recently with plasminogen or angiopoietin mutations and those with unknown origin.

- Title: An insight into the evolutionary consequences of reptilian TLRs and their role in host-specific pathogenicity, Soma Mondal Ghorai, Hindu College-University of Delhi, India

Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs) are most studied class of Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs) which recognize exogenous Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs) and endogenous Damage-Associated Molecular Patterns (DAMPs) and are prime sentinels of innate immunity. Reptiles being the non-conventional model organisms remain an under deprived class in the study of structure, function and ligand specificity of TLRs except few studies published very recently. Among them, TLR5 is the only protein sensing receptor playing an inevitable role in the signaling cascade involved in innate immunity by recognizing bacterial flagellin.

The OCM members were Sayed Attar, Professor, Zagazig University from Egypt and Mollie J. Holter, Principal Consultant & Owner, University of Minnesota from USA.

We are glad to announce the “2nd World Conference on Vaccine and Immunology” which is scheduled to be held during October 19-20, 2020, Helsinki, Finland and the event is enlightened with the theme “Highlights of Latest Technologies and Innovations in Vaccines”

Reference:
- Angioedema with normal C1 inhibitor, Arije Ghannam, KininX, France
- An insight into the evolutionary consequences of
reptilian TLRs and their role in host-specific pathogenicity,
Soma Mondal Ghorai, Hindu College-University of Delhi, India

Regards

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