

TRIALS AT APPLICATION OF GENETIC VACCINES AGAINST HELMINTHS

Summary

At present cloning technologies are being rapidly developed leading to creation of new vaccines, especially based on DNA or recombinant proteins. DNA vaccination appears to offer better prospects for the development of multivalent vaccines that will effectively activate both the humoral and cellular mechanisms of the immune system. Currently the possibility of DNA vaccination against such important parasitic diseases like malaria, leishmaniosis, toxoplas-

mosis, cryptosporidiosis, schistosomosis, fasciolosis is being widely explored. However, the outcome of vaccination depends vastly on vaccine formulations, dose and route of vaccine delivery, and the species or even strain against which the host is vaccinated. To overcome these problems much research is still needed, specifically focused on cloning and testing of new DNA target sequences.