

Scope of Journal of Immunome Research

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EDITORIAL NOTE

I am glad to launch the Journal of Immunome Research, a fast-track peer-reviewed journal that allows academics and scientists to investigate and publish fundamental, advanced, and cutting-edge scientific advancements in the field of immunology. Immunome Research (IMR) is a journal that publishes articles in all aspects of immunology on a yearly basis. Manuscripts that match the broad requirements of significance and scientific excellence are invited to be submitted to Immunome Research (IMR). Papers will be published one month after they have been accepted. The Journal aspires to publish papers of the greatest possible quality by putting them through peer review with the help of notable professionals from around the world. Immunome Research brings together a diverse range of subjects in its discipline to offer a shared and interesting open access platform for exchanging knowledge in this field. We would like to attract eminent authors to contribute to this journal and help it to achieve a high impact factor.

Journal of Immunome Research covers following field:

Autoimmunity: Autoimmunity is an organisms immune reaction to its own healthy cells, tissues, and other normal body elements. Autoimmunity is defined as the existence of antibodies or T cells that respond with self-protein and is found in all people, even those who are in good health. If self-reactivity produces tissue damage, it leads to autoimmune disorders.

Adjuvants in immunology: An adjuvant is a chemical used in immunology to boost or alter the immune response to a vaccine. When used in conjunction with certain immunisation antigens, an immunologic adjuvant is described as any substance that serves to accelerate, extend, or increase antigen-specific immune responses.

Immunological tolerance: Immune tolerance refers to the immunological systems inability to respond to substances or tissues that have the potential to generate an immune response in a specific organism. Depending on where the state is induced—in the thymus and bone marrow (central) or other tissues and lymph nodes (peripheral)—tolerance is characterized as central or peripheral.

Allergic and inflammatory reactions: Allergic inflammation is a common component of a variety of impairments and medical problems, including allergic asthma, atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, and a variety of ocular allergic diseases.

Epitope immunology: An epitope, also known as an antigenic determinant, is a part of a foreign protein, or antigen that might trigger an immune response. The region of the antigen that binds to a specific antigen receptor on the surface of a B cell is called an epitope.

Immunomodulation: Immunomodulation is the process of adjusting the immune system's regulation. Immunomodulation is a type of immunotherapy that involves inducing, amplifying, attenuating, or preventing immune responses to achieve therapeutic aims.

Immunological abnormalities: Allergies, asthma, autoimmune illness, autoinflammatory syndromes and immunological deficiency syndromes are example of immunological disorders casued by immune system failure.

I'd like to thank all of the writers, reviewers, and other supporter groups for their contributions to the final editing of the published articles, as well as the editorial assistant's help in resolving IMR concerns in a timely manner. I am very thankful to them for inspiring me to understand the efforts and growth of other groups that make to publish articles successfully.

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