

Figure 1. Percentage survival after bath challenge of replicate vaccinated and control groups of rainbow trout upon controlled infection with *F. psychrophilum*.

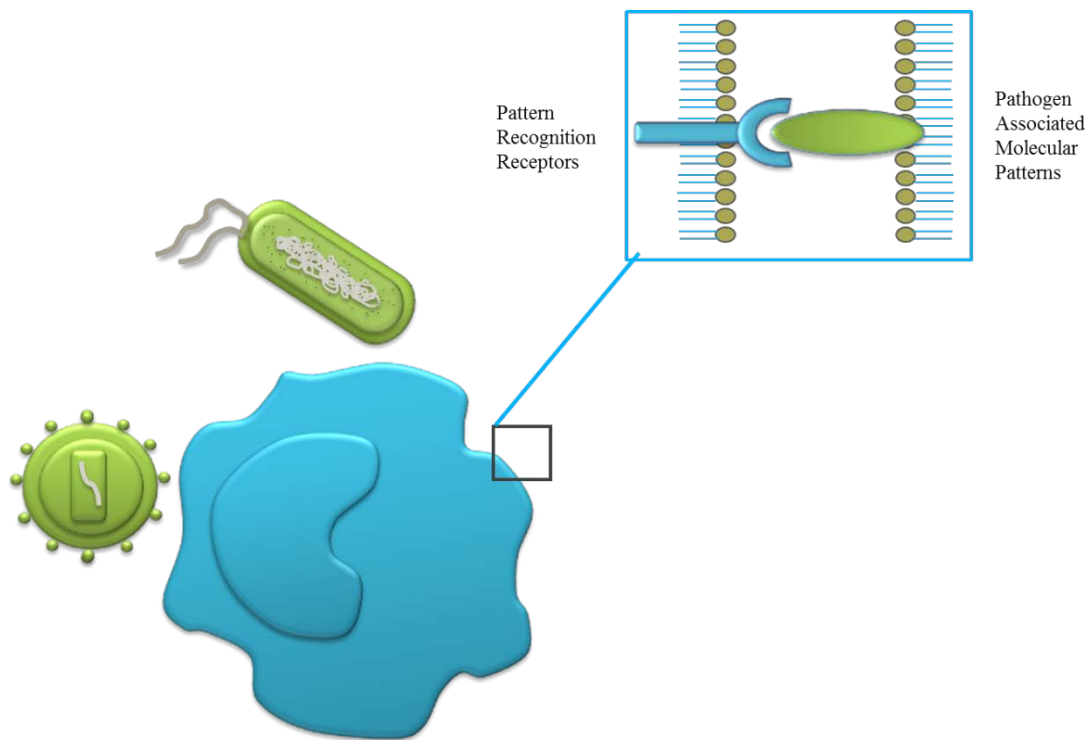


Figure 2. Sensing of Pathogen Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs) by Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs) present on cell membranes can enhance innate immune responses and thus have potential for boosting adaptive immune responses to fish vaccines.

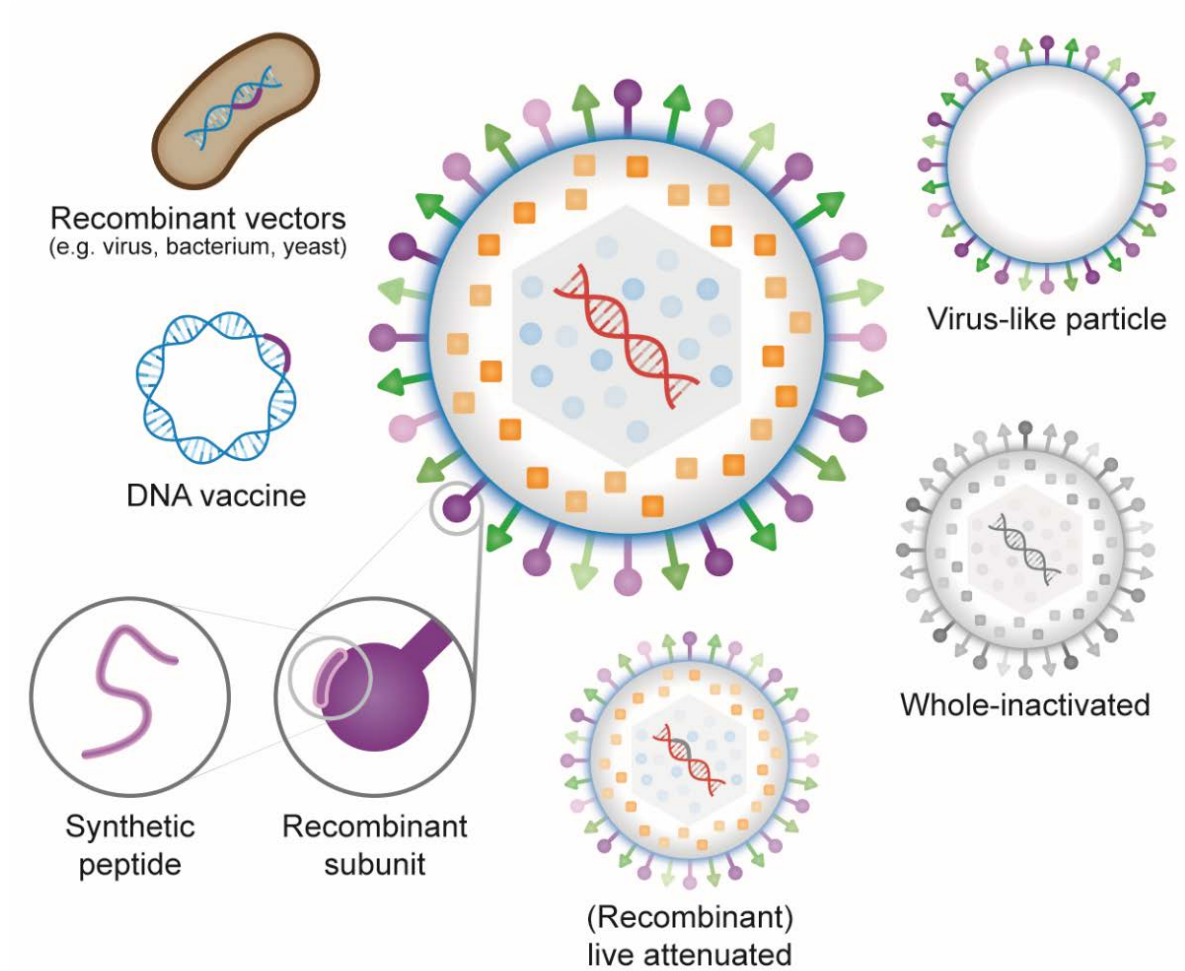


Figure 3. Overview of different vaccine types, experimental or not, available for vaccination against viral diseases of fish.

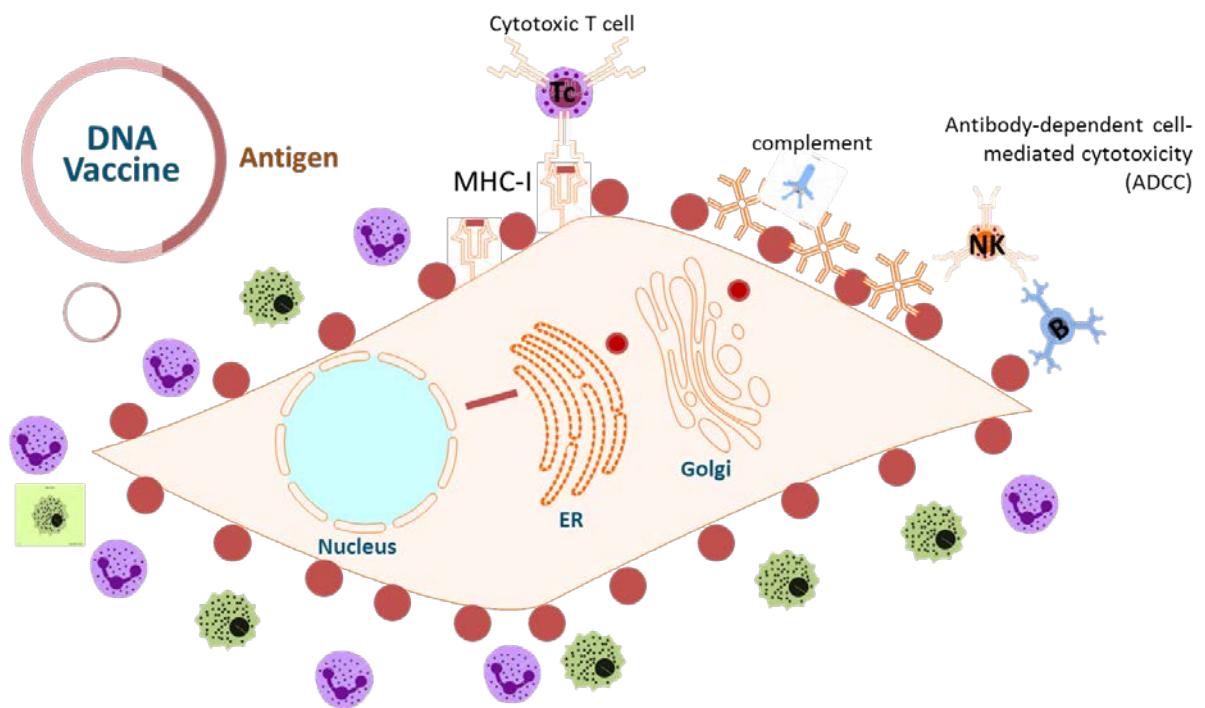


Figure 4. Immune responses triggered by DNA vaccination of fish

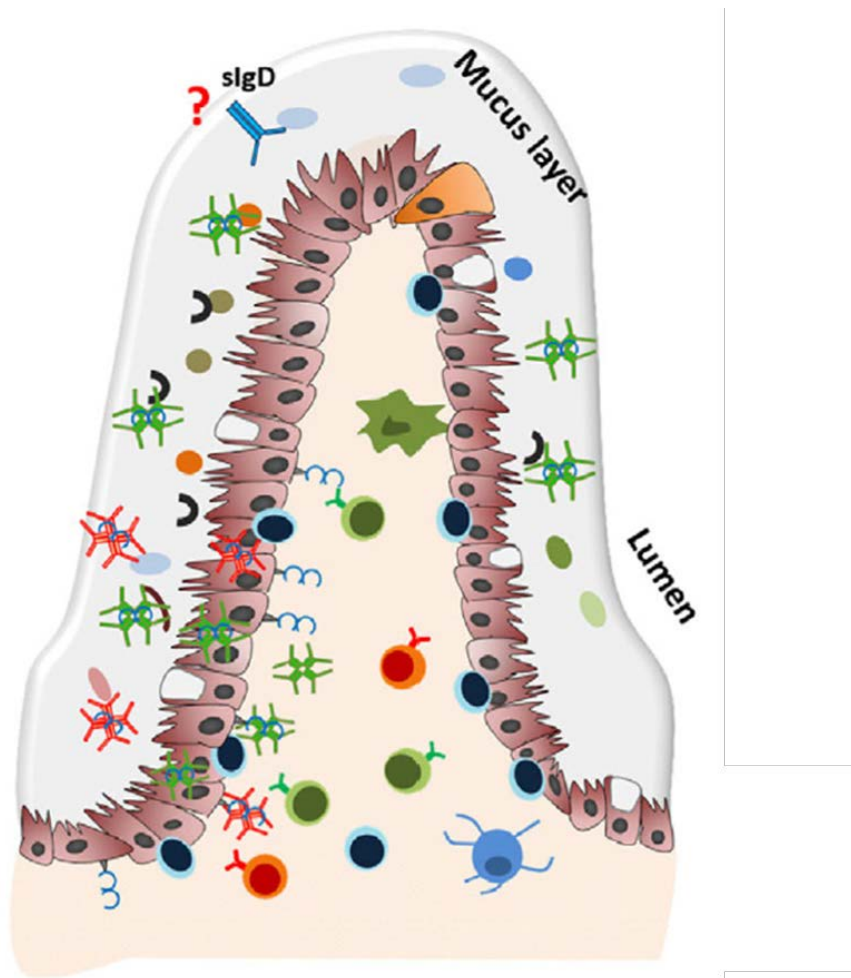


Figure 5. Induction of antibody (immunoglobulin, Ig) responses in the gut of fish. Scheme of a typical intestinal villus and presence of IgT+ and IgM+ B lymphocytes that, in response to oral vaccination, may be transported into the mucus layer (reproduced with permission).