



as the possible side effects that may be caused by them, have not yet been completely clarified. Moreover, in spite of the recent increase in the number of immunized people around the world, some countries are still suffering from the scarcity of available vaccines. Therefore, experimental and pre-clinical studies are still required to provide more details on the physiological mechanisms of immunization, and to contribute to the development of further immunizers against SARS-CoV-2.

Taking the above into consideration, the aim of the present study was to verify the effects of the application of a recombinant protein derived from the viral NP of SARS-COV-2 virus, carried out by our research group through the culture of genetically modified bacteria, in 2 different strains of rats