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detectable serum SARS-CoV-neutralizing antibodies (170). Antigenic determinant sites present over S and N\_ structural proteins of SARS-CoV-2 can be explored as suitable vaccine candidates (294). In the Asian population, S, E, M, and N proteins of SARS- CoV-2 are being targeted for developing subunit vaccines against COVID-19 (295). The identification of the immunodominant region among the subunits and domains of S protein is critical for developing an effective vaccine against the coronavirus. The C-terminal domain of the S1 subunit is considered the immunodominant region of the porcine deltacoronavirus S\_ protein (171). Similarly, further investigations are needed to determine the immunodominant regions of SARS- CoV-2 for facilitating vaccine development. However, our previous attempts to develop a universal vaccine that is effective for both SARS- CoV and MERS-CoV based on T-cell epitope similarity pointed out the possibility of cross- reactivity among coronaviruses (172). That can be made possible by selected potential vaccine targets that are common to both viruses. SARS-CoV-2 has been reported to be closely related to SARS-CoV (173, 174). Hence, knowledge and understanding of