antigen, a *Haemophilus ducreyi* antigen, an *Enterococcus faecalis* antigen, an *Enterococcus faecium* antigen, a *Helicobacter pylori* antigen, a *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* antigen, a *Yersinia enterocolitica* antigen, an *E. coli* antigen, a *Bacillus anthracis* antigen, a *Yersinia pestis* antigen, a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* antigen, a *Rickettsia* antigen, a *Listeria monocytogenes* antigen, a *Chlamydia pneumoniae* antigen, a *Vibrio cholerae* antigen, a *Salmonella typhi* antigen, a *Borrelia burgdorferi* antigen, a *Porphyromonas gingivalis* antigen, a Shigella antigen and a Klebsiella antigen.

24. ~~A method of inducing an immune response comprising administration~~Use of the composition of any one of claims 1-23 ~~to a subject~~in the manufacture of a medicament for inducing an immune response in a subject.

25. The ~~method~~ use of claim 24, wherein the subject is human.

26. The ~~method~~ use of claims 24 or 25, wherein the immune response recognizes the polysaccharide.

27. The ~~method~~ use of 26, wherein the immune response to the polysaccharide is more T-cell dependent that an immune response induced by the polysaccharide unlinked to carrier proteins or other T-cell epitopes.

28. The use of the composition of claims of any one of claims 1-23 in the manufacture of a medicament to induce an enhanced immune response in a mammalian subject to the saccharide.

29. A composition comprising a saccharide conjugate that comprises a saccharide selected from a polysaccharide and an oligosaccharide, wherein the saccharide linked to a peptide comprising at least two T-cell epitopes having no conformational B-cell epitopes and wherein at least one of the T-cell epitopes is the PV1 epitope.