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What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising a recombinant viral vector comprising an expression cassette encoding a heterologous polypeptide, said recombinant viral vector formulated in a substantially solid carrier that is dissolvable upon contact with an aqueous solution, comprising: (i) PMAL-C16 or (ii) from about 0.1% to 10% of a zwitterionic surfactant.

2. The composition of claim **1**, wherein the aqueous solution is saliva.

3. A method for inducing long-term immunity to a pathogen in a subject comprising administering an effective amount of a recombinant viral vector comprising an expression cassette encoding an antigen of the pathogen, formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier comprising: (i) PMAL-C16 or (ii) from about 0.1% to 10% of a zwitterionic surfactant, to the subject.

4. The method of claim **3**, wherein the subject has pre-existing immunity to the viral vector

5. The method of claim **3**, wherein the pathogen is a virus or a bacteria.

6. A method for delivering a recombinant viral vector encoding a heterologous polypeptide to a subject, comprising administering to the subject the recombinant viral vector formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier comprising: (i) PMAL-C16 or (ii) from about 0.1% to 10% of a zwitterionic surfactant.

7. The method of claim **6**, wherein the subject is a primate

8. The method of claim **6**, wherein the subject has pre-existing immunity to the viral vector.

9. A method for generating an immune response to an antigen in a primate comprising, administering to the primate an effective amount of a recombinant viral vector comprising an expression cassette encoding the antigen formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier comprising: (i) PMAL-C16 or (ii) from about 0.1% to 10% of a zwitterionic surfactant.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein the primate has pre-existing immunity to the recombinant viral vector.

11. The method of claim **9**, wherein the antigen is derived from a virus or bacteria.

12. A method of increasing transduction efficiency of a recombinant viral vector in a subject comprising, administering to the subject the recombinant viral vector formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier comprising (i) PMAL-C16 or (ii) from about 0.1% to 10% of a zwitterionic surfactant.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein the subject is a primate.

14. The method of claim **12**, wherein the carrier is a liquid carrier.

15. The method of claim **12**, wherein the carrier is a substantially solid carrier.

16. A method of making a stabilized recombinant viral vector composition comprising: