



Fuzzy Functions

Inherently Disordered Proteins (IDPs) are unique types of proteins because they do not assume a defined structure, yet they play an important role in cellular processes. Amyloid beta (purple), alpha-synuclein (red), and huntingtin (blue) are well-known IDPs involved in the development of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's disease respectively and are shown in their awareness colors. The different drawing method of each protein represents its specific involvement in disease and the colored bubble surrounding each protein represents its ambiguity and fuzziness of its structure and thus, function. Uncovering the "fuzziness" of an IDP may spread light on its function, possibly paving the road to therapeutics for these neurodegenerative diseases.