Amyloid Fibrils and Methods for Their Study

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Message from the Guest Editors

Amyloid fibrils are regular, β-sheet-enriched, long, nanoscale aggregates of proteins with β-strands running perpendicular to the long axis of the fibril. Amyloid fibrils were first found in the tissue of patients suffering from neurodegenerative diseases. Amyloidosis is a great problem of medicine because a number of human diseases (including Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, dialysis amyloidosis, etc.) are characterized by intracellular inclusions or extracellular deposits of proteins in the form of amyloid fibrils.

The aim of this Special Issue "Amyloid Fibrils and Methods for Their Study" is to collect under one cover the most important aspects of amyloid fibrils which are currently known—the results of current research and plans for further investigations, as well as new methods for their study development. Experimental papers, up-to-date review articles, and commentaries are all welcomed.