Special Issue

Metal ions in Amyloid-Related Processes

Message from the Guest Editor

Intrinsically disordered proteins (IDPs) are biologically active proteins without stable tertiary structures, of which functions are multiple and complete those of ordered proteins. When dysregulated and/or dysfunctional, IDPs become key players in several human diseases, including neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease. IDPs are characterized by their propensity to form an amyloid structure, which is a bundle of highly-ordered filaments composed of □-sheets. A relatively well conserved feature of amyloid-related processes is the presence of loosely-bound metal ions in the area where the amyloid deposits occur. These metal ions can be involved in the formation/destruction of the amyloid structure and/or, when redox active, can contribute to oxidative stress. This Special Issue aims at highlighting the most recent (i) discoveries in the inorganic chemistry of IDPs, with roles of metal ions in amyloid-related biological, physiological and pathological processes, including in neurodegenerative diseases and (ii) advances in metal-targeting therapies against amyloid-related diseases.

Guest Editor

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Inorganic chemistry remains a lynchpin of modern chemistry, not only embracing the function and reactivity of combinations of most elements of the periodic table, but also providing a footing for studies of materials, catalysts, drugs, fuels and industrial chemicals. Arguably, the role and reach of inorganics in society have never been as great as today. Adventurous research at the heart and at the extremes of inorganic chemistry is vital to further advances and Inorganics offers authors the opportunity to publish exciting new research in an open access format.

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