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Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

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For	all statistical an	lalyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.				
n/a	Confirmed					
	The exact	exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement				
	A stateme	ement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly				
	The statis	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.				
	A description of all covariates tested					
	A descript	description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons				
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)					
	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>					
\boxtimes	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings					
\boxtimes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes					
\boxtimes	\square Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d , Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated					
Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.						
Software and code						
Polic	cy information	about <u>availability of computer code</u>				
Da	ata collection	No software used for data collection				
Da	nta analysis	Code used to analyze intrinsically disordered sequence was provided by PONDR predictor code which is freely available.				
For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.						

Data

Policy information about <u>availability of data</u>

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

All data and material requests should be made to chilkoti@duke.edu

Field-specific reporting						
Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.						
☑ Life sciences ☐ Behavioural & social sciences ☐ Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences						
For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf						
Life sciences study design						
All studies must dis	sclose on these points even when the disc	losure is negative.				
Sample size	No sample size calculation was performed to determine the necessary n given assumed results. However, in each experiment we were able to capture at least three independent replicates in the form of separate measurements or individual cell measurements.					
Data exclusions	No data excluded.					
Replication	Experiments proved to be repeatable with three independent measures. However, in some experiments, replicates of the experiment are occurring in each cell and thus we were able to collect a vast picture of the phenomenon of interest within a single experiment.					
Randomization	This is not relevant to our study. In many of our cell experiments it is important for each to remain distinct and not to be randomized with one another or randomized to various experimental schemes.					
Blinding	In the collection of data it would be obvious to the user which sample was which as they display different physical characteristics that make them identifiable upon handling.					
Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods						
We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.						
Materials & exp	perimental systems Meth	nods				
n/a Involved in th	he study n/a I	nvolved in the study				
Antibodies		ChIP-seq				
Eukaryotic cell lines		Flow cytometry				
Palaeontology and archaeology MRI-based neuroimaging		MRI-based neuroimaging				
Animals and other organisms						
Human research participants Clinical data						
Dual use research of concern						
Eukaryotic cell lines						

Policy information about <u>cell lines</u> Cell line source(s) Expi293 - Thermo Fischer Sci Cell lines were presumed to be phenotypically consistent as they were ordered direct from manufactured for the use in Authentication transfection. Mycoplasma contamination Cell lines were not tested for contamination. Commonly misidentified lines There are no lines on this registry used in our studies. (See <u>ICLAC</u> register)