

The diagram illustrates the structure of a DNA molecule. It consists of two antiparallel strands forming a double helix. The sugar-phosphate backbone is represented by blue circles (deoxyribose sugars) connected by yellow lines (phosphate groups). The nitrogenous bases, which form the rungs of the helix, are represented by colored letters: red for Adenine (A), blue for Thymine (T), green for Guanine (G), and orange for Cytosine (C). One strand runs from 5' to 3' (top left to bottom right), while the other runs from 3' to 5' (bottom left to top right). The base pairing is A-T and G-C.

[illegible]