

A diagram of a single-stranded RNA molecule. The backbone consists of alternating blue circles (phosphate groups) and orange circles (deoxyribose sugars). Nitrogenous bases are attached to the deoxyribose sugars. The bases are color-coded: red for Adenine (A), green for Guanine (G), blue for Cytosine (C), and yellow for Uracil (U). The sequence from left to right is: A-G-C-A-U-C-A-U-G-A-G-G-U-G-G-U-U-C. On the far left, the 5' end is labeled with a blue circle and the 3' end with a red circle. Several pairs of bases are connected by black lines representing hydrogen bonds: A-G (red-green), G-C (green-blue), C-G (blue-green), U-A (yellow-red), and U-A (yellow-red). These connections form several loops and bulges along the strand.



5' - ucgaagaaacucucgcucucucacauuggcacacugaagucguggugggugguucucuaauaacuugaaccaccucucgguuaggcucacugggcucggcuccaccucaggccuccu - 3'	exp	reads	mm	sample
(((((((.....)))))).....(((((((.....((((((((((((((.....)))))))))))))))))).....)).....))))).((.((.....)).))		14	0	seq
.....ccucgguuggcucacuggcuc.....		2	1	seq
.....ucuUguuggcucacugg.....		19	1	seq
.....ucuUguuggcucacuggc.....		7	1	seq
.....uggcucGcuggcucugg.....				