

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 a series of blue circles connected by lines. 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). The strands are oriented such that one runs from 5' to 3' and the other from 3' to 5'. The base pairing follows the rules: A pairs with T, and G pairs with C.

[illegible]