

The diagram illustrates a segment of a double-stranded DNA molecule. The top strand runs from left to right, labeled with a red '5'' at its left end. It consists of a sequence of nucleotides represented by colored circles: red (C), green (G), red (C), purple (A), green (G), green (G), green (G), green (G), green (U), red (C), blue (T), blue (T), blue (A), green (C), green (C), blue (T), blue (C), blue (U), blue (U), blue (U), followed by three yellow nucleotides (A, C, A). The bottom strand runs from right to left, labeled with a red '3'' at its right end. Its sequence of nucleotides is: yellow (T), yellow (A), yellow (U), yellow (U), yellow (U), yellow (C), yellow (G), yellow (C), yellow (G), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), yellow (C), followed by three yellow nucleotides (A, T, G). Complementary base pairs are connected by horizontal lines: C-G, G-C, C-G, A-T, G-C, G-C, G-C, G-C, U-A, C-G, T-A, T-A, A-T, C-G, C-G, T-A, C-G, U-A, U-A, U-A.



Star

[illegible]