

The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as zigzag lines, oriented antiparallelly: one runs from 5' to 3' (top-left to bottom-right), and the other runs from 3' to 5' (bottom-left to top-right). The bases are represented by colored circles: red for Adenine (A), blue for Thymine (T), green for Guanine (G), and orange for Cytosine (C). The base pairs are connected by horizontal lines representing hydrogen bonds. The sequence of the top strand (5' to 3') is A-T-G-C-A-T-G-C-A-A-T-T-A-A-T. The sequence of the bottom strand (3' to 5') is T-A-C-G-T-A-C-G-T-T-A-A-T. The base pairing follows the rules: A pairs with T (two hydrogen bonds) and G pairs with C (three hydrogen bonds).

[illegible]