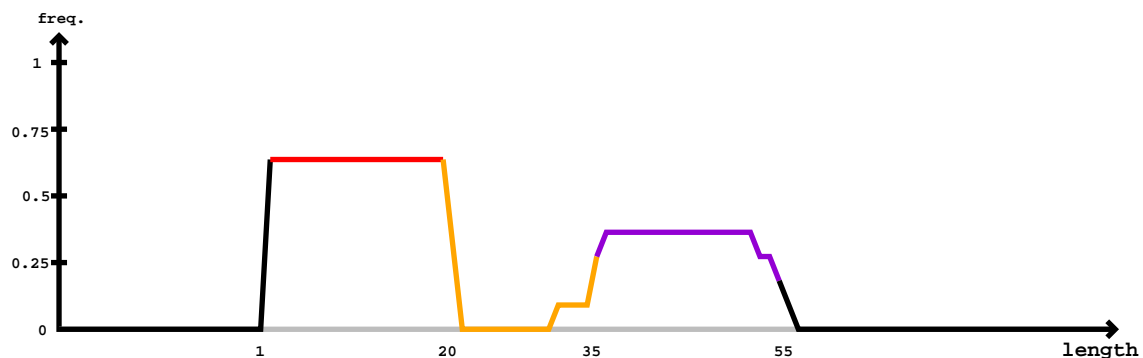


The diagram illustrates a segment of a double-stranded DNA molecule. The top strand runs from left to right, starting at its 5' end (labeled '5') and ending at its 3' end (labeled '3'). Its sequence of bases is U-A-G-C-U-G-G-C-G-G-U-A-U-U-G-U-U. The bottom strand runs from right to left, starting at its 3' end (labeled 'c') and ending at its 5' end (labeled 'g'). Its sequence of bases is A-U-C-G-A-C-C-G-C-C-G-U-A-C-A-A-C. Complementary base pairs are connected by vertical lines: U-A, A-U, G-C, C-G, U-A, G-C, G-C, C-G, G-C, C-G, U-A, A-U, U-A, G-C, U-A, U-C.



Star

[illegible]