

The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as blue zigzag lines, oriented antiparallelly (one from 5' to 3', the other from 3' to 5'). Between the backbones, nitrogenous bases are represented by colored letters: red for purines (A, G) and blue for pyrimidines (C, T). The bases are connected by horizontal lines representing hydrogen bonds. A specific base pair is highlighted with a yellow circle and labeled 'a'. The sequence of bases on the top strand (left to right) is U, C, C, C, A, G, G, U, C, C, U, U, C, U, C, U, A, C, U, U. The sequence of bases on the bottom strand (right to left) is A, G, C, C, U, U, A, A, G, G, C, C, A, G, A, G, A, U, G, A.



5'-	caagcaaacauacaaccuggu <u>ucccaagguccu</u> uuucucuacu <u>uucucgagu</u> uagagaaaggacc <u>ucgggaac</u> ggguugggcaaacauuggcgaguguguuuccgcaauugaa	-3'	exp	
.	(((((.((((.((((.((((.((((.((((.((((.((((.(...)).)))))))))))))).)))))).)))))).)))))).))))))			
	reads	mm		sample
.....uucccaagguccu <u>uuucucuacu</u>	8	0		seq
.....uucccaagguccu <u>uuucucuacuu</u>	5	0		seq