

The diagram illustrates a section of a DNA molecule. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as zigzag lines, oriented in opposite directions (antiparallel). The left strand runs from 5' at the top to 3' at the bottom, while the right strand runs from 3' at the top to 5' at the bottom. Between the strands, nitrogenous bases are represented by colored circles: red for purines (A, G) and blue for pyrimidines (C, T). The bases are connected by horizontal lines representing hydrogen bonds. The sequence of bases on the left strand (top to bottom) is U, C, G, A, G, C, A, G, A, U, G, U, C, G, G. The sequence on the right strand (top to bottom) is A, G, C, T, C, A, T, A, C, G, C, G, A, A, A. The pairs are U-A, C-G, G-C, A-T, G-C, C-A, A-T, G-C, A-T, U-A, G-C, U-G, C-G, G-A, and G-A.