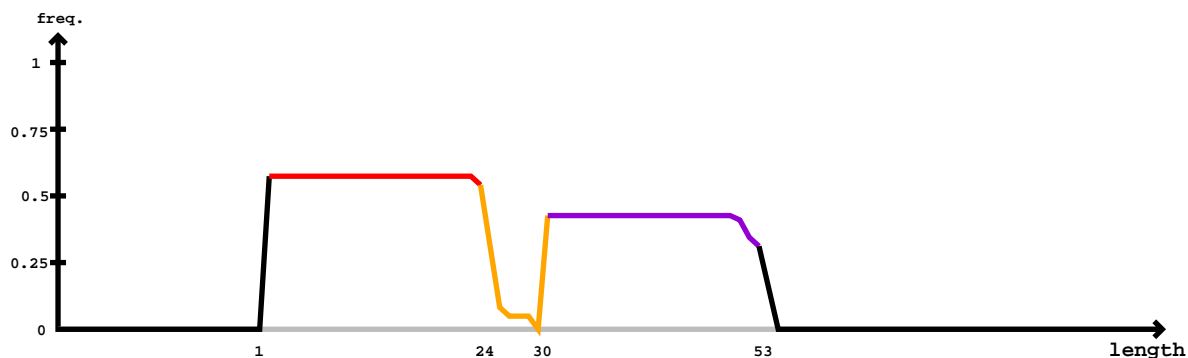


The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as curved paths at the top and bottom. The top strand runs from left to right, starting with a phosphate group labeled '5'' and ending with a deoxyribose sugar labeled '3''. The bottom strand runs from right to left, starting with a phosphate group labeled '3'' and ending with a deoxyribose sugar labeled '5''. Between the strands, nitrogenous bases are represented by colored circles: red for Adenine (A), blue for Thymine (T), green for Guanine (G), and orange for Cytosine (C). The bases are connected by hydrogen bonds, indicated by short vertical lines. The base pairs are A-T (two hydrogen bonds) and G-C (three hydrogen bonds).



Star

[illegible]