

The diagram illustrates a section of a DNA molecule. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as wavy lines, oriented antiparallelly (one from 5' to 3', the other from 3' to 5'). Between the backbones, 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 form major and minor grooves along the length of the helix. Base pairs are connected by hydrogen bonds, indicated by short horizontal lines: A pairs with T (two bonds), and G pairs with C (three bonds).

[illegible]