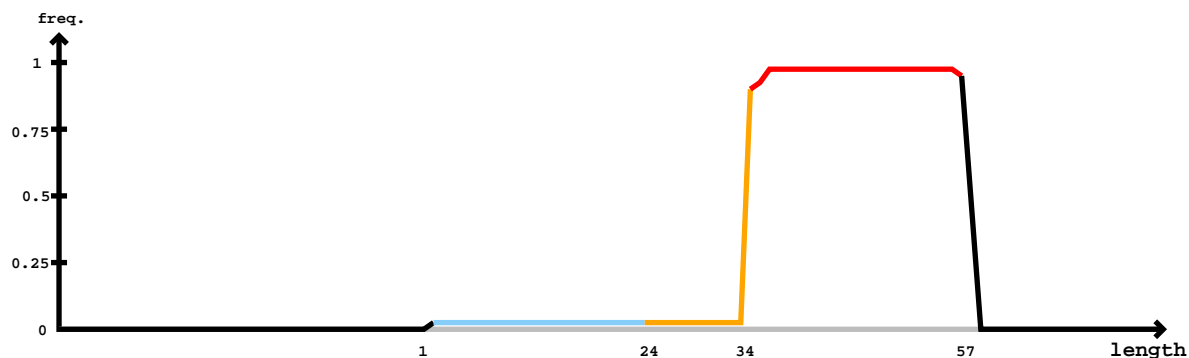


The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as blue zigzag lines, oriented antiparallelly (one from 5' to 3', the other from 3' to 5'). Between the backbones, nitrogenous bases are represented by colored circles: red for Adenine (A), yellow for Thymine (T), green for Guanine (G), and blue for Cytosine (C). The bases form major and minor grooves. Base pairs are connected by hydrogen bonds, indicated by short black lines: A pairs with T (two bonds) and G pairs with C (three bonds).



Mature

[illegible]