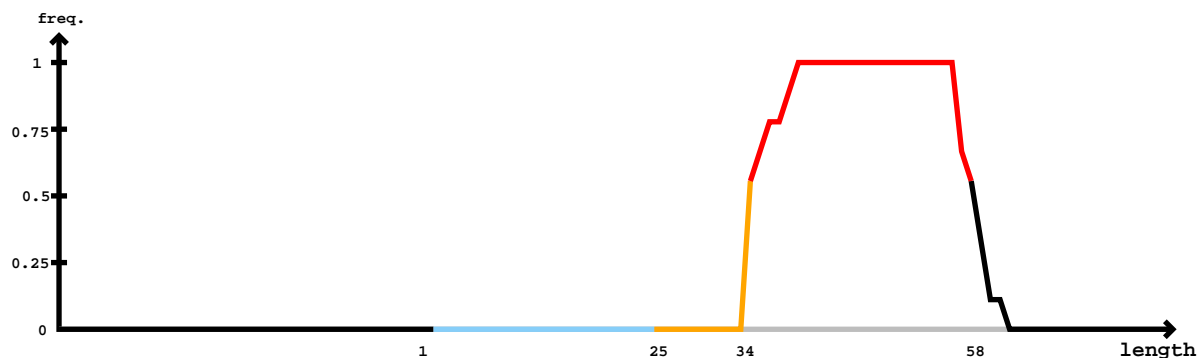


The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two sugar-phosphate backbones are shown as blue zigzag lines, oriented antiparallelly. The left strand runs from 5' at the top to 3' at the bottom, while the right strand runs from 3' at the top to 5' at the bottom. Between the strands, nitrogenous bases are represented by colored circles: red for Adenine (A), blue for Thymine (T), green for Guanine (G), and orange for Cytosine (C). The bases form major and minor grooves. Base pairs are connected by horizontal lines representing hydrogen bonds: A pairs with T (two lines) and G pairs with C (three lines). The sequence of bases on the left strand (top to bottom) is A-T-G-A-C-G-T-A-A-A-G-G-A-C. The sequence on the right strand (top to bottom) is T-A-C-G-U-C-A-U-U-U-A-A-G-G-A-C.



Mature

[illegible]