



The diagram illustrates a DNA double helix. Two antiparallel sugar-phosphate backbones are shown, with phosphate groups (P) and deoxyribose sugars (S) alternating. The bases are represented by their chemical structures: Adenine (A), Thymine (T), Guanine (G), and Cytosine (C). The base pairing is as follows: A pairs with T, T pairs with A, G pairs with C, and C pairs with G. The sequence of bases on the top strand (left to right) is T, G, A, A, G, A, G, A, G, T, C, G, C, G, A, G, T, C, A, G, A, T. The sequence of bases on the bottom strand (left to right) is A, C, T, T, C, T, C, T, C, A, G, G, A, G, T, C, G, A, T, C, G, A.

The diagram illustrates a DNA double helix. Two antiparallel sugar-phosphate backbones are shown, with phosphate groups (P) and sugar molecules (S) alternating. The bases are labeled with their initials: A (Adenine), T (Thymine), C (Cytosine), and G (Guanine). The bases are connected to the sugar-phosphate backbone by lines representing glycosidic bonds. The bases are also connected to each other by lines representing hydrogen bonds, forming the rungs of the helix. The sequence of bases on the top strand is T, G, A, A, G, A, G, A, G, T, C, C, T, C, G, A, G, T, C, T, A, G, A, T. The sequence of bases on the bottom strand is A, C, T, T, C, T, C, T, C, A, G, G, A, G, C, G, C, A, C, A, T, C, A, T. The bases are connected to the sugar-phosphate backbone by lines representing glycosidic bonds. The bases are also connected to each other by lines representing hydrogen bonds, forming the rungs of the helix.