



The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two antiparallel sugar-phosphate backbones are shown, with phosphate groups (P) and deoxyribose sugars (S) connected by phosphodiester bonds. 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 bases are connected to the deoxyribose sugars by glycosidic bonds.

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates a segment of a DNA double helix. Two antiparallel sugar-phosphate backbones are shown, with phosphate groups (P) and deoxyribose sugars (S) alternating. The bases are connected by hydrogen bonds, forming major and minor grooves. The base pairing is as follows (from left to right): G-C, G-C, T-A, G-C, T-A, C-G, G-C, G-C, C-G, T-A, C-G, T-A, T-A, G-C, C-G, G-C, C-G, T-A, C-G, G-C.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a DNA double helix. The sugar-phosphate backbone is shown as two parallel lines with circles (phosphate) and pentagons (sugar). The bases are represented by letters: A (Adenine), T (Thymine), C (Cytosine), and G (Guanine). The bases are connected by hydrogen bonds, forming major and minor grooves.