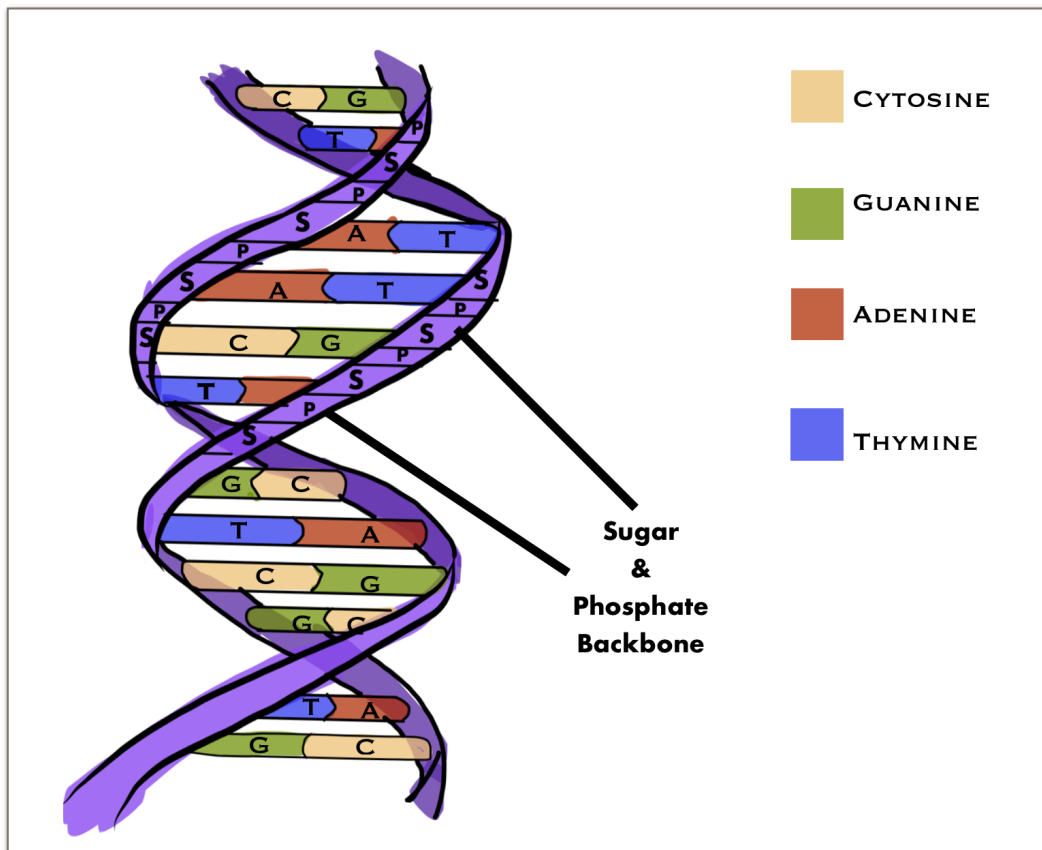


# The Structure of DNA



DNA is a beautiful intricate structure. It can be read backward and forward, and zip and unzip. DNA is in the structure of a double helix -- like a spiral staircase. Untwisted, it would be in the shape of a ladder. The backbone of DNA (the supporting sides of the ladder) is comprised of sugars and phosphates, while the steps, which are nitrogen bases, are known as CGATs. C for Cytosine, G for Guanine, A is for Adenine, and T stands for Thymine. C can only pair up with G (C-G or G-C), and A can only pair up with T (A-T or T-A) because they have a specific bond -- a specific key to a specific door. Between the bases, they hold a bond called a hydrogen bond. There can not and will not ever be A-G or T-C pairings because their hydrogen bonds would not fit exactly.

## References

Clark, J. (2016, May). *DNA - Structure*. Retrieved from <http://www.chemguide.co.uk/organicprops/aminoacids/dna1.html>