

The diagram illustrates the secondary structure of the 16S rRNA gene from *Escherichia coli*. It is a long, single-stranded molecule that folds back on itself to form a complex of stems and loops. The structure is characterized by a large, central loop (the 3' loop) and several smaller loops and stems. The sequence is represented by the letters A, U, G, and C, indicating the nucleotide bases. The structure is highly conserved and plays a crucial role in the function of the ribosome.

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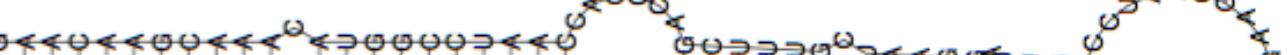
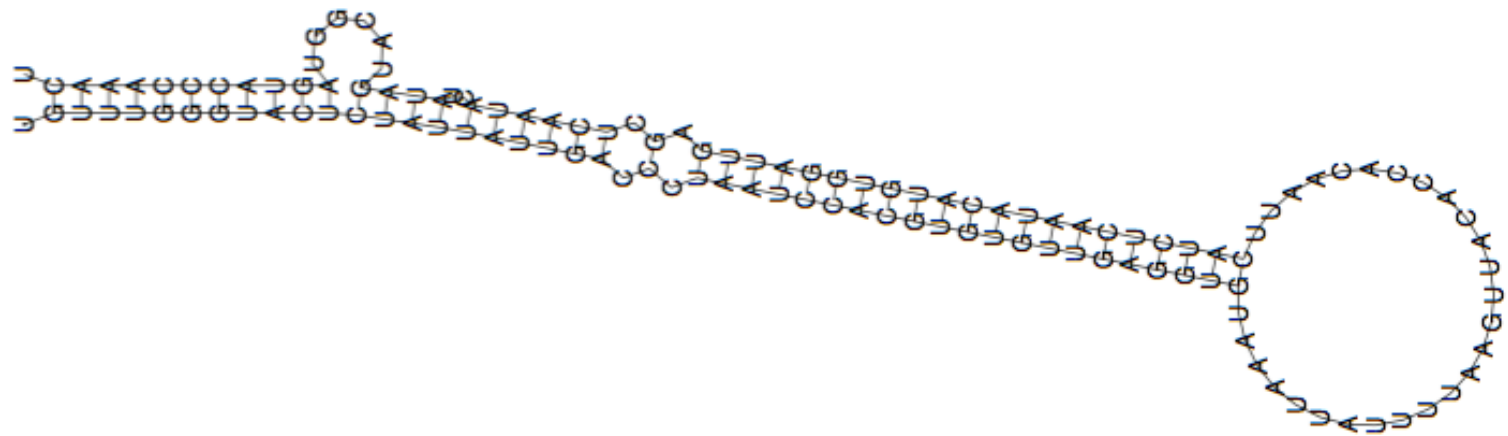
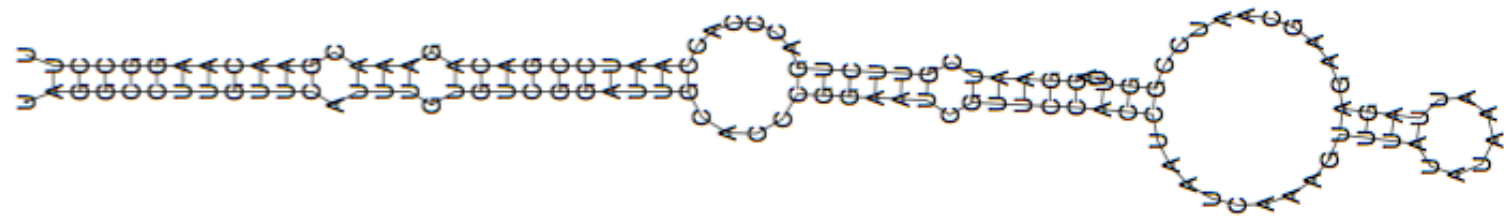


Diagram illustrating the secondary structure of a 100-nucleotide RNA sequence. The structure shows a long double-stranded stem on the left, followed by a large loop containing several smaller internal loops and bulges. The sequence ends with a small stem-loop structure on the right. Nucleotides are represented by letters A, U, G, C, and arrows indicating base pairing.

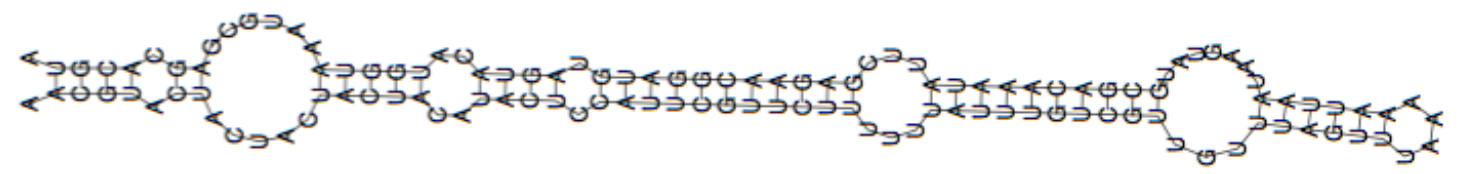
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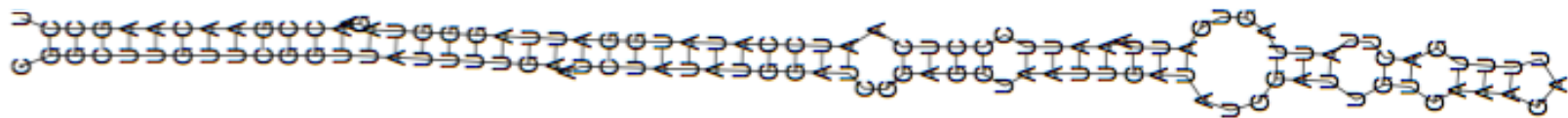
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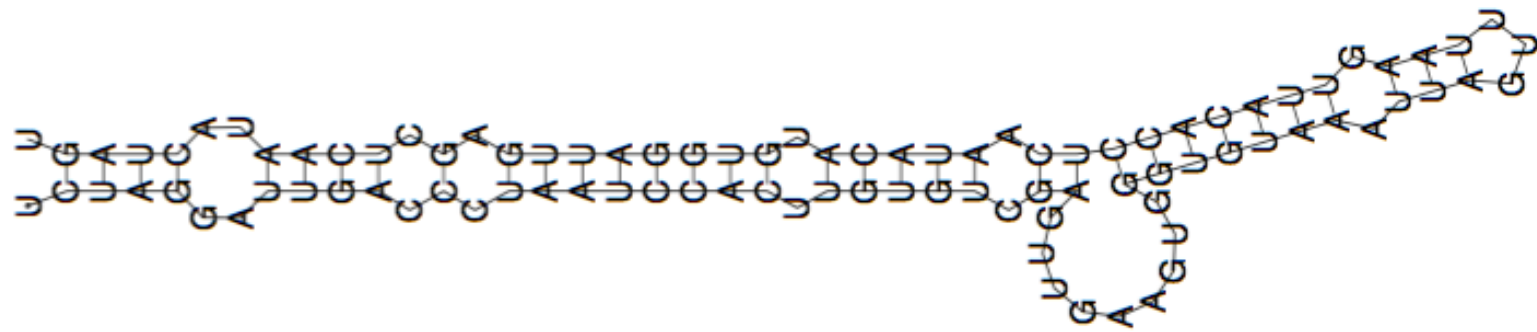
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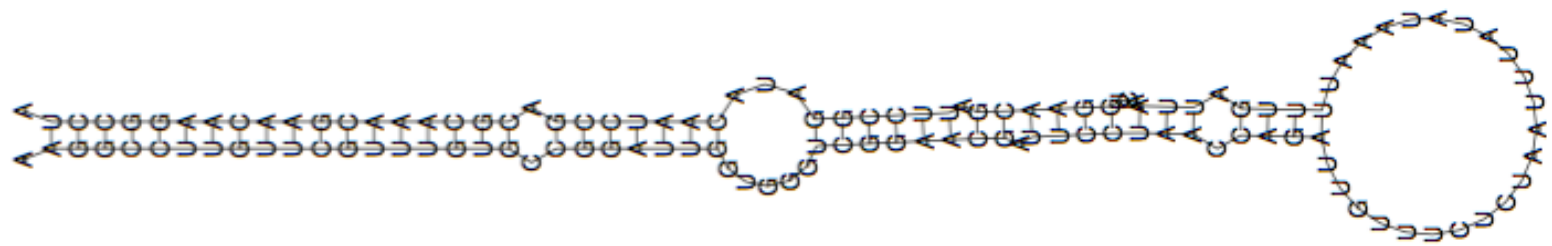
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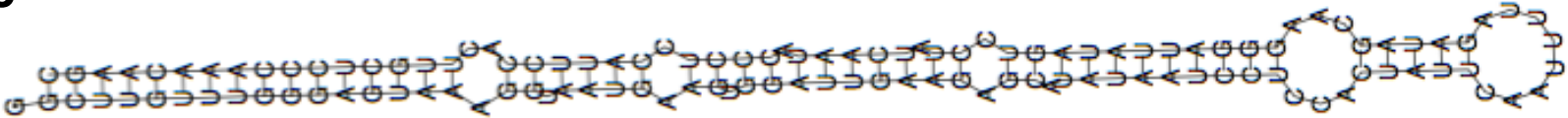
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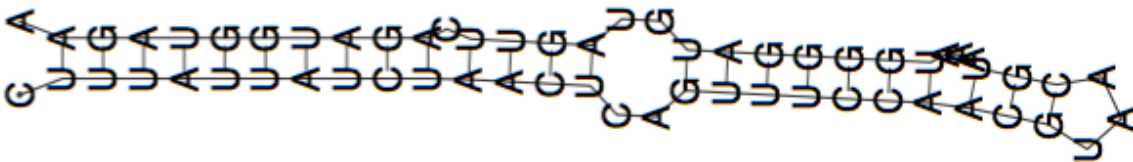
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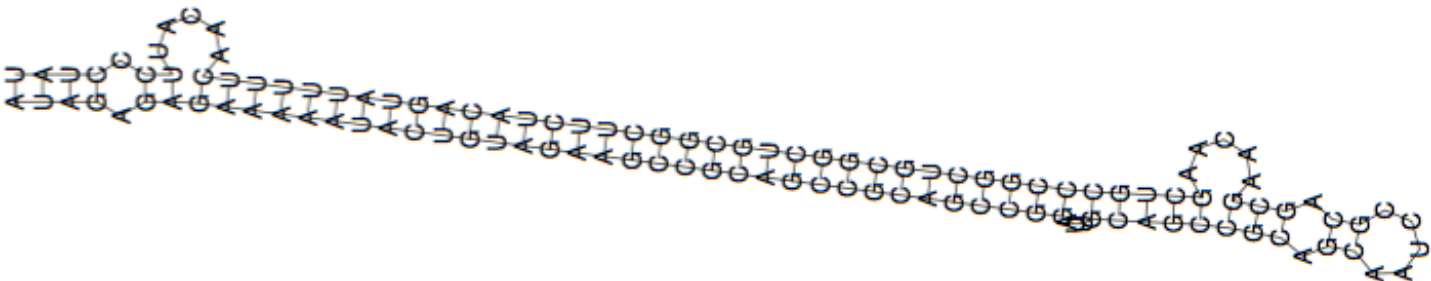
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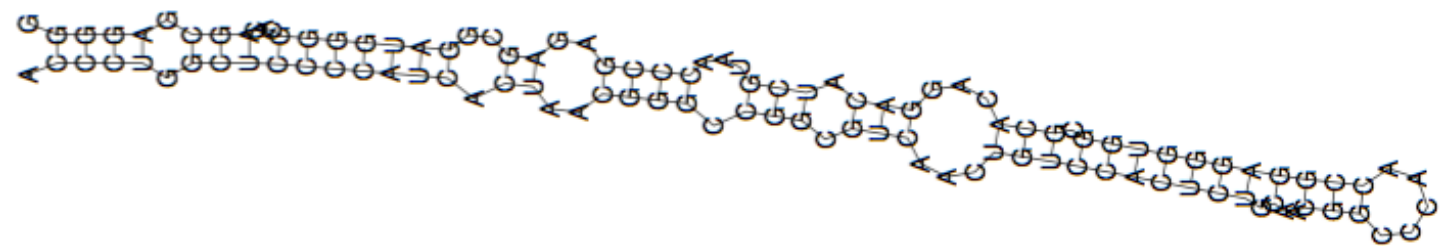
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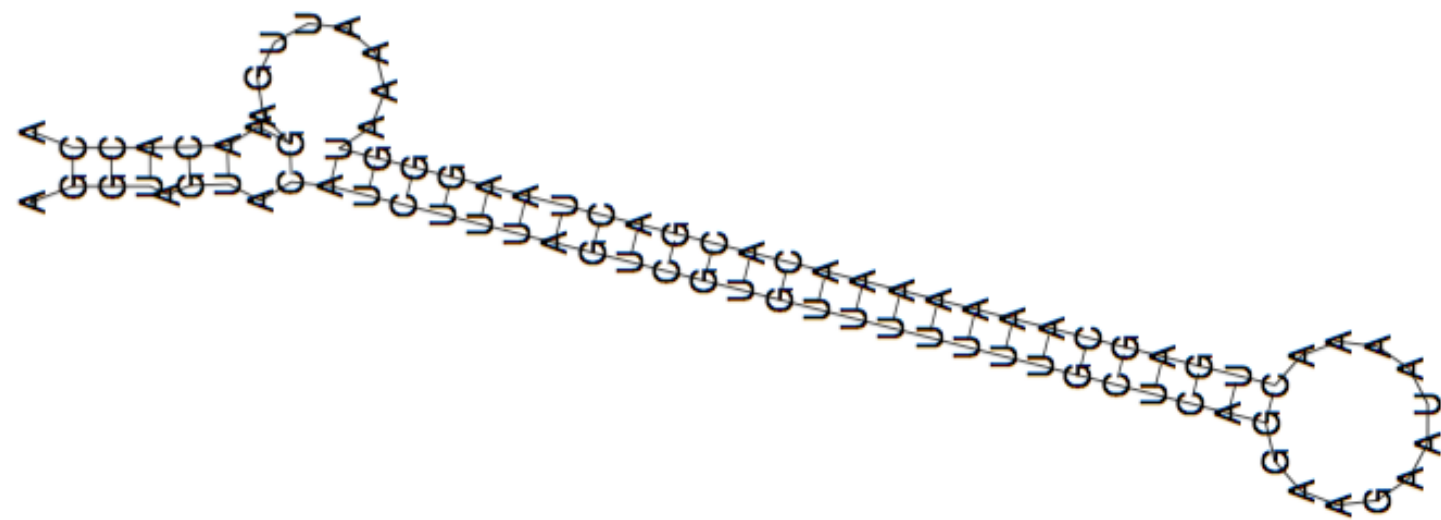
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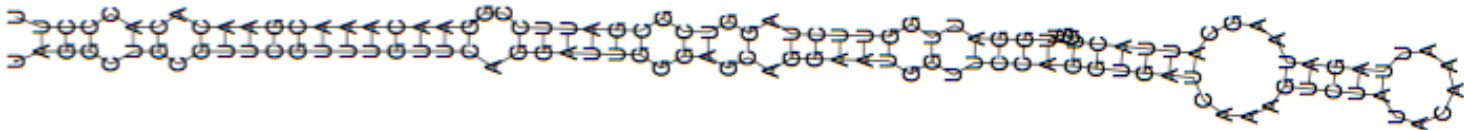
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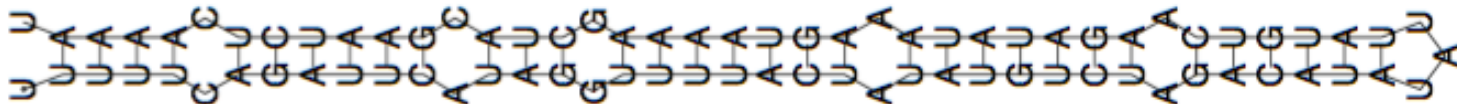
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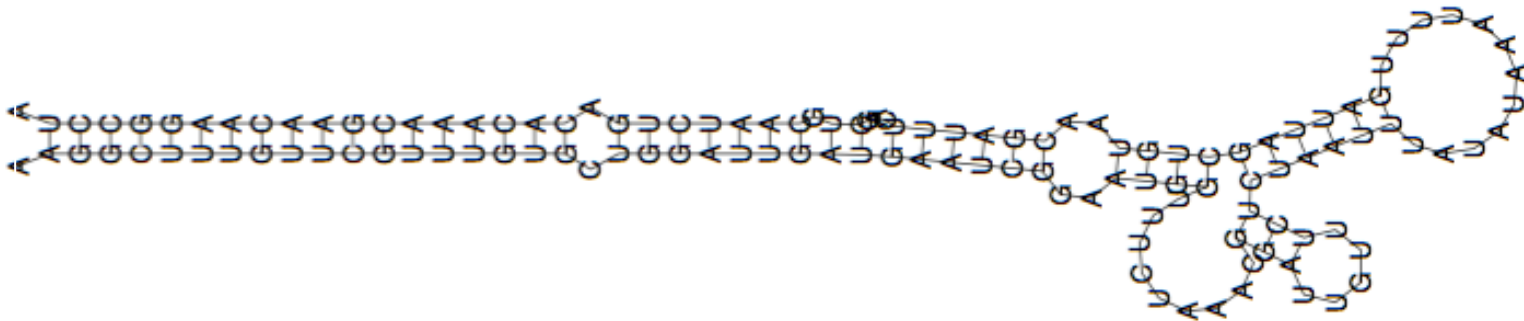
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zma-miRX19



zma-miRX20

