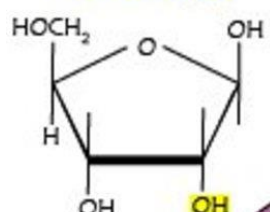
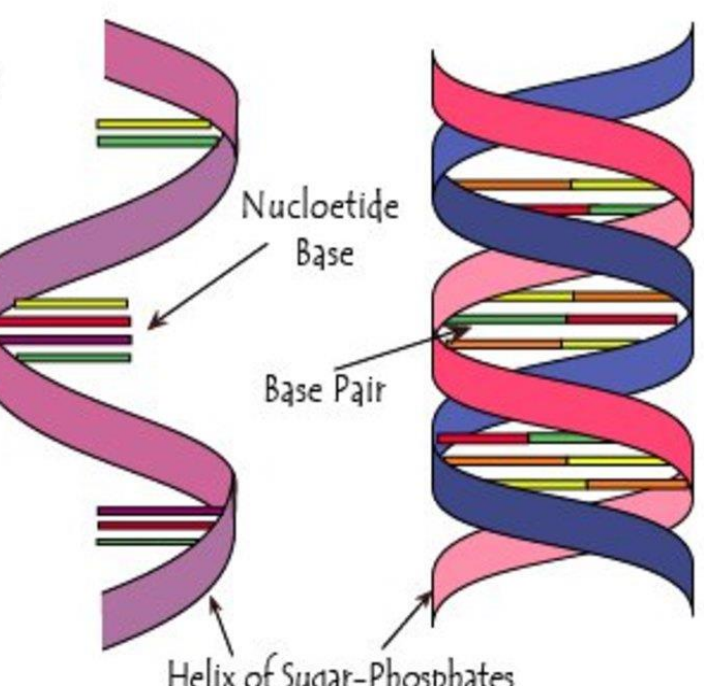
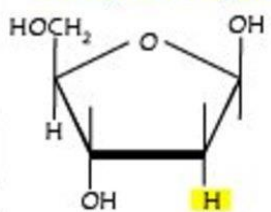
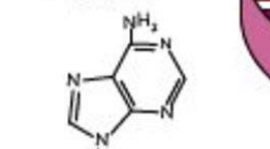
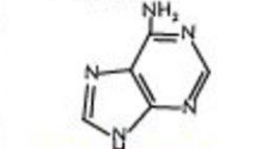
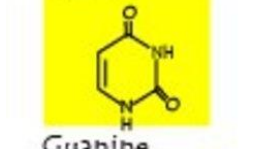
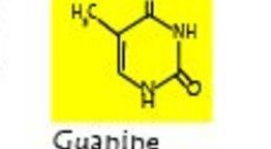
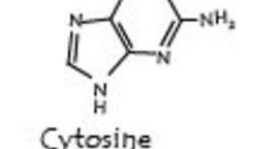
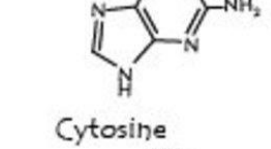
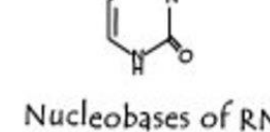
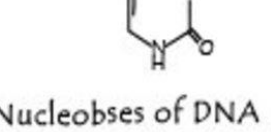


RNA vs DNA

<p>Ribose Sugar</p> 		<p>Deoxyribose Sugar</p> 
<p>Adenine</p> 		<p>Adenine</p> 
<p>Uracil</p> 	<p>Thymine</p> 	
<p>Guanine</p> 	<p>Guanine</p> 	
<p>Cytosine</p> 	<p>Cytosine</p> 	
<p>Nucleobases of RNA</p>	<p>One Strand</p>	<p>Nucleobases of DNA</p>
	<p>A = U</p>	
	<p>G = C</p>	
	<p>Two Strands</p>	
	<p>A = T</p>	
	<p>G = C</p>	

	DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)	RNA (Ribonucleic acid)
Definition	It's a lengthy polymer. It has 4 bases: adenine, guanine, thymine, and cytosine, with a deoxyribose and phosphate backbone.	It is a ribose and phosphate-based polymer having four different bases: uracil, guanine, adenine, and cytosine.
Location	DNA is found in a cell's nucleus as well as its mitochondria.	The cytoplasm, nucleus, and ribosome all consist of RNA.
Sugar portion	It has 2-deoxyribose.	It has ribose.
Function	The transfer of genetic information is made possible by DNA. It takes the shape of a long-term storage medium.	The transmission of the genetic code required for protein production from the nucleus to the ribosome is accomplished by RNA.
Predominant Structure	DNA is a nucleotide-rich double-stranded molecule with a long chain of nucleotides.	RNA is a single-stranded molecule with a shorter nucleotide chain than DNA.
Propagation	Self-replicating DNA replicates on its own.	RNA does not have the ability to reproduce on its own. When it's needed, it's made from DNA.
Nitrogenous Bases and Pairing	The base pairing is as follows: GC (Guanine pairs with Cytosine) A-T (Adenine pairs with Thymine).	The base pairing is as follows: GC (Guanine pairs with Cytosine) A-U (Adenine pairs with Uracil).

