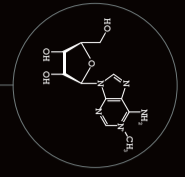


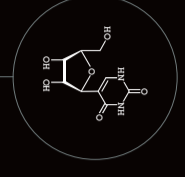
m¹A

14,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



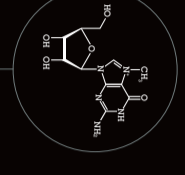
m¹G

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



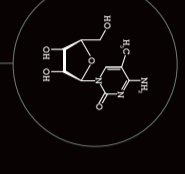
Ψ

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



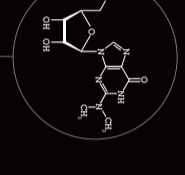
m²G

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



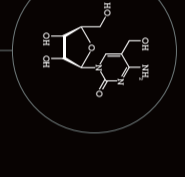
m³C

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



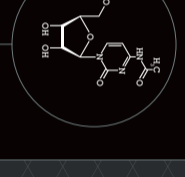
m³G

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



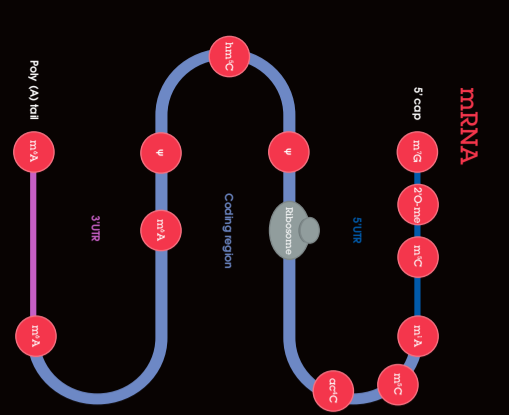
hm³C

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



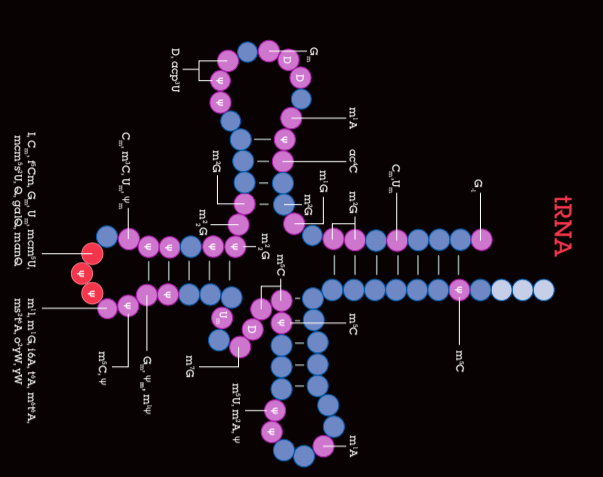
gcm³C

1,000,000,000
 100%
 100%
 100%
 100%



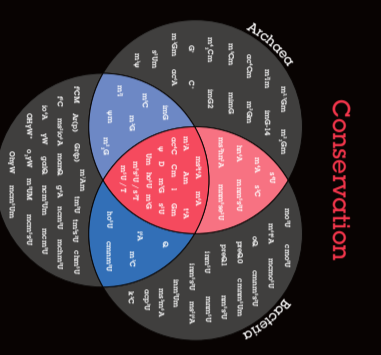
mRNA

RNA The genetic code is stored in DNA. The DNA sequence is transcribed into messenger RNA (mRNA) and then translated into a protein. The mRNA sequence is determined by the DNA sequence. The mRNA sequence is also modified by various modifications, such as 5' capping, polyadenylation, and RNA editing.

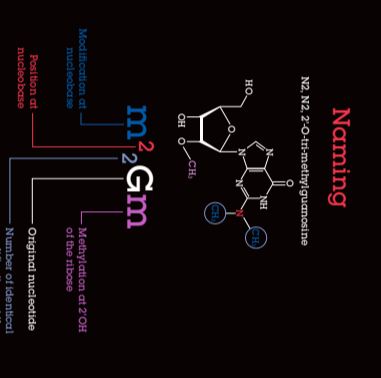


rRNA

rRNA The ribosomal RNA (rRNA) is a key component of the ribosome. It is transcribed from DNA and undergoes extensive processing and modification. The rRNA sequence is determined by the DNA sequence. The rRNA sequence is also modified by various modifications, such as methylation, pseudouridylation, and acetylation.



Conservation



m⁵Gm

m⁵Gm is a modified nucleoside found in RNA. It is formed by the methylation of guanosine at the C5 position. The methyl group is attached to the C5 position of the guanine base. The methyl group is attached to the C5 position of the guanine base. The methyl group is attached to the C5 position of the guanine base.

Explore the unexplored
 The RNA modifications database (dbcam) is a comprehensive resource for RNA modifications. It provides information on the location, frequency, and conservation of RNA modifications. The database is available at www.dbcam.com/RNAmods.

www.dbcam.com/RNAmods