Cordycepin (shown above) is an antibiotic known to inhibit the process of transcription. It was first purified from a fungus species of the genus *Cordyceps*.

- 1. What nucleoside does cordycepin mimic (A, T, U, G, and/or C)?
- 2. Does cordycepin need to be modified to be bioactive in the transcription process? If so, how does it need to be modified?
- 3. What is the basis by which cordycepin (or a modified derivative as suggested in #2) inhibits the process of transcription?

Quiz 9

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