Identification of Mutator Insertional Mutants of Starch-Branching Enzyme 2a in Corn

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Starch-branching enzymes (SBE) break the α-1,4 linkage of starch, re-attaching the chain to a glucan chain by an α-1,6 bond, altering starch structure. SBEs also facilitate starch accumulation by increasing the number of non-reducing ends on the growing chain. In maize (Zea mays), three isoforms of SBE have been identified. To examine the function of the SBEIIa isoform, a reverse genetics polymerase chain reaction-based screen was used to identify a mutant line segregating for a Mutator transposon within Sbe2a. To locate the insertion within the second exon of Sbe2a, the genomic sequence of Sbe2a containing the promoter and 5' end was isolated and sequenced. Plants homozygous for sbe2a::Mu have undetectable levels of Sbe2a transcripts and SBEIias in their leaves. Characterization of leaf starch from sbe2a::Mu mutants shows reduced branching similar to yet more extreme than that seen in kernels lacking SBEIIb activity. Characterization of endosperm starch from sbe2a::Mu mutants shows branching that is indistinguishable from wild-type controls. These mutant plants have a visible phenotype resembling accelerated senescence, which was correlated with the Mutator insertion within Sbe2a. This correlation suggests a specific role for SBEIias in leaves, which may be necessary for normal plant development.

Starch biosynthesis occurs through the action of four enzymes: ADP-Glc pyrophosphorylase (EC 2.7.7.27), starch synthase (EC2.4.1.21), starch-branching enzyme (EC 2.4.1.18), and debranching enzyme (EC 2.4.1.41) (for reviews, see Smith et al., 1997; Myers et al., 2000). The resulting starch may be classified into two types, transitory and reserve, defined by their utilization by plants. Transitory starch accumulates in photosynthetic tissues during light periods to provide a source of photo-assimilates for metabolic sinks at night. Reserve starch accumulates in storage organs, such as cereal endosperm, where it is used later by the germinating embryo. Both transitory starch and reserve starch are composed of two polysaccharides, amylose and amylopectin (Takeda et al., 1988). The differences in the structures of these two polysaccharides result in differences in their chemical and physical properties. Amylose is essentially a linear α-1,4-linked glucan chain of approximately 1,000 residues, whereas amylopectin has numerous branch points that are formed by α-1,6 linkages joining linear chains of an average of 21 residues in length. Starch-branching enzymes (SBE) catalyze the formation of these branch points by breaking α-1,4 linkages and re-attaching the reducing ends of the glucan chains by α-1,6 bonds. Introduction of branches into the glucan chain increases the number of non-reducing ends, thereby facilitating starch synthesis. In this way, SBEs can affect both the structure and quantity of the starch produced.

Three isoforms of SBEs, SBEI, SBEIIa, and SBEIIb, have been identified in leaves and/or kernels of maize (Zea mays; Boyer and Preiss, 1978; Dang and Boyer, 1988). SBEIIa and SBEIIb have been shown to share several biochemical properties (Guin and Preiss, 1993; Takeda et al., 1993) and their cDNA sequences share high homology (Gao et al., 1997), however they differ in terms of their expression pattern (Gao et al., 1996). SBEIIa and SBEIIb have similar values for amylose, and both tend to produce shorter constituent chains than SBEII when reacted with amylose in vitro. The cDNA sequences of Sbe2a and Sbe2b have a 2.1-kb region showing 78% identity, flanked by divergent 5’ and 3’ regions. Sbe2a has high expression levels in vegetative tissues and moderate expression in developing kernels, whereas the expression of Sbe2b is restricted to very high levels in kernels during development. These expression patterns suggest that the combinations of isoforms, which interact to form the transitory starch formed in leaf chloroplasts, are different than the combinations responsible for the reserve starch formed in amyloplasts of kernel endosperm. It is interesting that while sequences closely related to the maize SBEII class are found in many plant species, the SBEII isoform may be specific to monocots. T-Blast analysis using the N-terminal divergent domain of SBEIIa reveals significant similarity only to genes from rice and wheat.
whereas more conserved sequences common to all SBEII proteins detect orthologues in a large number of plant species, including Arabidopsis (M. Guiltinan, unpublished data). The lack of a clear SBEIIa homolog in any of the dicot species studied to date may indicate that this isoform evolved after the monocot-dicot divergence and raises questions as to its functional significance in monocots.

The genomic DNA and/or cDNA sequences encoding each of the three SBE isoforms have been cloned and sequenced (Baba et al., 1991; Fisher et al., 1993, 1995; Gao et al., 1997; Kim et al., 1998, 1999), however, mutant phenotypes resulting in the loss of enzyme activity have been identified for only SBEIIb (Vineyard and Bear, 1952; Fisher et al., 1993; Stinard et al., 1993). Compared with wild-type controls, this mutant, ae, accumulates 20% less endosperm starch, which has a reduced amount of branching and therefore longer branch chains (Garwood et al., 1976). Our understanding of how these three SBE isoforms interact with each other and other enzymes in vivo to determine starch structure would be greatly improved by the discovery of mutants lacking SBEIIa activity.

Reverse genetic strategies have been used to successfully isolate mutants in several plant species (for review, see Maes et al., 1999). In maize, the transposon family Mutator shows exceptionally high rates of forward mutation and thus has been useful in mutagenesis studies (for review, see Chandler and Hardeman, 1992). Reverse genetic strategies using Mutator transposons have identified mutants of previously characterized genes such as An1 (Benson et al., 1995) and Zag1 (Mena et al., 1996). The goal of this work was to identify and characterize Mutator insertional mutants for Sbe2a to gain an understanding of the role of SBEIIa in starch synthesis.

RESULTS

Identification of sbe2a::Mu Mutants

To investigate the in vivo role of SBEIIa in maize, a reverse genetic analysis was conducted using the Mu transposable element. The Trait Utility System for Corn screening system at Pioneer Hi-bred International identified 11 unrelated F1 plants as potentially containing a Mu insertion within the gene encoding SBEIIa; this mutation is designated sbe2a::Mu. F2 progeny from these 11 plants were screened for the presence of sbe2a::Mu by amplification using Sbe2a and MuTIR specific primers, followed by hybridization of products with the full length cDNA of Sbe2a. Two of these F2 lines (98,023 and 98,025) included plants in which a Mu transposon is located within the gene that codes for SBEIIa. The mutation in the 98,025 population is designated sbe2a::Mu (Fig. 1A).

Figure 1. Identification of sbe::Mu mutants and expression of Sbe2a in individuals from two F2 populations (98023-1 through 5 and 98025-1 through 6). A, Detection of sbe2a::Mu alleles in two independent F2 populations via PCR using primers 2A2 and MuTIR. Gel electrophoresis of amplification products (top) and hybridization of amplification products to Sbe2a cDNA clone (bottom). B, Detection of wild-type Sbe2a alleles via PCR using primers 2A1 and 2A2. Presence of Mutator insertion interferes with PCR resulting in no band in samples from homozygous plants. Combined with part A identifies homozygous wild-type individuals (98023-2, 3, 5), heterozygotes (98023-1, 4, and 98025-4, 5, 6), and homozygous mutants (98025-1, 2, 3). C, Northern blot using seedling tissue hybridized with Sbe2a cDNA clone (top). Gel electrophoresis of RNA showing sample loading (bottom).

Cloning of the 5'-Genomic Fragment

The genomic fragment from the inbred line B73 containing the 5'-untranscribed region, promoter, and 5' portion of the Sbe2a gene was isolated, cloned, and sequenced (GenBank accession no. AF228486) to aid in the detection of transposition events at the insertion site identified in the sbe2a::Mu mutants and to aid in the interpretation of Sbe2a expression and function. Of 3 x 10^5 pfu screened, only one unique isolate hybridized to the 5'-gene-specific Sbe2a cDNA fragment. This isolate contains 4 kb of sequence 5' to the cDNA sequence reported by Gao et al. (1997), in addition to two exons corresponding to 1 to 173 bp of the cDNA clone and two introns (Fig. 2).

Comparison of DNA sequence data from amplification products using Sbe2a and Mu-specific primers to the sequence of the genomic Sbe2a fragment indicates the position of the Mu elements within the first intron in line 98,023, and within the second exon in line 98,025 (Fig. 2). The insertion site within the exon is between codons 43 and 44 relative to the Sbe2a cDNA sequence (Gao et al., 1997).
Verification of the Lack of SBEIIa in sbe2a::Mu Mutants

To confirm the successful disruption of Sbe2a expression resulting from the Mu insertion, homozygous mutants were identified (Fig. 1B), and the expression of Sbe2a in their seedling tissue was investigated using northern hybridization (Fig. 1C). Homozygous mutants of line 98,025 (plants 1, 2, and 3) lack expression of Sbe2a, whereas heterozygous mutants (plants 4, 5, and 6) show moderate levels of expression. The homozygous sbe2a::Mu mutants of line 98,025 (plants 1, 2, and 3) had a striking phenotype resembling early senescence. After approximately 10 d after emergence (DAE), leaves at the third node from the youngest visible leaves developed necrotic zones on the leaf margins. As leaves developed these zones expanded into large, necrotic zones on the margins of the leaves, fading into chlorotic zones closer to the mid-vein of the leaves (Fig. 3). At sexual maturity, these three plants failed to produce ears and showed a dramatic loss of vigor likely due to necrosis and chlorosis of the majority of its leaf tissue. Heterozygous and homozygous wild-type siblings showed no signs of early senescence and displayed normal development of ears. Self-pollinated heterozygotes produce kernels that do not segregate in appearance.

Homozygous mutants from full siblings of line 98,023 show levels of Sbe2a expression comparable with wild type (data not shown). The ability of these mutants to express Sbe2a is not unusual, for removal of transposons that lie within introns during splicing has been previously observed (Chandler and Hardeman, 1992). Mutants from this line were not studied further.

Western analysis of protein extracts from mature, dry kernels using the SBEIIa antibody revealed that whereas SBEIIa is detectable in W64A and ae-ref extracts, it is not detectable in sbe2a::Mu extracts (Fig. 4D). Additionally, SBEIIa was detected in protein extracts from an independent mutant, which is wild type for Sbe2a and contains a Mu insertion at a separate locus. Leaf protein extract from a sbe2a::Mu/Sbe2a heterozygote also shows a very strong band of the expected mobility for SBEIIa (approximately 90 kD). Note that the amount of SBEIIa in dried kernels is significantly reduced as compared with fresh kernels.
or leaf tissue. A cross-reacting protein of slightly higher $M_r$ was visible in the extracts from dry kernels of all genotypes. This is consistent with previous observations using this antibody (see "Materials and Methods").

Characterization of sbe2a::Mu Mutants

To determine the effects of a lack of SBEIIa on the structure of transitory starch, homozygous mutant plants along with homozygous wild-type controls were selected from a BC$_1$F$_2$ family produced from the self pollination of plant 98133-2, which is heterozygous for sbe2a::Mu. From this segregating population, three homozygous mutant plants and two homozygous wild-type controls were selected using PCR with Sbe2a and MuTIR specific primers, followed by hybridization to the full length Sbe2a cDNA (Fig. 4A). The sequences of these amplification products indicate that the Mu transposon was within the second exon in the same position as identified earlier (data not shown).

RNA was extracted from leaves 30 DAE and analyzed using reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR to investigate the expression of Sbe2a in homozygous sbe2a::Mu mutants (Fig. 4B). The sbe2a::Mu mutants do not express Sbe2a at detectable levels, compared with easily detectable levels in wild-type controls. RNA from both sbe2a::Mu mutants and their wild-type controls can be used to amplify products via RT-PCR using Sbe2b primers. Western analysis was conducted with sbe2a::Mu mutants to confirm the absence of SBEIIa (Fig. 4C). Extractions from 30 DAE leaves show undetectable levels of SBEIIa in sbe2a::Mu mutants and high levels of SBEIIa present in wild-type controls. Levels of SBEI and SBEIIb were undetectable in both wild type and sbe2a::Mu leaves, whereas both proteins are easily detectable in the W64 endosperm control. The ability to detect Sbe2b transcripts whereas SBEIIb cannot be detected may be due to the higher sensitivity of RT-PCR versus western analysis or may be due to the Sbe2b primers binding to the sbe2a::Mu allele downstream of the Mu insertion.

The structure of leaf starch produced by the sbe2a::Mu mutants and wild-type controls was determined using size exclusion chromatography (SEC) of whole starch (Fig. 5A) and high-performance size exclusion chromatography (HPSEC) of debranched starch (Fig. 5B). SEC of leaf starch from sbe2a::Mu mutants shows a much greater proportion of low $M_r$ material than material eluting at the void volume compared with wild-type controls. The broad response observed with sbe2a::Mu mutant starch with a peak at k’ of 0.8 corresponds to either amylose or low $M_r$ amylopectin. If this material were amylose, the increased amount of material observed in this region would be consistent with a lower overall degree of branching. HPSEC analysis of the de-
branched wild-type leaf starch (Fig. 5B) shows three major peaks, in general agreement with previously published analyses of wild-type maize endosperm starch (Klucinec and Thompson, 1998). The first peak results from the long chains of debranched amylose, and the second and third peaks represent the long and short chains of debranched amylepectin, respectively (Klucinec and Thompson, 1998). When debranched wild-type and \textit{sbe2a::Mu} leaf starch are compared (Fig. 5B), the peak corresponding to the short chains of debranched amylepectin is much diminished for the \textit{sbe2a::Mu} leaf starch.

The structure of endosperm starch from mature, dry kernels of a \textit{sbe2a::Mu} mutant isolated from a BC\textsubscript{3}F\textsubscript{3} population was determined using HPSEC of debranched starch (Fig. 5C). HPSEC of debranched endosperm starch produced indistinguishable chromatograms for the \textit{sbe2a::Mu} mutant and the wild-type control. For comparison, the structure of endosperm starch from \textit{ae-ref} was determined (Fig. 5D). The peak corresponding to the short chains of debranched amylepectin is much diminished in comparison with the \textit{sbe2a::Mu} and the wild-type endosperm starches.

**Correlation of Phenotype and Genotype**

A correlation study was conducted to determine whether the early senescence phenotype displayed by \textit{sbe2a::Mu} mutants was due to the lack of SBEIIa or due to mutations at a linked locus (Fig. 6). Of the 52 BC\textsubscript{1}F\textsubscript{2} plants scored, 43 plants exhibited normal phenotypes and contained at least one wild-type Sbe2a allele. Eight plants exhibited early senescence and lacked wild-type Sbe2a alleles. The two remaining plants, numbers 18 and 39, were scored as senescent at 10 to 32 DAE, and likewise scored as lacking wild-type Sbe2a alleles. However, when left to mature to 50 DAE, the developing leaves on these plants had a much reduced level of senescence compared with full sibling senescent mutants, as senescence was restricted to small sectors throughout the leaves instead of extensive necrosis (Fig. 3). Total protein extractions from leaves taken from these two plants at 55 DAE show undetectable levels of SBEIIa compared to wild-type control (Fig. 7), suggesting that the reduced phenotype is not due to excision events at the Sbe2a locus. Plant number 39 failed to produce
an ear, however plant number 18 was successfully self-fertilized. Preliminary data show that the kernels appear similar to wild-type kernels and the resulting progeny appear to segregate for levels of senescence in a non-Mendelian manner. This segregation pattern indicates that plant number 18 had a reduced expressivity of the mutant phenotype and that the degree of senescence is likely to be influenced by multiple factors. This would suggest that the senescence phenotype is either due to the sbe2a::Mu mutation or to a mutation in a locus within 5.36 map units of Sbe2a based upon the perfect cosegregation of Sbe2a and early senescence in a population of 52 plants.

**DISCUSSION**

Analyses of the leaf starch in the sbe2a::Mu mutants isolated in this study, together with previous knowledge, indicate a similar in vivo role for SBEIIa in leaf chloroplasts to that performed by SBEIIb in kernel amyloplasts. Both SBEIIa and SBEIIb have similar in vitro properties and high homology of their cDNA sequences, but differ in their expression pattern (Guan and Preiss, 1993; Takeda et al., 1993; Gao et al., 1996), which is consistent with the lack of similarity between the promoter sequences of Sbe2a and Sbe2b found in this study.

This relationship between SBEIIa and SBEIIb is reflected in the similarity of the starches found in the leaves of sbe2a::Mu mutants and the mature kernels of ae-ref mutants in that both exhibit a much lower proportion of the short chains of amylopectin than the wild-type controls. One may conclude that starch from sbe2a::Mu mutant leaves has little or no normal amylopectin. In this respect, the effects of the sbe2a::Mu mutation on leaf starch are even more pronounced than the effects of the ae-ref mutation on kernel starch (Fig. 5, B and D). The chromatogram in Figure 5D is in excellent agreement with similar analyses of commercial ae-type maize starches (Klucinec and Thompson, 1998).

The lack of SBEIIa has been found to have no effect on the branching of endosperm starch (Fig. 5C). This result may be due to the ability of SBEIIb to compensate for any lack of SBEIIa activity. One must bear in mind the possibility that the relationship among branch points might be altered without a difference in the chain length distribution (Thompson, 2000). We have not investigated this possibility. Alternatively, SBEIIa may simply not play an important role in determining endosperm starch structure. Analysis of fine structure of endosperm starch using multiple mutants will shed light on these questions.

In this study, SBEIIa was present at detectable levels in leaves whereas SBEI was not detected. Dang and Boyer (1988), however, attributed starch branching activity in leaves to both SBEIIa and SBEI based upon their elution profile as compared with that from endosperm tissue. Gao et al. (1997) also conclude that SBEI is present in leaves due to the presence of RNA transcripts from leaves that hybridize to the Sbe1 cDNA. The inability to detect SBEI in leaves in this study suggests that the enzyme with SBEI-like activity detected by Dang and Boyer is likely to be due to an as-yet-unknown SBE. Alternatively, since the SBEI antibody was raised against a polypeptide sequence from the amino end of SBEI, it is also possible that the SBEI-like activity in leaves was due to a truncated form of SBEI that is missing the amino end sequence needed for detection using our SBEI antibody. The elution profile from leaves (Dang and Boyer, 1988) does not conflict with these possible explanations since the elution of the protein showing SBEI-like activity does differ from that of SBEI from endosperm. Detailed studies using isoform specific antibodies and measuring SBE activity of SBE mutants are needed to clarify the identity of the protein responsible for the SBEI-like activity found in leaves.

An early senescence phenotype was found to be tightly linked to Sbe2a, although two sbe2a::Mu mutant plants had a reduced senescence phenotype compared with the other eight sbe2a::Mu mutants observed. If the early senescence is conferred by sbe2a::Mu, the reduced senescence phenotype may be considered as having a reduced expressivity likely to be in part due to differences in genetic background from those sbe2a::Mu mutants with extreme senescence. In fact, progeny of one of these two mutant plants vary in the degree of senescence, suggesting a variable level of expressivity. This observation, however, does not eliminate the possibility that the early senescence phenotype is not conferred by sbe2a::Mu, but by a locus tightly linked to Sbe2a. It is clear that further work is needed to firmly establish the relationship between Sbe2a and the early senescence phenotype.

The inability of 15 of 16 of the sbe2a::Mu mutants observed in this study to produce ears is likely to be a direct consequence of the severe reduction in photo-assimilate due to the early senescence phenotype. Alternatively, it is possible that the lack of ears may reflect a more direct role of SBEIIa in the early
development of the female inflorescence. The discovery of an sbe2a::Mu mutant plant in the population used for the correlation study with reduced senescence that successfully produced an ear will allow the opportunity to explore these questions and to investigate the role SBEIIa plays in starch biosynthesis in the kernel.

The identification of sbe2a::Mu mutants and the isolation of the genomic 5' region of Sbe2a opens new opportunities to explore leaf starch biosynthesis and the interaction of SBEIIa with other enzymes involved in starch synthesis. These studies in turn may lead to the development of starch with a broader spectrum of branching structure than is currently available via unmodified ae mutants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Identification of Putative sbe2a::Mu

Plant populations of maize (Zea mays) segregating for multiple Mutator (Mu) insertions within Sbe2a using a Mu-TIR specific primer (MuTIR9242: 5'-AGAGAACCCAGGAAATGCAAT-3') and several Sbe2a specific primers (2A1: 5'-GTGCTCCTTCAAGGAAAGACGGCTT-3', 2A2: 5'-ACCCCGAAACCCTCAATTTGT-3', 2A31: 5'-GTGCCCTTAACCAACAAT-3', 2A32: 5'-TCGCTGGT-GTCCCTGAAAAGCT-3'). Amplification was conducted by personnel at Pioneer Hi-bred International in a 50-µL reaction containing 10% (w/v) Suc, 10 mM MgCl₂, 10% (v/v) dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), 0.25 mM dNTP, 1 µM MuTIR primer, 1 µM target primer, 1× HotTub buffer (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK), 0.036 units HotTub DNA Polymerase (Amersham), and 50 ng of DNA. Reactions were denatured at 94°C for 2 min and then run for 35 cycles at 94°C for 2 min, 62°C for 1 min, 72°C for 2 min, with a final extension of 2 min at 72°C. Of the total 50 µL of amplification products, 20 µL were separated and visualized on 2% (w/v) agarose gels. Out of approximately 40,000 plants screened, 11 were identified as potentially containing Mu insertions within Sbe2a. F₂ seed from these 11 families were analyzed further to identify Mu insertional mutants for Sbe2a (sbe2a::Mu).

Cloning of the 5'-Genomic Fragment

A genomic fragment containing the 5' end of Sbe2a was isolated from an EMBL-3 genomic library prepared from maize inbred B73 seedlings (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) as described by Sam brook et al. (1989). Approximately 3 × 10⁸ pfu were transferred to nylon membranes (Hybond N⁺, Amersham) following manufacturer’s instructions. These filters were probed with a gene-specific fragment of Sbe2a cDNA containing the first 380 bp (Gao et al., 1997) labeled by random hexamer labeling (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis) using the following hybridization conditions. Filters were prehybridized at 65°C for 2 h in 0.5 M Na₂HPO₄ (pH 7.2), 7% (w/v) SDS, and 40 µg/mL denatured salmon sperm DNA (Church and Gilbert, 1984). Labeled probe was added to prehybridization solution and incubated at 65°C for 12 h. Filters were washed for 15 min at 65°C, twice in 5% SEN (5% [w/v] SDS, 1 mM EDTA, 0.04 M Na₂HPO₄, pH 7.2) and once in 1% SEN (1% [w/v] SDS, 1 mM EDTA, 0.04 M Na₂HPO₄, pH 7.2). One unique plaque strongly hybridized to the probe and was purified through four rounds of screening. The phage DNA was isolated as described by Chisholm (1988). PsI fragments hybridizing to the gene-specific Sbe2a probe were subcloned into pBluescript SK⁻ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) using standard techniques (Sam brook et al., 1989). Plasmids were then isolated using a Wizardprep kit (Promega, Madison, WI) and sequenced at the DNA Sequencing Facility at the Pennsylvania State University. Sequence data from both strands were compared and compiled using software from DNASTAR, Inc. (Madison, WI).

Plant Material

Plants were field grown in the summer at the Pennsylvania State University Horticultural Research Farm (Rock Springs, PA). Plants were grown in the fall and spring under standard greenhouse conditions with supplemental lighting on a 14-h-d/10-h-night cycle. Plants determined to contain Mu insertions within Sbe2a were backcrossed to W64A create a population for leaf phenotype analysis (Fig. 8).
amplification via PCR. Each 25-
mL of Tris-EDTA, of which 1 μL was used for 
amplification via PCR. Each 25-
buffer, 2.5 μM Taq 
units of 

8). Plants containing Mu insertions within Sbe2a were also 
crossed to wild-type controls and self-pollinated through several generations to generate kernels for endosperm analysis (Fig. 8).

Genotyping

Genomic DNA was extracted from leaf tissue at approx-
imately 10 DAE following the microprep procedure de-
scribed by Dellaporta (1994). The resulting pellet was dis-
solved in 200 μL of Tris-EDTA, which 1 μL was used for 
amplification via PCR. Each 25-
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Genotyping

Genomic DNA was extracted from leaf tissue at approx-
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units of 

Sbe2a::Mu-TIR primer was used in combination with one of two 
sbe2a::Mu gene specific primers to amplify 
PCR amplification as described by the manufacturer using 
(Life Technologies/Gibco-BRL, Cleveland) followed by 

performed using a Superscript pre-amplification system 
ern hybridizations with RNase-free solutions. RT-PCR was 

solved in 200 

scribed by Dellaporta (1994). The resulting pellet was dis-
solved in 200 

approxi-
mately 50 ng of target DNA. To detect sbe2a::Mu alleles, the 
Mu-TIR primer was used in combination with one of two 
Sbe2a specific primers (2A1 or 2A2). To detect Sbe2a alleles lacking a 
Mutator transposon at a specific area, two Sbe2a 
specific primers flanking the area in question were used in 
combination (e.g. 2A1 and 2A2). After heating the reactions 
to 80°C, 1 mM total dNTP was added to each reaction 
before resuming the following conditions in a thermal cy-
cler (ERICOMP, San Diego): one cycle of 5 min at 94°C, 40 
cycles of 45 s at 94°C, 1 min at 60°C, 2 min at 72°C, with a 
final extension of 5 min at 72°C. Amplification products 
were separated on 2% (w/v) agarose gels using standard 
procedures (Sambrook et al., 1989).

Amplification products were probed with Sbe2a and se-
quenced to verify the initial identification of sbe2a::Mu 
mutants. Following gel electrophoresis, amplification 
products were transferred to nylon membrane and probed 
with the full-length Sbe2a cDNA clone (Gao et al., 1997) as 
described above with the following modifications. Filters 
were hybridized for 3 h, washed once in 5% SEN and twice 
in 1% SEN for 15 min and exposed to film for approxi-
ately 2 h. Amplification products to be sequenced were 
escised from the agarose gel and purified using a filter unit 
(Millipore, Bedford, MA) prior to being sequenced.

RNA Expression Analysis

Total RNA was isolated from 30 DAE leaf tissue as 
described by DeVries et al. (1988). Total RNA was fraction-
ated, transferred to Hybond-N+ as described above, and 
probed following the same methods as in genomic Southern hybridizations with RNase-free solutions. RT-PCR was 
performed using a Superscript pre-amplification system 
(Life Technologies/Gibco-BRL, Cleveland) followed by 
PCR amplification as described by the manufacturer using 
gene specific primers to amplify Sbe2a transcripts (2A2 and 
2A32) and Sbe2b transcripts (2B1: 5'-TCGCTGCGTTGTC-
CTCTCTA-3' and 2B2: 5'-GCCTCTCCTTTTACCTGGT-
3'). Amplification products were separated on 2% (w/v) agarose gels, excised, purified, and sequenced as described above.

Protein and Starch Granule Extraction from Leaves and 
Fresh Sweet Corn Endosperm

Total protein and starch were extracted from one 4-g 
sample of 30 DAE leaves of individuals from a BC3F2 
population (Fig. 8), 60 DAE leaves of a sbe2a::Mu/Sbe2a 
heterozygote from a BC3F3 population, and from fresh 
sweet corn purchased at a local grocery store. Leaf tissues 
from BC3F2 individuals were harvested at the end of the 
14-h-light cycle, flash frozen with liquid nitrogen, and 
stored at −70°C, whereas leaf tissue of the sbe2a::Mu/Sbe2a 
heterozygote was harvested, frozen, and immediately 
freeze dried. Whole sweet corn kernels were dissected from ears and frozen in liquid nitrogen.

Tissue samples from BC3F2 individuals were then 
ground in liquid nitrogen with a mortar and pestle, and 1 
ML of protein extraction buffer containing 100 mM sodium 
citrate, pH 7.0, 5 mM dithioerythritol (Dang and Boyer, 
1988) and protease inhibitors (Complete, Boehringer Mann-
heim) per gram of tissue was added. The homogenates 
were centrifuged at 4°C for 10 min at 6,000g. Pellets were 
resuspended in 10 ML of extraction buffer and homoge-
nized using a tissue homogenizer (Polytron PT10/35, Ki-
nematica, Switzerland). Homogenates were centrifuged as 
above. The combined supernatants served as a crude ex-
tract of total proteins. Starch granules contained in the 
pellet were resuspended in cold water, filtered successively 
through 400 and 200 µm mesh and centrifuged as de-
scribed above. The resulting pellet was washed four times 
with acetone and dried overnight at 40°C.

Tissue samples from the BC3F3 sbe2a::Mu/Sbe2a het-
erozygotes and the fresh sweet corn were then ground in 
liquid nitrogen with a mortar and pestle, and 4 ML of 
protein extraction buffer containing 100 mM sodium citrate, 
pH 7.0, 5 mM dithioerythritol (Dang and Boyer, 1988) was 
added. The homogenates were centrifuged at 4°C for 10 
min at 6,000g and the supernatant used for western 
analysis.

Protein and Starch Granule Extraction from Mature 
Dry Kernels

Twenty mature dry kernels were harvested from self-
pollinated ears of wild-type, sbe2a::Mu mutant and amyllose 
extender mutant (ae-ref) respectively and placed in a cold 
mortar. After adding liquid nitrogen, kernels were ground 
into a fine powder and transferred into 15-ML centrifuga-
tubes. In each tube, 3 ML of protein extraction buffer 
containing 100 mM sodium citrate, pH 7.0, 5 mM dithio-
erythritol (Dang and Boyer, 1988) was added and placed on 
ice for 10 min before being centrifuged at 4°C for 10 min at 
6,000g. The supernatants were stored at −80 and used for 
western blotting.

Endosperm starch from dried kernels was obtained by 
the method of Boyer and Liu (1985) with modifications. For 
the W64A wild-type and ae-ref mutant ears, 20 kernels were 
randomly selected and soaked in 50 ML of 0.02 mM, pH 6.5 
sodium acetate, 0.01 M mercuric chloride solution. For the 
sbe2a::Mu mutant ear six kernels were randomly selected 
and soaked in 20 ML of the same solution. After 24 h, the 
embryo was removed and the same volume of fresh solu-
tion was added for an additional 24 h. Endosperm and 
pericarps were homogenized for 10 min in a mortar and 
pestle. The free starch granules were washed through a
105-µm mesh. The fibrous materials not passing through the mesh were returned to the mortar and ground five more times. Starch granules passing through the mesh were further purified by extracting 10 times with a mixture of 0.05 m sodium chloride and toluene. The starch was then washed with deionized water three times, with 95% (v/v) ethanol one time, and with acetone one time before drying at room temperature.

**Western Analysis**

Total protein concentrations from extracts were estimated using a protein assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA) based on the Bradford method (Stoscheck, 1990). From these crude extracts of total proteins, 10 µg were fractionated on a 7.5% (w/v) Tris-HCl poly-acrylamide gel at 90 V for 4 h using a Mini Protean apparatus (Bio-Rad Laboratories) following manufacturer’s instructions. Proteins were then blotted onto Immobilon PVDF membrane (Millipore, Bedford, MA) using a HEP-1 semi-dry electrophoretic blotting device (Owl Scientific, Cambridge, MA) and Towbin’s buffer (Towbin et al., 1979). Immunodetection of SBEI, SBEIIa, and SBEIIb was performed using an enhanced chemiluminescence western-blotting detection kit (Amersham). Antibodies were generated against peptides from unique regions of SBEI (amino acids 502–520: DYLKNDDSEWSMGEIAHT), SBEIIa (amino acids 77–91: EASSGVAAERPELS), and SBEIIb (amino acids 143–161: RRIRSIDEHEGGLTAFSR) by injection of multiple antigen peptides in Freund’s adjuvant into New Zealand white rabbits (Research Genetics, Huntsville, AL). The antibody to SBEIIb is isoform specific, detecting a protein of 80 kD. However, the antibody to SBEIIa binds to SBEIIa (90 kD) and as of yet unidentified proteins; the antibody to SBEIIa binds to SBEI, SBEIIa, and SBEIIb (84, 90, and 80 kD, respectively) and other as of yet unidentified proteins (Martha James, personal communication).

**Starch Analysis**

Starch granules were solubilized in 90% (v/v) DMSO by heating in a boiling water bath for 3 h with periodic vortexing. Insoluble materials consisting mainly of small particles of cellular debris were pelleted by microcentrifugation for 5 min at full speed. The starch was precipitated from the supernatant by adding ethanol to 80% (v/v), and pelleted by centrifuging for 5 min at 2,500g. The starch was washed once with 80% (v/v) ethanol and three times with acetone and dried overnight at 50°C.

Size exclusion chromatography of dispersed starch was performed using Sepharose CL-2B (Supelco, Bellefonte, PA) and 0.01 m NaOH (pH 12) as the mobile phase following the method of Klucinec and Thompson (1998). One-hundred 5-mL fractions were collected. The total carbohydrate content of the fractions was determined as described by DuBois et al. (1956).

HPSEC of debranched starches was conducted using the method of Klucinec and Thompson (1998). Briefly, between 2.5 and 5 mg of starch was mixed with a sufficient quantity of 90% (v/v) DMSO to result in a 5% (w/v) starch solution. The mixtures were heated in a boiling water bath for 10 min to disperse the starch. Samples were diluted 1:8 in 50°C 0.05 m sodium acetate buffer, pH 3.75. After cooling to 37°C, 0.5 units of isoamylase (Megazyme USA, Bozeman, MT) were added; these samples were held at 37°C with constant agitation for 24 h. The digested samples were diluted 1:10 with DMSO, heated in a boiling water bath for 10 min, and centrifuged at 6,000g for 10 min. A 50-µL sample was injected into the chromatograph.

**Correlation Study**

A population of 52 BC₁F₂ plants (Fig. 8) were scored from 10 DAE, when the mutant phenotype was first apparent, until 32 DAE to ensure mutant phenotypes were not due to temporary environmental factors. At 32 DAE, DNA was extracted from each plant and used to score each plant as described above using primers 2A1 and 2A2. Western protein analysis for plants numbers 18 and 39 was conducted as described above using 55 DAE leaf tissue. Retention times were converted to capacity factors (k’) based on the retention time of waxy starch (k’ = 0, corresponding to void volume) and Glc (k’ = 1, corresponding to salt volume).

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**LITERATURE CITED**


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