blot, two transcripts are seen. 90% of the transcripts correspond to the larger transcript, while a wild type-sized transcript comprising 10% of the total is seen when the exposure time of autoradiography was extended (Giroux, 1992). The 10% wild type-sized transcript has two possible sources. One is proper splicing of \textit{bt2-7503} transcript. Secondly, considering the mRNA was prepared from whole kernels, the other possible source is the transcript of \textit{Bt2} embryo counterpart, \textit{ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase 2} (\textit{Agp2}). This is also expressed in the endosperm but at very low level. It's transcript size in wild type is reported to be the same as that of \textit{Bt2} (Giroux, 1992).

Lane 1 contained the products of about 700bp and 270bp fragments. 700bp fragment was the expected size based on analysis of a genomic clone while the 270bp fragment corresponds to the size of exonic sequence. The possible templates for 270bp fragment could be one of three possibilities; (1) a pseudo gene of \textit{Bt2} lacking introns in this region, (2) genetic rearrangement due to the instability of the mutant gene, (3) template contamination, specially by \textit{bt2-C} first strand cDNA used in lane 2. PCR amplification with wild type genomic DNA yielded the 270bp fragment product as well as the expected product when primer A and B were used (data not shown). This eliminates the possibility of (2) and suggests that possibility (3) is not likely. To further identify the smaller fragment products, the 270bp fragments of