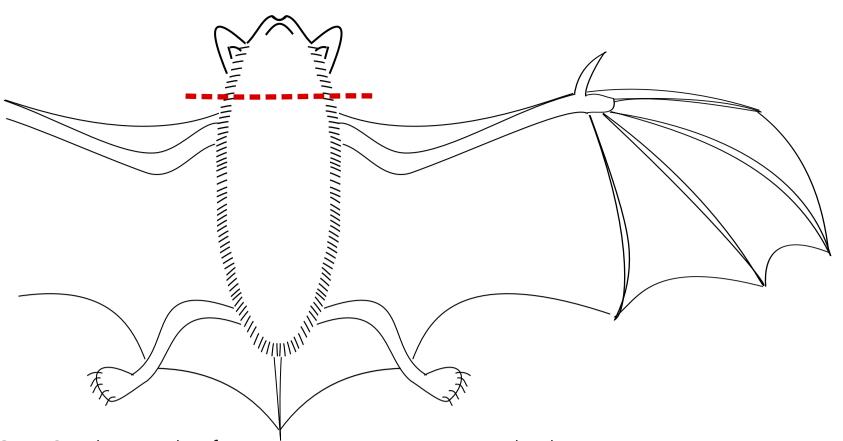
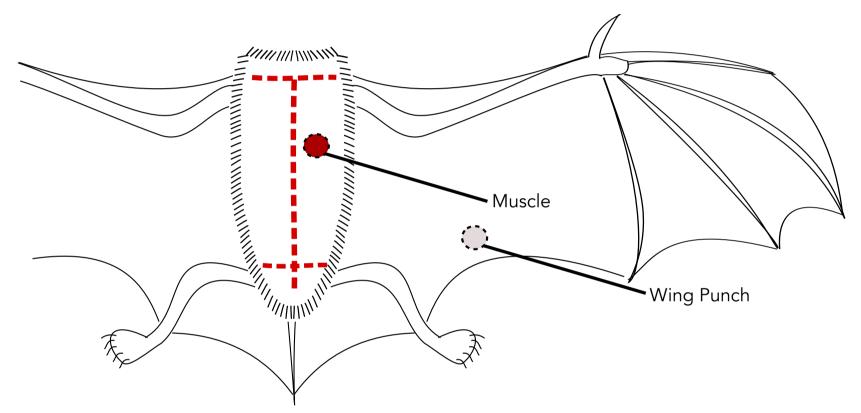
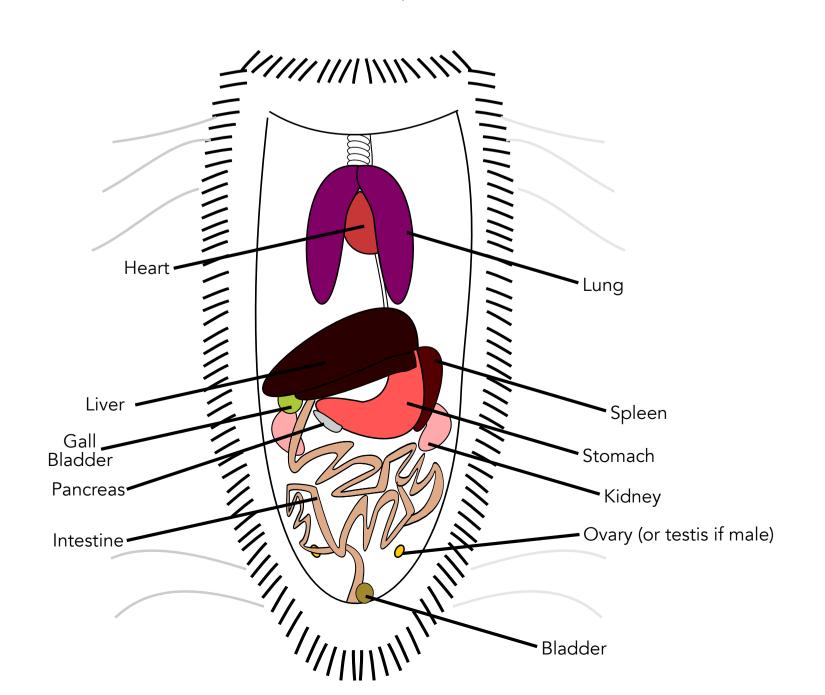
Step 1: Remove head using bone cutters or strong scissors.



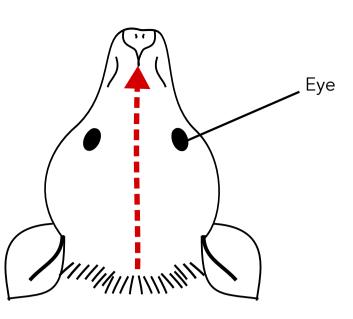
Step 2: Take sample of wing tissue. Use scissors to make three incisions along chest. Cut through pectoral muscle to expose internal organs. Take muscle and wing tissue and put in RNA storage solution.



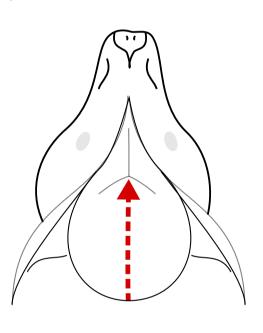
Step 3: Dissect postcranial anatomy, taking at minimum the tissues listed below. All tissues should be placed in RNA storage solution.



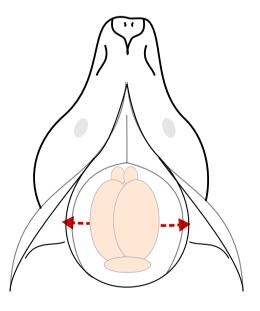
Step 4: Make sagittal cut under skin to remove. Use forceps to remove eyeballs and place in RNA storage solution.



Step 5: Peel skin and muscle away from the posterior end of skull to expose the skull. Using bone cutters, cut skull posterior to anterior until reaching cribriform plate. Take care to not damage brain.

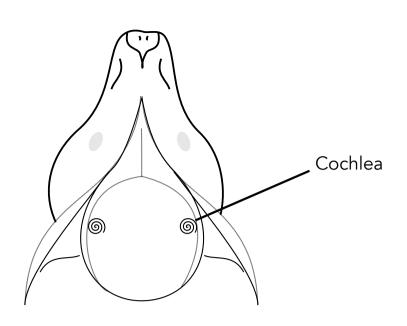


Step 6: Using forceps, gently pull away the pieces of the skull in a distal fashion to expose the brain.

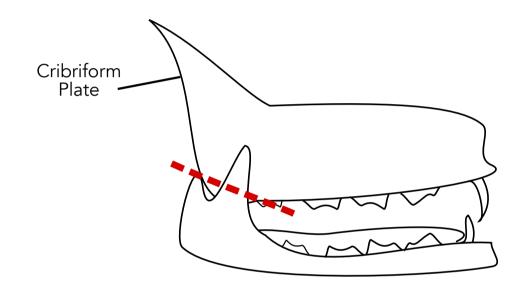


Step 7: To maintain the integrity of the brain, gently scrape the brain away from the skull with forceps. Place the brain on dry ice, in RNA storage solution, or in 4% paraformaldehyde, depending on the intended purpose.

Step 8: Once the brain is removed, the cochleas should be readily exposed. Gently pull them away from skull and place in RNA storage solution.

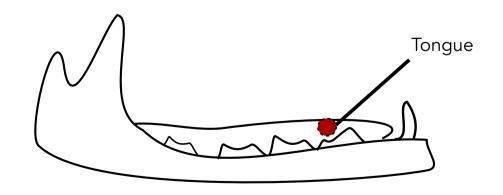


Step 9: Peel off the remainin of the skin. Using bone cutters, detach the mandible from the maxilla at the temporomandibular joints.



Step 10: Place entire maxilla, including the cribriform plate into a 5 mL vial of RNA storage solution. Soak overnight at 4 °C before flash freezing to allow RNA storage solution to penetrate.

Step 11: Cut the tongue from the mandbile and place tissue in RNA storage solution.



Step 12: Once dissection is complete, record all vials collected and place all 2 mL vials in liquid nitrogen.