

Figure(1): Electro micrograph of adult control(**group A**) cerebellum showing group of granular cells (**GR**) with large size of the nucleus (**N**) with condensed chromatin(**c**), and show well defined nuclear border (**thin arrow**) surrounded by thin rim of cytoplasm with intact organelles (**thick arrow**). (**X 4810**)



Figure (2): magnified image of previous figure show large size of the nucleus (**N**) with well-defined nuclear border (**thin arrow**) surrounded by thin rim of cytoplasm with intact organelles (**thick arrow**). (**x7210**)



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2 microns HV=80.0kV

Figure (3): An electro micrograph of the cerebellar cortex of (group B) treated cerebellum showing group of granular cells (GR) with large nucleus (N) surrounded by regular nuclear envelope (thin arrow), disturbed chromatin (C), it surrounded by illdefined cytoplasmic membrane (thick arrow) with some vacuoles (V). (x4810)



Figure (4): A magnified image showing granular cells (GR) with large nucleus (N) with regular nuclear envelope (thin arrow), peripheral heterochromatin (C), it surrounded by ill-defined cytoplasmic membrane (thick arrow) with some vacuoles in both nucleus and cytoplasm (V). (X7210)



Figure(5): Electro micrograph of group C treated cerebellum showing group of granular cells (GR) with destructed cytoplasmic membrane and organelles (thick arrow), large nuclei (N) with discontinued nuclear envelope (arrow), chromatin crowded peripherally (C) with marked cytoplasmic and nuclear vacuoles (V). (×4810)



Figure(6): magnified image of previous picture showing group of granular cells (GR) with destructed cytoplasmic membrane and organelles (arrow), large nuclei (N), chromatin crowded peripherally (C) with marked cytoplasmic and nuclear vacuoles (V). (X7210)



Histogram (1): showing the nuclear diameter of granule cells in control and treated group.