

Finally, the extended versatility of the laser is demonstrated by presenting *in vivo* SHG images of pharynx, uterus and body wall muscles. In addition, a collection of other TPEF images of fixed and bulk dyes (i.e. not based on GFP) was presented. Given this, the employed laser source has the potential to cover a wide range of biological applications not only based on GFP marking but also to include several commonly used fluorescent dyes. This non expensive, turn-key, compact laser system could be used as a platform to develop multimodal microscopes [35] and portable nonlinear bio-imaging devices for clinical studies, facilitating its wide-spread adoption in “real-life” applications.

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