Supplementary Information

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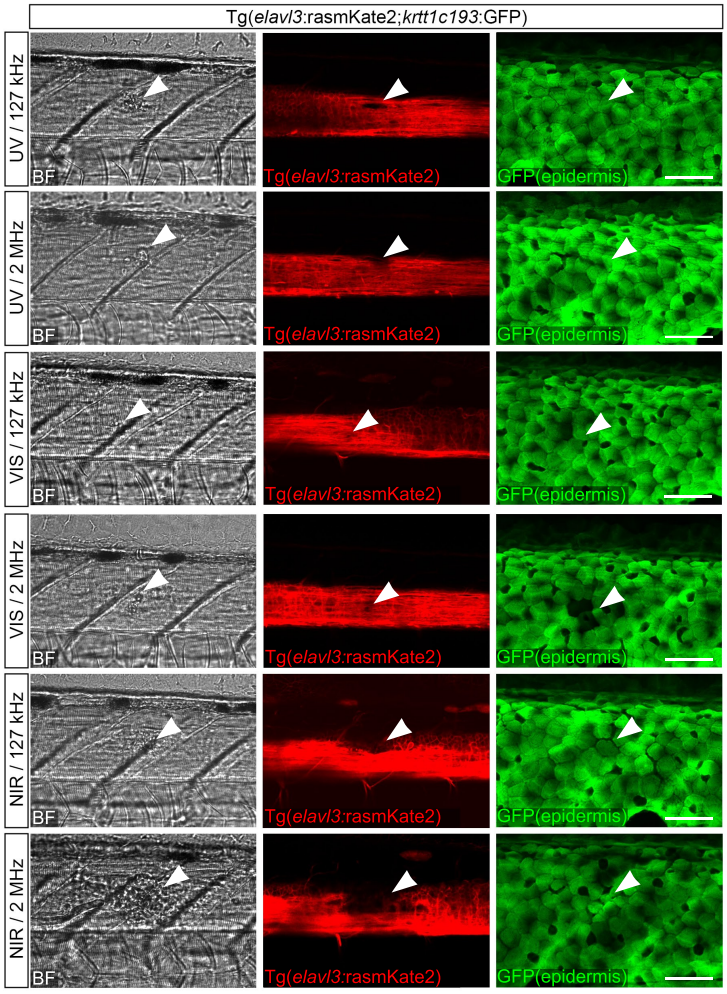

Figure 1: Trunk of a transgenic zebrafish larva with fluorescently labelled spinal cord (neurons; mKate2) and epidermis (basal keratinocytes; GFP) after 30 seconds irradiation with 1030 nm, 515 nm, and 343 nm pulses above the damage threshold. Arrowheads indicate the focus of irradiation. While damage is visible at the level of the spinal cord, the superficially-located epidermis stays intact. Images shown are bright field (BF) recordings or orthogonal projections of the confocal image (xy or yz view). UV: Ultra-violet, VIS: visible, and NIR: Near-infrared Scale bar: 50 μm.

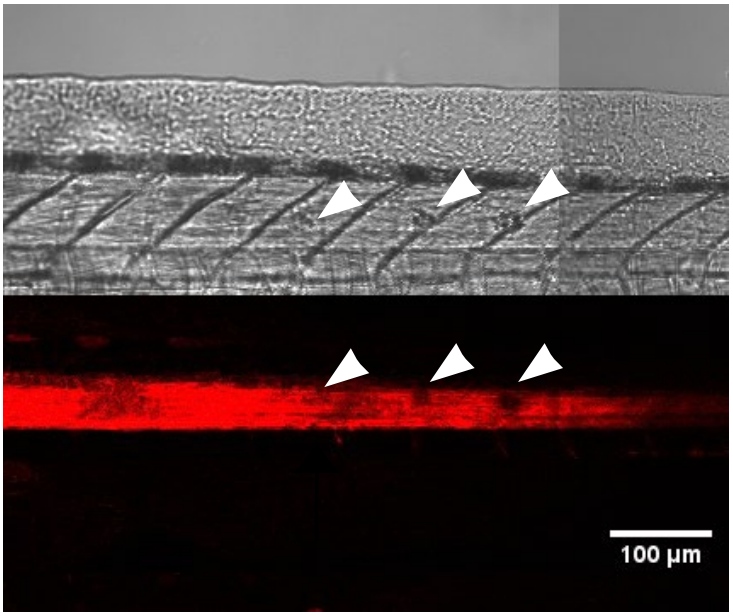

Figure 2: Transgenic zebrafish larva was irradiated by 343 nm laser pulses at an average power below the damage threshold. Arrowheads indicate the focus of irradiation. It can be seen that by increasing the irradiation time from 30 s to 120 s the lesion area increases. Top: Bright field image of the zebrafish larva. Bottom: Trunk of the transgenic zebrafish larva with fluorescently labeled spinal cord (neurons; mKate2).