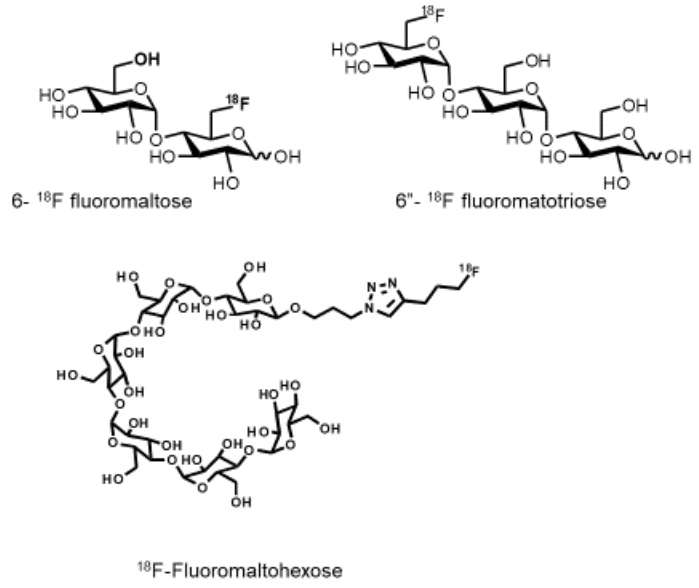
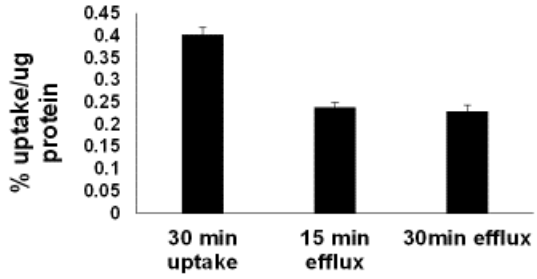
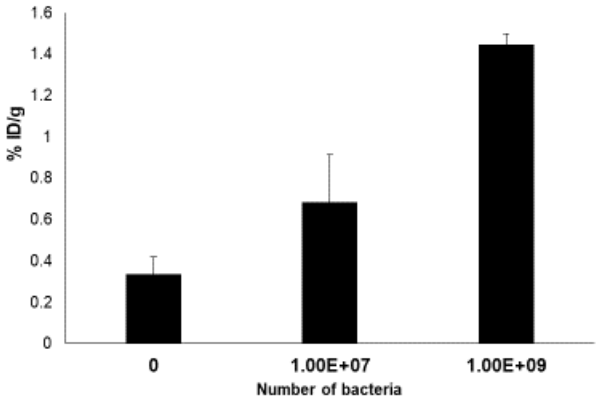


Supplemental figure 1: Scheme showing the structures of the three different tracers targeting the maltodextrin transporter

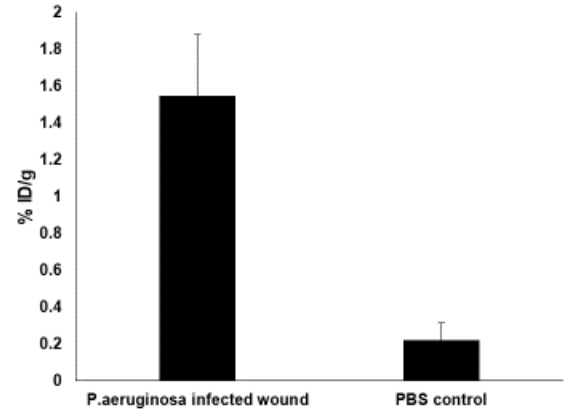
Supplementary figure 2



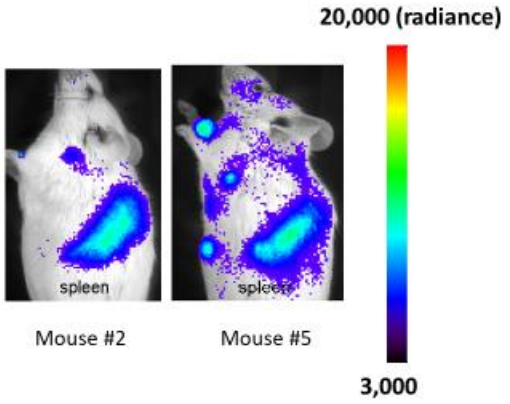
Supplemental figure 2: Efflux of 6"-^{18}F-fluoromaltotriose at 15 minutes and 30 minutes, following an initial 30 minutes incubation with the tracer. Error bars represent standard deviation



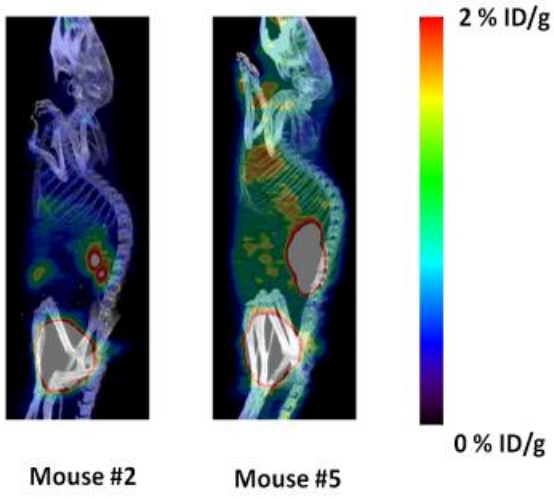
Supplemental figure 3: Ex-vivo bio-distribution showing the uptake of 6"-^{18}F-fluoromaltotriose in nude mice bearing different number of implanted *E.coli* (n=3 for each time point) 1h after administration of tracer. Error bars represent standard deviation.



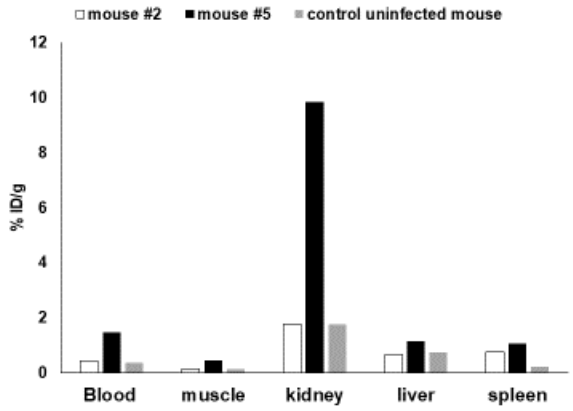
Supplemental figure 4: Ex-vivo biodistribution showing the uptake of 6"-^{18}F-fluoromaltotrios in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infected wounds (n=6) versus wounds in the control mice (n=3). Error bars represent standard deviation.



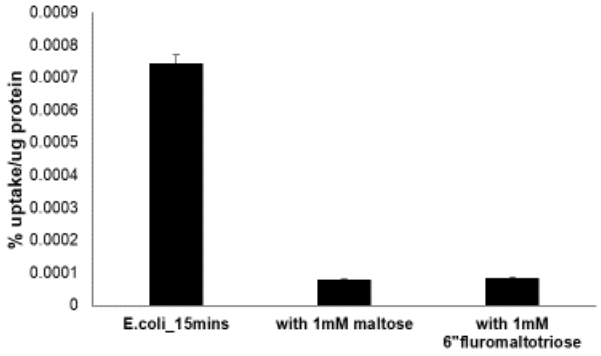
Supplemental figure 5: Bioluminescence imaging of mice 24h after the intravenous administration of 2 x 10^5 CFU of Xen 32, a bioluminescent strain of *Listeria monocytogenes*



Supplemental figure 6: Maximum intensity projections from microPET/CT scans, of the same mice shown in supplementary figure 5, 1h after the injection of 7.4MBq of 6"-^{18}F-fluoromaltotriose.



Supplemental figure 7: Ex vivo biodistribution of the same mice shown in supplementary figure 5 and 6, showing the uptake of 6"-^{18}F-fluoromaltotriose in the blood, kidney and spleen



Supplemental figure 8: Uptake of ^{3}H-maltose in E.coli for the indicated time with and withou excess cold maltose or cold 6"-^{18}F-fluoromaltotriose