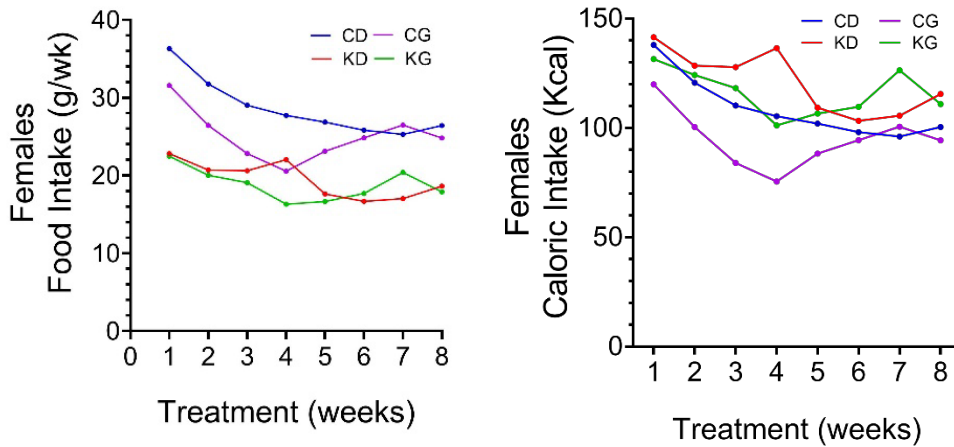


**Supplemental Figure 1. Effect of a KD alone and in combination with gemcitabine on  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate levels in female and male KPC mice.** Non-fasted blood  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate levels at baseline, one and two months after diet initiation are shown in KPC mice from the survival study cohort randomized to a control diet (CD), ketogenic diet (KD), CD plus gemcitabine (CG) or KD plus gemcitabine (KG); Values are expressed as means  $\pm$  SEM; \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ .

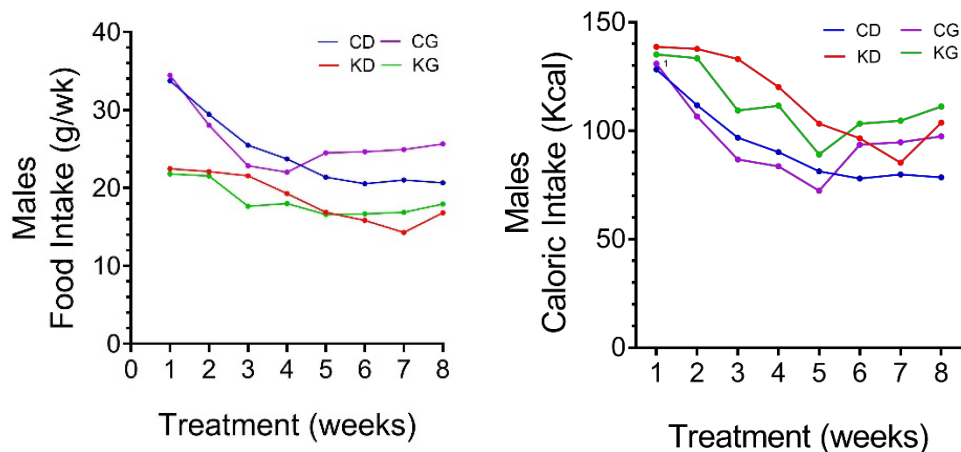
A



FEMALES

	CD	KD	CG	KG
Food intake (g/wk)	28.7 ± 1.3 <sup>a</sup>	19.5 ± 0.8 <sup>a,b</sup>	23.3 ± 0.9 <sup>a,b,c</sup>	17.3 ± 0.5 <sup>a,c</sup>
Caloric intake (kcal/wk)	108.9 ± 5.0	121.0 ± 5.1 <sup>b</sup>	94.7 ± 4.7 <sup>b,c</sup>	116.1 ± 3.8 <sup>c</sup>

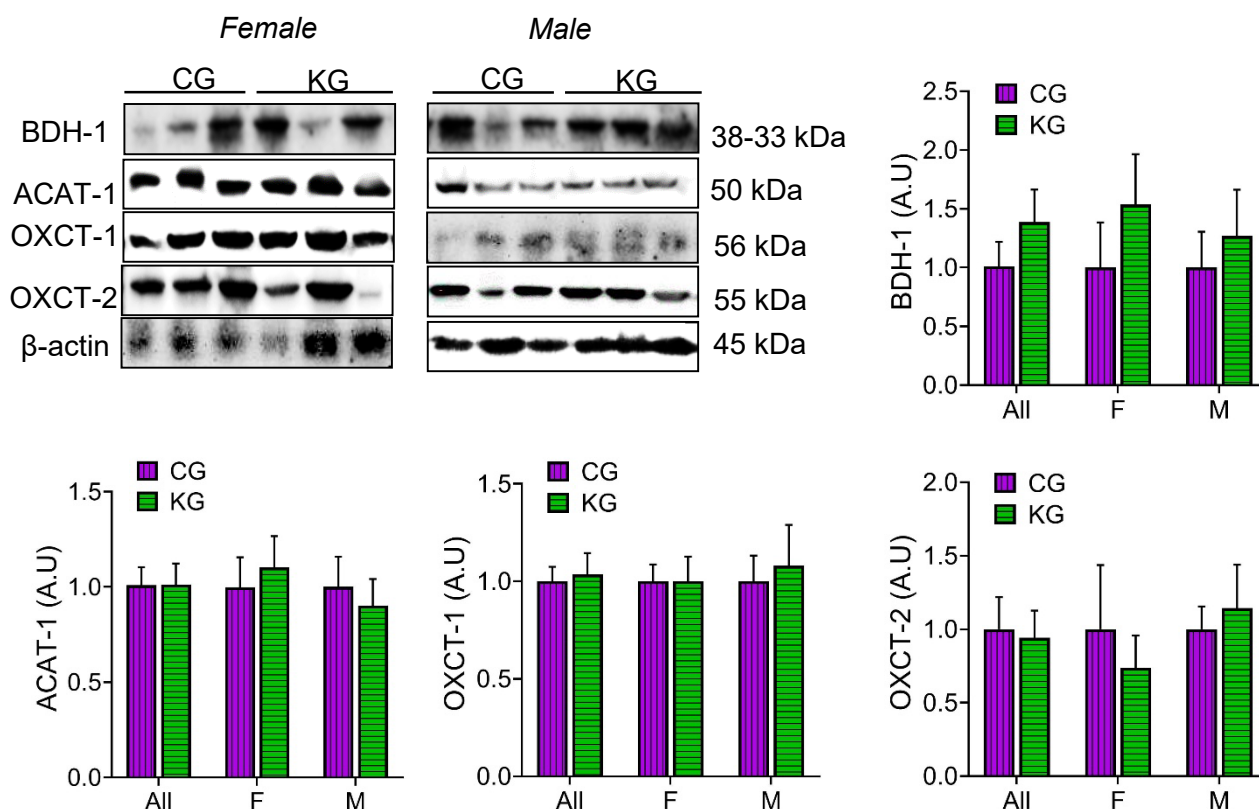
B



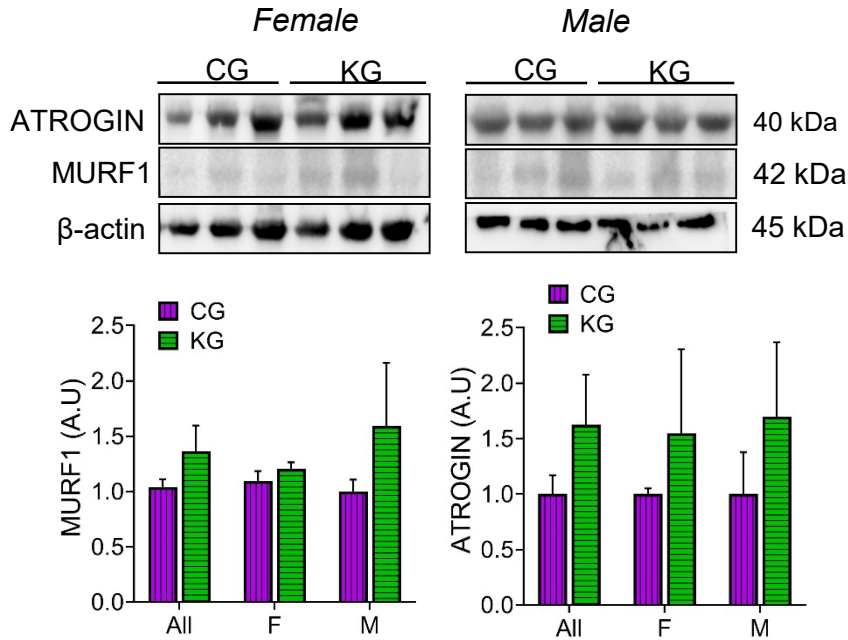
MALES

	CD	KD	CG	KG
Food intake (g/wk)	24.5 ± 1.7	18.6 ± 1.1	25.9 ± 1.4	18.4 ± 0.7
Caloric intake (kcal/wk)	93.1 ± 6.5	114.8 ± 7.2	95.7 ± 6.2	112.2 ± 5.4

**Supplemental Figure 2. Effect of a KD alone and in combination with gemcitabine on food intake in female and male KPC mice.** Food intake in grams per week (g/wk) and kilocalories per week (Kcal/wk) shown for (A) females and (B) males of the KPC mice from the survival study cohort randomized to a control diet (CD), ketogenic diet (KD), control diet plus gemcitabine (CG) or ketogenic diet plus gemcitabine (KG); Values are expressed as means ± SEM. Values having different superscripts are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).



**Supplemental Figure 3. Effect of a ketogenic diet in combination with gemcitabine on ketone body metabolic enzymes.** Immunoblots of the ketone body metabolic enzymes succinyl CoA: 3-oxoacid CoA transferase (OXCT1), 3-hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase 1 (BDH1), and acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) signaling from the gastrocnemius (GTN) of KPC mice treated with control diet plus gemcitabine (CG) or ketogenic diet plus gemcitabine (KG) separated by sex;  $n = 2-5$ ; Values are expressed as means  $\pm$  SEM.



**Supplemental Figure 4. Effect of a ketogenic diet in combination with gemcitabine on muscle-specific E3 ubiquitin ligases.** Immunoblot of the muscle-specific E3 ubiquitin ligases atrophy-related gene (ATROGIN-1) and muscle RING finger 1 (MURF-1) signaling from the gastrocnemius (GTN) of KPC mice treated with control diet plus gemcitabine (CG) or ketogenic diet plus gemcitabine (KG) separated by sex;  $n = 2-5$  per sex per group. Values are expressed as means  $\pm$  SEM.