Supplementary Materials

For completeness we will be providing the data for ISI 30 and ISI 100 to be able to draw effective discussions between previous data and the current data set.

Ketogenic diet (KD)

In our previous publication Kraeuter, van den Buuse and Sarnyai (47) investigating the effects of 3 weeks of KD, we identified that the change in PPI was irrespective of ISI, therefore, PPI data at 30 ms and 100 ms were pooled. As expected, MK-801 had a strong effect (ISI 30: $F_{1.28}$ = 18.02, $p < 0.001$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.392$, ISI 100: $F_{1.29} = 5.56$, $p = 0.025$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.161$). KD significantly effected average pre-pulse (ISI 30: $F_{1.28} = 21.27$, $p < 0.001$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.432$, ISI 100: $F_{1.29} = 5.98$, $p = 0.021$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.171$). KD significantly increased average pre-pulse in MK-801 treated mice (ISI 30: $F_{1.28} = 5.32$, $p = 0.029$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.160$, ISI 100: $F_{1.29} = 9.17$, $p = 0.005$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.240$).

Chronic BHB ISI 30

In our previous publication Kraeuter, Mashavave (21) we reported ISI 100. For ISI 30, as previously demonstrated MK-801 had a strong effect on pre-pulse inhibition ($F_{1.27} = 24.95$, $p < 0.001$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.480$). BHB did not influence average pre-pulse alone ($F_{1,27} = 2.67$, $p = 0.114$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.090$) or altered pre-pulse averages in combination with MK-801 treatment ($F_{1,27} = 2.99$, $p = 0.095$; partial $\eta^2 = 0.100$).