

Types of cancer detected include

a

Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma
Ampulla of Vater
Anus
Appendix Carcinoma

b

Bone
Breast

c

Cervix Uteri
Colon and Rectum
Corpus Uteri Carcinoma and Carcinosarcoma
Corpus Uteri Sarcoma

d

Distal Bile Duct

e

Esophagus and Esophagogastric Junction
Exocrine Pancreas

g

Gallbladder
Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms

h

Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
HPV-Mediated (p16+) Oropharyngeal

i

Intrahepatic Bile Ducts

k

Kidney

l

Larynx
Leukemia
Liver
Lung

m

Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma
Melanoma of the Skin
Merkel Cell Carcinoma

n

Nasal Cavity and Paranasal Sinuses
Nasopharynx
Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Appendix
Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Colon and Rectum
Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Pancreas

o

Oral Cavity
Oropharynx (p16-) and Hypopharynx
Ovary, Fallopian Tube and Primary Peritoneal Carcinoma

p

Penis
Perihilar Ducts
Plasma Cell Myeloma and Plasma Cell Disorders
Prostate

r

Renal Pelvis and Ureter

s

Small Intestine
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Abdomen and Thoracic
Visceral Organs
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Head and Neck
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Retroperitoneum
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Trunk and Extremities
Soft Tissue Sarcoma Unusual Histologies and Sites
Stomach

t

Testis

u

Urinary Bladder

v

Vagina
Vulva

Cancer cases enrolled in CCGA Study were assigned a "cancer type" as defined in the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) manual (8th edition). Cancer signal was detected across more than 50 AJCC-cancer types, which supports the potential for the Galleri test to detect cancer signal over a diverse range of cancers across a wide biologic spectrum.

Important Safety Information

The Galleri test does not detect all cancers and should be used in addition to routine cancer screening tests recommended by a healthcare provider. Galleri is intended to detect cancer signals and predict where in the body the cancer signal is located. Results should be interpreted by a healthcare provider in the context of medical history, clinical signs and symptoms. A test result of "cancer signal not detected" does not rule out cancer. A test result of "cancer signal detected" requires confirmatory diagnostic evaluation by medically established procedures (e.g. imaging) to confirm cancer. If cancer is not confirmed with further testing, it could mean that cancer is not present or testing was insufficient to detect cancer, including due to the cancer being located in a different part of the body. False-positive (a cancer signal detected when cancer is not present) and false-negative (a cancer signal not detected when cancer is present) test results do occur. Rx only.

GRAIL's clinical laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) and accredited by the College of American Pathologists (CAP). The Galleri test was developed, and its performance characteristics were determined by GRAIL. The Galleri test has not been cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration. GRAIL's clinical laboratory is regulated under CLIA to perform high-complexity testing. The Galleri test is intended for clinical purposes.