

Cancer types detected by a shared cancer signal

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| <p>A Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma Ampulla of Vater Anus Appendix, Carcinoma</p> | <p>L Larynx Leukemia Liver Lung Lymphoma (Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin)</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>B Bile Ducts, Distal Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic Bile Ducts, Perihilar Bladder, Urinary Bone Breast</p> | <p>M Melanoma of the Skin Merkel Cell Carcinoma Mesothelioma, Malignant Pleural</p> | <p>T Testis</p> |
| <p>C Cervix Colon and Rectum</p> | <p>N Nasal Cavity and Paranasal Sinuses Nasopharynx Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Appendix Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Colon and Rectum Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Pancreas</p> | <p>U Uterus, Carcinoma and Carcinosarcoma Ureter, Renal Pelvis Uterus, Sarcoma</p> |
| <p>E Esophagus and Esophagogastric Junction</p> | <p>O Oral Cavity Oropharynx (HPV-Mediated, p16+) Oropharynx (p16-) and Hypopharynx Ovary, Fallopian Tube and Primary Peritoneum</p> | <p>V Vagina Vulva</p> |
| <p>G Gallbladder Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms</p> | <p>P Pancreas, exocrine Penis Plasma Cell Myeloma and Plasma Cell Disorders Prostate</p> | |
| <p>K Kidney</p> | | |

Klein EA, et al. Clinical validation of a targeted methylation-based multi-cancer early detection test using an independent validation set. *Ann Oncol.* 2021;32(9):1167-1177.

Cancer cases enrolled in CCGA3 substudy were assigned a “cancer type” as defined in the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) manual (8th edition) (*For this list of Cancer types detected, some of the names were modified/edited to organize for easy reference*). A shared cancer signal was detected across more than 50 AJCC-cancer types, which supports the potential for the Galleri test to detect a shared cancer signal over a diverse range of cancer types that includes a wide biologic spectrum.

Important Safety Information: The Galleri test is recommended for use in adults with an elevated risk for cancer, such as those aged 50 or older. 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. Use of Galleri is not recommended in individuals who are pregnant, 21 years old or younger, or undergoing active cancer treatment. Results should be interpreted by a healthcare provider in the context of medical history, clinical signs and symptoms. A test result of “No Cancer Signal 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.