Types of cancer detected

A
- Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma
- Ampulla of Vater
- Anus
- Appendix, Carcinoma

B
- Bile Ducts, Distal
- Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic
- Bile Ducts, Perihilar
- Bladder, Urinary
- Bone
- Breast

C
- Cervix
- Colon and Rectum

E
- Esophagus and Esophagogastric Junction

G
- Gallbladder
- Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
- Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms

K
- Kidney

L
- Larynx
- Leukemia
- Liver
- Lung
- Lymphoma (Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin)

M
- Melanoma of the Skin
- Mesothelioma, Malignant Pleural
- 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 (HPV-Mediated, p16+)
- Oropharynx (p16-) and Hypopharynx
- Ovary, Fallopian Tube and Primary Peritoneum

P
- Penis
- Plasma Cell Myeloma and Plasma Cell Disorders
- Prostate
- Pancreas, exocrine

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
- Uterus, Carcinoma and Carcinosarcoma
- Uterus, Sarcoma
- Ureter (and Renal Pelvis)

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) (For this list of Cancer types detected, some of the names were modified/edited to organize for easy reference). 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.

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