Galleri®
Multi-cancer early detection

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

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 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 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. 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.