

A proactive tool to screen for cancer



The earlier you detect health issues like cancer, the sooner you can act

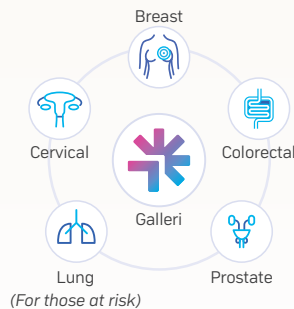
- The Galleri test screens for a unique “fingerprint” of many of the deadliest cancers, including those with no recommended screening test today.
- Looks for DNA in the blood sample shed by cancer cells and does not predict your future risk of cancer.

The Galleri test does not detect a signal for all cancers and not all cancers can be detected in the blood. False positive and false negative results do occur. Galleri should be used in addition to healthcare provider recommended screening tests.

Only 5 cancers have a recommended screening test

Adding Galleri to your cancer screenings can increase your chance of finding cancer early.

Galleri does not replace other screening tests your healthcare provider recommends.



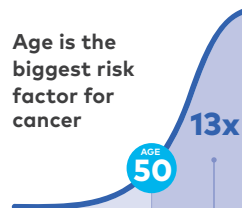
Who is Galleri for?

Recommended for use in adults with an elevated risk for cancer, such as those aged 50 or older.

People without symptoms can take the test.

Your healthcare provider can determine if the test is right for you.

Age is the biggest risk factor for cancer



Those 50 and older are 13x more likely to develop cancer than those under 50.

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.**

Laboratory / Test Information

The GRAIL clinical laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) and accredited by the College of American Pathologists. 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. The GRAIL clinical laboratory is regulated under CLIA to perform high-complexity testing. The Galleri test is intended for clinical purposes.



Screen for multiple cancers with a single blood test.



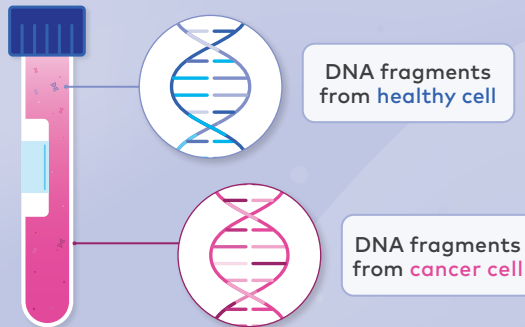
The Galleri® test screens for many of the deadliest cancers before they become symptomatic

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How the test works

The Galleri® test screens your blood sample (2 tubes of blood) and identifies DNA fragments shed into the blood by developing cancers.



Although there are many types of cancer, these DNA fragments act like a unique "fingerprint" often associated with cancer.

Scan here to learn more



Test process

1 Request the test

Through your healthcare provider; a prescription is required



2 Complete your blood draw

At your healthcare provider's clinic or laboratory



3 Receive your results

About 2 weeks after your blood sample is received at the GRAIL laboratory



What the Galleri test screens for

Evaluated in a large clinical study, the Galleri test screened for a signal shared by 50+ types of cancer.

Included in the 50+ types of cancer are 12 aggressive cancers responsible for 2/3rds of cancer deaths. Aggressive cancers shed more DNA and are more likely to have a Cancer Signal Detected result.

- Anus
- Bladder
- Colon/rectum
- Esophagus
- Head and neck
- Liver/bile duct
- Lung
- Lymphoma
- Ovary
- Pancreas
- Plasma cell neoplasm
- Stomach

- Adrenal cortical carcinoma
- Ampulla of Vater
- Appendix, carcinoma
- Bile ducts, distal
- Bile ducts, intrahepatic
- Bile ducts, perihilar
- Bone
- Breast
- Cervix
- Gallbladder
- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
- Gestational trophoblastic neoplasms
- Kidney
- Larynx
- Leukemia
- Melanoma of the skin
- Merkel cell carcinoma
- Mesothelioma, malignant pleural
- Nasal Cavity & paranasal sinuses
- Nasopharynx
- Neuroendocrine tumors of the appendix
- Neuroendocrine tumors of the colon and rectum
- Neuroendocrine tumors of the pancreas
- Oral cavity
- Oropharynx (HPV-mediated, p16+)
- Oropharynx (p16-) & hypopharynx
- Penis
- Prostate
- Small intestine
- Soft tissue sarcoma of the abdomen & thoracic visceral organs
- Soft tissue sarcoma of the retroperitoneum
- Soft tissue sarcoma of the trunk & extremities
- Soft tissue sarcoma unusual histologies & sites
- Testis
- Ureter, renal pelvis
- Uterus, carcinoma & carcinosarcoma
- Uterus, sarcoma
- Vagina
- Vulva

Sensitivity varies by cancer type and stage.

For more information visit: [Galleri.com/test-report](https://www.galleri.com/test-report)

Understanding the results

There are two possible test results.

✓ No Cancer Signal Detected

This result means DNA fragments associated with cancer were not found in the blood sample. The test does not detect all cancers and not all cancers can be detected in the blood. This result does not completely rule out the possibility of cancer.

Based on a clinical study, people with this result were unlikely to have cancer. In fact, less than 2 out of 100 people with this result received a cancer diagnosis.

Next steps: Continue with routine cancer screenings your healthcare provider recommends.

Adding Galleri to recommended screenings at your annual wellness visits can improve your chance of finding cancer early. Ask your healthcare provider when is best to test again.

! Cancer Signal Detected

This means DNA fragments often associated with cancer were found in the blood sample. This result will also include a prediction of the tissue type or organ associated with the cancer signal, called a **Cancer Signal Origin**.

Next steps: This result is not a cancer diagnosis and requires follow-up diagnostic testing which may include lab work or imaging ordered by your healthcare provider to confirm cancer.

Learn more about results: [Galleri.com/results](https://www.galleri.com/results)

Based on a clinical study of people ages 50 to 79, around 1% are expected to receive a Cancer Signal Detected result which includes predicted Cancer Signal Origin. After diagnostic evaluation, around 40% of these people are expected to have a confirmed cancer diagnosis.

