

Go further with your cancer screening



The Galleri multi-cancer early detection test is the first-of-its-kind

- Screens for a signal shared by 50+ cancers, including fast-spreading, aggressive cancers that don't show symptoms in early stages, such as pancreatic and ovarian.
- Looks for a signal associated with active cancer and does not predict your future genetic risk for 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.

Only 5 cancers have a recommended screening test

Adding Galleri to your cancer screenings can increase your chance of finding a signal associated with 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.



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

Payment options:

Most health insurance plans do not cover the cost of the Galleri test. Talk to your healthcare provider about pricing.

You may be able to use pre-tax dollars in your flexible spending account (FSA) or health savings account (HSA) to pay for the Galleri test. Check with your FSA or HSA administrator or insurance provider to determine eligibility.

Important Safety Information

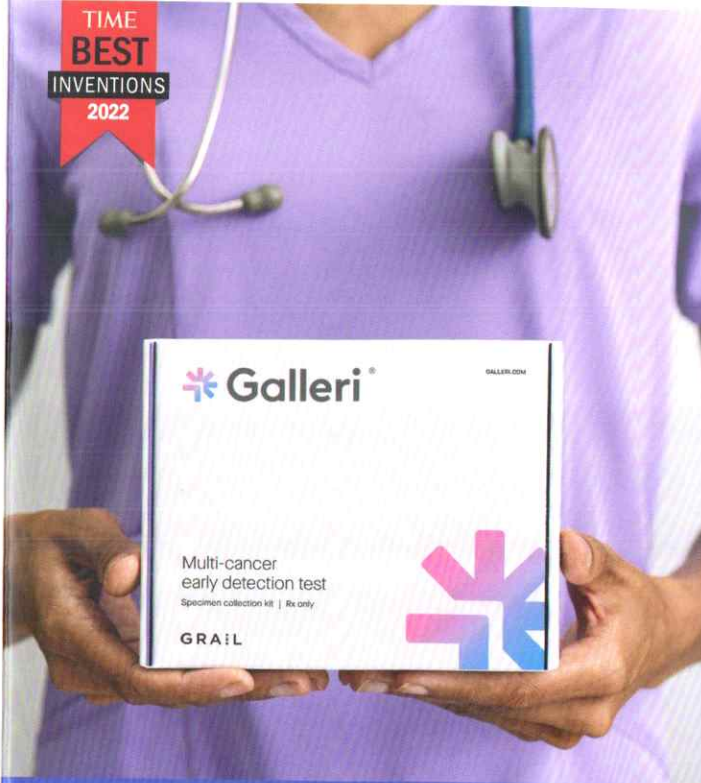
The Galleri test is recommended for use in adults with an elevated risk for cancer, such as those aged 50 or older. The Galleri test does not detect all cancers and should be used in addition to routine cancer screening tests recommended by a healthcare provider. Galleri is intended to detect cancer 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 Galleri test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by the CLIA certified and CAP accredited GRAIL clinical laboratory performing the test. The Galleri test has not been cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).



Screen for multiple cancers with a single blood test.



Have more questions?
Visit [Galleri.com/patient/faqs](https://www.galleri.com/patient/faqs)

Email Us
customerservice@grail.com

833-MY-GALLERI
(833-694-2553)

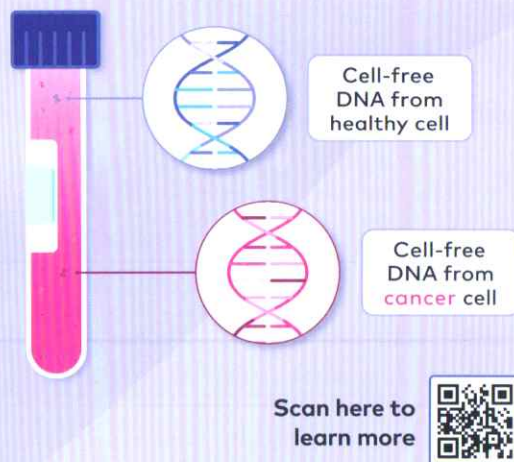
Galleri® screens for a cancer signal and predicts the tissue type or organ associated with the signal.

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How the test works

The Galleri test screens your blood sample (two tubes of blood) for **cell-free DNA** and identifies whether it comes from healthy or cancer cells.



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 sample is received at the GRAIL laboratory



Types of cancer diagnosed with a Cancer Signal Detected test result

Evaluated in large clinical studies, the Galleri test detected a signal shared by 50+ types of cancer.

- Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma
- Ampulla of Vater
- Anus
- Appendix, Carcinoma
- Bile Ducts, Distal
- Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic
- Bile Ducts, Perihilar
- Bladder, Urinary
- Bone
- Breast
- Cervix
- Colon and Rectum
- Esophagus & Esophagogastric Junction
- Gallbladder
- Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
- Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms
- Kidney
- Larynx
- Leukemia
- Liver
- Lung
- Lymphoma (Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin)
- 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
- Ovary, Fallopian Tube & Primary Peritoneum
- Pancreas, exocrine
- Penis
- Plasma Cell Myeloma & Plasma Cell Disorders
- Prostate
- Small Intestine
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Abdomen & Thoracic Visceral Organs
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Head & Neck
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Retroperitoneum
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Trunk & Extremities
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma Unusual Histologies & Sites
- Stomach
- Testis
- Ureter, Renal Pelvis
- Uterus, Carcinoma & Carcinosarcoma
- Uterus, Sarcoma
- Vagina
- Vulva

Understanding the results

There are two possible test results.

✓ No Cancer Signal Detected

This means that no cancer signal was 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.

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

Adding Galleri to 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 a cancer signal was found in the blood sample. This result includes 1 or 2 predictions of the tissue type or organ associated with the 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)

False positive and false negative results do occur.



Test performance

Better cancer signal detection for 12 cancers responsible for 2/3rds of US cancer deaths

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



The cancers listed above are known to release more cell-free DNA into the bloodstream at early stages.

The Galleri test detects a signal shared by more than 50 types of cancer.

Prediction of the Cancer Signal Origin

A Cancer Signal Detected result occurs in about **1 out of 100** Galleri tests in people over age 50.

This result will also include one or two predictions of the tissue type organ associated with the signal, called a "Cancer Signal Origin" (CSO).

In study participants with a cancer diagnosis after a "Cancer Signal Detected" test result, the first or second CSO was accurate 88% of the time. This helps your healthcare provider select the appropriate diagnostic tests to confirm 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.



A low false positive rate can help minimize false alarms and additional procedures

The Galleri test had a low false positive rate which is the proportion of people without cancer who receive a "Cancer Signal Detected" result.

This helps minimize unnecessary diagnostic procedures to confirm cancer.

The false positive rate was

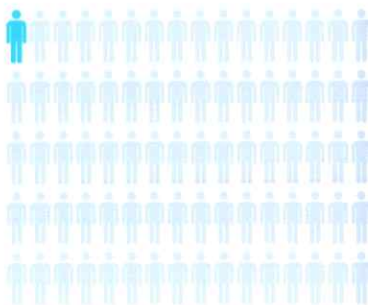
0.5%

or

1 out of

200

people



Galleri is a screening test and does not diagnose cancer. Diagnostic testing is needed to confirm cancer. The Galleri test looks for a signal associated with active cancer and does not predict future genetic risk for cancer.

Important Safety Information

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