
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-38683

GUARDANT HEALTH, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

45-4139254
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**3100 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, California 94304**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (855) 698-8887

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.00001	GH	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was approximately \$6.2 billion (based on the closing price of the registrant's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 30, 2025 of \$52.04 per share).

As of February 13, 2026, the registrant had 131,170,441 shares of common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2026, or the 2026 Annual Meeting, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates, are incorporated herein by reference where indicated. Except with respect to information specifically incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, such proxy statement is not deemed to be filed as part hereof.

GUARDANT HEALTH, INC.
FORM 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the sections titled “Business” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are based on our current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our business, our results of operations, the industry in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “believe,” “may,” “will,” “estimate,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “would,” “could,” “should,” “intend” and “expect,” variations of these words, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and elsewhere herein, and in other reports we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. While forward-looking statements are based on the reasonable expectations of our management at the time that they are made, you should not rely on them. We undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Each of the terms the “Company,” “we,” “our,” “us” and similar terms used herein refer collectively to Guardant Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

RISK FACTOR SUMMARY

Our business is subject to numerous risk and uncertainties, including those described in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. You should carefully consider these risks and uncertainties when investing in our common stock, including the full discussion of risks included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The principal risks and uncertainties affecting our business include the following:

- We have incurred significant losses since inception, we may continue to incur losses in the future and we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to achieve and maintain profitability.
- We may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to achieve and maintain profitability and our current or future products may not achieve or maintain sufficient commercial market acceptance.
- Our operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future operating results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results to fall below expectations or any guidance we may provide.
- New product development and commercialization involve a lengthy and complex process and we may be unable to develop or commercialize new products on a timely basis, or at all.
- Our current revenue is primarily generated from sales of our tests and we are highly dependent on them for our success.
- If our products do not meet the expectations of patients and our customers, our operating results, reputation and business could suffer.
- If we are unable to support demand for our current and future products, including ensuring that we have adequate capacity to meet increased demand, or we are unable to successfully manage our anticipated growth, our business could suffer.
- If we cannot maintain our current relationships, or enter into new relationships, with biopharmaceutical companies, our revenue prospects could be reduced.
- If we cannot compete successfully with our competitors, we may be unable to increase or sustain our revenue or to achieve and then sustain profitability.
- If we continue to experience challenges attracting and retaining qualified personnel due to competitive labor markets, we may be unable to manage our future growth effectively, all of which could make it difficult to execute our business strategy.
- We rely on a limited number of suppliers or sole suppliers for some of our laboratory instruments and materials and may not be able to find replacements or promptly transition to alternative suppliers.

- We conduct business in a heavily regulated industry, and changes in regulations or violations of regulations may, directly or indirectly, reduce our revenue, adversely affect our operations and financial condition, and harm our business.
- Certain of our tests are currently marketed as laboratory developed tests, or LDTs, and future changes in FDA enforcement discretion for LDTs could subject our product offerings to more significant regulatory requirements.
- If third-party payers, including commercial payers and government healthcare programs, do not provide coverage of, or adequate reimbursement for, our tests, our business and results of operations will be negatively affected.
- Our billing and claim processing are complex and time-consuming, and any delay in submitting claims or failure to comply with applicable billing requirements could hinder collection and have an adverse effect on our revenue.
- Issued patents covering our products, services or technology could be found invalid or unenforceable if challenged.
- The price of our common stock has fluctuated substantially and may do so in the future, and you may not be able to resell shares of our common stock at or above the price at which you purchased them.
- Our indebtedness could expose us to risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations or result in dilution to our stockholders.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a leading precision oncology company focused on guarding wellness and giving every person more time free from cancer. We are transforming patient care by providing critical insights into what drives disease through our advanced blood and tissue tests, real-world data and AI analytics. Our tests help improve outcomes across all stages of care, including screening to find cancer early, monitoring for recurrence in early-stage cancer, and treatment selection for patients with advanced cancer. For patients with advanced-stage cancer, we offer the Guardant360 Liquid test, formerly known as the Guardant360 LDT test, and the Guardant360 CDx test, the first comprehensive liquid biopsy test approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, to provide tumor mutation profiling with solid tumors and to be used as a companion diagnostic in connection with non-small cell lung cancer, or NSCLC, colorectal cancer and breast cancer. We also offer the Guardant360 Tissue test for advanced-stage cancer and the Guardant Reveal test to detect residual and recurring disease in early-stage colorectal, breast and lung cancer patients. We have also expanded the Guardant Reveal test to include late-stage therapy response monitoring for patients with solid tumors. Our product portfolio is now powered by our Smart Platform, which utilizes methylation technology with genomic, epigenomic, and RNA-based data, to unlock multi-modal biology with proprietary chemistry, advanced algorithms and our InfinityAI learning engine.

We also collaborate with biopharmaceutical companies in clinical studies by providing the above-mentioned tests, as well as the GuardantINFINITY blood test, also powered by our Smart Platform, which provides new, multi-dimensional insights into the complexities of tumor molecular profiles and immune response to advance cancer research and therapy development, and the GuardantOMNI blood test for advanced-stage cancer. Using data collected from our tests and through AI-enabled analytical tools, we have also developed our GuardantINFORM platform to help biopharmaceutical companies accelerate precision oncology drug development through the use of this in-silico research platform to unlock further insights into tumor evolution and treatment resistance across various biomarker-driven cancers.

For early cancer detection, we offer the Shield blood test for colorectal cancer screening in adults age 45 and older who are at average risk for the disease. Shield is the first blood test approved by the FDA for primary colorectal cancer screening and also the first blood test for colorectal cancer screening that meets coverage requirements by Medicare. In addition, our Shield blood test is included in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network colorectal cancer screening guidelines. We also expect to expand into lung cancer screening and multi-cancer detection, or MCD, with our Shield platform. The FDA has granted Breakthrough Device designation to our Shield MCD test to provide patients and healthcare providers with timely access to medical devices by speeding up their development, assessment and review. In addition, we have expanded our Shield blood test to include an MCD results report with a data collection effort to better understand the clinical impact of MCD results.

Our strategy

Our objective is to be the leading provider of therapy selection, minimal residual disease detection, and early cancer screening products for cancer management across all stages of the disease and drive commercial adoption of our products. To achieve this, we intend to:

- **Increase awareness of our products by:**
 - building awareness of our product portfolio and developing both blood and tissue testing across all stages of care;
 - employing screening awareness initiatives, including through direct-to-consumer channels, to support primary care clinician adoption, improve screening adherence and reach unscreened populations;
 - educating biopharmaceutical companies, key opinion leaders, or KOLs, and advocacy groups;
 - advocating for inclusion of our tests in treatment guidelines; and
 - expanding access to our products globally through direct investment and by leveraging our global network of partners.
- **Expand clinical utility and increase reimbursement for our products by:**
 - working with commercial and government payers to establish coverage and reimbursement for our tests;
 - investing in clinical and real-world evidence directly and through relationships with academia, biopharmaceutical companies and health systems to establish expanded indications for use;
 - demonstrating improved clinical utility and health economics from use of our tests to patients, physicians and payers; and
 - pursuing FDA and other regulatory approval internationally of our tests to facilitate reimbursement and global market access.
- **Strengthen our relationships with customers by:**
 - demonstrating the utility of our products in connection with standard of care treatments thereby encouraging clinical adoption;
 - developing and seeking approval of our products as companion diagnostics for targeted therapies and immuno-oncology therapies;
 - providing earlier insights into emerging clinically relevant biomarkers;
 - providing seamless customer experiences through collaborations with electronic medical record partners and expanded phlebotomy access; and
 - expanding lab capabilities and services through partnerships.
- **Expand our product portfolio by:**
 - using our commercial engine and research and our development investment to generate data and analytical insights to enable development of new products;
 - taking a disciplined and systematic approach to product and market development for patient care across all stages of the disease;
 - utilizing our data, sample biobank and insights into biology of circulating tumor-related biomarkers in blood to develop our new products;
 - building on our regulatory and commercial infrastructure to accelerate new product launches and drive commercial efficiencies; and
 - using our strategic relationships, including our partnerships with cancer centers, research organizations, distributors and laboratory companies in Europe and Asia, to drive global commercialization of our products.

Our products and development program

We have launched various products and programs and we believe our product portfolio could address the full continuum of patient care, and has utility in both the clinical and biopharmaceutical markets.

Therapy Selection

Guardant360 CDx Test

We believe our Guardant360 CDx test was the first comprehensive liquid biopsy test approved by the FDA, and is the market leading comprehensive liquid biopsy test, based on the number of tests ordered. Our Guardant360 CDx test is a 74-gene test to provide tumor mutation profiling to be used by qualified health professionals in accordance with professional guidelines in oncology for cancer patients with any solid malignant neoplasm. Our Guardant360 CDx test has also been approved by the FDA for use as a companion diagnostic to identify NSCLC patients who may benefit from treatment with TAGRISSO® (osimertinib), RYBREVANT® (amivantamab-vjmw), LUMAKRAS™ (sotorasib) and ENHERTU® (fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki), breast cancer patients who may benefit from treatment with ORSERDU™ (elacestrant) and INLURIYO™ (imlunestrant), and colorectal cancer patients who may benefit from treatment with BRAFTOVI® (encorafenib), marketed by biopharmaceutical companies. Additional gene content and immune-oncology biomarkers (e.g. microsatellite instability, or MSI) are reported in a professional services compendium to the FDA approved CDx report. Results are typically delivered within five days following receipt of sample and delivered by a clinical report.

Guardant360 Liquid Test (formerly known as Guardant360 LDT Test)

The number of personalized therapy options for advanced cancer patients continues to grow, giving patients who may have cycled through standard of care therapies additional options. Our Guardant360 Liquid test measures 740+ genes and supports all guideline-recommended biomarkers, to help inform which therapy may be effective for advanced stage cancer patients with solid tumors, without the need to obtain archival tissue or subject the patient to another invasive biopsy. We have also introduced new smart applications for our Guardant360 Liquid test that greatly expand its biomarker identification and cancer subtyping capabilities to help oncologists identify optimal treatment plans. In addition, our Guardant360 Liquid test has been migrated to the Smart Platform which enables more sensitive genomic and epigenetic tumor fraction detection. Results are typically delivered within seven days following receipt of sample and delivered by a clinical report.

Guardant Reveal Test

In addition to minimal residual disease (MRD) detection, we have expanded our Guardant Reveal test to include late-stage therapy response monitoring for patients with solid tumors. Building on Guardant Reveal's proven performance in MRD detection, the expanded offering leverages our proprietary epigenomic technology powered by the Smart Platform to predict therapy response across all therapy classes, including immunotherapy and chemotherapy, which most patients with advanced-stage cancer receive at some point during their treatment. Guardant Reveal therapy response monitoring can be initiated at any time during a patient's treatment journey, offering clinicians flexibility and actionable insights in just seven days.

Guardant360 Tissue Test

To complement our liquid biopsy-based products, we offer Guardant Tissue, the first molecular profiling test for tumor tissue that incorporates comprehensive multiomics analysis, including DNA, RNA, AI-powered PD-L1 and genome-wide methylation data, to provide researchers and cancer care teams with a more comprehensive view of cancer. Powered by our Smart Platform, the Guardant360 Tissue test enables insights from comprehensive analysis of epigenetics that can apply to important classes of therapies in late-stage development and enables classification and subtyping of each individual tumor at a much higher resolution. In addition, the Guardant360 Tissue test requires less tissue surface area for analysis than the industry norm, which allows biopharmaceutical researchers and healthcare providers to successfully analyze tissue samples with fewer slides and thus test more patients using less precious tissue.

Minimal Residual Disease Detection and Recurrence Monitoring

Guardant Reveal Test

In the management of early-stage cancer, current tools do not identify all high-risk patients who will benefit from adjuvant therapy or detect recurrence early enough when it is most curable. We expect to address this need, first in early-stage colorectal, breast and lung cancers, with our Guardant Reveal tissue-free blood test for residual disease and recurrence monitoring. We believe the Guardant Reveal test has the potential to enable oncologists to improve

the care of early-stage cancer patients by correctly identifying more high-risk patients than clinicopathologic review alone and by detecting recurrent disease months earlier than current standard of care methods like imaging carcinoembryonic antigen tests. We believe the Guardant Reveal test can improve turnaround by interrogating epigenomic signals from a single blood draw without the need for tissue. In addition, our Guardant Reveal test has been migrated to the Smart Platform which could maximize detection sensitivity without requiring tissue. Similar to our data development effort for our Guardant360 tests, we are investing heavily in establishing clinical validity and utility for the use of Guardant Reveal in adjuvant treatment and surveillance settings. We also believe our Guardant Reveal test may help biopharmaceutical companies identify new drug development opportunities. In return, these relationships could help us establish clinical utility for our tests and create new testing opportunities related to emerging therapies. Results are typically delivered within seven days following receipt of sample and delivered by a clinical report. In addition, we expect to expand our MRD portfolio to include a tissue-informed test.

Screening

Shield Test

According to American Cancer Society: Colorectal Cancer Facts & Figures 2023-2025, it is estimated that only 59% of adults at 45 years and older are screened despite compelling evidence that routine cancer screening can reduce colorectal cancer mortality. Therefore, we believe that there is a critical need to develop products to expand precision oncology to earlier stage cancer settings. These products could enable clinicians to precisely detect, and intervene in the disease evolution when the disease is more likely to be curable, key to significantly improving patient clinical outcomes.

In order to systematically address this need, we offer the Shield blood test to address the needs of individuals eligible for colorectal cancer screening. From a simple blood draw, Shield uses a novel multimodal approach to detect colorectal cancer signals in the bloodstream, including DNA that is shed by tumors. Our research and development results to date indicate that somatic signatures alone may be insufficient for detection of early-stage cancers with high sensitivity. For this reason, we have incorporated epigenomic signatures to enhance the performance of our Shield assay in these settings. Shield is the first blood test approved by the FDA for primary colorectal cancer screening and also the first blood test for colorectal cancer screening that meets coverage requirements by Medicare. In addition, our Shield blood test is included in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network colorectal cancer screening guidelines.

We also expect to expand into lung cancer screening and multi-cancer detection, or MCD, with our Shield platform. The FDA has granted Breakthrough Device designation to our Shield MCD test to provide patients and healthcare providers with timely access to medical devices by speeding up their development, assessment and review. In addition, we have expanded our Shield blood test to include an MCD results report with a data collection effort to better understand the clinical impact of MCD results. Patients are now able to receive an MCD results report when they take a Shield colorectal cancer test by agreeing to participate in a clinical data collection initiative.

We believe that developing a blood test for early detection of cancer requires a vast amount of molecular and clinical data across all stages of the disease in order to better understand the biology and clinical relevance of tumor-specific biomarkers in blood. While we believe the benefits of early detection on clinical outcomes are widely known, early detection may also benefit biopharmaceutical companies by identifying a much larger at-risk population who may benefit from early therapeutic intervention or from preventative medicines. We also believe Shield is a platform that can expand well beyond cancer into many other diseases.

Biopharmaceutical Offerings

GuardantINFINITY Test

Our GuardantINFINITY test, powered by the Smart Platform, provides new, multi-dimensional insights into the complexities of tumor molecular profiles and immune response to advance cancer research and therapy development. Our GuardantINFINITY assay provides a more comprehensive molecular profile of tumors than earlier assays, giving researchers access to novel genomic and epigenomic insights to provide a simultaneously deeper and more complete understanding of a tumor's biology, its system-wide interactions and the associated immune response in a range of applications, from therapy selection to molecular response and longitudinal monitoring. The assay's extensive methylome panel helps identify the unique methylation pattern that each tumor delivers, providing an important new dimension of research insights that has been largely unexplored in clinical development to date. GuardantINFINITY is available as a single modular assay with flexible configurations that can be tailored to fit a current application, along with the ability to unlock additional content modules at any time, without incurring the burden or delay of additional sample collection. The core module offers genotyping coverage

of more than 800 genes with sample-level methylation detection and tumor fraction score for biomarker discovery, clinical research, therapy selection and response monitoring.

GuardantOMNI Test

Our GuardantOMNI test covers 500 genes, including genes associated with homologous recombination repair deficiency and biomarkers for immuno-oncology applications, such as tumor mutational burden and microsatellite instability. The test has a significantly larger genomic panel footprint than the Guardant360 Liquid test and has achieved comparable analytical performance in clinical studies, with the implemented additional enhancements to the assay efficiency and bioinformatics analysis to improve the sensitivity of our GuardantOMNI test. These enhancements are critical in the context of using the GuardantOMNI test in the retrospective testing of clinical study samples for translational science applications in collaboration with biopharmaceutical customers, as those samples are often available with only a limited volume of plasma. Validation data indicates that the GuardantOMNI test exceeds the Guardant360 Liquid test's sensitivity for detecting clinically actionable biomarkers. At the same time, broader panel-wide performance of small variants is roughly similar to that of Guardant360 Liquid test. In addition, the broad genomic footprint of our GuardantOMNI test enables accurate measurement of tumor mutational burden.

GuardantINFORM

GuardantINFORM complements our core diagnostic business with aggregated data obtained through real world genomic testing. This genomic and epigenetic data is first matched with clinically relevant information, and through AI-enabled analytical tools and expertise, unlocks important insights into disease progression and treatment impact that can be fed back into drug discovery and development, as well as clinical research and practice. Given the trend for oncologists to use liquid biopsy to monitor changes over time, our GuardantINFORM database uniquely provides longitudinal biological insight into tumor evolution alongside longitudinal clinical outcomes, which is particularly valuable for both resistance characterization of disease and as testing moves earlier in the cancer journey.

GuardantConnect

Because cancer patients often exhaust standard of care treatment options as the disease progresses and guidelines recommend clinical studies for cancer patients, clinical study matching is an acute need in oncology. At the same time, biopharmaceutical companies need to fill clinical studies that require screening hundreds of thousands of patients. Despite these needs, clinical study enrollment in oncology has severely lagged. GuardantConnect is our integrated software-based solution designed for our clinical and biopharmaceutical customers, seeking to connect patients tested with our assays with actionable alterations with potentially relevant clinical studies.

Smart Platform

Our proprietary Smart Platform delivers multiomic insights leveraging genomic, epigenomic, and RNA-based data that are scalable from research to the clinic. Our Smart Platform drives significant research and development efficiencies and operating leverage, which supports performance improvements, faster turnaround time, cross-development of new applications and cost savings. Our Smart Platform provides a foundation for potentially faster and more powerful product evolution and valuable data generation by leveraging commonality in equipment, reagents, bioinformatics and staffing. We believe our Smart Platform is unlocking the power of the epigenome, broadening the understanding of what drives cancer biology while providing industry leading sensitivity at high specificity and low cost.

Clinical Studies and Publications

We are proactively pursuing studies to support the use of our genotyping tests as a preferred alternative or complementary approach to tissue testing to inform treatment selection at diagnosis and at disease progression. These studies are designed to provide evidence that our genotyping tests detect genomic alterations at rates comparable to standard-of-care tissue testing and may identify genomic alterations not detected by tissue-based testing. Our Guardant Reveal clinical study program evaluates the use of our blood-based tests for minimal residual disease detection and therapy monitoring across multiple cancer types. These studies are designed to assess the analytical and clinical performance of Guardant Reveal for detecting circulating tumor DNA following treatment, monitoring molecular changes over time, and supporting post-treatment surveillance and response assessment. In addition, our Shield clinical study program evaluates the performance of our tests in cancer screening, as well as assessing facilitators and barriers to cancer screening. The primary focus of these studies is to support the use of our tests for primary colorectal cancer screening, following FDA approval of our Shield blood test. Additional studies seek to evaluate the performance and use of our tests for lung cancer screening and multi-cancer detection in various clinical and population-based settings.

Results from our clinical study programs are disseminated through peer-reviewed scientific publications and scientific meeting presentations to support evidence generation, inform clinical practice discussions, educate clinicians and other oncology stakeholders, and contribute to discussions with public and private payers regarding coverage and reimbursement.

Commercialization

Successful commercial adoption of our tests by clinicians and biopharmaceutical companies is critical to our business. For clinicians, endorsement by KOLs, utilization by academic centers and inclusion in national treatment guidelines are important, especially for adoption in the local community setting. We believe that our relationships with key stakeholders across the oncology and primary care space have helped facilitate the use of our tests by clinicians and biopharmaceutical companies.

U.S. commercial efforts

We sell our tests to clinical customers in the United States through our targeted sales organization. Our clinician-focused sales organization in the United States is engaged in sales efforts and promotional activities primarily targeting oncologists, cancer centers and primary care physicians. Our sales representatives typically have extensive sales-related backgrounds, including in primary care, laboratory testing, therapeutics and oncology. We have supplemented the team with clinical oncology and primary care specialists with extensive medical affairs experience support in the field.

Our clinical commercial efforts are focused on driving adoption with community oncology practices, academic research institutions, primary care providers and health systems, and leading physician networks. As we continue to grow our sales organization, we are also expanding our reach to include large community practices, community oncology networks, integrated delivery payer-owned systems and government medical facilities that are looking for a reliable partner for comprehensive molecular information testing.

Biopharmaceutical commercial efforts

Our business development team is focused on enterprise selling to biopharmaceutical companies in the United States and internationally, and we believe we can support our biopharmaceutical customers across many applications, including:

- discovery of new targets and mechanisms of acquired resistance;
- retrospective sample analysis to rapidly identify biomarkers associated with response and lack of response;
- prospective screening and referral services to accelerate clinical study enrollment; and
- companion diagnostic development to support the approval and commercialization of therapeutics.

We also expect to be able to capture other commercial opportunities from our genomic and epigenomic data, which can be used in combination with clinical outcomes or claims data for multiple applications, including novel target identification.

International commercial efforts and expansion

A component of our long-term growth strategy is to expand our commercial footprint internationally, and we expect to increase our sales and marketing expense to execute on this strategy. We currently offer our tests in countries outside the United States primarily through direct contacts with insurers and hospitals, distributor relationships, and laboratory partnerships. Specifically, we have demonstrated the ability to deploy our technology to partner laboratories such as cancer centers, research organizations and laboratory companies, for the development of test assays based on our technology platform. We believe that this capability will be important in accelerating adoption of our platform and the performance of our testing globally. We are conducting studies in various jurisdictions, and have secured and will continue our efforts to secure reimbursement in several countries. In addition, we have established, and as these studies progress and we near commercial opportunities in these jurisdictions, will continue to seek to establish in-country laboratories and direct sales organizations.

In preparation for wider commercialization in the European Union, or the EU, we obtained a CE mark for our Guardant360 CDx test. In December 2020, we signed our first public private partnership agreement with Vall D'Hebron Institute of Oncology, or VHIO, one of Europe's leading cancer research institutions, and in May 2022, the first blood-based cancer testing services in Europe based on our digital sequencing platform became available at the VHIO testing facility in Spain. In October 2021, we signed a partnership agreement with The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, or Royal Marsden, a premier cancer center within the United Kingdom, or the UK, for patient care, research and teaching of all types of cancer, and in April 2023, the blood-based cancer testing services based on our digital sequencing platform became available at Royal Marsden testing facility in the UK. In September 2024, we signed a partnership agreement with Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, or Policlinico Gemelli, one of Italy's largest and most renowned hospitals known for its advanced oncology services, including diagnostics, treatment, and research, to establish an in-house liquid biopsy testing service within its hospital system, and in December 2025, the liquid biopsy testing service based on our proprietary Guardant360® CDx technology became available at the Policlinico Gemelli facility in Italy.

We have expanded our operations and commercialization of our oncology and screening tests into Asia, the Middle East and Africa, primarily through distributor relationships, direct contacts with hospitals, and laboratory partnerships. In Japan, we have received regulatory approval of our Guardant360 CDx test as a companion diagnostic for identifying patients who may benefit from treatment with several therapies, from Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, or the MHLW. In addition, in July 2023, the MHLW granted national reimbursement approval for our Guardant360 CDx test for patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumor cancers in Japan.

In June 2022, we signed a strategic partnership agreement with Adicon Holdings Limited, or Adicon, a leading independent clinical laboratory company based in China, and in December 2023, the blood-based cancer testing services based on our digital sequencing platform became available at Adicon's testing facility, which offers our industry-leading comprehensive genomic profiling tests to biopharmaceutical companies to advance clinical research and the development of new cancer therapies in China.

Payer coverage and reimbursement

Commercial payers

Payment from commercial payers can vary depending on whether we have entered into a contract with the payers as a "participating provider" or do not have a contract and are considered a "non-participating provider." Payers often reimburse non-participating providers, if at all, at a lower amount than participating providers. When we contract with a payer to serve as a participating provider, reimbursements by the payer are generally made pursuant to a negotiated fee schedule and are limited to only covered indications or where prior approval has been obtained. Becoming a participating provider can result in higher reimbursement amounts for covered uses of our tests and, potentially, no reimbursement for non-covered uses identified under the payer's policies or the contract. As a result, the potential for more favorable reimbursement associated with becoming a participating provider may be offset by a potential loss of reimbursement for non-covered uses of our tests.

We have provided testing services to patients covered by commercial payers with many cancer types and indications, some of the time as a non-participating provider. We have received reimbursement for tests across the spectrum of these patients, though for amounts that on average were significantly lower than for participating providers. Because we are not contracted with these payers, they determine the amount that they are willing to reimburse us for any of our tests and they can prospectively and retrospectively adjust the amount of reimbursement, subject to statute of limitations.

Our tests are currently covered by various commercial payers and our reimbursement is directly impacted by their policies. We have experienced situations where commercial payers proactively reduced the amounts they were willing to reimburse for our tests, and where commercial payers have determined that the amounts previously paid were too high and sought to recover those perceived excess payments by deducting such amounts from payments owed to us.

In addition to our existing covered and contracted payers, various laboratory benefit managers and evidence review organizations working with commercial payers have endorsed coverage of our Guardant360 CDx, Guardant360 Liquid, Guardant360 Tissue and Guardant Reveal tests. Additionally, our Shield blood test has received coverage for patients receiving community care authorized by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and for active-duty service members and their families through TRICARE, the U.S. military's health insurance coverage, with no copay for average-risk individuals ages 45 and older.

We are actively engaged to expand coverage among existing commercial payers and to achieve coverage with the remaining key commercial payers, laboratory benefit managers and evidence review organizations. This includes addressing variable coverage requirements and evidence required, and the need for enhanced guideline support.

As we broaden our coverage amongst commercial payers to include additional tests, we may begin to experience increases in average revenue per test performed; however, we cannot make any assurances that we will be successful in broadening our coverage on a timely basis or at all. Similarly, as we have experienced with our existing contracted payers, we cannot assure that the addition of new contracted payers will increase our average selling price or revenue.

Government payers

Medicare coverage is limited to items and services that are within the scope of a Medicare benefit category that are reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury. National coverage determinations are made through an evidence-based process by the CMS, with opportunities for public participation. Medicare's National Coverage Determination, or NCD, for Next Generation Sequencing, or NGS, provides coverage for molecular diagnostic tests such as our Guardant360 CDx test, if, among other criteria, such tests are offered within their FDA-approved companion diagnostic labeling.

In March 2020, we began to receive reimbursement from Medicare for claims submitted with respect to Guardant360 clinical tests performed for qualifying patients diagnosed with solid tumor cancers of non-central nervous system origin other than NSCLC. In May 2020, Noridian issued a coverage article and confirmed limited Medicare coverage for our Guardant360 test for qualifying patients diagnosed with solid tumor cancers of non-central nervous system origin who meet the criteria of Medicare's National Coverage Determination for Next Generation Sequencing established in March 2018. Under Medicare, payment for laboratory tests like ours is generally made under the Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule, or CLFS, with payment amounts assigned to specific procedure billing codes. In April 2014, Congress passed the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, or PAMA, which included substantial changes to the way in which clinical laboratory services are paid under Medicare. On June 23, 2016, CMS published the final rule implementing the reporting and rate-setting requirements under PAMA. Under PAMA, laboratories that receive the majority of their Medicare revenue from payments made under the CLFS were required to report to CMS, beginning in 2017 and every three years thereafter (or annually for "advanced diagnostic laboratory tests" (ADLTs)), commercial payer payment rates and volumes for each test they perform. CMS uses this data to calculate a weighted median payment rate for each test, which is used to establish revised Medicare CLFS reimbursement rates for the test. We are subject to reporting requirements under PAMA and the Medicare rate for our tests will be calculated based on our private payer rates. On December 10, 2021, Congress passed the Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act, which delayed the next data reporting period by one year and prevented any reduction in payment amounts from commercial payer rate implementation in 2022. On November 2, 2022, CMS published its final rule for the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule for calendar year (CY) 2023, including changes for clinical laboratories that took effect on January 1, 2023. Changes include updated regulatory definitions to specify the data collection period for the data reporting period of January 1, 2023 through March 31, 2023; revisions to indicate that data reporting is required every 3 years beginning January 2023; and to confirm that for CY 2022, payment may not be reduced by more than 0% as compared to CY 2021, and for CYs 2023 through 2025, payment may not be reduced by more than 15% as compared to the amount established for the preceding year. On December 29, 2022, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, which prevented any reduction in payment amounts from commercial payor rate implementation for 2023; delayed by one year data reporting requirements for tests other than ADLTs; and extended the three-year period in which payment may not be reduced by more than 15%, to CYs 2024 through 2026.

Current Procedural Terminology, or CPT, coding plays a significant role in how our tests are reimbursed both from commercial and governmental payers. In addition, Z-Code Identifiers are used by certain payers, including under Medicare's Molecular Diagnostic Services Program, or MolDX, to supplement CPT codes for our molecular diagnostics tests. Changes to the codes used to report to payers may result in significant changes in reimbursement. If their policies were to change in the future to cover additional cancer indications, we anticipate that our total reimbursement would increase. In January 2021, a proprietary laboratory analyses, or PLA code was issued for our Guardant360 CDx test with an effective date in April 2021. Additionally, based on this new PLA code, we applied to the CMS for our Guardant360 CDx test to become an advanced diagnostic laboratory test, or ADLT. In March 2021, CMS approved ADLT status to the Guardant360 CDx test, based on which Medicare paid us at the lowest available commercial rate per test, from April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Effective January 1, 2022, Medicare started to reimburse Guardant360 CDx services at the median rate of claims paid by commercial payers. In March 2022, Palmetto GBA, the Medicare administrative contractor for MolDX, conveyed coverage for our Guardant360 Tissue test under the existing local coverage determination. The policy covers our Guardant360 Tissue test for

Medicare fee-for-service patients with advanced solid tumor cancers. In July 2022, Palmetto GBA conveyed coverage for our Guardant Reveal test for fee-for-service Medicare patients in the United States with stage II or III colorectal cancer whose testing is initiated within three months following curative intent therapy, with an effective date of December 2021. Effective January 1, 2024, Medicare has increased the reimbursement rate for our Guardant360 Liquid test to the same rate as our Guardant360 CDx test. In January 2025, Palmetto GBA granted coverage for our Guardant Reveal test to monitor disease recurrence in patients with colorectal cancer in the surveillance setting following curative intent therapy. This represents an expansion from the prior Medicare coverage of our Guardant Reveal test for colorectal cancer in the early post-surgical setting only. In May 2025, the coverage for our upgraded Guardant360 Tissue test was expanded by Medicare to include both DNA and RNA testing.

In August 2024, following the FDA approval, our Shield blood test met the coverage requirements by Medicare based on the criteria established in its National Coverage Determination for blood-based colorectal cancer screening tests. The test is covered once every three years for eligible Medicare beneficiaries. In March 2025, CMS approved ADLT status for our Shield blood test for colorectal cancer screening, which initiated a specific, market-based approach to pricing the test for Medicare patients.

State Medicaid programs make individual coverage decisions for diagnostic tests and have taken steps to control the cost, utilization and delivery of healthcare services. We believe that additional state and federal healthcare reform measures may be adopted in the future, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the clinical laboratory industry and our ability to successfully commercialize our tests. Any of these or other changes could substantially impact our revenues and increase costs. We cannot predict how future healthcare policy changes, if any, will affect our business and financial success.

Other Considerations

As of January 2026, 23 states, including California, have enacted laws that require biomarker testing to be covered for the purposes of diagnosis, treatment, appropriate management, or ongoing monitoring of disease or condition if the test is supported by medical and scientific evidence, and these enacted laws will mandate coverage for Guardant360 CDx, Guardant360 Liquid, Guardant360 Tissue and Guardant Reveal when certain criteria are met. In addition, several more states have current legislation in progress. While we believe that additional states might enact similar laws in the future, we cannot predict how these changes, if any, will affect our business and financial condition.

Where we are not reimbursed in full or at all, we may elect to appeal the insurer's underpayment or denial of payment or seek payment from the patient. However, insurer appeal and patient collection efforts take a substantial amount of time and resources and are often unsuccessful. We cannot guarantee future success of, or any payments from, appeals of reimbursement denials by payers. Historic success and payments are not indicative of future success of and payments from such appeals.

Due to the inherent variability and unpredictability of the reimbursement landscape, including related to the amount that payers reimburse us for any of our tests, we estimate the amount of revenue to be recognized at the time a test is provided and record revenue adjustments if and when the cash subsequently received differs from the revenue recorded. Due to this variability and unpredictability, previously recorded revenue adjustments are not indicative of future revenue adjustments from actual cash collections, which may fluctuate significantly. Additionally, if coding changes were to occur, payments for certain uses of our tests could be reduced, put on hold, or eliminated. This variability and unpredictability could increase the risk of future revenue reversal and result in our failing to meet any previously publicly stated guidance we may provide.

Operations

We currently perform clinical, research use only, and investigation use only tests in our laboratory located in Redwood City, California. Our Redwood City laboratory is licensed pursuant to the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, or CLIA, accredited by the College of American Pathologists, or CAP, permitted by the New York State Department of Health, or NYSDOH, and licensed in California and four other states. We also perform clinical tests in our laboratory located in Long Island City, New York, for which we have received a clinical laboratory license from New York State, and research use only tests in our laboratory located in San Diego, California. In addition, our Redwood City, San Diego and Palo Alto, California laboratories are currently operated as centers for our research and technology development, and our Palo Alto laboratory is also CLIA licensed.

The proprietary validated methods utilize robust semi-automated workflows designed for high throughput sample testing. This methodology allows for rapid scaling of testing volume without impacting performance metrics. Our testing process includes sample collection, laboratory processing, analysis and reporting. All major processing steps utilize quality control to ensure consistent and reproducible results.

Supply chain

We utilize industry leading vendors for our supply chain. Most reagents and materials are sourced from a limited number of vendors and would require qualification to transition to a different vendor. To mitigate risk, we employ a multi-month, multi-lot safety stock strategy to ensure an uninterrupted supply of reagent and materials to our laboratories. In the event that a latent defect is identified, the lot of material in use is expected to be timely quarantined and changed for a new lot that has been previously qualified and released for use. The experience with our vendors has provided us confidence in their ability to produce consistent and quality instrumentation, reagents and materials.

In September 2014, we entered into a supply agreement with Illumina, Inc., or Illumina, for Illumina to provide products and services that can be used for certain research and clinical activities, including certain sequencers, reagents, and other consumables for use with the Illumina sequencers, as well as service contracts for the maintenance and repair of the sequencers. The initial term of the supply agreement, as amended, continues until January 2033, and automatically renews for additional one-year terms thereafter unless either we or Illumina terminate the supply agreement for the other's uncured material breach, bankruptcy or insolvency-related events, or in the event a regulatory authority notifies such party that continued performance under the supply agreement would violate applicable laws or regulations. We may also terminate the supply agreement for convenience upon 90 days' prior written notice.

Competition

Growing understanding of the importance of biomarkers linked with therapy selection, minimal residual disease detection, and early cancer screening is leading to more companies offering services in genomic profiling. The promise of liquid biopsy testing is also leading to more companies attempting to enter the space and compete with us. Our main competition is from diagnostic companies with products and services to profile genes in cancers based on either single-marker or comprehensive genomic profile testing, based on next-generation sequencing in either blood or tissue.

Our competitors within the liquid biopsy space for therapy selection include Foundation Medicine, Inc., which was acquired by Roche Holdings, Inc. in 2018; Caris Life Sciences, Inc.; Tempus AI, Inc.; NeoGenomics, Inc.; Exact Sciences Corporation; BillionToOne, Inc.; Quest Diagnostics, Inc.; and Laboratory Corporation of America. In addition, Natera, Inc., Tempus AI, Inc., Exact Sciences Corporation, Myriad Genetics, Inc., Caris Life Sciences, Inc. Foundation Medicine, Inc., BillionToOne, Inc., Personalis, Inc., and Quest Diagnostics, Inc., among others, are our competitors in minimal residual disease detection. Additionally, our competitors in the early screening testing space include GRAIL, Inc., Exact Sciences Corporation, Freenome Holdings, Inc., Natera, Inc., and Delfi Diagnostics.

Competitors within the broader genomics profiling space based on tissue include most if not all of the competitors within the liquid biopsy space for therapy selection, that sell molecular diagnostic tests for cancer to physicians and have or may develop tests that compete with our tests. In addition, we are aware that certain of our customers are also developing their own tests and may decide to enter our market or otherwise stop using our tests.

In addition to developing kits, certain diagnostic companies also provide next-generation sequencing platforms that could be used for liquid biopsy testing. These include Illumina, Inc., Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Pacific Biosciences of California, Inc., Ultima Genomics, Inc., Oxford Nanopore Technologies Limited, and other companies developing next-generation sequencing platforms that are sold directly to biopharmaceutical companies, clinical laboratories and research centers. While many of the applications for these platforms are focused on research and development applications, each of these companies has launched and could continue to commercialize products focused on the clinical oncology market. These tests could include FDA-approved diagnostic kits, which can be sold to the clients who have purchased their platforms.

Furthermore, many companies are developing information technology-based tools to support the integration of next-generation sequencing testing into the clinical setting. These companies may also use their own tests or others to develop an integrated system which could limit our access to certain networks.

The promise of liquid biopsy is also leading to more companies attempting to enter the space and compete with us. Over the last year, that has included new and accelerated development programs by a number of potential competitors, and increasing levels of merger and acquisition activity by both existing and new competitors.

We believe key competitive factors affecting our success are the price and performance of our products, evidence of clinical differentiation, support by KOLs, commercial competitiveness, turnaround time and scope and quality of payer contracts. Our competitive landscape may change over the next few years as a result of new competitors entering through investment and acquisition activity.

Intellectual property

Protection of our intellectual property is fundamental to the long-term success of our business. We seek to ensure that investments made into the development of our technology are protected by relying on a combination of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets (such as know-how), license agreements, confidentiality agreements and procedures, non-disclosure agreements, invention disclosure and assignment agreements and other contractual rights and obligations.

Our patent strategy is focused on seeking coverage for our core technology, our digital sequencing platform, and specific follow-on applications and implementations for screening, detecting and monitoring cancer or other diseases by determining genetic and/or epigenomic variations in patient samples. In addition, we file for patent protection in connection with our on-going research and development activities, particularly those related to early-stage cancer detection.

Our patent portfolio includes owned and licensed patents and patent applications, generally falling into three broad categories:

- issued patents and patent applications relating to our digital sequencing platform, including claims directed to methods for preparing and sequencing cell-free DNA, techniques for enriching nucleic acid samples, identifying CNVs, SNVs, indels and fusions in cell-free DNA, and detecting epigenomic variations (such as DNA methylation) in biological samples;
- issued patents and patent applications relating to detecting residual disease and monitoring cancer and other diseases by determining genetic and epigenomic variations in biological samples; and
- issued patents and patent applications relating to early-stage cancer detection.

Issued U.S. patents and their international counterparts currently in our patent portfolio that relate to various aspects of our technology and products are expected to expire between 2028 and 2045.

We also bolster our proprietary technology by acquiring or in-licensing technologies developed by third parties. While we developed our digital sequencing platform internally, we believe the technologies we in-licensed from third parties, which mostly relate to improvements to next-generation sequencing technologies, are potentially valuable and of possible strategic importance to us or our competitors. Under some of our in-license agreements, we are obligated to pay low single-digit percentage running royalties on net sales of the product or service where the licensed technology is used in, subject to minimum annual royalties or fees for certain of the in-license agreements.

Our customers and partners recognize us as being a leader in the liquid biopsy field. Thus, just as patent and trade secret protection is essential to protecting our technology, we believe that it is equally as important for us to protect our brand and identity. We have filed for trademark protection in our name, logo and products globally, in the United States, Australia, South America, Europe and Asia.

We intend to pursue additional intellectual property protection to the extent we believe it would advance our business objectives. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights, however, we may not be successful and our intellectual property rights may be invalidated, circumvented or challenged and found unenforceable. In addition, laws of various foreign countries where our products are or expected to be sold may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as laws in the United States.

We also rely on trade secrets, including know-how, to protect our unpatented technology and other proprietary information, and to maintain and strengthen our competitive position. We have determined that certain technologies, such as aspects of our sample preparation methods and some bioinformatic analysis techniques, are better kept as trade secrets. To mitigate the chance of trade secret misappropriation, it is our policy to enter into nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to our trade secrets, such as our employees, collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, consultants, advisors and other third parties. We also enter into invention disclosure and assignment agreements with our employees and consultants that obligate them to assign to us any inventions they have developed while working for us.

Government regulations

Federal and state laboratory licensing requirements

Under CLIA, a laboratory is any facility that performs laboratory testing on specimens derived from humans for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease, or the impairment of or assessment of health. CLIA requires that a laboratory hold a certificate applicable to the type of laboratory examinations it performs and that it complies with, among other things, standards covering operations, personnel, facilities administration, quality systems and proficiency testing, which are intended to ensure, among other things, that clinical laboratory testing services are accurate, reliable and timely.

To renew our CLIA certificate, we are subject to survey and inspection every two years to assess compliance with program standards. Because we are a CAP accredited laboratory, CMS does not perform this survey and inspection and relies on our CAP survey and inspection. We also may be subject to additional unannounced inspections. Laboratories performing high complexity testing are required to meet more stringent requirements than laboratories performing less complex tests. In addition, a laboratory that is certified as “high complexity” under CLIA may develop, manufacture, validate and use proprietary tests referred to as LDTs. CLIA requires analytical validation including accuracy, precision, specificity, sensitivity and establishment of a reference range for any LDT used in clinical testing. The regulatory and compliance standards applicable to any testing we perform may change over time and any such changes could have a material effect on our business.

CLIA provides that a state may adopt laboratory regulations that are more stringent than those under federal law, and a number of states have implemented their own more stringent laboratory regulatory requirements. For example, state laws may require that nonresident laboratories, or out-of-state laboratories, maintain an in-state laboratory license to perform tests on samples from patients who reside in that state. As a condition of state licensure, these state laws may require that laboratory personnel meet certain qualifications, specify certain quality control procedures or facility requirements or prescribe record maintenance requirements. Because our laboratory is located in the State of California, we are required to and do maintain a California state laboratory license. We maintain a current license with NYSDOH for our laboratory. In addition, our laboratory is licensed in a few states where nonresident laboratories are required to obtain state laboratory licenses under certain circumstances, including Florida, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Other states may currently have or adopt similar licensure requirements in the future, which may require us to modify, delay or stop its operations in those states.

Failure to comply with CLIA certification and state clinical laboratory licensure requirements may result in a range of enforcement actions, including certificate or license suspension, limitation, or revocation, directed plan of action, onsite monitoring, civil monetary penalties, criminal sanctions, and revocation of the laboratory’s approval to receive Medicare and Medicaid payment for its services, as well as significant adverse publicity.

CLIA and state laws and regulations, operating together, sometimes limit the ability of laboratories to offer consumer-initiated testing (also known as “direct access testing”). CLIA certified laboratories are permitted to perform testing only upon the order of an “authorized person,” defined as an individual authorized under state law to order tests or receive test results, or both. Many states do not permit persons other than licensed healthcare providers to order tests. We currently do not offer direct access testing and our CLIA tests may only be ordered by authorized healthcare providers.

Regulatory framework for medical devices in the United States

Pursuant to its authority under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or the FDCA, the FDA has jurisdiction over medical devices, which are defined to include, among other things, in vitro diagnostics, or IVDs. The FDA regulates, among other things, the research, design, development, pre-clinical and clinical testing, manufacturing, safety, effectiveness, packaging, labeling, storage, recordkeeping, pre-market clearance or approval, adverse event reporting, marketing, advertising and promotion activities, sales, distribution and import and export of medical devices to ensure that medical devices distributed domestically are safe and effective for their intended uses and otherwise meet the requirements of the FDCA. Unless an exemption applies, each new or significantly modified medical device we seek to commercially distribute in the United States will require either a premarket notification to the FDA requesting permission for commercial distribution under Section 510(k) of the FDCA, also referred to as a 510(k) clearance, or approval from the FDA of a premarket approval (“PMA”) application. Both the 510(k) clearance and PMA processes can be resource intensive, expensive, and lengthy, and require payment of significant user fees.

Device classification

Under the FDCA, medical devices are classified into one of three classes—Class I, Class II or Class III—depending on the degree of risk associated with each medical device and the extent of control needed to provide reasonable assurances with respect to safety and effectiveness.

Class I includes devices with the lowest risk to the patient and are those for which safety and effectiveness can be reasonably assured by adherence to a set of FDA regulations, referred to as the General Controls for Medical Devices, which require compliance with the applicable portions of the FDA’s quality system regulation, or QSR, facility registration and product listing, reporting of adverse events and malfunctions, and appropriate, truthful and non-misleading labeling and promotional materials. Some Class I devices also require premarket clearance by the FDA through the 510(k) premarket notification process described below. Most Class I products are exempt from the premarket notification requirements.

Class II devices are those that are subject to the General Controls, as well as special controls as deemed necessary by the FDA to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the device. These special controls can include performance standards, patient registries, FDA guidance documents and post-market surveillance. Most Class II devices are subject to premarket review and clearance by the FDA. Premarket review and clearance by the FDA for Class II devices is accomplished through the 510(k) premarket notification process.

Class III devices include devices deemed by the FDA to pose the greatest risk such as life-supporting or life-sustaining devices, or implantable devices, in addition to those deemed novel and not substantially equivalent following the 510(k) process. The safety and effectiveness of Class III devices cannot be reasonably assured solely by the General Controls and special controls described above. Therefore, these devices are subject to the PMA process, which is generally more costly and time-consuming than the 510(k) process. As part of the PMA process, the applicant must submit data and information demonstrating reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use to the FDA’s satisfaction. Accordingly, a PMA typically includes, but is not limited to, extensive technical information regarding device design and development, pre-clinical and clinical study data, manufacturing information, labeling and financial disclosure information for the clinical investigators in device studies. A PMA must also provide valid scientific evidence that demonstrates to the FDA’s satisfaction a reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use.

The 510(k) clearance process

Under the 510(k) clearance process, the manufacturer must submit to the FDA a premarket notification, demonstrating that the device is “substantially equivalent” to a legally marketed predicate device. A predicate device is a legally marketed device that is not subject to a PMA, i.e., a device that was legally marketed prior to May 28, 1976 (pre-amendments device) and for which a PMA is not required, a device that has been reclassified from Class III to Class II or I, or a device that was previously found substantially equivalent through the 510(k) process. To be “substantially equivalent,” the proposed device must have the same intended use as the predicate device, and either have the same technological characteristics as the predicate device or have different technological characteristics and not raise different questions of safety or effectiveness than the predicate device. Clinical data is sometimes required to support substantial equivalence.

After a 510(k) premarket notification is submitted, the FDA determines whether to accept it for substantive review. If it lacks necessary information for substantive review, the FDA will refuse to accept the 510(k) notification. If it is accepted for filing, the FDA begins a substantive review. By statute, the FDA is required to complete its review of a 510(k) notification within 90 days of receiving the 510(k) notification. As a practical matter, clearance often takes longer, and clearance is never assured. FDA may issue a hold letter requesting additional information, which would stop the review clock for FDA. The applicant has 180 days to respond to such additional information request, after which the FDA review clock will resume. Although many 510(k) premarket notifications are cleared without clinical data, the FDA may require further information, including clinical data, to make a determination regarding substantial equivalence, which may significantly prolong the review process. If the FDA agrees that the device is substantially equivalent, it will grant clearance to commercially market the device.

If the FDA determines that the device is not “substantially equivalent” to a predicate device, or if the device is automatically classified into Class III, the device sponsor must then fulfill the much more rigorous pre-marketing requirements of the PMA approval process, or seek reclassification of the device through the *de novo* process. The *de novo* classification process is an alternate pathway to classify medical devices that are automatically classified into Class III but which are low to moderate risk. A manufacturer can submit a petition for direct *de novo* review if the manufacturer is unable to identify an appropriate predicate device and the new device or new use of the device

presents a moderate or low risk. *De novo* classification may also be available after receipt of a “not substantially equivalent” letter following submission of a 510(k) to FDA.

After a device receives 510(k) clearance, any modification that could significantly affect its safety or effectiveness, or that would constitute a new or major change in its intended use, will require a new 510(k) clearance or, depending on the modification, could require a PMA or *de novo* request. The FDA requires each manufacturer to determine whether the proposed change requires a new submission in the first instance, but the FDA can review any such decision and disagree with a manufacturer’s determination. Many minor modifications are accomplished by a letter-to-file in which the manufacturer documents the change in an internal letter-to-file. The letter-to-file is in lieu of submitting a new 510(k) to obtain clearance for such change. The FDA can always review these letters to file in an inspection. If the FDA disagrees with a manufacturer’s determination regarding whether a new premarket submission is required for the modification of an existing 510(k)-cleared device, the FDA can require the manufacturer to cease marketing and/or recall the modified device until 510(k) clearance or approval of a PMA is obtained or a *de novo* request is granted. In addition, in these circumstances, the FDA can impose significant regulatory fines or penalties for failure to submit the requisite application(s).

In addition, over the last several years, the FDA has proposed reforms to its 510(k) clearance process, and such proposals could include increased requirements for clinical data and a longer review period, or could make it more difficult for manufacturers to utilize the 510(k) clearance process for their products. For example, in September 2019, the FDA issued revised final guidance describing an optional “safety and performance based” premarket review pathway for manufacturers of “certain, well-understood device types” to demonstrate substantial equivalence under the 510(k) clearance pathway by showing that such device meets objective safety and performance criteria established by the FDA, thereby obviating the need for manufacturers to compare the safety and performance of their medical devices to specific predicate devices in the clearance process. The FDA has developed and maintain a list device types appropriate for the “safety and performance based” pathway and continues to develop product-specific guidance documents that identify the performance criteria for each such device type, as well as recommended testing methods, where feasible.

The PMA process

We currently market our Guardant360 CDx test and the Shield test pursuant to an approved PMA. The PMA process is more demanding than the 510(k) premarket notification process. In a PMA, the manufacturer must demonstrate that the device is safe and effective, and the PMA must be supported by extensive data, including data from preclinical studies and human clinical studies. The PMA must also contain a full description of the device and its components, a full description of the methods, facilities, and controls used for manufacturing, and proposed labeling. Following receipt of a PMA, the FDA conducts an administrative review to determine whether the application is sufficiently complete to permit a substantive review. If it is not, the agency will refuse to file the PMA. If it is, the FDA will accept the application for filing and begin the review. The FDA has 180 days to review a filed PMA, although the review of an application more often occurs over a significantly longer period of time. During this review period, the FDA may request additional information or clarification of information already provided and may issue a major deficiency letter to the applicant, requesting the applicant’s response to deficiencies communicated by the FDA.

Before approving or denying a PMA, an FDA advisory committee may review the PMA at a public meeting and provide the FDA with the committee’s recommendation on whether the FDA should approve the submission, approve it with specific conditions, or not approve it. The FDA is not bound by the recommendations of an advisory committee, but it considers such recommendations carefully when making decisions.

Prior to approval of a PMA, the FDA may conduct inspections of the clinical study data and clinical study sites, as well as inspections of the manufacturing facility and processes. Overall, the FDA review of a PMA generally takes between one and three years but may take significantly longer.

If the FDA evaluation of a PMA is favorable, the FDA will issue either an approval order, or an approvable letter, the latter of which usually contains a number of conditions that must be met in order to secure final approval of the PMA. When and if those conditions have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the FDA, the agency will issue a PMA approval letter authorizing commercial marketing of the device, subject to the conditions of approval and the limitations established in the approval letter. If the FDA’s evaluation of a PMA or manufacturing facilities is not favorable, the FDA will deny approval of the PMA or issue a not approvable letter. The FDA may also determine that additional tests or clinical studies are necessary, in which case the PMA approval may be delayed for several months or years while the studies are conducted and data is submitted in an amendment to the PMA, or the PMA is withdrawn and resubmitted when the data are available. The PMA process can be expensive, uncertain and lengthy and a number of devices for which the FDA approval has been sought by other companies have never been approved for marketing.

In approving a PMA, as a condition of approval, the FDA may require some form of post-approval study or post-market surveillance, whereby the applicant conducts a follow-up study or follows certain patient groups for a number of years and makes periodic reports to the FDA on the clinical status of those patients when necessary to protect the public health or to provide additional or longer term safety and effectiveness data for the device. The FDA may also approve a PMA with other post-approval conditions intended to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the device, such as restrictions on labeling, promotion, sale, distribution and use. New PMAs or PMA supplements may also be required for modifications to approved diagnostic tests, including modifications to manufacturing processes, device labeling and device design, based on the findings of post-approval studies. Failure to comply with the conditions of approval can result in material adverse enforcement action, including withdrawal of the approval.

Certain changes to an approved device, such as changes in manufacturing facilities, methods, or quality control procedures, or changes in the design performance specifications, which could affect the safety or effectiveness of the device, require submission of a PMA supplement. PMA supplements often require submission of the same type of information as a PMA, except that the supplement is limited to information needed to support any changes from the device covered by the original PMA and may not require as extensive clinical data or the convening of an advisory panel. Certain other changes to an approved device require the submission of a new PMA, such as when the design change causes a different intended use, mode of operation, and technical basis of operation, or when the design change is so significant that a new generation of the device will be developed, and the data that were submitted with the original PMA are not applicable for the change in demonstrating a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness.

The IDE process

Clinical studies are almost always required to support a PMA or a *de novo* request, and are sometimes required to support 510(k) submissions. All clinical investigations of devices to determine safety and effectiveness must be conducted in accordance with the FDA's investigational device exemption, or IDE, regulations which govern investigational device labeling, prohibit promotion of the investigational device, and specify an array of recordkeeping, reporting and monitoring responsibilities of study sponsors and study investigators. If the device presents a "significant risk" to human health, as defined by the FDA, the FDA requires the device sponsor to submit an IDE application to the FDA, which must become effective prior to commencing human clinical studies. If the device under evaluation does not present a significant risk to human health, then the device sponsor is not required to submit an IDE application to the FDA before initiating human clinical studies, but must still comply with abbreviated IDE requirements when conducting such studies. A significant risk device is one that presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety or welfare of a patient and either is implanted, used in supporting or sustaining human life, substantially important in diagnosing, curing, mitigating or treating disease or otherwise preventing impairment of human health, or otherwise presents a potential for serious risk to a subject. An IDE application must be supported by appropriate data, such as animal and laboratory test results, showing that it is safe to test the device in humans and that the testing protocol is scientifically sound. The IDE will automatically become effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA unless the FDA notifies the company that the investigation may not begin. If the FDA determines that there are deficiencies or other concerns with an IDE for which it requires modification, the FDA may permit a clinical study to proceed under a conditional approval.

Regardless of the degree of risk presented by the medical device, clinical studies must be approved by, and conducted under the oversight of, an Institutional Review Board, or IRB, for each clinical site. The IRB is responsible for the initial and continuing review of the IDE, and may pose additional requirements for the conduct of the study. If an IDE application is approved by the FDA and one or more IRBs, human clinical studies may begin at a specific number of investigational sites with a specific number of patients, as approved by the FDA. If the device presents a non-significant risk to the patient, a sponsor may begin the clinical study after obtaining approval for the study by one or more IRBs without separate approval from the FDA, but must still follow abbreviated IDE requirements, such as monitoring the investigation, ensuring that the investigators obtain informed consent, and labeling and record-keeping requirements. Acceptance of an IDE application for review does not guarantee that the FDA will allow the IDE to become effective and, if it does become effective, the FDA may or may not determine that the data derived from the studies support the safety and effectiveness of the device or warrant the continuation of clinical studies. An IDE supplement must be submitted to, and approved by, the FDA before a sponsor or investigator may make a change to the investigational plan that may affect its scientific soundness, study plan or the rights, safety or welfare of human subjects.

During a study, the sponsor is required to comply with the applicable FDA requirements, including, for example, study monitoring, selecting clinical investigators and providing them with the investigational plan, ensuring IRB review, adverse event reporting, record keeping and prohibitions on the promotion of investigational devices or on

making safety or effectiveness claims for them. The clinical investigators in the clinical study are also subject to FDA's regulations and must obtain patient informed consent, rigorously follow the investigational plan and study protocol, control the disposition of the investigational device, and comply with all reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Additionally, after a study begins, the sponsor, the FDA or the IRB could suspend or terminate a clinical study at any time for various reasons, including a belief that the risks to study subjects outweigh the anticipated benefits.

Expedited development and review programs

Following passage of the 21st Century Cures Act, the FDA implemented the Breakthrough Devices Program, which is a voluntary program offered to manufacturers of certain medical devices and device-led combination products that may provide for more effective treatment or diagnosis of life-threatening or irreversibly debilitating diseases or conditions. The goal of the program is to provide patients and healthcare providers with more timely access to qualifying devices by expediting their development, assessment and review, while preserving the statutory standards for PMA approval, 510(k) clearance and *de novo* classification. The program is available to medical devices that meet certain eligibility criteria, including that the device provides more effective treatment or diagnosis of life-threatening or irreversibly debilitating diseases or conditions, and that the device meets one of the following criteria: (i) the device represents a breakthrough technology, (ii) no approved or cleared alternatives exist, (iii) the device offers significant advantages over existing approved or cleared alternatives, or (iv) the availability of the device is in the best interest of patients. Breakthrough Device designation provides certain benefits to device developers, including more interactive and timely communications with FDA staff, use of postmarket data collection, when scientifically appropriate, to facilitate expedited and efficient development and review of the device, opportunities for efficient and flexible clinical study design, and prioritized review of premarket submissions.

FDA regulation of laboratory developed tests

Although the FDA has statutory authority to assure that medical devices, including IVDs, are safe and effective for their intended uses, the FDA has generally exercised its enforcement discretion and not enforced applicable regulations with respect to in vitro diagnostics that are designed, manufactured, and used within a single laboratory for use only in that laboratory. We believe certain of our diagnostic testing products qualify as LDTs subject to the FDA's enforcement discretion.

Legislative and administrative proposals to clarify or amend FDA's oversight of LDTs have been introduced in recent years and we expect that new legislative and administrative proposals regarding the regulation of LDTs will continue to be introduced from time to time. It is possible that legislation could be enacted into law or regulations or guidance could be issued by the FDA which may result in new or increased regulatory requirements for us to continue to offer our LDTs or to develop and introduce new tests as LDTs.

For example, in 2024 the agency issued a final rule that would have subjected many LDTs to medical device requirements, including premarket review and quality system regulations. That rule was subsequently vacated by a federal court and rescinded, restoring the prior status quo under which LDTs are primarily regulated under CLIA and the FDA generally does not enforce device requirements. However, the FDA has not disclaimed its view that it has statutory authority to regulate LDTs, and future rulemaking, legislation, or other regulatory action could impose additional requirements on some or all LDTs. Any such changes could increase our compliance costs, delay test development or commercialization, limit our ability to offer certain assays, or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Research use only or investigational use only devices

Some of our products are currently available for research use only, or RUO, or for investigational use only, or IUO, depending on the proposed application. An RUO device is an IVD that is in the laboratory research phase of development. RUO devices must bear prominent labeling stating: "For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures." An IUO device is an IVD that in the product testing phase of development. An IUO device must bear prominent labeling stating: "For Investigational Use Only. The performance characteristics of this product have not been established." Neither RUO or IUO devices may be used in clinical practice, and such devices cannot be advertised or promoted for clinical or diagnostic purposes. Devices that are intended for RUO or IUO and are properly labeled as RUO or IUO are exempt from compliance with many FDA requirements discussed above, including the approval or clearance and QSR requirements. A device labeled RUO or IUO but intended to be used diagnostically may be viewed by the FDA as adulterated and misbranded under the FDCA and is subject to FDA enforcement activities. The FDA may consider the totality of the circumstances surrounding distribution and use of an RUO or IUO device, including how the device is marketed, when determining its intended use.

FDA Regulation of Companion Diagnostics

If safe and effective use of drug or biologic depends on an *in vitro* diagnostic, then the FDA may require approval or clearance of that diagnostic, known as a companion diagnostic, at the same time that the FDA approves the therapeutic product. In August 2014, the FDA issued final guidance clarifying the requirements that will apply to approval of therapeutic products and in vitro companion diagnostics. According to the guidance, if the FDA determines that a companion diagnostic device is essential to the safe and effective use of a novel therapeutic product for that indication, the FDA may not approve the drug or new indication if the companion diagnostic device is not also approved or cleared for that indication. Approval or clearance of the companion diagnostic device will ensure that the device has been adequately evaluated and has adequate performance characteristics in the intended population.

Our Guardant 360 CDx test has been approved by the FDA for use as a companion diagnostic to identify NSCLC and breast cancer patients who may respond to certain therapies marketed by our biopharmaceutical customers.

Pervasive and continuing FDA regulation

After a device enters commercial distribution, numerous regulatory requirements continue to apply. These include:

- establishment registration and device listing with the FDA;
- the FDA's QSR, which requires manufacturers, including third-party manufacturers, to follow stringent design, testing, production, control, supplier/contractor selection, complaint handling, documentation and other quality assurance procedures during all aspects of the manufacturing process;
- labeling regulations, unique device identification requirements and FDA prohibitions against the promotion of products for uncleared, unapproved or off-label uses;
- advertising and promotion requirements;
- restrictions on sale, distribution or use of a device;
- PMA annual reporting requirements;
- PMA approval of product modifications, or the potential for new 510(k) clearances for certain modifications to 510(k)-cleared devices;
- medical device reporting regulations, which require that manufacturers report to the FDA if their device may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or malfunctioned in a way that would likely cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction were to recur;
- medical device correction and removal reporting regulations, which require that manufacturers report to the FDA field corrections and product recalls or removals if undertaken to reduce a risk to health posed by the device or to remedy a violation of the FDCA that may present a risk to health;
- recall requirements, including a mandatory recall if there is a reasonable probability that the device would cause serious adverse health consequences or death;
- an order of repair, replacement or refund;
- device tracking requirements; and
- post-market surveillance regulations, which apply when necessary to protect the public health or to provide additional safety and effectiveness data for the device.

The FDA has broad post-market and regulatory enforcement powers. Medical device manufacturers are subject to unannounced inspections by the FDA and other state, local and foreign regulatory authorities to assess compliance with the QSR and other applicable regulations, and these inspections may include the manufacturing facilities of any suppliers. Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can result in enforcement action by the FDA, which may include sanctions such as: warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties; unanticipated expenditures, repair, replacement, refunds, recall or seizure of our products; operating restrictions, partial suspension or total shutdown of production; the FDA's refusal of our requests for 510(k) clearance or premarket approval of new products, new intended uses or modifications to existing products; the FDA's refusal to issue certificates to foreign governments needed to export products for sale in other countries; and withdrawing 510(k) clearance or premarket approvals that have already been granted and criminal prosecution.

Foreign regulation of medical devices

Medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices) are subject to extensive regulation, such as premarket review, marketing authorization or certification, by similar agencies or notified bodies in other countries. Regulatory requirements and approval or certification processes are not harmonized and vary from one country to another. International regulators and notified bodies are independent and not bound by the findings of the FDA.

Regulation of Medical Devices in the EU

The EU has adopted specific directives and regulations regulating the design, manufacture, clinical investigations, conformity assessment, labeling and adverse event reporting for medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices).

In the EU, there is currently no premarket government review of medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices). However, the EU requires that all in vitro diagnostic medical devices placed on the market in the EU must meet the essential requirements of the EU In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive (Directive 98/79/EC), or IVDD, including the requirement that an in vitro diagnostic medical device must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it will not compromise the clinical condition or safety of patients, or the safety and health of users and others. In addition, the device must achieve the performances intended by the manufacturer and be designed, manufactured, and packaged in a suitable manner. The European Commission has adopted various standards applicable to medical devices. There are also harmonized standards relating to design and manufacture. While not mandatory, compliance with these standards is viewed as the easiest way to satisfy the essential requirements as a practical matter as it creates a rebuttable presumption that the device satisfies that essential requirement.

Compliance with the essential requirements of the IVDD is a prerequisite for European conformity marking, or CE mark, without which in vitro diagnostic medical devices cannot be marketed or sold in the EU. To demonstrate compliance with the essential requirements laid down in Annex I to the IVDD, medical device manufacturers must undergo a conformity assessment procedure, which varies according to the type of medical device and its (risk) classification. As a general rule, demonstration of conformity of in vitro diagnostic medical devices and their manufacturers with the essential requirements must be based, among other things, on the evaluation of clinical data supporting the safety and performance of the products during normal conditions of use. Specifically, a manufacturer must demonstrate that the device achieves its intended performance during normal conditions of use, that the known and foreseeable risks, and any adverse events, are minimized and acceptable when weighed against the benefits of its intended performance, and that any claims made about the performance and safety of the device are supported by suitable evidence. Except for (general) in vitro diagnostic medical devices (i.e., all in vitro diagnostic medical devices other than those covered by Annex II to the IVDD and in vitro diagnostic medical devices for self-testing), where the manufacturer can self-declare the conformity of its products with the essential requirements, a conformity assessment procedure requires the intervention of a notified body. Notified bodies are independent organizations designated by EU member states to assess the conformity of devices before being placed on the market. A notified body would typically audit and examine a product's technical dossiers and the manufacturers' quality system (notified body must presume that quality systems which implement the relevant harmonized standards – which is ISO 13485:2016 for Quality Management Systems – conform to these requirements). If satisfied that the relevant product conforms to the relevant essential requirements, the notified body issues a certificate of conformity, which the manufacturer uses as a basis for its own declaration of conformity. The manufacturer may then apply the CE mark to the device, which allows the device to be placed on the market throughout the EU. We have obtained CE mark for our Guardant360 CDx test and the non-CDx blood collection kit.

Throughout the term of the certificate of conformity, the manufacturer will be subject to periodic surveillance audits to verify continued compliance with the applicable requirements. In particular, there will be a new audit by the notified body before it will renew the relevant certificate(s).

All manufacturers placing in vitro diagnostic medical devices on the market in the EU must comply with the EU medical device vigilance system. Under this system, incidents must be reported to the relevant authorities of the EU member states, and manufacturers are required to take Field Safety Corrective Actions, or FSCAs, to reduce a risk of death or serious deterioration in the state of health associated with the use of an in vitro diagnostic medical device that is already placed on the market. An incident is defined as any malfunction or deterioration in the characteristics and/or performance of a device, as well as any inadequacy in the labeling or the instructions for use which, directly or indirectly, might lead to or might have led to the death of a patient or user or of other persons or to a serious deterioration in their state of health. An FSCA may include the recall, modification, exchange, destruction or retrofitting of the device. FSCAs must be communicated by the manufacturer or its legal representative to its customers and/or to the end users of the device through field safety notices.

The advertising and promotion of in vitro diagnostic medical devices is subject to some general principles set forth by EU directives. According to the IVDD, only devices that are CE marked may be marketed and advertised in the EU in accordance with their intended purpose. Directive 2006/114/EC concerning misleading and comparative advertising and Directive 2005/29/EC on unfair commercial practices, while not specific to the advertising of medical devices, also apply to the advertising thereof and contain general rules, for example requiring that advertisements are evidenced, balanced and not misleading. Specific requirements are defined at national level. EU member states laws related to the advertising and promotion of medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices), which vary between jurisdictions, may limit or restrict the advertising and promotion of products to the general public and may impose limitations on promotional activities with healthcare professionals.

Many EU member states have adopted specific anti-gift statutes that further limit commercial practices for medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices), in particular vis-à-vis healthcare professionals and organizations. Additionally, there has been a recent trend of increased regulation of payments and transfers of value provided to healthcare professionals or entities and many EU member states have adopted national “Sunshine Acts” which impose reporting and transparency requirements (often on an annual basis), similar to the requirements in the United States, on medical device manufacturers. Certain countries also mandate implementation of commercial compliance programs.

In the EU, regulatory authorities have the power to carry out announced and, if necessary, unannounced inspections of companies, as well as suppliers and/or sub-contractors and, where necessary, the facilities of professional users. Failure to comply with regulatory requirements (as applicable) could require time and resources to respond to the regulatory authorities’ observations and to implement corrective and preventive actions, as appropriate. Regulatory authorities have broad compliance and enforcement powers and if such issues cannot be resolved to their satisfaction can take a variety of actions, including untitled or warning letters, fines, consent decrees, injunctions, or civil or criminal penalties.

The EU regulatory landscape concerning medical devices is evolving. On April 5, 2017 Regulation (EU) 2017/746 of the European Parliament and of the Council on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU, or IVDR, was adopted to establish a modernized and more robust EU legislative framework, with the aim of ensuring better protection of public health and patient safety. Unlike the IVDD, the IVDR is directly applicable in all EU member states without the need for member states to implement into national law. This aims at reducing the risk of discrepancies in interpretation across the different European markets. On October 14, 2021, the European Commission proposed a “progressive” roll-out of the IVDR to prevent disruption in the supply of in vitro diagnostic medical devices. Consequently, if the European Parliament and Council adopt the proposed regulation, the IVDR will fully apply on May 26, 2022 but there will be a tiered system extending the grace period for many devices (depending on their risk classification) before they have to be fully compliant with the regulation.

The IVDR will become applicable five years after publication on May 26, 2022. Once applicable, the IVDR will among other things:

- strengthen the rules on placing devices on the market and reinforce surveillance once they are available;
- establish explicit provisions on manufacturers’ responsibilities for the follow-up of the quality, performance and safety of devices placed on the market;
- establish explicit provisions on importers’ and distributors’ obligations and responsibilities;
- impose an obligation to identify a responsible person who is ultimately responsible for all aspects of compliance with the requirements of the new regulation;
- improve the traceability of medical devices throughout the supply chain to the end-user or patient through the introduction of a unique identification number, to increase the ability of manufacturers and regulatory authorities to trace specific devices through the supply chain and to facilitate the prompt and efficient recall of medical devices that have been found to present a safety risk;
- set up a central database (Eudamed) to provide patients, healthcare professionals and the public with comprehensive information on products available in the EU; and
- strengthen rules for the assessment of certain high-risk devices that may have to undergo an additional check by experts before they are placed on the market.

Regulation of Companion Diagnostics

In the EU, in vitro diagnostic medical devices are regulated by the IVDD which regulates the placing on the market, the CE marking, the essential requirements, the conformity assessment procedures, the registration obligations for manufactures and devices as well as the vigilance procedure. In vitro diagnostic medical devices must comply with the requirements provided for in the IVDD, and with further requirements implemented at national level (as the case may be).

The regulation of companion diagnostics will be subject to further requirements once the IVDR will become applicable on May 26, 2022. The IVDR introduces a new classification system for companion diagnostics which are now specifically defined as diagnostic tests that support the safe and effective use of a specific medicinal product, by identifying patients that are suitable or unsuitable for treatment. Companion diagnostics will have to undergo a conformity assessment by a notified body. Before it can issue a CE certificate, the notified body must seek a scientific opinion from the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, on the suitability of the companion diagnostic to the medicinal product concerned if the medicinal product falls exclusively within the scope of the centralized procedure for the authorization of medicines, or the medicinal product is already authorized through the centralized procedure, or a marketing authorization application for the medicinal product has been submitted through the centralized procedure. For other substances, the notified body can seek the opinion from a national competent authorities or the EMA.

The aforementioned EU rules are generally applicable in the European Economic Area, or EEA, which consists of the 27 EU member states plus Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

Brexit

Since January 1, 2021, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, or MHRA, has become the sovereign regulatory authority responsible for Great Britain (i.e. England, Wales and Scotland) medical device market according to the requirements provided in the Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No 618, as amended) that sought to give effect to the three pre-existing EU directives governing active implantable medical devices, general medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices whereas Northern Ireland continues to be governed by EU rules according to the Northern Ireland Protocol. Following the end of the Brexit transitional period on January 1, 2021, new regulations require medical devices to be registered with the MHRA (but manufacturers were given a grace period of four to 12 months to comply with the new registration process) before being placed on Great Britain market. The MHRA only registers devices where the manufacturer or their United Kingdom, or UK, Responsible Person has a registered place of business in the UK. Manufacturers based outside the UK need to appoint a UK Responsible Person that has a registered place of business in the UK to register devices with the MHRA in line with the grace periods. Effective July 1, 2023, in Great Britain, all medical devices require a UKCA, or UK Conformity Assessed mark. The rules for placing medical devices on the market in Northern Ireland, which is part of the UK, differ from those in the rest of the UK. Compliance with this legislation is a prerequisite to be able to affix the UKCA mark to our products, without which they cannot be sold or marketed in Great Britain.

An MHRA public consultation was opened until end of November 2021 on the post-Brexit regulatory framework for medical devices and diagnostics. MHRA seeks to amend the UK Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (which are based on EU legislation, primarily the EU Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC and the IVDD), in particular to create a new access pathways to support innovation, create an innovative framework for regulating software and artificial intelligence, or AI, as medical devices, reform IVD regulation, and foster sustainability through the reuse and remanufacture of medical devices. The regime came into force in July 2023, coinciding with the end of the acceptance period for EU CE marks in Great Britain, subject to appropriate transitional arrangements. The consultation indicated that the MHRA will publish guidance in relation to the changes to the regulatory framework and may rely more heavily on guidance to add flexibility to the regime.

In addition, the Trade Deal between the UK and the EU generally provides for cooperation and exchange of information between the parties in the areas of product safety and compliance, including market surveillance, enforcement activities and measures, standardization-related activities, exchanges of officials, and coordinated product recalls. As such, processes for compliance and reporting should reflect requirements from regulatory authorities.

Under the terms of the Northern Ireland Protocol, Northern Ireland follows EU rules on medical devices and devices marketed in Northern Ireland require assessment according to the EU regulatory regime. Such assessment may be conducted by an EU notified body, in which case a CE mark is required before placing the device on the market in the EU or Northern Ireland. Alternatively, if a UK notified body conducts such assessment, a 'UKNI' mark is applied and the device may only be placed on the market in Northern Ireland and not the EU.

Other foreign regulations

In February 2021, Guardant Health Japan, an affiliate of Guardant AMEA, submitted an application to the MHLW, for regulatory approval of Guardant360 CDx. In December 2021, the MHLW granted regulatory approval of Guardant360 CDx in patients with advanced solid cancers. The Guardant360 CDx test was also granted approval as a companion diagnostic to identify patients with microsatellite instability-high (MSI-High) solid tumors who may benefit from Keytruda® (pembrolizumab) and patients with MSI-High advanced colorectal cancer who may benefit from Opdivo® (nivolumab). The MHLW additionally granted regulatory approval of the Guardant360 CDx liquid biopsy test as a companion diagnostic for identifying patients with metastatic NSCL cancer who may benefit from treatment with LUMAKRASTM (sotorasib), a *KRAS* G12C inhibitor developed and manufactured by Amgen.

To be sold in Japan, most medical devices must undergo thorough safety examinations and demonstrate medical efficacy before they are granted approval, or “shonin.” The Japanese government, through the MHLW, regulates medical devices under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, or PAL. Oversight for medical devices is conducted with participation by the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency, or PMDA, a quasi-government organization performing many of the review functions for the MHLW. Penalties for a company’s noncompliance with PAL can be severe, including revocation or suspension of a company’s business license and criminal sanctions. The MHLW and PMDA also assess the quality management systems of the manufacturer and product conformity to the requirements of the PAL. We are subject to compliance inspections by these agencies.

We will seek approvals in other countries as may be required in the future.

Federal and state fraud and abuse laws

We are subject to federal fraud and abuse laws such as the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, or AKS, the federal Eliminating Kickbacks in Recovery Act, or EKRA, the federal prohibition against physician self-referral, or Stark Law, and the federal false claims law, or the False Claims Act, or FCA. We are also subject to similar state and foreign fraud and abuse laws.

The AKS prohibits knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting, or receiving remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, in return for or to induce such person to refer an individual, or to purchase, lease, order, arrange for, or recommend purchasing, leasing or ordering, any good, facility, item or service that is reimbursable, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from an AKS violation constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the False Claims Act.

The EKRA prohibits knowingly and willfully soliciting or receiving any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, in return for referring a patient or patronage to a laboratory; or paying or offering any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce a referral of an individual to a laboratory or in exchange for an individual using the services of that laboratory. The EKRA applies to all payers including commercial payers and government payers, and EKRA violations result in significant fines and/or up to 10 years in jail, separate and apart from existing AKS regulations.

The Stark Law and similar state laws, including California’s Physician Ownership and Referral Act, generally prohibit, among other things, clinical laboratories and other entities from billing a patient or any governmental or commercial payer for any diagnostic services when the physician ordering the service, or any member of such physician’s immediate family, has a direct or indirect investment interest in or compensation arrangement with us, unless the arrangement meets an exception to the prohibition.

Other federal fraud and abuse laws to which we are subject include but are not limited to the federal civil and criminal false claims laws including the FCA, which imposes liability on any person or entity that, among other things, knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment to the federal government, and the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which prohibits, among other things, the offering or transfer of remuneration to a Medicare or state healthcare program beneficiary if the person knows or should know it is likely to influence the beneficiary’s selection of a particular provider, practitioner, or supplier of services reimbursable by Medicare or a state healthcare program, unless an exception applies. Under the FCA, private citizens can bring claims on behalf of the government through qui tam actions. We must also operate within the bounds of the fraud and abuse laws of the states in which we do business which may apply to items or services reimbursed by non-governmental third-party payers, including private insurers.

In addition, the Physician Payments Sunshine Act imposes, among other things, reporting requirements on manufacturers of certain devices, drugs and biologics for certain payments and transfers of value by them and in some cases their distributors to physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), certain other healthcare providers such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners, and teaching hospitals, as well as ownership and investment interests held by physicians (as defined by the statute) and their immediate family members. Manufacturers must submit reports by the 90th day of each calendar year. Because we manufacture our own LDTs solely for use by or within our own laboratory, we believe that we are currently exempt from these reporting requirements.

Efforts to ensure that our business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of these laws or any other governmental regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, imprisonment, exclusion from government-funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, disgorgement, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting or oversight obligations if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with the law and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations. If any physicians or other healthcare providers or entities with whom we do business is found to be not in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including exclusions from government-funded healthcare programs.

In January 2022, we received a civil investigative demand, or CID, from the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California in connection with an investigation under the False Claims Act. The CID requests information and documents regarding billing government-funded programs for our panel of genetic tests known as Guardant360. We are fully cooperating with the investigation. At this time, we are unable to predict the outcome of this investigation. See “Commitments and Contingencies – Legal Proceedings” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information.

Data Privacy and Security

Numerous state, federal and foreign laws, regulations and standards govern the collection, use, access to, confidentiality and security of health-related and other personal information, and could apply now or in the future to our operations or the operations of our partners. In the United States, numerous federal and state laws and regulations, including data breach notification laws, health information privacy and security laws and consumer protection laws and regulations govern the collection, use, disclosure, and protection of health-related and other personal information. In addition, certain foreign laws govern the privacy and security of personal data, including health-related data. Privacy and security laws, regulations, and other obligations are constantly evolving, may conflict with each other to complicate compliance efforts, and can result in investigations, proceedings, or actions that lead to significant civil and/or criminal penalties and restrictions on data processing.

U.S. healthcare reform

In the United States, there have been a number of legislative and regulatory changes at the federal and state levels which seek to reduce healthcare costs and improve the quality of healthcare. For example, in March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act, or the ACA, became law. The ACA substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both commercial and government payers and contains a number of provisions expected to impact our business and operations, some of which in ways we cannot currently predict, including those governing enrollment in federal and state healthcare programs, reimbursement changes and fraud and abuse.

Since its enactment, there have been efforts to repeal all or part of the ACA. On June 17, 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the most recent judicial challenge to the ACA brought by several states without specifically ruling on the constitutionality of the ACA. Thus, the ACA will remain in effect in its current form. Further, prior to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, President Biden issued an executive order to initiate a special enrollment period from February 15, 2021 through August 15, 2021 for purposes of obtaining health insurance coverage through the ACA marketplace. The executive order also instructed certain governmental agencies to review and reconsider their existing policies and rules that limit access to healthcare, including among others, reexamining Medicaid demonstration projects and waiver programs that include work requirements, and policies that create unnecessary barriers to obtaining access to health insurance coverage through Medicaid or the ACA.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted. On August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011 was signed into law, which, among other things, reduced Medicare payments to providers, effective on April 1, 2013 and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2032, unless additional Congressional action is taken.

We anticipate there will continue to be proposals by legislators at both the federal and state levels, regulators and commercial payers to reduce costs while expanding individual healthcare benefits. Changes in healthcare coverage landscape could impose additional limitations on the prices we will be able to charge for our tests, the coverage of or the amounts of reimbursement available for our tests from payers, including commercial and government payers.

Employees and Human Capital

Our Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we had 2,506 employees, 2,490 of which are full-time employees and approximately 2,278 of which are in the U.S., with the remainder in Asia, Europe and Canada. We have also engaged and may continue to engage independent contractors to assist us with our operations. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement, except as required by local laws such as in some European countries, and we have never experienced any employment-related work stoppages. We also track voluntary and involuntary turnover rates and conduct periodic employee engagement surveys.

As part of our mission to conquer cancer, we continue to advance our human capital management practices, including efforts to maintain a workforce with diverse backgrounds and perspectives. We believe that a workforce with diverse backgrounds and perspectives supports innovation and the development of technologies for patients. We do not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, non-disqualifying physical or mental disability, national origin, veteran status or any other basis covered by applicable law. All employment decisions are based on qualifications, merit, and business need, consistent with applicable law. Further, we have policies in place that prohibit all forms of harassment. We maintain policies and practices intended to promote a respectful and professional workplace and to prohibit harassment and discrimination of any kind.

As of December 31, 2025, based on self-identified data, our workforce was approximately 51% racially/ethnically diverse and 53% female. For leadership positions across the company, which are defined as director level and above, 32% self-identified as racially/ethnically diverse and 40% self-identified as women. As of December 31, 2025, women held 33% of the independent director seats on our Board.

Culture, Compensation and Benefits

We strive to recruit, hire and retain a talented and diverse team of people who align with our values. Our employees are supported with training and development opportunities to pursue their career paths and ensure compliance with our policies. Our compensation and benefits team strive to develop and implement policies and programs that support our business goals, maintain competitiveness, promote shared fiscal responsibility among our employees, strategically align talent within our organization and reward performance, while also managing the costs of such policies and programs. In order to ensure that we are meeting our human capital objectives, we regularly utilize employee engagement surveys to understand the effectiveness of our employee development and compensation programs and where we can improve across the company. We also regularly evaluate our compensation programs with an independent compensation consultant and utilize industry benchmarking in an effort to ensure they are competitive compared to similar biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies with which we compete for talent, as well as fair and equitable across our workforce with respect to gender, race and other personal characteristics.

We are committed to rewarding, supporting, and developing the employees who make it possible to deliver on our strategy. To that end, we offer a comprehensive total rewards package that includes market-competitive fixed and/or variable pay, broad-based equity grants and bonuses, access to medical, dental, vision and life insurance benefits, disability coverage, fertility subsidies, retirement savings plans, paid time off and family leave, caregiving support, fitness, cellphone and internet reimbursements, and mental health and other wellness benefits.

Available information

Our website is located at <https://guardanthealth.com>. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, including their exhibits, proxy and information statements, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a), 14, and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available through the “Investors” portion of our website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. We use the “Investors” portion of our website for purposes of compliance with Regulation FD and as a routine channel for distribution of important information to investors and interested parties, including new releases, analyst presentations, financial information and corporate governance practices. Accordingly, you should monitor the “Investors” portion of our website for the release of this information. Information on our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or any of our other securities filings unless specifically incorporated herein by reference. In addition, our filings with the SEC may be accessed through the SEC’s Interactive Data Electronic Applications system at <http://www.sec.gov>. All statements made in any of our securities filings, including all forward-looking statements or information, are made as of the date of the document in which the statement is included, and we do not assume or undertake any obligation to update any of those statements or documents unless we are required to do so by law.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risk Factors

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties including those described below. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, in addition to other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. If any of the following risks or others not specified below materialize, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Risks related to our business and strategy

We have incurred significant losses since inception, we may continue to incur losses in the future and we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to achieve and maintain profitability.

We have incurred significant losses since our inception. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, we incurred net losses of \$416.3 million, \$436.4 million and \$479.4 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, we had an accumulated deficit of \$3.0 billion. To date, we have financed our operations principally from the sale of stock or convertible securities, and generation of our revenue. We have devoted substantially all of our resources to the development and commercialization of our current products and to research and development activities related to our future products, including clinical and regulatory initiatives to obtain marketing approval and sales and marketing activities. We will need to generate substantial revenue to achieve and then sustain profitability, and even if we achieve profitability, we cannot be sure that we will remain profitable for any period of time. Our failure to achieve or maintain profitability could negatively impact the trading price of our common stock.

We may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to achieve and maintain profitability and our current or future products may not achieve or maintain sufficient commercial market acceptance.

We are currently not profitable. Even if we succeed in increasing adoption of our existing products and services by physicians, obtaining additional coverage decisions from commercial and government payers, maintaining and creating relationships with our existing and new biopharmaceutical partners, and developing and commercializing additional products and services, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to achieve or maintain profitability.

We believe our commercial success is dependent upon our ability to continue to successfully market and sell our current and future products, to continue to expand our current relationships and develop new relationships with clinicians and biopharmaceutical customers and to develop and commercialize new products. Our ability to achieve and maintain sufficient commercial market acceptance of our existing and future products will depend on a number of factors, including:

- our ability to increase awareness of our tests and the benefits of liquid biopsy;
- the rate of adoption and/or endorsement of our tests by clinicians, KOLs, advocacy groups and biopharmaceutical companies;
- the timing and scope of any approval or certification by regulatory agencies, including the FDA, or notified bodies for our tests;
- our ability to obtain positive coverage decisions for our tests from additional commercial payers and to broaden the scope of indications included in such coverage decisions;
- our ability to obtain reimbursement and expanded coverage from government payers, including Medicare;
- the impact of our investments in product innovation and commercial growth;
- negative publicity regarding ours or our competitors' products resulting from defects or errors; and
- our ability to further validate our technology through clinical research and accompanying publications.

We cannot assure that we will be successful in addressing each of these criteria or other criteria that might affect the market acceptance of our products. If we are unsuccessful in achieving and maintaining market acceptance of our products, our business and results of operations will suffer.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future operating results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results to fall below expectations or any guidance we may provide.

Our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes it difficult for us to predict our future operating results. These fluctuations may occur due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, including, but not limited to:

- the level of demand for any of our products, which may vary significantly;
- the timing and cost of, and level of investment in, research, development, regulatory approval or certification and commercialization activities relating to our products, which may change from time to time;
- the volume and customer mix of our products;
- the start and completion of projects in which our development services and other are utilized;
- the introduction of new products or product enhancements by us or others in our industry;
- coverage and reimbursement policies with respect to our products and products that compete with our products;
- expenditures that we may incur to acquire, develop or commercialize additional products and technologies;
- changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory approvals or certifications or applications;
- future accounting pronouncements or changes in our accounting policies;
- developments or disruptions in the business and operations of our clinical, commercial and other partners;
- the impact of natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, and political unrest, epidemics or pandemics, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions; and
- the effects of high inflation or other general market conditions and other factors, including factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors.

Additionally, it is difficult to predict the amount we are able to collect for our tests from commercial payers. We receive reimbursement for our tests from several commercial payers for whom we are not a participating provider. Because we are not contracted with these payers, they determine the amount they are willing to reimburse us for tests. We have provided testing services to patients with many cancer types and indications, some of the time as a non-participating provider through 2025. When we have received payment as a non-participating provider, the amounts, on average, were significantly lower than for participating providers. Even when these payers have paid a claim, they may elect at any time to review previously paid claims for overpayment against these claims. In the event of an overpayment determination, the payer may offset the amount they determine they overpaid against amounts they owe us on current claims. We have limited leverage to dispute these retroactive adjustments and we cannot predict when, or how often, a payer might engage in these reviews. A significant amount of these offsets by one or more payers in any given quarter could have a material effect on our results of operations and cause them to fall below expectations or guidance we may provide. Our efforts to become a participating provider of a number of commercial payers may not be successful. Even when we have obtained positive coverage decisions for our tests from commercial payers and entered into agreements with them, such agreements typically are standard form contracts and may allow payers to terminate coverage on short notice, impose significant obligations on us and create additional regulatory and compliance hurdles for us.

As part of our reimbursement operations, we appeal denials from payers, and if successful, we receive payments from these appeals. However, due to the inherent variability of the insurance landscape, we cannot guarantee future success of, or any payments from, appeals of reimbursement denials by payers. Historic success and payments are not indicative of future success of and payments from such appeals.

Due to the inherent variability and unpredictability of the reimbursement landscape, including related to the amount that payers reimburse us for any of our tests, we estimate the amount of revenue to be recognized at the time a test is provided and record revenue adjustments if and when the cash subsequently received for a test differs from the revenue recorded for the test. Due to this variability and unpredictability, previously recorded revenue adjustments are not indicative of future revenue adjustments from actual cash collections, which may fluctuate significantly.

The cumulative effects of factors discussed above could result in large fluctuations and unpredictability in our quarterly and annual operating results. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. Investors should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance.

We have historically provided guidance related to our annual revenue, non-GAAP gross margin, non-GAAP operating expense, and free cash flow. The variability and unpredictability could result in our failing to meet the expectations of industry or financial analysts or investors for any period. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of analysts or investors or below any guidance we may provide, or if the guidance we provide is below the expectations of analysts or investors, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Such a stock price decline could occur even when we have met any previously publicly stated guidance we may provide.

New product development and commercialization involve a lengthy and complex process and we may be unable to develop or commercialize new products on a timely basis, or at all.

Products that are under development have taken time and considerable resources to develop, and we may not be able to complete the development and commercialization of such products for clinical use on a timely basis, or at all. For example, there can be no assurance that we will be able to produce commercial products for early detection of cancer. Before we can commercialize any new products, we will need to expend significant funds in order to:

- conduct substantial research and development, including validation studies and clinical studies;
- further develop and scale our laboratory processes to accommodate different products; and
- further develop and scale our infrastructure to be able to analyze increasingly large amounts of data.

Our product development process involves a high degree of risk, and product development efforts may fail for many reasons, including:

- failure of the product to perform as expected, including defects and errors;
- lack of validation data; or
- failure to demonstrate the clinical utility of the product.

Our development plan involves using data and analytical insights generated from our current products as a force multiplier of returns on research and development investment in our future products. However, if we are unable to generate additional or compatible data and insights, then we may not be able to advance our products under development as quickly, or at all, or without significant additional investment. In addition, we recently migrated some of our existing products to our Smart Platform. While we believe that this platform improves the tests and adds value, the tests may not perform as well as expected on the platform and the market might not accept the value proposition that we believe the platform provides.

As we develop products, we have made and will have to make significant investments in product development, marketing and selling resources, including investing heavily in clinical studies, which could adversely affect our future cash flows.

Our current revenue is primarily generated from sales of our tests and we are highly dependent on them for our success.

Our ability to execute our growth strategy and become profitable is highly dependent on the continued adoption and use of our tests, which accounted for 94%, 94% and 91% of our revenue in the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Continued adoption and use of our tests will depend on several factors, including the prices we charge for our tests, the scope of coverage and amount of reimbursement available from third-party payers for our tests, the availability of clinical data that supports the value of our tests and the inclusion of our tests in industry treatment guidelines. In addition, many biopharmaceutical companies have existing relationships with companies that develop molecular diagnostic tests, including our competitors, and may continue to use their tests instead of ours. Despite our business development efforts, it could be difficult, expensive and/or time-consuming for biopharmaceutical companies to switch diagnostic tests for their products, and our tests may not be widely accepted by biopharmaceutical companies, if at all, which could in turn hinder the growth of sales of our tests. If we are unable to achieve commercial success for our tests, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected. We cannot assure that our tests will continue to maintain or gain market acceptance, and any failure to do so would materially harm our business and results of operations.

If our products do not meet the expectations of patients and our customers, our operating results, reputation and business could suffer.

Our success depends on the market's confidence that we can provide reliable, high-quality products that will improve clinical outcomes, lower healthcare costs and enable better biopharmaceutical development. We believe that patients, clinicians and biopharmaceutical companies are likely to be particularly sensitive to product defects

and errors in the use of our products, including if our products fail to detect genomic alterations with high accuracy from samples or if we fail to list or inaccurately include certain treatment options and available clinical studies in our test reports, and there can be no guarantee that our products will meet their expectations. Furthermore, if our competitors' products do not perform to expectations, it may result in lower confidence in our tests as well. As a result, the failure of our products to perform as expected could significantly impair our operating results and our reputation. In addition, we may be subject to legal claims arising from any defects or errors in our products.

If we are unable to support demand for our current and future products, including ensuring that we have adequate capacity to meet increased demand, or we are unable to successfully manage our anticipated growth, our business could suffer.

As our volume of test sales grows, we will need to continue to increase our workflow capacity for sample intake, customer service, billing and general process improvements, expand our internal quality assurance program and extend our platform to support comprehensive genomic analysis at a larger scale within expected turnaround times. We will need additional certified laboratory scientists and other scientific and technical personnel to process higher volumes of our products. Portions of our process are not automated and will require additional personnel to scale. We will also need to purchase additional equipment, some of which can take several months or more to procure, setup and validate, and increase our software and computing capacity to meet increased demand. There is no assurance that any of these increases in scale, expansion of personnel, equipment, software and computing capacities or process enhancements will be successfully implemented, if at all, or that we will have adequate space in our laboratory facility or be able to secure additional facility space to accommodate such required expansion.

As we commercialize additional products, we will need to incorporate new equipment, implement new technology systems and laboratory processes, and hire new personnel with different qualifications. Failure to manage this growth or transition could result in turnaround time delays, higher product costs, declining product quality, deteriorating customer service and slower responses to competitive challenges. A failure in any one of these areas could make it difficult for us to meet market expectations for our products and could damage our reputation and the prospects for our business.

If we cannot maintain our current relationships, or enter into new relationships, with biopharmaceutical companies, our revenue prospects could be reduced.

Biopharmaceutical customers collaborate with us for analysis of whole blood or plasma samples for multiple applications primarily to support clinical studies, including patient identification, companion diagnostics, retrospective testing and data services. In addition, we generate revenue from licensing our digital sequencing technologies to our domestic biopharmaceutical customers and international laboratory partners. In the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, revenue from our top five biopharmaceutical customers, including their affiliated entities, accounted for 11%, 13% and 14% of our total revenue, respectively. The revenue attributable to our biopharmaceutical customers may also fluctuate in the future, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the termination of these relationships could result in a temporary or permanent loss of revenue. Adverse speculation about our existing or potential relationships with biopharmaceutical companies may be a catalyst for adverse speculation about us, our products and our technology, which can adversely affect our reputation and business.

Our future success depends in part on our ability to maintain relationships and to enter into new relationships with biopharmaceutical customers, including offering our platform to such customers for companion diagnostic development, novel target discovery and validation as well as clinical study enrollment, and growing into other business opportunities. This can be difficult due to many factors, including the type of biomarker support required and our ability to deliver it and our biopharmaceutical customers' satisfaction with our products or services, internal and external constraints placed on these organizations and other factors that may be beyond our control. Furthermore, our biopharmaceutical customers may decide to decrease or discontinue their use of our current products and tests, or our future products due to changes in their research and product development plans, failures in their clinical studies, financial constraints, or utilization of internal testing resources or tests performed by other parties, or other circumstances outside of our control. Continued usage of our tests by particular biopharmaceutical customers may also depend on whether the partner obtains positive data in its clinical studies, is able to successfully obtain regulatory approval and subsequently commercializes a therapy for which we have partnered with them to develop a companion diagnostic, or other administrative factors that are outside our control. Some of our biopharmaceutical customers have contracted with us to provide testing for large numbers of samples, which could strain our testing capacity and restrict our ability to perform tests for other customers. Furthermore, biopharmaceutical companies may decline to do business with us or decrease or discontinue their use of our tests due to their broad strategic collaboration with any of our competitors. In addition to reducing our revenue, the loss of one or more of these relationships may reduce our exposure to research and clinical studies that facilitate the

collection and incorporation of new information into our platform and tests. We engage in conversations with biopharmaceutical companies regarding potential commercial opportunities on an ongoing basis. There is no assurance that any of these conversations will result in a commercial agreement, that the resulting relationship will be successful, or that clinical studies conducted as part of the engagement will produce successful outcomes. If we cannot maintain our current relationships, or enter into new relationships, with biopharmaceutical companies, our product development could be delayed and revenue and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our payer concentration may materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We receive a substantial portion of our revenue from a limited number of third-party commercial payers, most of which have not contracted with us to be a participating provider. If one or more of these payers were to significantly reduce, or cease to pay, the amount such payer reimburses us for tests we perform, or if such payer does not reach or maintain favorable coverage and reimbursement decisions for our tests, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have experienced situations where commercial payers proactively reduced the amounts they were willing to reimburse for our tests, and in other situations, commercial payers have determined that the amounts they previously paid were too high and have sought to recover those perceived excess payments by deducting such amounts from payments otherwise being made. If commercial payers were to decide not to include us as a participating provider, cease paying us altogether, drastically reduce the amount they were willing to pay us or attempt to recover any amounts they had already paid, it could cause significant fluctuations in our quarterly results and could harm our business and results of operations.

In September 2018, we began to receive reimbursement from Medicare for claims submitted with respect to our tests. Revenue attributable to Medicare accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue in each of the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. In addition, pursuant to CMS regulations, we cannot bill Medicare directly for tests provided for Medicare beneficiaries in some situations. CMS adopted an exception to its laboratory date of service regulation, and if certain conditions are met, molecular pathology testing laboratories such as us can rely on that exception to bill Medicare directly, instead of seeking payment from the hospital. If this exception is repealed or curtailed by CMS, or the laboratory date of service regulation is otherwise changed to adversely impact our ability to bill Medicare directly, our revenue could be materially reduced.

If we fail to obtain or maintain coverage and adequate reimbursement from third-party payers, we may be unable to increase our testing volume and revenue as expected. Retrospective reimbursement adjustments, such as deductions from further payments and clawbacks, can also negatively impact our revenue and cause our financial results to fluctuate. In addition, as part of our reimbursement operations, we appeal denials from payers, and if successful, we receive payments from these appeals. However, due to the inherent variability of the insurance landscape, we cannot guarantee future success of, or any payments from, appeals of reimbursement denials by payers. Historic success and payments are not indicative of future success of and payments from such appeals.

If we cannot compete successfully with our competitors, we may be unable to increase or sustain our revenue or to achieve and then sustain profitability.

Growing understanding of the importance of biomarkers linked with therapy selection, minimal residual disease detection, and early cancer screening is leading to more companies offering services in genomic profiling. The promise of liquid biopsy testing is also leading to more companies attempting to enter the space and compete with us. Over the last year, that has included new and accelerated development programs by a number of potential competitors, and increasing levels of merger and acquisition activity by both existing and new competitors. Currently, our main competition is from diagnostic companies with products and services to profile genes in cancers based on either single-marker or comprehensive genomic profile testing, based on next-generation sequencing in either blood or tissue. This may change over the next few years as a result of new competitors entering through investment and acquisition activity. For example, recent merger and acquisition activity includes both completed and potential transactions with new and larger participants, some with greater resources than our legacy competitors.

Our competitors within the liquid biopsy space for therapy selection include Foundation Medicine, Inc., which was acquired by Roche Holdings, Inc. in 2018; Caris Life Sciences, Inc.; Tempus AI, Inc.; NeoGenomics, Inc.; Exact Sciences Corporation; BillionToOne, Inc.; Quest Diagnostics, Inc.; and Laboratory Corporation of America. In addition, Natera, Inc., Tempus AI, Inc., Exact Sciences Corporation, Myriad Genetics, Inc., Caris Life Sciences, Inc., Foundation Medicine, Inc., BillionToOne, Inc., Personalis, Inc. and Quest Diagnostics, Inc., among others, are our competitors in minimal residual disease detection. Additionally, our competitors in the early screening testing space include GRAIL, Inc., Exact Sciences Corporation, Freenome Holdings, Inc., and Delfi Diagnostics.

Competitors within the broader genomics profiling space based on tissue include laboratory companies such as Bio-Reference Laboratories, Inc., Laboratory Corporation of America and Quest Diagnostics, Inc., and most if not all of the competitors within the liquid biopsy space for therapy selection, that sell molecular diagnostic tests for cancer to

physicians and have or may develop tests that compete with our tests. In addition, we are aware that certain of our customers are also developing their own tests and may decide to enter our market or otherwise stop using our tests.

Some of our competitors and potential competitors may have longer operating histories; larger customer bases; greater brand recognition and market penetration; substantially greater financial, technological and research and development resources and selling and marketing capabilities; and more experience dealing with third-party payers. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to changes in customer requirements, devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their tests than we do or sell their tests at prices designed to win significant levels of market share. We may not be able to compete effectively against these organizations. Increased competition and cost-saving initiatives on the part of governmental entities and other third-party payers are likely to result in pricing pressures, which could harm our sales, profitability or ability to gain market share. In addition, competitors may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies. Certain of our competitors may be able to secure key inputs from vendors on more favorable terms, devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote substantially more resources to product development than we can. In addition, companies or governments that control access to genetic testing through umbrella contracts or regional preferences could promote our competitors or prevent us from performing certain services. If we are unable to compete successfully against current and future competitors, we may be unable to increase market acceptance and sales of our tests, which could prevent us from increasing our revenue or achieving profitability and could cause our stock price to decline.

In addition to developing kits, certain diagnostic companies also provide next-generation sequencing platforms that could be used for liquid biopsy testing. These include Illumina, Inc., Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Pacific Biosciences of California, Inc., Ultima Genomics, Inc., Oxford Nanopore Technologies Limited, and other companies developing next-generation sequencing platforms that are sold directly to biopharmaceutical companies, clinical laboratories and research centers. While many of the applications for these platforms are focused on research and development applications, each of these companies has launched and could continue to commercialize products focused on the clinical oncology market. These tests could include FDA-approved diagnostic kits, which can be sold to the clients who have purchased their platforms.

Furthermore, many companies are developing information technology-based tools to support the integration of next-generation sequencing testing into the clinical setting. These companies may also use their own tests or others to develop an integrated system which could limit access for us to certain networks.

The sizes of the markets for our current and future products have not been established with precision, and may be smaller than we estimate.

Our estimates of the annual total addressable markets for our current products and products under development are based on a number of internal and third-party estimates, including, without limitation, the number of patients with late-stage, solid tumor cancer, the number of individuals who are at a higher risk for developing cancer, and the assumed prices at which we can sell tests for markets that have not been established. While we believe our assumptions and the data underlying our estimates are reasonable, these assumptions and estimates may not be correct and the conditions supporting our assumptions or estimates may change at any time, thereby reducing the predictive accuracy of these underlying factors. As a result, our estimates of the annual total addressable market for our current or future products may prove to be incorrect. If the actual number of patients who would benefit from our products, the price at which we can sell our products, or the annual total addressable market for our products is smaller than we have estimated, it may impair our sales growth and have an adverse impact on our business.

The precision oncology industry is subject to rapid change, which could make our current products and any future products we may develop, obsolete.

Our industry is characterized by rapid changes, including technological and scientific breakthroughs, frequent new product introductions and enhancements and evolving industry standards, all of which could make our current and future products obsolete. Our future success will depend on our ability to keep pace with the evolving needs of our customers on a timely and cost-effective basis and to pursue new market opportunities that develop as a result of scientific and technological advances. In recent years, there have been numerous advances in technologies relating to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. There have also been advances in methods used to analyze very large amounts of molecular information. We must continuously enhance our platform and develop new products to keep pace with evolving standards of care. If we do not update our product offerings to reflect new scientific knowledge about cancer biology, information about new cancer therapies or relevant clinical studies, our products could become obsolete and sales of our current products and any new products we may develop could decline or fail to grow as expected.

If we continue to experience challenges attracting and retaining qualified personnel due to competitive labor markets, we may be unable to manage our future growth effectively, all of which could make it difficult to execute our business strategy.

Since our inception, we have experienced rapid growth and anticipate further growth in our business operations. Our future growth could create strain on our organizational, administrative and operational infrastructure, including laboratory operations, quality control, customer service and sales organization management. We expect to continue to increase headcount and to hire more specialized personnel as we grow our business. We will need to continue to hire, train and manage additional qualified scientists, laboratory personnel, client and account services personnel, as well as sales and marketing staff, and improve and maintain our technology to properly manage our growth.

However, we have experienced challenges attracting and retaining qualified personnel due to competitive labor markets and may continue to do so. In this competitive environment, our business could be adversely impacted by increases in labor costs triggered by regulatory actions regarding wages, scheduling and benefits, and the need to attract and retain high quality employees with the requisite skill sets. In addition, if our new hires perform poorly, if we are unsuccessful in training, managing and integrating these new employees or if we are not successful in developing and retaining our existing employees, our business may be harmed.

In addition, we may not be able to maintain the quality or expected turnaround times of our products, or satisfy customer demand as it grows, and our business may be harmed. Our ability to manage our growth properly will also require us to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, as well as our reporting systems and procedures. The time and resources required to implement these new systems and procedures is uncertain and could be demanding, and failure to complete this in a timely and efficient manner could adversely affect our operations.

We may not be able to successfully market, sell or distribute our products, and if we are unable to expand our sales organization to adequately address our customers' needs, our business may be adversely affected.

We may not be able to market, sell or distribute our products and tests, and other products we may develop effectively enough to support our planned growth. We currently sell to clinicians in the United States through our own sales organization and to biopharmaceutical companies through our business development team.

Each of our target markets is large, distinctive and diverse. As a result, we believe it is necessary for our sales representatives and business development managers to have established oncology-focused expertise. Competition for such employees within the precision oncology industry is intense. We may not be able to attract and retain personnel or be able to build an efficient and effective sales organization or business development team, which could negatively impact sales and market acceptance of our products and limit our revenue growth and potential profitability.

Our expected future growth will impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including the need to identify, recruit, maintain and integrate additional employees. Our future financial performance and our ability to commercialize our products, to increase our sales and to compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to manage this potential future growth effectively, without compromising quality.

Outside the United States, we established Guardant AMEA for sales of our products throughout Asia, the Middle East and Africa. If the sales and marketing efforts for our products in those regions are not successful, our business would be materially and adversely affected. In other territories, such as Europe, we sell our tests primarily through distributor relationships or direct contracts with hospitals. Locating, qualifying, engaging and maintaining relationships with distribution partners and hospitals with local industry experience and knowledge will be necessary to effectively market and sell our products outside the United States. We may not be successful in finding, attracting and retaining distribution partners or local hospitals, or we may not be able to enter into such arrangements on favorable terms. Sales practices utilized by any such parties that are locally acceptable may not comply with sales practices standards required under U.S. laws that apply to us, which could create additional compliance risk. If our international sales and marketing efforts are not successful, we may not achieve market acceptance for our products outside the United States, which would materially and adversely impact our business.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers or, in some cases, sole suppliers, for some of our laboratory instruments and materials and may not be able to find replacements or promptly transition to alternative suppliers.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers or, in some cases, sole suppliers, including Illumina Inc., or Illumina, for certain sequencers, reagents, blood tubes and other equipment, software, instruments and materials that we use in our laboratory operations. An interruption in our laboratory operations could occur if we encounter delays or difficulties in securing these laboratory equipment, instruments or materials, and if we cannot then obtain an

acceptable substitute. Any such interruption could significantly and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation. We rely on Illumina as the sole supplier of the sequencers and as the sole provider of maintenance and repair services for these sequencers. Any disruption in operations of Illumina or other sole or limited suppliers or termination or suspension of our relationships with them could materially and adversely impact our supply chain and laboratory operations and thus our ability to conduct our business and generate revenue. These limited or sole suppliers could engage in diverse types of businesses, including selling products or providing services in competition with us, and there can be no assurance that we can continue to receive required equipment, software, instruments or materials from them.

We believe that there are only a limited number of other manufacturers that are capable of supplying and servicing the equipment, software, and materials necessary for our laboratory operations, including sequencers and various associated reagents, and potentially replacing our current suppliers. The use of equipment, software, or materials furnished by these replacement suppliers would require us to alter our laboratory operations. Transitioning to a new supplier would be time-consuming and expensive, may result in interruptions in our laboratory operations, could affect the performance specifications of our laboratory operations or could require that we revalidate our tests. There can be no assurance that we will be able to secure alternative equipment, reagents and other materials, bring such equipment, reagents and materials online, and revalidate our tests without experiencing interruptions in our workflow. In the case of an alternative supplier for Illumina, for example, there can be no assurance that replacement sequencers and various associated reagents will be available or will meet our quality control and performance requirements for our laboratory operations. If we should encounter delays or difficulties in securing, reconfiguring or integrating the equipment and reagents we require for our products or in revalidating our products, our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation could be materially and adversely affected.

If our existing laboratory facility becomes damaged or inoperable or we are required to vacate our existing facility, our ability to perform our tests and pursue our research and development efforts may be jeopardized.

We currently derive the majority of our revenue from tests performed at a single laboratory facility located in Redwood City, California. Our facility and equipment could be harmed or rendered inoperable by natural or man-made disasters, including war, fire, earthquake, power loss, communications failure or terrorism, which may render operations difficult or impossible for our laboratory facility. The inability to perform our tests or to reduce the backlog that could develop if our facility is inoperable, for even a short period of time, may result in the loss of customers or harm to our reputation, and we may be unable to regain those customers or repair our reputation. Furthermore, our facility and the equipment we use to perform our research and development work could be unavailable or costly and time-consuming to repair or replace. It would be difficult, time-consuming and expensive to rebuild our facility, to locate and qualify a new facility or enable a third party to practice our proprietary technology, particularly in light of licensure and accreditation requirements. Even if we are able to find a third party with such qualifications to perform our tests, the parties may be unable to agree on commercially reasonable terms.

We carry insurance for damage to our property and disruption of our business, but this insurance may not cover all of the risks associated with damage or disruption to our facility and business, may not provide coverage in amounts sufficient to cover our potential losses and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all.

We are dependent on third parties for the collection of blood samples for our tests.

We rely on third-party phlebotomy providers, including physician offices, to collect blood samples for our tests. Our current third-party phlebotomy providers may refuse to continue to collect samples for us in the future, in particular if they have agreements or arrangements with one of our competitors to collect samples for their tests, or if the phlebotomy provider is owned or controlled by a laboratory that offers tests that compete with ours. There has been a trend towards consolidation of independent phlebotomy providers. Independent phlebotomy providers, once acquired by our competitors, may terminate their relationships with us. If our patients are unable to readily access a phlebotomy provider to collect a blood sample for our tests, we may be unable to compete effectively with other laboratories that have greater access to phlebotomy providers and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be harmed.

In addition, if third-party phlebotomy providers fail to adequately and properly obtain and collect viable blood samples from patients and to properly package and ship the samples to us, our patients and their physicians may experience problems and delays in receiving test results, which could lead to dissatisfaction with our tests, therefore harming our reputation and adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, our contracts with physician owned phlebotomy providers to collect blood could be scrutinized under federal and state healthcare laws such as the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, or AKS, and the federal law prohibiting physician self-referral, or Stark Law, to the extent these services to us are deemed to provide a financial benefit to or relieve a financial burden for a potential referral source, or are subsequently found not to be for fair market value. If our

operations are found to be in violation of any of these laws and regulations, we may be subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, individual imprisonment, exclusion from participation in federal healthcare programs or from coverage of commercial payers, refunding of payments received by us, and curtailment or cessation of our operations, any of which could harm our reputation and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on commercial courier delivery services to transport samples to our laboratory facility in a timely and cost-efficient manner and if these delivery services are disrupted, our business will be harmed.

Our business depends on our ability to deliver test results quickly and reliably to our customers. Blood samples are typically received within days from the United States and outside the United States for analysis at our Redwood City, California facility. Disruptions in delivery services to transport samples to that facility, whether due to labor disruptions, bad weather, natural disaster, terrorist acts or threats or for other reasons could adversely affect specimen integrity and our ability to process samples in a timely manner, delay our provision of test results to our customers, and ultimately our reputation and our business. In addition, if we are unable to continue to obtain expedited delivery services to transport samples to us on commercially reasonable terms, our operating results may be adversely affected.

International expansion of our business exposes us to business, regulatory, political, operational, financial, and economic risks associated with doing business outside of the United States.

We currently have limited international operations, but our business strategy incorporates potentially significant international expansion.

We plan to maintain distributor and partner relationships, to conduct physician and patient association outreach activities, to extend laboratory capabilities and to expand payer relationships, outside of the United States. Doing business internationally involves a number of risks, including:

- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as privacy regulations, tax laws, export and import restrictions, economic sanctions and embargoes, employment laws, regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- failure by us, our distributors, or our local partners to obtain regulatory approvals or certifications for the use of our products in various countries;
- presence of additional third-party patents or other intellectual property rights that may be relevant to our business and may potentially block our expansion;
- complexities and difficulties in obtaining intellectual property protection and enforcing our intellectual property rights;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- complexities associated with managing multiple payer reimbursement regimes, government payers, or patient self-pay systems;
- logistics and regulations associated with shipping blood samples, including infrastructure conditions and transportation delays;
- limits in our ability to penetrate international markets if we are not able to perform our tests locally;
- financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty collecting accounts receivable, the impact of local and regional financial crises on demand and payment for our products and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, currency controls and cash repatriation restrictions;
- natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, and political unrest, boycotts, tariffs, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions;
- public health or similar issues, such as epidemics or pandemics, that could cause business disruption for our offices in Japan and Singapore, and make it more difficult to sell our tests in the affected countries or regions, and
- regulatory and compliance risks that relate to maintaining accurate information and control over sales and distributors' activities that may fall within the purview of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, its books and records provisions, or its anti-bribery provisions.

Any of these factors could significantly harm our future international expansion and operations and, consequently, our revenue and results of operations.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the FCPA and other anti-bribery laws.

We are subject to the FCPA, which prohibits companies and their intermediaries from making payments in violation of law to non-U.S. government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or securing any other improper advantage, as a result of our international customers. Our reliance on independent distributors and third party partner laboratories to market, sell and/or perform our tests internationally demands a high degree of vigilance in maintaining our policy against participation in corrupt activity, because these distributors could be deemed to be our agents and we could be held responsible for their actions. Other U.S. companies in the medical device and biopharmaceutical field have faced criminal penalties under the FCPA for allowing their agents to deviate from appropriate practices in doing business with these individuals. We are also subject to similar anti-bribery laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate, including the United Kingdom's Bribery Act of 2010, which also prohibits commercial bribery and makes it a crime for companies to fail to prevent bribery. These laws are complex and far-reaching in nature, and, as a result, we cannot assure that we would not be required in the future to alter one or more of our practices to be in compliance with these laws or any changes in these laws or the interpretation thereof. Any violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our operations, involve significant management distraction, cause us to incur significant costs and expenses, including legal fees, and result in a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. We could also suffer severe penalties, including criminal and civil penalties, disgorgement and other remedial measures.

Risks related to our highly regulated industry

We conduct business in a heavily regulated industry, and changes in regulations or violations of regulations may, directly or indirectly, reduce our revenue, adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and harm our business.

The clinical laboratory testing industry is highly regulated, and there can be no assurance that the regulatory environment in which we operate will not change significantly and adversely to us in the future. Areas of the regulatory environment that may affect our ability to conduct business include, without limitation:

- federal, state and foreign laws applicable to test ordering, documentation of tests ordered, billing practices and claims payment and/or regulatory agencies enforcing those laws and regulations;
- federal, state and foreign healthcare fraud and abuse laws;
- federal, state and foreign laboratory anti-mark-up laws;
- coverage and reimbursement levels by Medicare, Medicaid, other governmental payers and private insurers;
- restrictions on coverage of and reimbursement for tests;
- federal, state and foreign laws governing laboratory testing, including CLIA, and state licensing laws;
- federal, state and foreign laws and enforcement policies governing the development, use and distribution of diagnostic medical devices, including laboratory developed tests, or LDTs;
- federal, state, local and foreign laws governing the handling and disposal of medical and hazardous waste;
- federal and state Occupational Safety and Health Administration rules and regulations;
- HIPAA, GDPR, APPI, CCPA, CPRA and similar state or foreign data privacy and security laws; and
- consumer protection laws.

In particular, the laws and regulations governing the marketing of clinical laboratory tests are complex, and there are often no sufficient regulatory or judicial interpretations of these laws and regulations. For example, some of our clinical laboratory tests are actively regulated by the FDA pursuant to the medical device provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or FDCA. The FDA defines a medical device to include any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent or other similar or related article, including a component, part or accessory, intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease, in man or other animals. Our clinical laboratory tests are in vitro diagnostic products that are considered by the FDA to be medical devices. Among other things, pursuant to the FDCA and its implementing regulations, the FDA regulates the research, design, testing, manufacturing, safety, labeling, storage,

recordkeeping, premarket clearance or approval, marketing and promotion and sales and distribution of medical devices in the United States to ensure that medical devices distributed domestically are safe and effective for their intended uses. In addition, the FDA regulates the import and export of medical devices. If we do not comply with these requirements or fail to adequately comply, our business may be harmed.

Certain of our tests are currently marketed as LDTs, and future changes in FDA enforcement discretion for LDTs could subject our operations to much more significant regulatory requirements.

We market some of our tests, Guardant360 Liquid, Guardant360 Tissue, Guardant Reveal and Shield, as LDTs. LDTs are in vitro diagnostic tests that are intended for clinical use and are designed, manufactured, and used within a single laboratory. Although LDTs are classified as medical devices and the FDA has statutory authority to ensure that medical devices are safe and effective for their intended uses, the FDA has historically exercised enforcement discretion and has not enforced certain applicable FDA requirements, including premarket review, with respect to LDTs. While we believe that we are in material compliance with applicable laws and regulations, we cannot assure that the FDA will agree with us. If there are changes in FDA policy, or if the FDA disagrees that we are marketing our tests as LDTs within the scope of its policy of enforcement discretion, we may become subject to extensive regulatory requirements and may be required to stop selling our existing tests or launching any other tests we may develop and to conduct additional clinical studies or take other actions prior to continuing to market our tests. This could significantly increase the costs and expenses of conducting, or otherwise harm, our business.

Legislative and administrative proposals proposing to amend the FDA's oversight of LDTs have been introduced in recent years and we expect that new legislative and administrative proposals will continue to be introduced from time to time. It is possible that legislation could be enacted into law or regulations or guidance could be issued by the FDA which may result in new or increased regulatory requirements for us to continue to offer our LDTs or to develop and introduce new tests as LDTs.

In addition, the FDA and Congress have, for over the past decade, considered a number of proposals to end the FDA's enforcement discretion policy for LDTs and subject LDTs to additional regulatory requirements.

Even if the FDA does not modify its policy of enforcement discretion, whether due to changes in FDA policy or legislative action, the FDA may disagree that we are marketing our LDTs within the scope of its policy of enforcement discretion and may impose significant regulatory requirements, including the requirement for premarket review and subsequent marketing authorization. We may also be required to conduct clinical studies to support our currently marketed products or planned product launches. If we are required to conduct such clinical studies delays in the commencement or completion of clinical testing could significantly increase our test development costs and delay commercialization of any currently-marketed tests that we may be required to cease selling or the commercialization of any future tests that we may develop, which could harm our financial prospects.

There is no guarantee that the FDA will grant 510(k) clearance or a premarket approval of our products or that similar foreign authorities or notified bodies will grant premarket approval or certify our products and failure to obtain necessary clearances or approvals or certifications for our products would adversely affect our ability to grow our business.

In the event FDA rulemaking of oversight of LDTs were to be formalized, we may be required to obtain either 510(k) clearance or a premarket approval, or supplemental premarket approval, or respectively, PMA or PMA supplement, from the FDA, for some of our LDT products unless an exemption applies or FDA exercises its enforcement discretion and refrains from enforcing its medical device requirements. For example, the FDA has a policy of refraining from enforcing such requirements with respect to LDTs, which the FDA considers to be a type of *in vitro* diagnostic test that is designed, manufactured and used within a single laboratory.

The process of obtaining a PMA is a rigorous, costly, lengthy and uncertain process. In the PMA process, the FDA must determine that a proposed device is safe and effective for its intended use based, in part, on extensive data, including, but not limited to, technical, pre-clinical, clinical study, manufacturing and labeling data. In the 510(k) clearance process, the FDA must determine that a proposed device is "substantially equivalent" to a device legally on the market, known as a "predicate" device, in order to clear the proposed device for marketing. To be "substantially equivalent," the proposed device must have the same intended use as the predicate device, and either have the same technological characteristics as the predicate device or have different technological characteristics and not raise different questions of safety or effectiveness than the predicate device. Clinical data is sometimes required to support a substantial equivalence determination.

In order to sell our products in member states of the EU, our products must comply with the essential requirements of the new In Vitro Diagnostic Regulation (IVDR) 2017/746 issued and implemented by the European Union (EU) in May 2022.

These regulations introduced risk-based classification for IVDs and require notified body involvement for various high complexity devices including next generation sequencing tests such as Guardant360 Liquid, Guardant360 Tissue, and Guardant Reveal. Compliance with these requirements is a prerequisite to be able to affix the European Conformity, or CE, mark to our products, without which they cannot be sold or marketed in the EU. All medical devices placed on the market in the EU must fulfill the clinical evidence and post-market performance evidence requirements. In addition, the device must achieve the performances intended by the manufacturer and be designed, manufactured, and packaged in a suitable manner. To demonstrate compliance with the essential requirements we must demonstrate, among other things, on the evaluation of clinical data supporting the safety and performance of the products during normal conditions of use. Specifically, a manufacturer must demonstrate that the device achieves its intended performance during normal conditions of use, that the known and foreseeable risks, and any adverse events, are minimized and acceptable when weighed against the benefits of its intended performance, and that any claims made about the performance and safety of the device are supported by suitable evidence.

The conformity assessment procedure requires the intervention of a notified body. Notified bodies are independent organizations designated by EU member states to assess the conformity of devices before being placed on the market. The Notified Body would typically audit and examine the product's technical file and the manufacturer's quality system (notified body must presume that quality systems which implement the relevant harmonized standards – which is ISO 13485:2016 for Quality Management Systems – conform to these requirements). If satisfied that the relevant product conforms to the relevant essential requirements, the notified body issues a certificate of conformity, which the manufacturer uses as a basis for its own declaration of conformity. The manufacturer may then apply the CE mark to the device, which allows the device to be placed on the market throughout the EU.

The aforementioned EU rules are generally applicable in the European Economic Area, or EEA, which consists of the 27 EU member states plus Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

Any delay or failure to obtain necessary regulatory approvals or clearances or certifications would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The FDA and foreign authorities or notified bodies can delay, limit or deny clearance or approval or certification of a device for many reasons, including:

- our inability to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the FDA, similar foreign authorities or notified bodies that our products are safe or effective for their intended uses;
- the disagreement of the FDA, similar foreign authorities or notified bodies with the design, conduct or implementation of our clinical studies or the analysis or interpretation of data from our pre-clinical or clinical studies;
- serious and unexpected adverse effects experienced by participants in our clinical studies;
- the data from our pre-clinical and clinical studies may be insufficient to support clearance or approval, or certification where required;
- our inability to demonstrate that the clinical and other benefits of any of our tests outweigh the risks;
- an advisory committee, if convened by the FDA, may recommend against approval of our PMA or other application for any of our tests or may recommend that the FDA require, as a condition of approval, additional pre-clinical studies or clinical studies, limitations on approved labeling or distribution and use restrictions, or even if an advisory committee, if convened, makes a favorable recommendation, the FDA may still not approve the test; Similar requirements may apply in foreign jurisdictions;
- the FDA, similar foreign authorities or notified bodies may identify deficiencies in our marketing application, or certification application and in our manufacturing processes, facilities or analytical methods or those of our third-party contract manufacturers;
- the potential for approval or certification policies or regulations of the FDA or similar foreign authorities to change significantly in a manner rendering our clinical data or regulatory filings insufficient for the clearance or approval or certification; and

- the FDA, similar foreign authorities or notified bodies may audit our clinical study data and conclude that the data is not sufficiently reliable to support a PMA or other applications.

If we are unable to obtain clearance or approval or certification for any tests for which we plan to seek clearance or approval or certification, our business may be harmed.

Changes to FDA Regulation of Companion Diagnostics Could Adversely Affect Our Business and Competitive Position

The FDA has proposed reclassifying certain companion diagnostic tests from Class III devices requiring PMA to Class II devices subject to special controls and the 510(k) process. Although the proposal is not final and its scope and implementation remain uncertain, any change to the regulatory framework for companion diagnostics could materially affect our business.

We have historically pursued the PMA pathway for our companion diagnostic tests, including liquid biopsy-based, next-generation sequencing assays developed in collaboration with biopharmaceutical partners. If companion diagnostics are down-classified, regulatory barriers to entry may be reduced, potentially increasing competition from new and existing diagnostic developers and leading to pricing pressure, reduced market share, or the need for increased investment to maintain differentiation.

In addition, changes in regulatory classification may require us to reassess our development strategies, evidentiary standards, quality systems, and lifecycle management plans. Uncertainty regarding the applicable regulatory pathway could complicate co-development timelines with pharmaceutical partners and affect contractual arrangements, launch sequencing, or the timing of associated revenues.

Because the proposal is subject to further review and potential modification, we cannot predict its final form or impact. Any significant changes to the regulation of companion diagnostics could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Modifications to our FDA-cleared or approved products may require new 510(k) clearances or premarket approvals, or may require us to cease marketing or recall the modified products until clearances are obtained.

For any product approved pursuant to a PMA, we are required to seek supplemental approval for many types of changes to the approved product, for which we will need to determine whether a PMA supplement or other regulatory filing is needed or whether the change may be reported via the PMA Annual Report. Similarly, any modification to a 510(k)-cleared device that could significantly affect its safety or effectiveness, or that would constitute a major change in its intended use, design, or manufacture, requires new 510(k) clearance or, possibly, approval of a new PMA. The FDA requires us to make this determination in the first instance, but the FDA may review and may not agree with our determination. If the FDA disagrees with our determination and requires us to seek approvals or clearances for modifications to our previously approved or cleared products, for which we concluded that new approvals or clearances are unnecessary, we may be required to cease marketing or distribution of our products or to recall the modified product until we obtain the approval or clearance, and we may be subject to significant regulatory fines or penalties.

Similar requirements apply in foreign jurisdictions. For instance, in the EU, we must inform the notified body that carried out the conformity assessment of the devices that we market or sell in the EU and EEA of any planned substantial changes to our quality system or substantial changes to our in vitro diagnostic medical devices that could affect compliance with the essential requirements or cause a substantial change to the intended use for which the device has been CE marked.

If third-party payers, including commercial payers and government healthcare programs, do not provide coverage of, or adequate reimbursement for, our tests, our business and results of operations will be negatively affected.

Our revenue and commercial success depend on achieving coverage and reimbursement for our tests from payers, including both commercial and government payers. If payers do not provide coverage of, or do not provide adequate reimbursement for our tests, we may need to seek payment from the patient, which may adversely affect demand for our tests. Coverage determinations by a payer may depend on a number of factors, including but not limited to a payer's determination that a test is appropriate, medically necessary or cost-effective. If we are unable to provide payers with sufficient evidence of the clinical utility and validity of our test, they may not provide coverage, may provide limited coverage or may terminate coverage, which will adversely affect our revenues and our financial condition. To the extent that more competitors enter our markets, the availability of coverage and the reimbursement rate for our tests may decrease as we encounter pricing pressure from our competitors.

Each payer makes its own decision as to whether to provide coverage for our tests, whether to enter into a contract with us and the reimbursement rate for a test. Negotiating with payers is time-consuming, and payers often insist on their standard form contracts. There is no guarantee that a payer will provide adequate coverage or reimbursement for our tests or that we can reach an agreement with the payer on reasonable terms without being subject to additional regulatory and compliance risks. In cases where there is no coverage, or we do not have a contracted rate for reimbursement with the payer, the patient is typically responsible for a greater share of the cost of the test, which may result in delay of revenue, increase collection costs or decrease the likelihood of collection. We maintain a financial assistance program, the Guardant Access Program, under which we assess patient financial need and offer provide discounted or no cost tests to certain patients. This may result in scrutiny by payers of our Guardant Access Program, and this could result in recoupment actions or termination of coverage of our tests.

Our claims for reimbursement may be denied and we may have to appeal such denials in order to get paid. Such appeals may not result in payment. Payers may perform audits of historically paid claims and attempt to recoup funds years after the funds were initially distributed if the payers believe the funds were paid in error or determine that our tests were medically unnecessary. If a payer's audit of our claims results in a negative finding, and we are unable to reverse the finding through appeal, any subsequent recoupment could result in a material adverse effect on our revenue. Additionally, in some cases commercial payers for whom we are not a participating provider may elect at any time to review claims previously paid and determine the amount they paid was excessive. In these situations, the payer typically notifies us of its decision and then offsets the amount it determines to be overpaid against amounts it owes us on current claims. We do not have a mechanism to dispute these retroactive adjustments, and we cannot predict when, or how often, a payer might engage in these reviews.

When we contract with a payer as a participating provider, reimbursements by the payer are generally made pursuant to a negotiated fee schedule and are limited to only specifically covered indications or where prior approval has been obtained. Becoming a participating provider can result in higher reimbursement amounts for covered uses of our test and, potentially, no reimbursement for non-covered uses identified under the payer's policies or the contract.

Although we are a participating provider with some commercial payers, certain other large, national commercial payers, including Anthem, Aetna and Humana, have issued non-coverage policies that consider tissue and liquid CGP testing which are not FDA approved, including our Guardant360 and Tissue test, as experimental or investigational. If we are not successful in obtaining coverage from such payers, or if other payers issue similar non-coverage policies, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Medicare's National Coverage Determination, or NCD, for Next Generation Sequencing, or NGS, states that NGS tests, such as our Guardant360 test, are covered by Medicare nationally, when: (1) performed in a CLIA-certified laboratory, (2) ordered by a treating physician, (3) the patient meets certain clinical and treatment criteria, including having recurrent, relapsed, refractory, metastatic, or advanced stages III or IV cancer, (4) the test is approved or cleared by the FDA as a companion in vitro diagnostic for an FDA approved or cleared indication for use in that patient's cancer, and (5) results are provided to the treating physician for management of the patient using a report template to specify treatment options. Effective August 7, 2020, our Guardant360 CDx test obtained national coverage under the NGS NCD consistent with its FDA-approved indications.

The NGS NCD also states that each Medicare Administrative Contractor, or MAC, may provide local coverage of other next-generation sequencing tests for cancer patients only when the test is performed by a CLIA-certified laboratory, ordered by a treating physician and the patient meets the same clinical and treatment criteria required of nationally covered next-generation sequencing tests under the NGS NCD. An NGS test is not covered by Medicare when cancer patients do not have the above-noted clinical and treatment criteria required for either national coverage or MAC discretion to provide local coverage. In July 2018, Palmetto GBA, or Palmetto, the MAC responsible for administering Medicare's Molecular Diagnostic Services Program, or MolDX, issued a local coverage determination, or LCD, for our Guardant360 test for NSCLC patients who meet certain clinical and treatment criteria. Subsequently, in 2018, Noridian Healthcare Solutions, the MAC responsible for adjudicating claims in California, where our laboratory is located, and a participant in MolDX, finalized its LCD for our Guardant360 test. In September 2018, we began to receive reimbursement from Medicare for claims submitted with respect to Guardant360 clinical tests performed for NSCLC patients. In December 2019, replacing its prior NSCLC patient LCD, Palmetto GBA finalized its expanded LCD for our Guardant360 test that provides limited Medicare coverage for use of the Guardant360 test for qualifying patients diagnosed with solid cancers of non-central nervous system origin. In May 2019, Noridian also issued an expanded draft LCD for our Guardant360 test consistent with the expanded draft LCD issued by Palmetto in March 2019. In May 2020, Noridian issued a coverage article and confirmed limited Medicare coverage for our Guardant360 test for qualifying patients diagnosed with solid tumor cancers of non-central nervous system origin who meet the criteria of the NGS NCD. Noridian also retired the expanded draft LCD issued in May 2019 as being superseded by the coverage article. In March 2020, we began to receive reimbursement from Medicare for claims submitted, with respect to Guardant360 clinical tests performed for qualifying patients diagnosed with solid tumor cancers of non-central nervous system origin other than NSCLC. In January 2022, Noridian issued a draft LCD with expanded coverage for our Guardant360 test consistent with the expanded draft LCD issued by Palmetto in March 2019 and finalized in December 2019, as well as the Noridian coverage article of May 2020. Noridian finalized this LCD in November 2022.

In March 2022, Palmetto GBA established coverage for our Guardant360 Tissue test under an existing LCD. The coverage, which is also applicable to Noridian, covers our Guardant360 Tissue test for Medicare fee-for-service patients with advanced solid tumor cancers. In July 2022, Palmetto GBA established coverage under an existing LCD for our Guardant Reveal test for fee-for-service Medicare patients in the United States with stage II or III colorectal cancer whose testing is initiated within three months following curative intent therapy. This coverage, which also applies to Noridian, has an effective date of December 2021.

Under Medicare, payment for laboratory tests like ours is generally made under the Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule, or CLFS, with payment amounts assigned to specific procedure billing codes. In April 2014, Congress passed the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, or PAMA, which included substantial changes to the way in which clinical laboratory services are paid under Medicare. Under PAMA and its implementing regulations, laboratories that receive the majority of their Medicare revenue from payments made under the CLFS or the Physician Fee Schedule are generally required to report to CMS, beginning in 2017 and every three years thereafter (or annually for “advanced diagnostic laboratory tests”, or ADLTs), commercial payer payment rates and volumes for each test they perform. CMS uses this data to calculate a weighted median payment rate for each test, which is used to establish revised Medicare CLFS reimbursement rates for the test. Laboratories that fail to report the required payment information may be subject to substantial civil monetary penalties. We are subject to reporting requirements under PAMA and the Medicare rate for our tests will be calculated in the future based on our private payer rates. For clinical diagnostic laboratory tests furnished on or after January 1, 2018, PAMA and its implementing regulations contemplate that their Medicare CLFS reimbursement rates are established upon these reported private payer rates. The second such reporting period (after 2017) was set for 2020. On December 20, 2019, Congress passed the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020, which delayed by one year the next data reporting period until 2021 and limited reduction in payment amounts in 2020 related to the implementation of pricing based on private payer rates reported in 2017. On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the CARES Act, which delayed by one year the next data reporting period until 2022 and prevented any reduction in payment amounts in 2021 related to the implementation of pricing based on private payer rates reported in 2017. On December 10, 2021, Congress passed the Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act, which delayed by one year the next data reporting period until 2023 and prevented any reduction in payment amounts in 2022 related to the implementation of pricing based on private payer rates reported in 2017. On November 2, 2022, CMS published its final rule for the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule for calendar year (CY) 2023, including changes for clinical laboratories that took effect on January 1, 2023. Changes include updated regulatory definitions to specify the data collection period for the data reporting period of January 1, 2023 through March 31, 2023; revisions to indicate that data reporting is required every 3 years beginning January 2023; and to confirm that for CY 2022, payment may not be reduced by more than 0% as compared to CY 2021, and for CYs 2023 through 2025, payment may not be reduced by more than 15% as compared to the amount established for the preceding year. On December 29, 2022, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, which prevented any reduction in payment amounts in 2023 related to the implementation of pricing based on private payer rates reported in 2017; delayed by one year data the next data reporting period until 2024; and extended the three-year period in which payment may not be reduced by more than 15%, to CYs 2024 through 2026. On November 17, 2023, Congress passed the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act of 2024, which prevented any reduction in payment amounts in 2024 related to the implementation of pricing based on private payer rates reported in 2017; delayed by one year data the next data reporting period until 2025; and extended the three-year period in which payment may not be reduced by more than 15%, to CYs 2025 through 2027. On September 26, 2024, Congress passed the Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act of 2025, which prevented any reduction in payment amounts in 2024 related to the implementation of pricing based on private payer rates reported in 2017; delayed by one year data the next data reporting period until 2026; and extended the three-year period in which payment may not be reduced by more than 15%, to CYs 2026 through 2028. None of these enactments have delayed annual reporting requirements for ADLTs like our Guardant360 CDx test. If we are unable to obtain and maintain favorable reimbursement rates from commercial payers for our tests, this may adversely affect the tests’ Medicare reimbursement rates. It is unclear what impact new Medicare pricing structures, such as those adopted under PAMA, may have on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Some payers have implemented, or are in the process of implementing, laboratory benefit management programs, often using third-party benefit managers to manage these programs. The stated goals of these programs are to help improve the quality of outpatient laboratory services, support evidence-based guidelines for patient care and lower costs. The impact on laboratories, such as us, of active laboratory benefit management by third parties is unclear, and we expect that it would have a negative impact on our revenue in the short term. Payers may resist reimbursement for our tests in favor of less expensive tests, require pre-authorization for our tests, or impose additional pricing pressure on and substantial administrative burden for reimbursement for our tests. We expect to continue to focus substantial resources on increasing adoption of, and coverage and reimbursement for, our current tests and any future tests we may develop. We believe it may take several years to achieve broad coverage and adequate contracted reimbursement with a majority of payers for our tests. However, we cannot predict whether, under what circumstances, or at what price levels payers will cover and reimburse our tests. If we fail to establish and maintain broad adoption of, and coverage and reimbursement for, our tests, our ability to generate revenue could be harmed and our business and prospects could suffer.

Our products may in the future be subject to product recalls. A recall of our products, either voluntarily or at the direction of the FDA or another governmental authority, or the discovery of serious safety issues with our products, could have a significant adverse impact on us.

The FDA has the authority to require the recall of commercialized products that are subject to FDA regulation in the event of material deficiencies or defects in design or manufacture. The authority to require a recall must be based on an FDA finding that there is reasonable probability that the device would cause serious, adverse health consequences or death. We may also, on our own initiative, recall a product. The FDA requires that certain classifications of recalls be reported to the FDA within ten working days after the recall is initiated. In the case of our FDA-approved tests, a government-mandated or voluntary recall by us or one of our distributors could occur as a result of an unacceptable risk to health, component failures, malfunctions, manufacturing errors, design or labeling defects or other deficiencies and issues. Recalls of any of our products could impair our ability to produce our products in a cost-effective and timely manner, which would have an adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations and financial condition. We may be subject to liability claims, may be required to bear costs or may take other actions that may have a negative impact on our future sales and our ability to generate profits. Companies are required to maintain certain records of recalls, even if they are not reportable to the FDA. We may initiate voluntary recalls involving our products in the future that we determine do not require notification to the FDA. If the FDA disagrees with our determinations, the FDA could require us to report those actions and take enforcement action for failing to report the recalls when they were conducted. Similar requirements apply in foreign jurisdictions. A future recall announcement could harm our reputation with customers and negatively affect our sales and financial condition.

If we initiate a correction or removal for one of our tests, issue a safety alert or undertake a field action or recall to reduce a risk to health imposed by the test, this could lead to increased scrutiny by the FDA and our customers regarding the quality and safety of our tests and to negative publicity, including FDA alerts, press releases or administrative or judicial actions. Furthermore, circulation of any such negative publicity could harm our reputation, be used by competitors against us in competitive situations and cause customers to delay purchase decisions or cancel orders.

Clinical development involves a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome, and results of earlier studies and studies may not be predictive of future study results.

Our ongoing research and development and clinical study activities are subject to extensive regulation and review by numerous governmental authorities both in the United States and abroad; and by notified bodies in some foreign jurisdictions. Clinical testing is difficult to design and implement, can take many years, can be expensive and carries uncertain outcomes. The results of nonclinical and clinical studies of our products conducted to date, and ongoing or future studies of our current, planned or future products may not be predictive of the results of later clinical studies, and interim results of a clinical study do not necessarily predict final results. The data and results from our clinical studies does not ensure that we will achieve similar results in future clinical studies. Failure can occur at any stage of clinical testing. Clinical studies may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical and nonclinical testing in addition to those we have planned before we are able to seek marketing authorizations or certifications for our products or product candidates.

We may experience delays in our clinical studies for a number of reasons, which could adversely affect the costs, timing or successful completion of such clinical studies.

Patient enrollment in clinical studies and completion of patient follow up depend on many factors, including the size of the patient population, the nature of the study protocol, the proximity of patients to clinical sites, the eligibility criteria for the clinical study, patient compliance, competing clinical studies and clinicians' and patients' perceptions as to the potential advantages of the product being studied in relation to other available products. In addition, patients participating in our clinical studies may drop out before completion of the study or experience adverse medical events unrelated to our products. Delays in patient enrollment or failure of patients to continue to participate in a clinical study may delay commencement or completion of the clinical study, cause an increase in the costs of the clinical study and delays, or result in the failure of the clinical study. In addition, the target enrollment for certain of our clinical studies, including our ECLIPSE study, is based upon our estimates that a given percentage of enrolled patients will have a specified disease or condition, and we cannot be certain that these estimates will prove correct, or that our clinical studies, even if fully enrolled, will produce data sufficient to support the submission of a PMA or other marketing application to the FDA or a comparable regulatory authority. If our clinical studies do not enroll a sufficient number of patients to support submission of a PMA or similar marketing application, or if the number of patients enrolled with the target disease or condition is lower than we estimated, we may be required to enroll additional patients in our clinical studies or conduct additional clinical studies before we are able to seek and/or obtain marketing authorizations for our product candidates, which may result in significant additional expenses for us and could delay or prevent us from bringing our product candidates to market.

In addition, we may find it necessary to engage CROs to perform data collection and analysis and other aspects of our clinical studies, which might increase the cost and complexity of our studies. We may also depend on clinical investigators, medical institutions and contract research organizations to perform the studies, and would control only certain aspects of their activities. We would be responsible for ensuring that each of our studies is conducted in accordance with the applicable protocol, legal, regulatory and scientific standards, and our reliance on third parties would not relieve us of our regulatory responsibilities. We and our third-party contractors are required to comply with good clinical practices, or GCPs, which are regulations and guidelines enforced by the FDA, and comparable regulations enforced by foreign regulatory authorities for products in clinical development. Regulatory authorities enforce these GCPs through periodic inspections of study sponsors, principal investigators and study sites. If we or any third-party contractor fails to comply with applicable GCPs, the clinical data generated in clinical studies may be deemed unreliable and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies may require us to perform additional clinical studies before clearing, or approving our marketing applications or certifying our products. A failure to comply with these regulations may require us to repeat clinical studies, which would delay the regulatory clearance, approval or certification process.

If there are delays in testing or clearances, approvals or certifications as a result of the failure to perform by third parties, our research and development costs would increase, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory clearance, approval, or certification for our tests. In addition, we may not be able to establish or maintain relationships with these parties on favorable terms, if at all. Each of these outcomes would harm our ability to market our tests, generate revenue or to achieve sustained profitability.

Interim, "topline" and preliminary data from our clinical studies that we announce or publish from time to time may change as more patient data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.

From time to time, we may publicly disclose preliminary or topline data from our preclinical studies or clinical studies, which is based on a preliminary analysis of then-available data, and the results and related findings and conclusions are subject to change following a more comprehensive review of the data related to the particular study. We also make assumptions, estimations, calculations and conclusions as part of our analyses of data, and we may not have received or had the opportunity to fully and carefully evaluate all data at time of disclosure. As a result, the topline or preliminary results that we report may differ from future results of the same studies, or different conclusions or considerations may qualify such results, once additional data have been received and fully evaluated. Topline data also remain subject to audit and verification procedures that may result in the final data being materially different from the preliminary data we previously published. As a result, topline data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available.

From time to time, we may also disclose interim data from our preclinical and clinical studies. Interim data from clinical studies that we may complete are subject to the risk that one or more of the clinical outcomes may materially change as patient enrollment continues and more patient data become available. Adverse differences between preliminary, topline or interim data and final data could significantly harm our business prospects. Further, disclosure of such data by us or by our competitors could result in volatility in the price of our common stock.

Further, others, including regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, may not accept or agree with our assumptions, estimates, calculations, conclusions or analyses or may interpret or weigh the importance of data differently, which could impact the value of the particular program, the approvability or commercialization of the particular product candidate or product and our company in general. In addition, the information we choose to publicly disclose regarding a particular clinical study is based on what is typically extensive information, and you or others may not agree with what we determine is material or otherwise appropriate information to include in our disclosure and any information we determine not to disclose may ultimately be deemed significant with respect to future decisions, conclusions, views, activities or otherwise regarding a particular product, product candidate or our business.

If the interim, topline, or preliminary data that we report differ from actual results, or if others, including regulatory authorities, disagree with the conclusions reached, our ability to obtain approval for and commercialize our product candidates may be harmed, which could harm our business, operating results, prospects or financial condition.

Our “research use only” and “investigational use only” products could become subject to more onerous regulation by the FDA or other regulatory agencies in the future, which could increase our costs and delay our commercialization efforts, thereby materially and adversely affecting our business and results of operations.

In the United States, some of our products are currently available for research use only, or RUO, or for investigational use only, or IVO, depending on the proposed application. We make our RUO and IVO products available to a variety of parties, including biopharmaceutical companies and research institutes. Because RUO and IVO products are not intended for use in clinical practice and cannot be advertised or promoted for clinical or diagnostic claims, they are exempt from many regulatory requirements otherwise applicable to medical devices. In particular, while the FDA regulations require that RUO products be labeled “For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures,” and that IVO products be labeled “For Investigational Use Only. The performance characteristics of this product have not been established,” such products are not subject to the FDA’s pre- and post-market controls for medical devices.

A significant change in the laws or policies governing RUO or IVO products or how they are enforced may require us to change our business model in order to maintain compliance. For instance, in November 2013 the FDA issued a guidance document entitled “Distribution of In Vitro Diagnostic Products Labeled for Research Use Only or Investigational Use Only,” or the RUO/IVO Guidance, which highlights the FDA’s interpretation that distribution of RUO or IVO products with any labeling, advertising or promotion that suggests that clinical laboratories can validate the test through their own procedures and subsequently offer it for clinical diagnostic use as an LDT is in conflict with the RUO or IVO status. The RUO/IVO Guidance further articulates the FDA’s position that any assistance offered in performing clinical validation or verification, or similar specialized technical support, to clinical laboratories, is in conflict with RUO or IVO status. If we engage in any activities that the FDA deems to be in conflict with the RUO or IVO status held by any of our products so labeled, we may be subject to immediate, severe and broad FDA enforcement action that would adversely affect our ability to continue operations. Accordingly, if the FDA finds that we are distributing our RUO or IVO products in a manner that is inconsistent with its RUO/IVO Guidance, we may be forced to stop distribution of our RUO/IVO tests until we are in compliance, which would reduce our revenue, increase our costs and adversely affect our business, and results of operations.

Even if we receive regulatory approval or certification of our products, we will continue to be subject to extensive regulatory oversight.

Medical devices are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA in the United States, the MHLW in Japan, the European authorities, EEA competent authorities, and comparable regulatory agencies in other territories where we do business. If any of our products are approved by the FDA, the MHLW, or other comparable foreign regulatory agencies or certified by notified bodies in foreign jurisdictions, we will be required to timely file various reports. If these reports are not filed timely, regulators may impose sanctions and sales of our products may suffer, and we may be subject to product liability or regulatory enforcement actions, all of which could harm our business. In addition, as a condition of approving a PMA, the FDA may also require some form of post-approval study or post-market surveillance, whereby the applicant conducts a follow-up study or follows certain patient groups for a number of years and makes periodic reports to the FDA on the clinical status of those patients when necessary to protect the public health or to provide additional safety and effectiveness data for the device. The product labeling must be updated and submitted in a PMA supplement as results, including any adverse event data from the post-approval study, become available. Failure to conduct or timely complete post-approval studies in compliance with applicable regulations, update the product labeling, or comply with other post-approval requirements could result in withdrawal of approval of the PMA, which would harm our business and revenue.

The FDA and the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, also regulate the advertising and promotion of medical devices to ensure that their promotional claims made are consistent with the applicable marketing authorizations, that there are adequate and reasonable data to substantiate the claims, and that the promotional labeling and advertising is neither false nor misleading in any respect. If the FDA or FTC determines that any of our promotional claims are false, misleading, not substantiated or not permissible, we may be subject to enforcement actions and we may be required to revise our promotional claims and make other corrections or restitutions. Similar requirements apply in foreign jurisdictions.

The FDA, state and foreign authorities have broad enforcement powers. Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action by the FDA, state or foreign regulatory agencies, which may include any of the following sanctions:

- adverse publicity, warning letters, untitled letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;

- repair, replacement, refunds, recalls, termination of distribution, administrative detention or seizures of our products;
- operating restrictions, partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- customer notifications or repair, replacement or refunds;
- refusing our requests for clearances or approvals of new products, new intended uses or modifications to existing products;
- withdrawals of current clearances, approvals or certifications, resulting in prohibitions on sales of our products;
- refusal to issue certificates needed to export products for sale in other countries; and
- criminal prosecution.

Any of these sanctions could also result in higher than anticipated costs or lower than anticipated sales of our products and have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the FDA may change its clearance and approval policies, adopt additional regulations or revise existing regulations, or take other actions which may prevent or delay approval or clearance of our current or future products under development. For example, on February 23, 2022, the FDA issued a proposed rule to amend the Quality System Regulation, or QSR, which establishes current good manufacturing practice requirements for medical device manufacturers, to align more closely with the International Organization for Standardization, or ISO, standards. This proposal was finalized on January 31, 2024. Additionally, in September 2019, the FDA issued revised final guidance describing an optional “safety and performance based” premarket review pathway for manufacturers of “certain, well-understood device types” to demonstrate substantial equivalence under the 510(k) clearance pathway by showing that such device meets objective safety and performance criteria established by the FDA, thereby obviating the need for manufacturers to compare the safety and performance of their medical devices to specific predicate devices in the clearance process. The FDA maintains a list device types appropriate for the “safety and performance based” pathway and continues to develop product-specific guidance documents that identify the performance criteria for each such device type, as well as recommended testing methods, where feasible. The FDA may establish performance criteria for classes of devices similar to ours, and it is unclear the extent to which such performance standards, if established, could impact our ability to obtain marketing authorization or otherwise create competition that may negatively affect our business.

In addition, FDA regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the FDA in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. Any new statutes, regulations or revisions or reinterpretations of existing regulations may impose additional costs or lengthen review times of any product candidates or make it more difficult to obtain marketing authorizations for, manufacture, market or distribute any product candidate we are developing. We cannot determine what effect changes in regulations, statutes, legal interpretation or policies, when and if promulgated, enacted or adopted may have on our business in the future. Such changes could, among other things, require: additional testing prior to seeking marketing authorization, changes to manufacturing methods recalls, replacement or discontinuance of our products or additional record keeping.

The FDA’s and other regulatory authorities’ policies may change and additional government regulations may be promulgated that could prevent, limit or delay marketing authorization of any product candidates we develop. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may be subject to enforcement action and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

The EU regulatory landscape concerning medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices) has evolved in recent years. On April 5, 2017 Regulation (EU) 2017/746 of the European Parliament and of the Council on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU, or the IVDR, was adopted to establish a modernized and more robust EU legislative framework, with the aim of ensuring better protection of public health and patient safety. Unlike directives, the IVDR does not need to be transposed into national law and therefore reduces the risk of discrepancies in interpretation across the different European markets.

Changes in funding for, or disruptions caused by global health concerns impacting, the FDA and other government agencies or notified bodies could hinder their ability to hire and retain key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent new medical device products from being developed, authorized or commercialized in a timely manner, which could negatively impact our business.

The ability of the FDA, foreign regulatory authorities and notified bodies to review and authorize the sale or certify new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels; its ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees; statutory, regulatory, and policy changes; and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's foreign regulatory authorities' and notified bodies' ability to perform routine functions. Average review times at the FDA have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of other government agencies that fund research and development activities is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable. Disruptions at the FDA, other agencies and notified bodies may also slow the time necessary for new devices, including in vitro diagnostics to be reviewed and/or authorized or certified for marketing by necessary government agencies or notified bodies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, over the last several years, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, have had to furlough critical FDA employees and stop critical activities.

Separately, in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA postponed most inspections of domestic and foreign manufacturing facilities at various points. Even though the FDA has since resumed standard inspection operations of domestic facilities where feasible, the FDA has continued to monitor and implement changes to its inspectional activities to ensure the safety of its employees and those of the firms it regulates, and any resurgence of the virus or emergence of new variants may lead to further inspectional delays. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, or if global health concerns prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities from conducting business as usual or conducting inspections, reviews or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In the EU, notified bodies must be officially designated to certify products and services in accordance with the IVDR. Without IVDR designation, notified bodies may not yet start certifying devices in accordance with the new regulation. As only a few notified bodies have been IVDR-designated to date, they are facing a heavy workload and their review times have lengthened. This situation could impact the way we are conducting or intend to conduct our business in the EU and the EEA.

Failure to comply with federal, state and foreign laboratory licensing requirements and the applicable requirements of the FDA or any other regulatory authority, could cause us to lose the ability to perform our tests, experience disruptions to our business, or become subject to administrative or judicial sanctions.

We are subject to the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments, or CLIA, a federal law that regulates clinical laboratories that perform testing on specimens derived from humans for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease. CLIA regulations establish specific standards with respect to personnel qualifications, facility administration, proficiency testing, quality control, quality assurance and inspections. Any testing subject to CLIA regulation must be performed in a CLIA certified laboratory. CLIA certification is also required in order for us to be eligible to bill state and federal healthcare programs, as well as commercial payers, for our tests. We have a current CLIA certification to perform our tests at our laboratory in Redwood City, California. To maintain this certificate, we are subject to survey and inspection every two years. Moreover, CLIA inspectors may make random inspections of our laboratory from time to time.

We are also required to maintain a California clinical laboratory license to perform testing in California. California laboratory laws establish standards for day-to-day operation of our clinical laboratory in Redwood City, California, including the training and skills required of personnel and quality control. In addition, some other states require our California laboratory to be licensed in the state in order to test specimens from those states. In addition to California, our laboratory is licensed in Florida, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New York. Although we have obtained licenses from states where we believe we are required to be licensed, it is possible that other states we are not aware of currently require out-of-state laboratories to obtain licensure in order to test specimens from the state, and that other states may adopt similar requirements in the future.

We may also be subject to regulations in foreign jurisdictions as we seek to expand international utilization of our tests or as such jurisdictions adopt new licensure requirements, which may require review of our tests in order to offer them or may have other limitations such as restrictions on the transport of specimens necessary for us to perform our tests that may limit our ability to make our tests available outside of the United States. Complying with

licensure requirements in new jurisdictions may be expensive, time-consuming and subject us to significant and unanticipated delays.

Failure to comply with applicable clinical laboratory licensure requirements may result in a range of enforcement actions, including suspension, limitation or revocation of our CLIA certification and/or state licenses, imposition of a directed plan of action, on-site monitoring, civil monetary penalties, criminal sanctions, inability to receive reimbursement from Medicare, Medicaid and commercial payers, as well as significant adverse publicity. Any sanction imposed under CLIA, its implementing regulations, or state or foreign laws or regulations governing clinical laboratory licensure or our failure to renew our CLIA certification, a state or foreign license or accreditation, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if we were able to bring our laboratory back into compliance, we could incur significant expenses and potentially lose revenue in doing so.

In order to test specimens from New York, LDTs must be approved by the New York State Department of Health, or NYSDOH, on a product-by-product basis before they are offered, and our Guardant360 test has been approved by NYSDOH. We will need to seek NYSDOH approval of any future LDTs we develop and want to offer for clinical testing to New York residents, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such approval. As a result, we are subject to periodic inspection by the NYSDOH and are required to demonstrate ongoing compliance with NYSDOH regulations and standards. To the extent NYSDOH identified any non-compliance and we are unable to implement satisfactory corrective actions to remedy such non-compliance, the State of New York could withdraw approval for our tests.

The College of American Pathologists, or CAP, maintains a clinical laboratory accreditation program. While not required to operate a CLIA-certified laboratory, many private insurers require CAP accreditation as a condition to contracting with clinical laboratories to cover their tests. In addition, some countries outside the United States require CAP accreditation as a condition to permitting clinical laboratories to test samples taken from their citizens. We have obtained CAP accreditation for our laboratories in Redwood City and San Diego, California, and Japan, and in order to maintain such accreditation, we are subject to survey for compliance with CAP standards every two years. Failure to maintain CAP accreditation could have a material adverse effect on the sales of our tests and the results of our operations.

We are subject to numerous federal and state healthcare statutes and regulations; complying with such laws pertaining to our business is an expensive and time-consuming process, and any failure to comply could result in substantial penalties and a material adverse effect to our business and results of operations.

Our operations are subject to other extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, all of which are subject to change. These laws and regulations may include, among others:

- the AKS, which prohibits knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting or receiving remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind (e.g. provision of free or discounted goods, services or items), in return for or to induce such person to refer an individual, or to purchase, lease, order, arrange for or recommend purchasing, leasing or ordering, any good, facility, item or service that is reimbursable, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program. The term “remuneration” has been broadly interpreted to include anything of value, such as phlebotomy kits. Although there are a number of statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain common activities from prosecution or other regulatory sanctions, the exceptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly, and practices that involve remuneration that are alleged to be intended to induce referrals, purchases or recommendations of covered items or services may be subject to scrutiny if they do not qualify for an exception or safe harbor. Failure to meet all of the requirements of a particular applicable statutory exception or regulatory safe harbor does not make the conduct *per se* illegal under the AKS. Instead, the legality of the arrangement will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on a cumulative review of all its facts and circumstances. Several courts have held that if any one purpose of an arrangement involving remuneration is to induce referrals of federal healthcare covered business, the AKS has been violated. Moreover, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- the EKRA, which prohibits knowingly and willfully soliciting or receiving any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, in return for referring a patient or patronage to a laboratory; or paying or offering any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce a referral of an individual to a laboratory or in exchange for an individual using the services of that laboratory. The EKRA applies to all payers including commercial payers and government payers;

- the Stark Law, which prohibits a physician from making a referral for certain designated health services covered by the Medicare or Medicaid program, including laboratory and pathology services, if the physician or an immediate family member of the physician has a financial relationship with the entity providing the designated health services and prohibits that entity from billing, presenting or causing to be presented a claim for the designated health services furnished pursuant to the prohibited referral, unless an exception applies;
- the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which prohibits, among other things, the offering or transfer of remuneration to a Medicare or state healthcare program beneficiary if the person knows or should know it is likely to influence the beneficiary's selection of a particular provider, practitioner or supplier of services reimbursable by Medicare or a state healthcare program, unless an exception applies;
- federal and state "Anti-Markup" rules, which, among other things, typically prohibit a physician or supplier billing for clinical or diagnostic tests (with certain exceptions) from marking up the price of a purchased test performed by another physician or supplier that does not "share a practice" with the billing physician or supplier;
- the federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act, which requires certain manufacturers of drugs, biologicals, and kits, medical devices or supplies that require premarket approval by or notification to the FDA, and for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to report annually to CMS, information related to (i) payments and other transfers of value to physicians (as defined by statute), certain other healthcare professionals such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners, and teaching hospitals, and (ii) ownership and investment interests in such manufacturers held by physicians and their immediate family members. Failure to submit required information may result in significant civil monetary penalties for any payments, transfers of value or ownership or investment interests that are not timely, accurately, and completely reported in an annual submission, and may result in liability under other federal laws or regulations;
- the federal government may bring a lawsuit under the False Claims Act, or the FCA, against any party whom it believes has knowingly or recklessly presented, or caused to be presented, a false or fraudulent request for payment from the federal government, or who has made a false statement or used a false record to get a claim for payment approved. The federal government and a number of courts have taken the position that claims presented in violation of certain other statutes, including the AKS or the Stark Law, can also be considered a violation of the FCA based on the theory that a provider impliedly certifies compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and other rules when submitting claims for reimbursement. An FCA violation may provide the basis for the imposition of administrative penalties as well as exclusion from participation in governmental healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. A number of states including California have enacted laws that are similar to the federal FCA. Private individuals can bring FCA "qui tam" actions, on behalf of the government and such individuals, commonly known as "whistleblowers," may share in amounts paid by the entity to the government in fines or settlement. When an entity is determined to have violated the FCA, the government may impose civil fines and penalties for each false claim, plus treble damages, and exclude the entity from participation in federal healthcare programs. In January 2022, we received a civil investigative demand, or CID, from the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California in connection with an investigation under the False Claims Act. The CID requests information and documents regarding billing government-funded programs for the Company's panel of genetic tests known as Guardant360. We are fully cooperating with the investigation. At this time, we are unable to predict the outcome of this investigation. See "Commitments and Contingencies – Legal Proceedings" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information;
- the HIPAA fraud and abuse provisions, which created federal criminal statutes that prohibit, among other things, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private insurers, knowingly and willfully embezzling or stealing from a healthcare benefit program, willfully obstructing a criminal investigation of a healthcare offense, and knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- federal and state laws related to, among other things, unlawful schemes to defraud, excessive fees for services, unlawful trade practices, insurance fraud, kickbacks, patient inducement and statutory or common law fraud restrict the provision of products, services or items for free or at reduced charge to government or non-government healthcare program beneficiaries. These laws and regulations relating to the provision of items or services for free are complex and are subject to interpretation by the courts and by government agencies;

- other federal and state fraud and abuse laws, such as state anti-kickback, self-referrals, false claims and anti-markup laws, any of which may extend to services reimbursable by any payer, including private insurers;
- the federal No Surprises Act, which prohibits an out-of-network provider from billing a patient at an amount in excess of the in-network cost sharing for services furnished with respect to a visit at certain in-network healthcare facilities, as well as state laws restricting balance billing of patients;
- state laws that prohibit other specified practices, such as billing physicians for tests that they order; providing tests at no or discounted cost to induce adoption; waiving co-insurance, co-payments, deductibles or other amounts owed by patients; billing a state healthcare program at a price that is higher than what is charged to other payers; or employing, exercising control over or splitting fees with licensed medical professionals; and
- similar foreign laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate or may operate in the future.

As a clinical laboratory, our business practices may face additional scrutiny from various government agencies such as the Department of Justice, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, or OIG, and CMS. Certain arrangements between clinical laboratories and referring physicians have been identified in fraud alerts issued by the OIG as implicating the AKS. The OIG has stated that it is particularly concerned about these types of arrangements because the choice of laboratory and the decision to order laboratory tests typically are made or strongly influenced by the physician, with little or no patient input. Moreover, the provision of payments or other items of value by a clinical laboratory to a referral source could be prohibited under the Stark Law unless the arrangement meets all criteria of an exception. The government has been active in enforcement of these laws against clinical laboratories.

Numerous states have enacted laws prohibiting business corporations, such as us, from practicing medicine and from employing or engaging physicians and other medical professionals (generally referred to as the prohibition against the corporate practice of medicine), which could include physician laboratory directors. These laws are designed to prevent interference in the medical decision-making process by anyone who is not a licensed medical professional. For example, California's Medical Board has indicated that determining the appropriate diagnostic tests for a particular condition and taking responsibility for the ultimate overall care of a patient, including making treatment options available to the patient, would constitute the unlicensed practice of medicine if performed by an unlicensed person. Violation of these laws may result in sanctions and civil or criminal penalties. It is possible that governmental authorities may conclude that our business practices, including our consulting and advisory board arrangements with physicians and other healthcare providers, some of whom receive stock or stock options as compensation for services provided, do not comply with current or future corporate practice of medicine or healthcare fraud and abuse statutes, regulations, agency guidance or case law.

The growth and international expansion of our business may increase the potential of violating applicable laws and regulations. The risk is further increased by the fact that many such laws and regulations have not been fully interpreted by the regulatory authorities or the courts, and their provisions are open to a variety of interpretations. Efforts to ensure that our internal operations and business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. Any action brought against us for violation of these or other laws or regulations, even if we successfully defend against it, could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. Any of the foregoing consequences could seriously harm our business and our financial results. To the extent our business operations are found to be in violation of any of these laws or regulations, we may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, including, without limitation, damages, monetary fines, individual imprisonment, disgorgement of profits, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other healthcare programs, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting or oversight obligations if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with the law and curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and pursue our strategy. If any of the healthcare providers or other parties with whom we interact or may interact in the future, are found not to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, they may be subject to criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including exclusions from participation in various healthcare programs, which could also negatively affect our business or revenue.

If the validity of an informed consent from patients regarding our test was challenged, we could be forced to stop offering our products or using our resources, our business and results of operations will be negatively affected.

We offer our tests to physicians and to biopharmaceutical companies in connection with clinical studies. We have implemented measures to ensure that data and biological samples that we receive have been collected from subjects who have provided appropriate informed consent. We also act as a sponsor of clinical studies in connection with the

development of our tests, which are frequently conducted in collaboration with different parties. We seek to receive approval from an ethical review board, or institutional review board, or IRB, or other reviewing bodies for projects that meet the definition of “human subjects research,” which includes review and approval of processes for subject informed consent and authorization for use of personal information or waivers thereof. We and our biopharmaceutical partners could conduct clinical studies in a number of different countries. When we are acting as a vendor in connection with a clinical study sponsored by our biopharmaceutical partners, we rely upon them to comply with the requirements to obtain the subject’s informed consent and to comply with applicable laws and regulations. The collection of data and samples in many different countries results in complex legal questions regarding the adequacy of informed consent and the status of genetic material under a large number of different legal systems. Those informed consents could be challenged and prove invalid, unlawful, or otherwise inadequate for our purposes. Any such findings against us, or our biopharmaceutical partners, could force us to stop accessing or using data and samples or servicing or conducting clinical studies, which would hinder our product offerings or development. We could also become involved in legal actions, which could consume our management and financial resources.

We may be subject to fines, penalties, licensure requirements, or legal liability, if it is determined that through our test reports we are practicing medicine without a license.

Our test reports delivered to physicians provide information regarding FDA or foreign regulatory authorities-approved therapies and clinical studies that oncologists may use in making treatment decisions for their patients. We make members of our organization available to discuss the information provided in the reports. Certain state laws prohibit the practice of medicine without a license. Our customer service representatives and medical affairs team provide support to our customers, including assistance in interpreting the test report results. A governmental authority or other parties could allege that the identification of available therapies and clinical studies in our reports and the related customer service we provide constitute the practice of medicine. A state may seek to have us discontinue the inclusion of certain aspects of our test reports or the related services we provide, or subject us to fines, penalties, or licensure requirements. Any determination that we are practicing medicine without a license may result in significant liability to us, and our business and reputation would be harmed.

Our billing and claim processing are complex and time-consuming, and any delay in submitting claims or failure to comply with applicable billing requirements could hinder collection and have an adverse effect on our revenue.

Billing for our tests is complex, time-consuming and expensive. Depending on the billing arrangement and applicable law, we bill various payers, such as Medicare, Medicaid, health plans, insurance companies and patients, all of which may have different billing requirements. Several factors make the billing process complex, including:

- differences between the list prices for our tests and the reimbursement rates of payers;
- compliance with complex federal and state regulations related to billing government healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, to the extent our tests are covered by such programs;
- differences in coverage among payers and the effect of patient co-payments or co-insurance;
- differences in information, pre-authorization and other billing requirements among payers;
- changes to codes and coding instructions governing our tests;
- incorrect or missing billing information; and
- the resources required to manage the billing and claim appeals process.

These billing complexities and the related uncertainty in obtaining payment for our tests could negatively affect our revenue and cash flow, our ability to achieve profitability and the consistency and comparability of our results of operations. In addition, if claims for our tests are not submitted to payers on a timely basis, or if we fail to comply with applicable billing requirements, it could have an adverse effect on our revenue and our business.

In addition, the coding procedure used by third-party payers to identify various procedures, including our test, during the billing process is complex, does not adapt well to our tests and may not enable coverage and adequate reimbursement rates. Third-party payers usually require us to identify the test for which we are seeking reimbursement using a Current Procedural Terminology, or the CPT code. CPT coding plays a significant role in how our Guardant360 test is reimbursed both from commercial and governmental payers. The CPT code set is maintained by the American Medical Association, or AMA. In cases where there is not a specific CPT code to describe a test, the test may be billed under an unlisted molecular pathology procedure code or through the use of a combination of single gene CPT codes, depending on the payer. The Protecting Access to Medicare Act, or PAMA

authorized the adoption of new, temporary billing codes and unique test identifiers for FDA-cleared or approved tests as well as advanced diagnostic laboratory tests. The AMA has created a new section of CPT codes, Proprietary Laboratory Analyses codes or PLA, to facilitate implementation of this section of PAMA. In addition, CMS maintains the Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System, or HCPCS, and may assign unique level II HCPCS code to tests that are not already described by a unique CPT code. New CPT "Category I" codes are issued annually and new PLA and level II HCPCS codes are issued as frequently as quarterly. Payers' acceptance of the new code could be delayed, and transition to the new code could result in a decrease in reimbursement for our tests, both of which could potentially reduce revenue from commercial and government payers. In addition, Z-Code Identifiers are used by certain payers, including under Medicare's Molecular Diagnostic Services Program, or MolDx, to supplement CPT codes for molecular diagnostics tests such as our Guardant360 test. Following the FDA approval of our Guardant360 CDx test, a new Z-Code Identifier was issued in August 2020. In January 2021, a CPT PLA code was issued for our Guardant360 CDx test with an effective date in April 2021. Additionally, based on this new PLA code, we applied to the CMS for our Guardant360 CDx test to become an advanced diagnostic laboratory test, or ADLT. In March 2021, CMS approved ADLT status for the Guardant360 CDx test, based on which Medicare paid us at the actual list charge per test, from April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Effective January 1, 2022, Medicare started to reimburse Guardant360 CDx services at the median rate of claims paid by commercial payers and this rate will update annually based on the previous year's private payer data submission. In April 2022, a CPT PLA code was issued for Guardant360 with an effective date in July 2022. In July 2022, a CPT PLA code was issued for Guardant360 Tissue with an effective date in October 2022. Effective January 1, 2024, Medicare has increased the reimbursement rate for our Guardant360 Liquid test to the same rate as our Guardant360 CDx test. Due to the inherent variability and unpredictability of the reimbursement landscape, including related to the amount that payers reimburse us for any of our tests, we estimate the amount of revenue to be recognized at the time a test is provided and record revenue adjustments if and when the cash subsequently received for a test differs from the revenue recorded for the test. Due to this variability and unpredictability, previously recorded revenue adjustments are not indicative of future revenue adjustments from actual cash collections, which may fluctuate significantly. Additionally, if coding changes were to occur, payments for certain uses of our tests could be reduced, put on hold, or eliminated.

Use of coding for billing our products that does not describe a specific test, requires the claim to be examined to determine what test was provided, whether the test was appropriate and medically necessary, and whether payment should be rendered, which may require a letter of medical necessity from the ordering physician. This process can result in a delay in processing the claim, a lower reimbursement amount or denial of the claim. Because billing third-party payers for our tests is an unpredictable, challenging, time-consuming and costly process, we may face long collection cycles and the risk that we may never collect at all, either of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, and we may have to increase collection efforts and incur additional costs.

Changes in healthcare laws, regulations and policies could increase our costs, decrease our sales and revenues and negatively impact reimbursement for our tests.

In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act, or the ACA, became law. This law substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both commercial payers and government payers, and significantly impacted our industry. The ACA contains a number of provisions expected to impact existing state and federal healthcare programs or result in the development of new programs, including those governing enrollments in state and federal healthcare programs, reimbursement changes and fraud and abuse. Our business and operations could be affected by the ACA, including in ways we cannot currently predict.

Since its enactment, there have been efforts to repeal all or part of the ACA. On June 17, 2021 the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the most recent judicial challenge to the ACA brought by several states without specifically ruling on the constitutionality of the ACA. Thus, the ACA will remain in effect in its current form. Further, prior to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, President Biden issued an executive order to initiate a special enrollment period from February 15, 2021 through August 15, 2021 for purposes of obtaining health insurance coverage through the ACA marketplace. The executive order also instructed certain governmental agencies to review and reconsider their existing policies and rules that limit access to healthcare, including among others, reexamining Medicaid demonstration projects and waiver programs that include work requirements, and policies that create unnecessary barriers to obtaining access to health insurance coverage through Medicaid or the ACA. It is possible that efforts to repeal or modify all or part of the ACA will continue under the Trump administration.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted. On August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011 was signed into law, which, among other things, reduced Medicare payments to providers, effective on April 1, 2013 and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2032, unless additional Congressional action is taken.

We anticipate there will continue to be proposals by legislators at both the federal and state levels and in foreign jurisdictions, regulators and commercial and government payers to reduce healthcare costs while expanding individual healthcare benefits. Certain of these changes could impose additional limitations on the prices we will be able to charge for our tests, the coverage of or the amounts of reimbursement available for our tests from commercial and government payers.

Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of their exceptions and safe harbors, it is possible that our current practices are challenged under one or more of such laws. The scope and enforcement of each of these laws is uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform. Federal, state and foreign enforcement bodies have increased their scrutiny of interactions between healthcare companies and healthcare providers, which has led to a number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions and settlements in the healthcare industry.

Our collection, use and disclosure of personal information, including patient and employee information, is subject to privacy and security laws and regulations, and our actual or perceived failure to comply with those laws and regulations or to adequately secure the information in our possession could result in significant liability or reputational harm.

The global data protection landscape is rapidly evolving, and we are or may become subject to numerous state, federal and foreign laws, requirements and regulations governing the collection, use, disclosure, retention, and security of personal information. We collect, process, maintain, retain, evaluate, utilize and distribute large amounts of personal health and financial information and other confidential and sensitive data about our customers and others in the ordinary course of our business. Concerns about and claims challenging our practices with regard to the collection, use, retention, disclosure or security of personally identifiable information or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded and even if we are in compliance with applicable laws, could damage our reputation and harm our business.

Numerous federal, state and foreign laws and regulations govern collection, dissemination, use and confidentiality of personally identifiable information and protected health information, or PHI, including HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009, and regulations promulgated thereunder, or collectively, HIPAA; state privacy and confidentiality laws (including state laws requiring disclosure of breaches); federal and state consumer protection and employment laws; and European and other foreign data protection laws. Implementation standards and enforcement practices are likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future, and we cannot yet determine the impact future laws, regulations, standards, or perception of their requirements may have on our business. This evolution may create uncertainty in our business, affect our ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or to collect, store, transfer use and share personal information, necessitate the acceptance of more onerous obligations in our contracts, result in liability or impose additional costs on us. The cost of compliance with these laws, regulations and standards is high and is likely to increase in the future. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with federal, state or foreign laws or regulation, our internal policies and procedures or our contracts governing our processing of personal information could result in negative publicity, government investigations and enforcement actions, claims by third parties and damage to our reputation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial performance and business.

HIPAA establishes a set of national privacy and security standards for the protection of PHI, by health plans, certain healthcare providers that submit certain covered transactions electronically and healthcare clearinghouses, or “covered entities,” and their “business associates,” which are persons or entities that perform certain services for, or on behalf of, a covered entity that involve creating, receiving, maintaining or transmitting PHI. We are a covered entity under HIPAA and therefore must comply with its requirements to protect the privacy and security of health information and must provide individuals with certain rights with respect to their health information. If we engage a business associate to help us carry out healthcare activities and functions, we must have a written business associate contract or other arrangement with the business associate that establishes specifically what the business associate has been engaged to do and requires the business associate to comply with certain safeguards and other requirements under HIPAA.

Entities that are found to be in violation of HIPAA as the result of a breach of unsecured PHI, a complaint about privacy practices or an audit by HHS, may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative fines and penalties and/or additional reporting and oversight obligations if required to enter into a resolution agreement and corrective action plan with HHS to settle allegations of HIPAA non-compliance. HIPAA also authorizes state Attorneys General to file suit on behalf of their residents. Courts may award damages, costs and attorneys' fees related to violations of HIPAA in such cases. While HIPAA does not create a private right of action allowing individuals to sue us in civil court for violations of HIPAA, its standards have been used as the basis for duty of care in state civil suits such as those for negligence or recklessness in the misuse or breach of PHI. A person who knowingly obtains or discloses individually identifiable health information in violation of HIPAA may face additional fines and up to one-year imprisonment. The criminal penalties increase if the wrongful conduct involves false pretenses or the intent to sell, transfer, or use identifiable health information for commercial advantage, personal gain, or malicious harm. In addition, responding to government investigations regarding alleged violations of these and other laws and regulations, even if ultimately concluded with no findings of violations or no penalties imposed, can consume company resources and impact our business and, if public, harm our reputation.

Further, various states, such as California and Massachusetts, have implemented similar privacy laws and regulations, such as the California Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, that impose restrictive requirements regulating the use and disclosure of health information and other personally identifiable information. Laws in all 50 states require businesses to provide notice to individuals whose personally identifiable information has been disclosed as a result of a data breach. The laws are not consistent, and compliance in the event of a widespread data breach is costly. States are also constantly amending existing laws, and creating new data privacy and security laws, requiring attention to frequently changing regulatory requirements. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act, or CCPA, creates certain data privacy rights for California residents. The CCPA increases the privacy and security obligations of entities handling certain personal information, and provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches that has increased the likelihood of, and risks associated with data breach litigation. Further, the California Privacy Rights Act, or CPRA, imposes additional data protection obligations on covered businesses, including additional consumer rights processes, limitations on data uses, new audit requirements for higher risk data, and opt outs for certain uses of sensitive data. It has also created a new California data protection agency authorized to issue substantive regulations and could result in increased privacy and information security enforcement. Additional compliance investment and potential business process changes may be required. Similar laws have passed or been proposed in other states and at the federal level, reflecting a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the United States. These laws and regulations are not necessarily preempted by HIPAA, particularly if a state affords greater protection to individuals than HIPAA. Where state laws are more protective, we may have to comply with the stricter provisions. In addition to fines and penalties imposed upon violators, some of these state laws also afford private rights of action to individuals who believe their personal information has been misused. The interplay of federal and state laws may be subject to varying interpretations by courts and government agencies, creating complex compliance issues for us and our clients, and potentially exposing us to additional expense, adverse publicity and liability. Further, as regulatory focus on privacy issues continues to increase and laws and regulations concerning the protection of personal information expand and become more complex, these potential risks to our business could intensify. Changes in laws or regulations associated with the enhanced protection of certain types of sensitive data, such as PHI, or personally identifiable information along with increased demands for enhanced data security infrastructure, could greatly increase our costs of providing our services, decrease demand for our services, reduce our revenue and/or subject us to additional risks.

Furthermore, the Federal Trade Commission, or the FTC, and many state Attorneys General continue to enforce federal and state consumer protection laws against companies for online collection, use, dissemination and security practices that appear to be unfair or deceptive. For example, according to the FTC, failing to take appropriate steps to keep consumers' personal information secure can constitute unfair acts or practices in or affecting commerce in violation of Section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The FTC expects a company's data security measures to be reasonable and appropriate in light of the sensitivity and volume of consumer information it holds, the size and complexity of its business, and the cost of available tools to improve security and reduce vulnerabilities.

In addition, the interpretation and application of consumer, health-related, and data protection laws, especially with respect to genetic samples and data, in the United States, European Economic Area, or EEA, and elsewhere are often uncertain, contradictory, and in flux. We operate or may operate in a number of countries outside of the United States whose laws may in some cases be more stringent than the requirements in the United States. For example, EEA member states have specific requirements relating to cross-border transfers of personal data to certain jurisdictions, including to the United States where our laboratory resides. In addition, some countries have stricter consumer notice and/or consent requirements relating to personal data collection, use or sharing, more stringent requirements relating to organizations' privacy programs and provide stronger individual rights. Moreover, international privacy and data security regulations may become more complex and have greater consequences. For

instance, the General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, imposes stringent data protection requirements for the processing of personal data of persons within the EEA. The GDPR applies to any company established in the EEA as well as to those outside the EEA if they collect and use personal data in connection with the offering of goods or services to individuals in the EEA or the monitoring of their behavior. The GDPR imposes strict data protection compliance requirements including: providing detailed disclosures about how personal data is collected and processed; demonstrating that an appropriate legal basis is in place or otherwise exists to justify data processing activities; granting rights for data subjects in regard to their personal data; introducing the obligation to notify data protection regulators or supervisory authorities (and in certain cases, affected individuals) of significant data breaches; defining pseudonymized (i.e., key-coded) data; imposing limitations on retention of personal data; maintaining a record of data processing; and complying with the principal of accountability and the obligation to demonstrate compliance through policies, procedures, training and audit. The GDPR provides that EEA member states may make their own further laws and regulations limiting the processing of personal data, including genetic, biometric or health data, which could limit our ability to use and share personal data or could cause our costs could increase, and harm our business and financial condition. Failure to comply with the requirements of GDPR and the applicable national data protection laws of the EEA member states may result in fines of up to €20,000,000 or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher, and other administrative penalties. Failure to comply with the GDPR and other applicable privacy or data security-related laws, rules or regulations could result in material penalties imposed by regulators, affect our compliance with client contracts and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

European data protection law also imposes strict rules on the transfer of personal data out of the EU to the United States. These obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other requirements or our practices. In addition, these rules are constantly under scrutiny. For example, in July 2020, the Court of Justice of the EU, or the CJEU, limited how organizations could lawfully transfer personal data from the EEA to the United States by invalidating the Privacy Shield for purposes of international transfers and imposing further restrictions on use of the standard contractual clauses, or SCCs. While the United States and EU have since adopted the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework, which serves as a replacement to the Privacy Shield, it is uncertain whether this framework will be overturned in court like the previous two EU-U.S. bilateral cross-border transfer frameworks. As supervisory authorities issue further guidance on personal data export mechanisms, including circumstances where the SCCs cannot be used, and/or start taking enforcement action, we could suffer additional costs, complaints and/or regulatory investigations or fines, and/or if we are otherwise unable to transfer personal data between and among countries and regions in which we operate, it could affect the manner in which we provide our services, the geographical location or segregation of our relevant systems and operations, and could adversely affect our financial results.

Further, from January 1, 2021, companies have had to comply with the GDPR and also the United Kingdom GDPR, or the UK GDPR, which, together with the amended UK Data Protection Act 2018, retains the GDPR in UK national law. The UK GDPR mirrors the fines under the GDPR, i.e., fines up to the greater of €20 million (£17.5 million) or 4% of global turnover.

We are also subject to evolving EU privacy laws on cookies and e-marketing. In the EEA, informed consent is required for the placement of a cookie or similar technologies on a user's device and for direct electronic marketing. The GDPR also imposes conditions on obtaining valid consent, such as a prohibition on pre-checked consents and a requirement to ensure separate consents are sought for each type of cookie or similar technology. Any of these changes to EU data protection law or its interpretation could disrupt and harm our business. We rely on a mixture of safeguards to transfer personal data from our EU business to the U.S., and could be impacted by changes in law as a result of a future review of these transfer mechanisms by European regulators or current challenges to these mechanisms in the European courts.

In addition to government regulation, privacy advocates and industry groups have and may in the future propose self-regulatory standards from time to time. These and other industry standards may legally or contractually apply to us, or we may elect to comply with such standards. We expect that there will continue to be new proposed laws and regulations concerning data privacy and security, and we cannot yet determine the impact such future laws, regulations and standards may have on our business. New laws, amendments to or reinterpretations of existing laws, regulations, standards and other obligations may require us to incur additional costs and restrict our business operations. Because the interpretation and application of laws, regulations, standards and other obligations relating to data privacy and security are still uncertain, it is possible that these laws, regulations, standards and other obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data processing practices and policies or the features of our products. If so, in addition to the possibility of fines, lawsuits, regulatory investigations, public censure, other claims and penalties, and significant costs for remediation and damage to our reputation, we could be materially and adversely affected if legislation or regulations are expanded to require

changes in our data processing practices and policies or if governing jurisdictions interpret or implement their legislation or regulations in ways that negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may be unable to make such changes and modifications in a commercially reasonable manner, or at all. Any inability to adequately address data privacy or security-related concerns, even if unfounded, or to comply with applicable laws, regulations, standards and other obligations relating to data privacy and security, could result in additional cost and liability to us, harm our reputation and brand, damage our relationships with consumers and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We make public statements about our use and disclosure of personal information through our privacy policies, information provided on our website and press statements. Although we endeavor to comply with our public statements and documentation, we may at times fail to do so or be alleged to have failed to do so. The publication of our privacy policies and other statements that provide promises and assurances about data privacy and security can subject us to potential government or legal action if they are found to be deceptive, unfair or misrepresentative of our actual practices. Any concerns about our data privacy and security practices, even if unfounded, could damage the reputation of our business and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although we work to comply with applicable laws, regulations and standards, our contractual obligations and other legal obligations, these requirements are evolving and may be modified, interpreted and applied in an inconsistent manner from one jurisdiction to another, and may conflict with one another or other legal obligations with which we must comply. Any failure or perceived failure by us or our employees, representatives, contractors, consultants, collaborators, or other third parties to comply with such requirements or adequately address privacy and security concerns, even if unfounded, could result in additional cost and liability to us, damage our reputation, and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Risks related to our intellectual property

If we are unable to obtain and maintain sufficient intellectual property protection for our technology, or if the scope of the intellectual property protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop, manufacture and commercialize products, services or technology similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully develop, manufacture or commercialize our products, services or technology may be impaired.

We rely on patent protection as well as trademark, copyright, trade secret and other intellectual property rights protection and contractual restrictions to protect our proprietary technologies, all of which provide limited protection and may not adequately protect our rights or permit us to gain or keep any competitive advantage. If we fail to obtain, maintain and/or protect our intellectual property rights, third parties may be able to compete more effectively against us. In addition, we have incurred and may continue to incur substantial litigation costs in our attempts to enforce or restrict the use of our intellectual property rights against third parties or defend ourselves against third parties claiming that we are infringing upon such third parties' intellectual property rights.

To the extent our intellectual property rights offers inadequate protection, or is found to be invalid or unenforceable, we would be exposed to a greater risk of direct competition. If our intellectual property rights do not provide adequate coverage of our products, services or technology, our competitive position could be adversely affected, as could our business.

As is the case with other biotechnology companies, our success depends in large part on our ability to obtain, maintain and protect the intellectual property we own or we have licensed from others. We apply for patents covering our products, services and technologies and uses thereof, as we deem appropriate. However, obtaining, maintaining and enforcing biotechnology patents is costly, time-consuming and complex. We may fail to apply for patents on important products, services or technologies in a timely fashion or at all, or we may fail to apply for patents in potentially relevant jurisdictions. We may not be able to file and prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications, or maintain or enforce patents that may issue from such patent applications, at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output before it is too late to obtain patent protection. Patent prosecution process can be time-consuming and expensive. We may not have the right to control the preparation, filing and prosecution of patent applications, or to maintain the rights to patents licensed to us by third parties. Therefore, these patents and applications may not be prosecuted and enforced in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business.

We own or license numerous U.S. patents and pending U.S. patent applications, with international counterparts in certain countries. It is possible that our or our licensors' pending patent applications will not result in issued patents in a timely fashion or at all, and even if patents are granted, they may not provide a basis for intellectual property protection of commercially viable products, services or technologies, may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be challenged by third parties and be invalidated or found unenforceable. It is possible that others will design around our current or future patented products, services or technologies. Some of such patent rights are being challenged, including at the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, in post-grant proceedings, at the European Patent Office, or EPO, in opposition proceedings, and some of such patent rights may be challenged in the future. We may not be successful in defending any such challenges made against our owned or licensed patents or patent applications. Any successful third-party challenge to such patent rights could result in their unenforceability or invalidity and increased competition to our business. We have challenged and may choose to challenge the patents or patent applications of third parties. The outcome of patent disputes or other proceeding can be uncertain, and any attempt by us to enforce our patent rights against others or to challenge the patent rights of others may not be successful, or, if successful, may take substantial time and result in substantial cost, and may divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business.

The patent positions of life sciences companies can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions for which important legal principles remain unresolved. No consistent policy regarding the breadth of claims allowed in such companies' patents has emerged to date in the United States or elsewhere. Courts frequently render opinions in the biotechnology field that may affect the patentability of certain inventions or discoveries, including opinions that may affect the patentability of methods for analyzing or comparing DNA sequences.

In particular, the patent positions of companies engaged in the development and commercialization of genomic diagnostic tests, like our current products and tests, and our future products, are particularly uncertain. Various courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, have rendered decisions that affect the scope of patentability of certain inventions or discoveries relating to certain diagnostic tests and related methods. These decisions state, among other things, that a patent claim that recites an abstract idea, natural phenomenon or law of nature (for example, the relationship between particular genetic variants and cancer) are not themselves patentable. Precisely what constitutes a law of nature is uncertain, and it is possible that certain aspects of genetic diagnostics tests would be considered natural laws. Accordingly, the evolving legal and administrative standards around the world, including in the United States may adversely affect our ability to obtain patents and may facilitate third-party challenges to any owned or licensed patents. The laws of some foreign jurisdictions do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and we may encounter difficulties in protecting and defending such rights in foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of many foreign jurisdictions do not favor the enforcement of patent rights and other intellectual property protection, particularly those relating to biotechnology, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patent rights and other intellectual property rights thereunder. Proceedings to enforce our patent rights and other intellectual property protection in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial cost and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business.

Changes in patent law in the United States and other jurisdictions could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our products.

Changes in either the patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States or other countries or regions may diminish the value of our intellectual property rights. We cannot predict the breadth of claims that may be allowed or enforced in our patents or in third-party patents. We may not develop additional proprietary products, services, methods and technologies that are patentable.

Assuming that other requirements for patentability are met, in the United States, the first inventor to file a patent application is entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether a third party was the first to invent the claimed invention. A third party that files a patent application in the USPTO before us could therefore be awarded a patent covering an invention of ours even if we had made the invention before it was made by such third party. This requires us to be cognizant of the time from invention to filing of a patent application. Since patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for a period of time after filing or until issuance, we cannot be certain that we or our licensors were the first to either (i) file any patent application related to our product candidates or (ii) invent any of the inventions claimed in our or our licensor's patents or patent applications.

The America Invents Act also includes a number of significant changes that affect the way patent applications will be prosecuted and also affect patent litigation. These include allowing third-party submission of prior art to the USPTO during patent prosecution or post-grant proceedings, including post-grant review, *inter partes* review and derivation proceedings, to attack the validity of a patent. Because of a lower evidentiary standard in USPTO proceedings compared to the evidentiary standard in United States federal courts necessary to invalidate a patent claim, a third party could potentially provide evidence in a USPTO proceeding sufficient for the USPTO to hold a claim invalid even though the same evidence might not be sufficient to invalidate the claim if presented in a district court action. Accordingly, third parties have used and may continue to use the USPTO proceedings to invalidate our patent claims that would not have been invalidated if first challenged by the third party in a district court action. Therefore, the America Invents Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding our or our licensors' prosecution of patent applications and enforcement or defense of issued patents, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Issued patents covering our products, services or technology could be found invalid or unenforceable if challenged.

The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, scope, validity or enforceability. Some of our owned or licensed patent rights have been, are being or may be challenged at a future point in time in opposition, derivation, re-examination, *inter partes* review, post-grant review or interference. Any successful third-party challenge to our patent rights in this or any other proceeding could result in the unenforceability or invalidity of such patent rights, which may lead to increased competition to our business, which could harm our business. In addition, if the breadth or strength of protection provided by our patents and patent applications is threatened, regardless of the outcome, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us to license, develop, manufacture or commercialize our current or future products, services or technology.

We may not be aware of all third-party intellectual property rights potentially relating to our products, services or technology. Publications of discoveries in the scientific literature often lag behind the actual discoveries, and patent applications in the United States and other jurisdictions are typically not published until approximately 18 months after filing or, in some cases, not until such patent applications issue as patents. We, or our licensors, might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by each of our or our licensors' pending patent applications and we, or our licensors, might not have been the first to file patent applications for these inventions. To determine the priority of our inventions, we have participated and may continue to participate in interference proceedings, derivation proceedings or other post-grant proceedings declared by the USPTO that could result in substantial cost to us. The outcome of such proceedings is uncertain. No assurance can be given that other patent applications will not have priority over our or our licensors' patent applications. In addition, changes to the patent laws of the United States allow for various post-grant opposition proceedings that have not been extensively tested, and their outcome is therefore uncertain. Our licensors may also license patent rights to others, and we may not be aware of such licenses before they are granted or such licenses may be subject to disputes or uncertainties that affect patent rights licensed by us or could limit our ability to enforce such patent rights. If third parties bring actions against our owned or licensed patent rights, we could experience significant costs and management distraction.

In patent litigation in the United States or abroad, defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity or unenforceability of plaintiff's patents are common. Grounds for a validity challenge for invalidity could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, including lack of novelty, obviousness or non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the patent office or made a misleading statement during prosecution. Similar claims may also be raised before patent offices in the United States or abroad, even outside the context of litigation, through mechanisms including re-examination, post-grant review and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions (e.g., opposition proceedings). Such proceedings could result in revocation or amendment to our patent rights in such a way that they no longer cover our products. The outcome of patent litigation or patent office proceedings following assertions of invalidity and unenforceability is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art, of which we and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity and/or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the relevant patent that protects our products, service or technology. Such a loss of patent protection could have a material adverse impact on our business.

We and some of our licensors have initiated, are currently involved in, and may in the future initiate or become involved in legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering one of our products, services or technology.

Defendants in such proceedings could counterclaim that the patents covering our products, services or technology are invalid or unenforceable and could institute legal proceedings to challenge such patents both in court and before patent offices. Any assertion of invalidity and/or unenforceability against the patents covering our products, services or technology, even if not successful, could be time-consuming and expensive to defend, damage our reputation in the marketplace and the prospects for our business, and divert our management's attention.

We rely on licenses from third parties, and if we lose these licenses then we may be subjected to future litigation. If we cannot license and maintain rights to use third-party intellectual property rights on reasonable terms, we may not be able to successfully develop, manufacture and/or commercialize our products, services or technology. Our licensed intellectual property rights may lose value or utility over time.

From time to time, we may identify third-party technology we may need, including those related to develop, manufacture or commercialize new products, services or technology. We may also need to negotiate agreements to in-license patents or other intellectual property rights from third parties before or after introducing a commercial products, service of technology, and we may not be able to obtain necessary licenses to such patents or other intellectual property rights. We are a party to various license agreements, including royalty-bearing agreements, that grant us rights to use and practice certain intellectual property of third parties, including claims included in issued patents, typically in certain specified fields of use. We may need to obtain additional licenses from others to advance our research, development, manufacture and commercialization activities. We may be unable to enter into the necessary license agreements on acceptable terms or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In return for the use of a third party's intellectual property rights, we may agree to pay the licensor royalties based on sales of our products, services or technology. Royalties are a component of cost of products, services or technology and affect the margins on our products, services or technology. If we are unable to negotiate reasonable royalties or if we have to pay royalties on technology that becomes less useful for us or ceases to provide value to us, our profit margin will be reduced and we may suffer losses.

Our license agreements impose, and we expect that future license agreements will impose, various development, diligence, commercialization and other obligations on us, including obligations to making payments to our licensors upon achievement of milestones.

In spite of our efforts, our licensors have asserted and may in the future assert that we have materially breached our obligations under such license agreements and could therefore seek or threaten to terminate the license agreements. If these licenses are terminated, or if the underlying patent rights fail to provide the intended exclusivity, our ability to develop, manufacture and commercialize products, services and technology covered by these license agreements would be limited or lost, and our competitors or other third parties might have the freedom to develop, produce, manufacture, seek regulatory approval of, or to market, products, services or technology identical or similar to ours and we may be required to cease our development, manufacture and/or commercialization activities in connection with our products, services and/or technology. Our actual or potential licensors could take action with respect to our licensed intellectual property that may decrease the value of such licensed intellectual property. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Moreover, disputes could arise with respect to any aspect of our license agreements, including:

- the scope of rights granted under the license agreement and other interpretation-related issues;
- the extent to which our products or product candidates, services, technology and processes infringe on intellectual property of the licensor that is not subject to the licensing agreement;
- the licensing of patent and other rights controlled by our licensors or developed under our collaborative development relationships to others;
- our diligence obligations under the license agreement and what activities satisfy those diligence obligations;
- the inventorship and ownership of inventions and know-how licensed to us or resulting from the joint creation or use of intellectual property by our licensors, us and/or our partners;
- the validity, enforceability or priority of licensed patent rights; and
- the amount of royalties and other payments we are obligated to pay under the license agreement.

If we do not prevail in such disputes, we may lose the rights under any of such license agreements, the license agreements may not be meaningful for our business and operations, and we may be subject to unnecessary or additional payment obligations.

In addition, the agreements under which we currently license intellectual property or technology from third parties are complex, and certain provisions in such agreements could be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any such contract interpretation disagreement could narrow what we believe to be the scope of our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology, or increase what we believe to be our financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Moreover, if disputes over licensed intellectual property impair our ability to enforce licensed intellectual property against third parties or use it to defend ourselves in litigation, the value of such licensed intellectual property may be diminished.

If we fail to maintain our current licensing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop, manufacture and commercialize the affected product, product candidate, service or technology, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If any of these license agreements is terminated, if the licensor fails to abide by the terms of the license agreement, if the licensor fails to enforce its intellectual property rights licensed to us against third parties that infringe upon such intellectual property rights, or if the licensed patent or other rights are found to be invalid or unenforceable, we may be unable to achieve our business goals and our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. Absent the license agreements, we could infringe patents and other intellectual property rights of the licensors subject to those agreements, and if the license agreements are terminated, we may be subject to litigation by the licensor. Litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management. If we do not prevail, we may be required to pay damages, including treble damages, attorneys' fees, costs and expenses, royalties or, be enjoined from selling our products, services or technology, including our tests, which could adversely affect our ability to offer products, services or technology, our ability to continue operations and our financial condition.

Any intellectual property rights licensed by us may lose value or utility, including as a result of a change of in the industry, in our business objectives, others' technology, our dispute with the licensor, and other circumstances outside our control.

We may not be able to protect or enforce our intellectual property rights adequately throughout the world.

Filing, prosecuting and defending patents and other intellectual property rights covering our products, services and technology in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and our intellectual property rights in some territories outside the United States can be less extensive than those in the United States. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries and regions do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and we may encounter difficulties in protecting and defending such rights in foreign jurisdictions. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all jurisdictions, or from selling, making or importing products, services or technology by practicing our intellectual property rights. Competitors may practice our intellectual property rights in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop, manufacture, sell or import their own products, services or technology and may also export products, services or technology that infringe upon our intellectual property rights to territories where we have patent protection that do not provide strong intellectual property or enforcement rights as strong as that in the United States. These products, services or technology may compete with our products, services or technology. Our patents or other intellectual property rights existing outside the United States may not be effective or sufficient to prevent third parties from competing with us. Similarly, intellectual property rights may be exhausted in certain situations, and others could import our products sold abroad and compete with us domestically.

Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of many other countries and regions do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, particularly those relating to biotechnology, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents and other intellectual property rights in such jurisdictions. Proceedings to enforce our patent rights and other intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial cost and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and our patent applications at risk of not issuing, and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate and the damages or other remedies awarded to us, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, the value of our technology could be materially adversely affected and our business could be harmed.

In addition to pursuing patents covering our products, services and technology, we take steps to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology by entering into agreements, including confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with those that have access to our confidential and proprietary information including employees, independent contractors, academic institutions, corporate partners and our advisers, and invention assignment agreements with our employees and independent contractors, and when needed, our advisers. However, we cannot be certain that such agreements have been entered into with all relevant parties, and we cannot be certain that our trade secrets and other proprietary information will not be disclosed or that competitors will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or independently develop substantially equivalent information and techniques. For example, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Such agreements may not be enforceable or may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or other proprietary information in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure or other breaches of the agreements, and we may not be able to prevent such unauthorized use or disclosure. If we are required to assert our rights against such party, it could result in significant cost and distraction.

Monitoring unauthorized use or disclosure is difficult, and we do not know whether the steps we have taken to prevent such use or disclosure are, or will be, adequate. If we were to enforce a claim that a third party had illegally obtained and was using our trade secrets, it would be expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome would be unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets.

We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our proprietary information by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems, but it is possible that these security measures could be breached. If any of our confidential proprietary information were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, absent patent protection, we would have no right to prevent such competitor from using that technology or information to compete with us, which could harm our competitive position.

We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties or that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed trade secrets of their former employers.

We have employed or engaged and expect to employ or engage individuals who were previously employed at or associated with universities or other companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees and independent contractors do not use the proprietary information or know-how of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that our employees or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former employers or other third parties, or to claims that we have improperly used or obtained such trade secrets. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we lose, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may be deprived of valuable intellectual property and face increased competition. A loss of key research personnel or work product could hamper or prevent our ability to develop, manufacture and/or commercialize products, services or technology, which could materially adversely affect our business. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in damage to our reputation and substantial costs and be a distraction to management and affected individuals.

We may not be able to protect and enforce our trademarks and we could infringe others' trademarks.

We have not yet registered trademarks in all of our potential markets, although we have registered Guardant Health and Guardant360 in the United States. If we apply to register additional trademarks in the United States and other countries, our applications may not be allowed for registration in a timely fashion or at all, and our registered trademarks may not be maintained or enforced. In addition, opposition or cancellation proceedings may be filed against our trademark applications and registrations, and our trademarks may not survive such proceedings. If we do not timely register and enforce marks used in connection with our products, services or technology, we may encounter difficulty in enforcing them against third parties, and if these marks are registered by others, we could infringe such trademarks and may have to defend ourselves to continue the use of our trademarks, which may be time consuming and costly, and we may be unsuccessful.

We may be subject to claims challenging the inventorship or ownership of our owned or licensed intellectual property.

We or our licensors may be subject to claims that former employees, independent contractors, collaborators or other third parties have an interest in or right to our owned or licensed patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property. For example, we or our licensors may have inventorship disputes arise from conflicting obligations of employees, independent contractors or others who are involved in developing such intellectual property. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship or ownership of our owned or licensed patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property. If we or our licensors fail in defending against any such claims, we may lose exclusive ownership of, or right to use, valuable intellectual property. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in damage to our reputation and substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are and may continue to be involved in litigation and other legal proceedings related to intellectual property, which could be time-intensive and costly and may adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition.

We have been, are currently in, and may also in the future be, involved with litigation or USPTO actions with various third parties. We expect that the number of such claims may increase as the number of our products or services grows, and the level of competition in our industry segments increases. Any infringement claim, regardless of its validity, could harm our business by, among other things, resulting in time-consuming and costly litigation, diverting management's time and attention from the development of our business, or requiring the payment of monetary damages (including treble damages, attorneys' fees, costs and expenses if we are found to have willfully infringed) and ongoing royalties.

Litigation may be necessary for us to enforce our intellectual property and proprietary rights or to determine the scope, coverage and validity of the intellectual property and proprietary rights of others. We are currently engaged in lawsuits and in proceedings before the USPTO in relation to certain such patents. The outcome of such lawsuits, as well as any other litigation or proceeding, is inherently uncertain and might not be favorable to us. Further, we could encounter delays in introductions or interruptions in the development, manufacture or sale of products, services or technologies, as we develop alternative products, services or technologies. In addition, if we resort to legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity, scope and coverage of the intellectual property or other proprietary rights of others, the proceedings could be burdensome and expensive, even if we were to prevail. If we do not prevail in such legal proceedings, we may be required to pay damages, and we may lose significant intellectual property protection for our products, services or technologies, such that competitors could copy our products, services or technologies. Any litigation that may be necessary in the future could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

As we move into new markets and applications for our products, services or technologies, incumbent participants in such markets may assert their patents and other intellectual property or proprietary rights against us as a means of slowing our entry into such markets or as a means to extract substantial license and royalty payments from us. As our business matures and our public profile grows, we may also be subject to an increased number of allegations of patent or other intellectual property infringement, whether by our competitors or other third parties, both in the United States and throughout the world wherever we seek to manufacture, commercialize or import our products, services or technologies. Our competitors and others may have significantly larger and more mature patent portfolios than we have. In addition, while we can assert our own patents or other intellectual property rights during litigation, our own patents or other intellectual property rights may provide little or no deterrence or protection against third parties. Therefore, our commercial success may depend in part on our non-infringement of the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties and on our success in defending ourselves in litigation.

However, our research, development, manufacture and commercialization activities are currently and may in the future be subject to claims that we infringe or otherwise violate patents or other intellectual property rights owned or controlled by third parties. There is a substantial amount of litigation and other patent challenges, both within and outside the United States, involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology industry, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions and *inter partes* review proceedings before the USPTO, and corresponding proceedings before foreign patent offices. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in the fields in which we are developing, manufacturing and/or commercializing products, services or technologies. As the precision oncology industry expands and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our products, services or technologies may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties. Numerous significant intellectual property issues have

been litigated, are being litigated and will likely continue to be litigated, between existing and new participants in our existing and targeted markets, and our competitors have asserted and may in the future assert that our products or services infringe their intellectual property rights as part of a business strategy to impede our successful entry into or growth in those markets, and we may enforce our owned or licensed intellectual property rights against our competitors and other parties.

Third parties have asserted and may in the future assert that we are employing their proprietary technology or trade secrets without authorization. For instance, TwinStrand Biosciences, Inc. and the University of Washington filed a lawsuit for patent infringement against us in August 2021 and a jury verdict was entered against us in November 2023. We are also aware of issued U.S. patents and patent applications with claims related to our products and services, and there may be other related third-party patents or patent applications of which we are not aware. By interacting with us, our licensors may learn more about our business or technology and could assert additional patent rights against us, such as patent rights that are not currently licensed to us or patent rights that may be obtained by any such licensors in the future, which may occur if such patent rights are not available for licensing or if they are not offered on acceptable or commercially reasonable terms. Because patent applications can take many years to issue and are not publicly available until a certain period of time passes from filing, there may be currently pending patent applications which may later result in issued patents that our current or future products, services or technologies may infringe. In addition, similar to what other companies in our industry have experienced, we expect our competitors and others may develop or obtain patents with our products, services or technologies in mind and claim that making, having made, using, selling, offering to sell or importing our products, services or technologies infringes these patents.

We could incur substantial costs and divert the attention of our management and technical personnel in defending against any of these claims. Parties making claims against us may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can, for example, because they have substantially greater resources.

Parties making claims against us may be able to obtain injunctive or other relief, which could block our ability to develop, manufacture, commercialize, sell and import certain products, services or technologies, and could result in the award of substantial damages against us, including treble damages, attorney's fees, costs and expenses if we are found to have willfully infringed. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us, we may be required to pay damages and ongoing royalties, and obtain one or more licenses from third parties, or be prohibited from developing, manufacturing, commercializing, selling and importing certain products, services or technologies. We may not be able to obtain these licenses on acceptable or commercially reasonable terms, if at all, or these licenses may be non-exclusive, which could result in our competitors gaining access to the same intellectual property. In addition, we could encounter delays in product, service or technologies introductions while we attempt to develop alternative products, services or technologies to avoid infringing third-party patents or proprietary rights. Defense of any lawsuit or failure to obtain any of these licenses could prevent us from developing, manufacturing or commercializing products, services or technologies and the prohibition of developing, manufacturing or commercializing of any of our products, services or technologies could materially affect our business and our ability to gain market acceptance for our products, services or technologies.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. In addition, during the course of this kind of litigation, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

In addition, our agreements with some of our customers, suppliers, vendors or other entities with whom we do business require us to defend or indemnify these parties to the extent they become involved in infringement claims, including the types of claims described above. We could also voluntarily agree to defend or indemnify third parties in instances where we are not obligated to do so if we determine it would be important to our business relationships. If we are required or agree to defend or indemnify third parties in connection with any infringement claims, we could incur significant costs and expenses that could adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various required procedures, document submissions, fee payments and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other governmental fees on patents and/or applications will be due to be paid to the USPTO and various governmental patent agencies outside of the United States at several stages over the lifetime of the patents and/or applications. We have systems in place to remind us to

pay these fees, and we rely on our outside counsel to pay these fees due to non-U.S. patent agencies. The USPTO and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar requirements during the patent application process. We employ reputable law firms and other professionals to help us comply, and in many cases, an inadvertent lapse can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. However, there are situations in which non-compliance can result in abandonment or forfeiture of the patent or patent application and thus loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Such an event would allow our competitors to enter the unprotected market and have a material adverse effect on our business.

Patent terms may be inadequate to protect our competitive position for an adequate amount of time.

Patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, if all maintenance fees are timely paid, the natural expiration of a patent is generally 20 years from its earliest U.S. non-provisional filing date. Various extensions may be available, but the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Even if patents covering our products or services are obtained, once the patent life has expired, we may be open to competition. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of our new products, services or technologies, patents protecting them might expire before or shortly after they are commercialized. As a result, our owned and licensed patent portfolio may not provide us with a sufficient exclusivity period to exclude others from commercializing products or services similar or identical to ours.

Risks related to our common stock and indebtedness

The price of our common stock has fluctuated substantially and may do so in the future, and you may not be able to resell shares of our common stock at or above the price at which you purchased them.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and may fluctuate substantially in the future due to many factors, including:

- volume and customer mix for our products;
- the introduction of new products or product enhancements by us or others in our industry;
- disputes or other developments with respect to our or others' intellectual property rights;
- our ability to develop, obtain regulatory clearance or approval for, and market new and enhanced products on a timely basis;
- product liability claims or other litigation;
- quarterly or annual variations in our results of operations or those of others in our industry;
- media exposure of our products or of those of others in our industry;
- changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory approvals or applications;
- changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts; and
- the effects of high inflation or other general market conditions and other factors, including factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell their shares, could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

In recent years, the stock markets generally have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. Broad market and industry factors may significantly affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, class action litigation has often been instituted against companies whose securities have experienced periods of volatility in market price. Securities litigation brought against us following volatility in our stock price, regardless of the merit or ultimate results of such litigation, could result in substantial costs, which would hurt our financial condition and operating results and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

Because we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future, capital appreciation, if any, will be our stockholders' sole source of gain.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all of our future earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of our business. In addition, future debt or other agreements we may enter into may preclude us from paying dividends. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

Our indebtedness could expose us to risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In 2020, we sold \$1.15 billion aggregate principal amount of 0% convertible senior notes due 2027, or the 2027 Notes. In February 2025, we issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 1.25% convertible senior notes due 2031, or the 2031 Notes in exchange for the retirement of approximately \$659.3 million aggregate principal amount of the 2027 Notes, or the Note Exchange. In November 2025, we sold \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of 0% convertible senior notes due 2033, or the 2033 Notes (together with the 2027 Notes and 2031 Notes, the Notes). We may incur additional indebtedness to meet future needs. Our indebtedness could have significant negative consequences for our security holders, business, results of operations and financial condition by, among other things:

- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;
- the accrual and payment of interest on the Notes or additional indebtedness, requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, which will reduce the amount of cash available for other purposes;
- limiting our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business;
- diluting the interests of our existing stockholders if we issue shares of our common stock upon conversion of the Notes or additional indebtedness; and
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage with competitors that are less leveraged than us or have better access to capital.

Our business may not generate sufficient funds, and we may otherwise be unable to maintain sufficient cash reserves, to pay amounts due under the Notes or any additional indebtedness that we may incur. In addition, future indebtedness that we may incur may contain, financial and other restrictive covenants that limit our ability to operate our business, raise capital or make payments under our indebtedness. If we fail to comply with these covenants or to make payments under our indebtedness when due, then we would be in default under that indebtedness, which could, in turn, result in that indebtedness becoming immediately payable in full.

The conditional conversion features of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition. Conversion of the Notes, to the extent the Notes are not redeemed or repurchased, will dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders, and even if anticipated, may otherwise depress the price of our common stock.

In the event the conditional conversion features of the Notes are triggered, holders of the Notes will be entitled to convert their Notes into shares of our common stock upon the occurrence of certain events. If one or more holders of the Notes elect to convert their Notes, unless we satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering only shares of our common stock, we would be required to settle all or a portion of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our financial condition. In the event the conditional conversion feature of the Notes is triggered, the conversion of some or all of the Notes will dilute the ownership interests of our existing stockholders to the extent we deliver shares of our common stock upon such conversion. The 2027 Notes, the 2031 Notes and the 2033 Notes may become in the future convertible at the option of the holders thereof prior to August 15, 2027, November 15, 2030 and February 15, 2033, respectively, under certain circumstances as provided in the respective indentures. Any sales in the public market of shares of our common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect the price of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the Notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the Notes could be used to satisfy short positions, and even anticipated conversion of the Notes into shares of our common stock could depress the price of our common stock.

The convertible note hedge may affect the value of the 2027 Notes and our common stock.

In connection with the sale of the 2027 Notes, we entered into convertible note hedge, or the 2027 Note Hedge, transactions with certain financial institutions, or option counterparties, certain of which were cancelled in connection with the Note Exchange. The remaining 2027 Note Hedge transactions are expected generally to reduce the potential dilution upon any conversion of the 2027 Notes and/or offset any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted 2027 Notes.

The option counterparties and/or their respective affiliates may modify their hedge positions by entering into or unwinding various derivatives with respect to our common stock and/or purchasing or selling our common stock in secondary market transactions prior to the maturity of the 2027 Notes (and are likely to do so during any observation period related to a conversion of the Notes, or following any repurchase of the 2027 Notes by us on any fundamental change repurchase date (as provided in the indenture governing the 2027 Notes) or otherwise). This activity could also cause or avoid an increase or a decrease in the market price of our common stock or the 2027 Notes, which could affect note holders' ability to convert the 2027 Notes and, to the extent the activity occurs during any observation period related to a conversion of the 2027 Notes, it could affect the amount and value of the consideration that note holders will receive upon conversion of the 2027 Notes.

The potential effect, if any, of these transactions and activities on the market price of our common stock or the 2027 Notes will depend in part on market conditions and cannot be ascertained at this time. Any of these activities could adversely affect the value of our common stock and the value of the 2027 Notes (and as a result, the value of the consideration, the amount of cash and/or the number of shares, if any, that note holders would receive upon the conversion of the 2027 Notes) and, under certain circumstances, the ability of the note holders to convert the 2027 Notes.

We do not make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any potential effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the 2027 Notes or our common stock. In addition, we do not make any representation that the option counterparties will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

We are subject to counterparty risk with respect to the 2027 Note Hedge transactions.

The option counterparties are financial institutions, and we are subject to the risk that any or all of them may default under the 2027 Note Hedge transactions. Our exposure to the credit risk of the option counterparties will not be secured by any collateral. If an option counterparty becomes subject to insolvency proceedings, we will become an unsecured creditor in those proceedings, with a claim equal to our exposure at that time under our transactions with that option counterparty. Our exposure will depend on many factors but, generally, an increase in our exposure will be correlated to an increase in the market price and in the volatility of our common stock. In addition, upon a default by an option counterparty, we may suffer adverse tax consequences and more dilution than we currently anticipate with respect to our common stock. We can provide no assurances as to the financial stability or viability of the option counterparties.

Provisions in our corporate charter documents and under Delaware law could make a change in control of us more difficult and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control of us that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock, thereby depressing the market price of our common stock. In addition, these provisions may make it more difficult for our stockholders to replace current members of our board of directors or add new members thereto. Because our board of directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempts by our stockholders to change our management team. Among others, these provisions include that:

- our board of directors has the exclusive right to expand its size and to elect directors to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of the board or the resignation, death or removal of a director, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our board of directors;
- our board of directors is divided into three classes, Class I, Class II and Class III, with each class serving staggered three-year terms, which may delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors;

- our stockholders may not act by written consent, which forces stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders;
- a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by our board of directors, its chairman, or our co-chief executive officers, which may delay the ability of our stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors;
- our amended and restated certificate of incorporation prohibits cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect their director candidates;
- our board of directors may alter our bylaws without obtaining stockholder approval;
- approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors is required to adopt, amend or repeal our bylaws or repeal the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation regarding the election and removal of directors;
- stockholders must provide advance notice and additional disclosures in order to nominate candidates for election to the board of directors or to propose matters that can be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, which may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company; and
- our board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock and to determine the terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquiror.

Moreover, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits a person who owns in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner. Furthermore, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation specifies that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for most legal actions involving actions brought against us by stockholders; provided that, the exclusive forum provision will not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction; and provided further that, if and only if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware dismisses any such action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, such action may be brought in another state or federal court sitting in the State of Delaware. We believe these provisions may benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law by Delaware courts, particularly experienced in resolving corporate disputes, efficient administration of cases on a more expedited schedule relative to other forums and protection against the burdens of multi-forum litigation. However, these provisions may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits brought against us and our directors and officers by our stockholders. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that, in connection with any applicable action brought against us, a court could find the choice of forum provisions contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in such action.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation also provides that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action against us or any of our directors, officers, employees or agents and arising under the Securities Act. However, a Delaware court held that such an exclusive forum provision relating to federal courts was unenforceable under Delaware law, and unless and until the Delaware court decision is reversed on appeal or otherwise abrogated, we do not intend to enforce such a provision in the event of a complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act against us or any of our directors, officers, employees or agents.

General Risk Factors

We may acquire businesses, form joint ventures or make investments in companies or technologies that could negatively affect our operating results, distract management's attention from other business concerns, dilute our stockholders' ownership, and significantly increase our debt, costs, expenses, liabilities and risks.

We have made acquisitions of businesses, technologies and assets and may pursue additional acquisitions in the future. We also may pursue strategic alliances and additional joint ventures that leverage our industry experience to expand our product offerings or distribution. We have limited experience with acquisitions and forming strategic partnerships. We compete for those opportunities with others including our competitors, some of which have greater financial or operational resources than we do. We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or strategic partners, we may have inadequate access to information or insufficient time to complete due diligence, and we may not be able to complete such transactions on favorable terms, if at all. If we make any acquisitions, we may not be able to integrate these acquisitions successfully into our existing business, and we could assume unknown or contingent liabilities. Difficulties in assimilating acquired businesses include redeployment or loss of key employees and their severance, combination of teams and processes in various functional areas, reorganization or closures of facilities, relocation or disposition of excess equipment, and increased litigation, regulatory and compliance risks, any of which could be expensive and time consuming and adversely affect us. Integration of an acquired business also may disrupt our ongoing operations and require management resources that we would otherwise focus on developing our existing business. In addition, any acquisition could result in the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities or future write-offs of intangible assets or goodwill, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We may also experience losses related to investments in other companies, which could have a material negative effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, technology license, strategic alliance or joint venture.

To finance any acquisitions, joint ventures or investments, we may choose to issue shares of our common stock as consideration, which would dilute the ownership of our stockholders. Additional funds may not be available on terms that are favorable to us, or at all. If the price of our common stock is low or volatile, we may not be able to acquire other companies or fund a joint venture project using our stock as consideration.

We may need to raise additional capital to fund our existing operations, develop our platform, commercialize new products or expand our operations.

We may consider raising additional capital in the future to expand our business, to meet existing obligations, to pursue acquisitions or strategic investments, to take advantage of financing opportunities or for other reasons, including to:

- increase our sales and marketing efforts to drive market adoption of our current products and tests, and address competitive developments;
- fund development and marketing efforts of our products under development or any other future products we may develop;
- expand our technologies into other types of cancer management and detection products;
- acquire, license or invest in technologies;
- acquire or invest in complementary businesses or assets; and
- finance capital expenditures and general and administrative expenses.

Our present and future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- our ability to achieve revenue growth;
- our rate of progress in establishing payer coverage and reimbursement arrangements with domestic and international commercial payers and government payers;
- the cost of expanding our laboratory operations and product offerings, including our sales and marketing efforts;
- our rate of progress in, and costs of our sales and marketing activities associated with, establishing adoption of and reimbursement for our current products, including our tests;
- our rate of progress in, and costs of our research and development activities associated with, products in research and early development;

- the effect of competing technological and market developments;
- costs related to our international expansion; and
- the potential costs of and delays in product development as a result of any existing or new regulatory oversight applicable to our products.

We may seek to sell equity or convertible securities, enter into a credit facility or another form of third-party funding, or seek other debt financing. The various ways we could raise additional capital carry potential risks. If we raise funds by issuing equity or convertible securities, dilution to our stockholders could result. Any preferred equity securities issued also could provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. If we raise funds by issuing debt securities, those debt securities would have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. The terms of debt securities issued or borrowings pursuant to a credit agreement could impose significant restrictions on our operations. If we raise funds through collaborations and licensing arrangements, we might be required to relinquish significant rights to our platform technologies or products or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. These alternatives of raising additional capital may not be available to us on acceptable or commercially reasonable terms, if at all, or in amounts sufficient to meet our needs. The failure to obtain any required future financing may require us to reduce or curtail existing operations and could contribute to negative market perceptions about us or our securities.

As a result of adverse geopolitical and macroeconomic developments, including tariffs and other trade actions and economic inflation and the responses by central banking authorities to control such inflation, the global credit and financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and disruptions and there has been increasing uncertainty about economic stability. If the equity and credit markets remain depressed or further deteriorate as a result of this global uncertainty, it may make any necessary debt or equity financing more difficult, more costly and more dilutive. Any of the above events could significantly harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations and cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

We have incurred net losses since our inception and we may never achieve or sustain profitability. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, federal net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards we generated in tax years through December 31, 2017 may be carried forward for 20 years and may fully offset taxable income in the year utilized, and federal NOLs we generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely but may only be used to offset 80% of our taxable income annually. Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change,” generally defined as a greater than 50 percentage point change (by value) in its equity ownership by certain stockholders over a three-year period, the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change NOL carryforwards and other pre-change tax attributes (such as research tax credits) to offset its post-change income or taxes may be limited. We have not completed a study to assess whether an ownership change for purposes of Section 382 or 383 has occurred, or whether there have been multiple ownership changes since our inception. For purposes of Section 382 or 383, we may have experienced ownership changes in the past and may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of shifts in our stock ownership (some of which shifts are outside our control). As a result, if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our pre-change NOL carryforwards to offset such taxable income will be subject to limitations. Similar provisions of state tax law may also apply to limit our use of accumulated state tax attributes. Therefore, if we attain profitability, we may be unable to use a material portion of our NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes, which could adversely affect our future cash flows.

Changes in tax laws or regulations could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in tax laws or regulations, or changes in interpretations of existing laws and regulations, could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations. For example, the Trump administration, members of Congress, and future U.S. presidential administrations may propose, various U.S. federal tax law changes, which if enacted could have a material impact on our business operations and financial performance. In addition, many countries in Europe, as well as a number of other countries and organizations, have recently proposed or recommended changes to existing tax laws or have enacted new laws, including as a result of the base erosion and profit shifting, or BEPS, project that is being led by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, and other initiatives led by the OECD or the European Commission. Due to the expanding scale of our international business activities, these types of changes to the taxation of our activities could increase the amount of taxes imposed on our business. Any of these outcomes could harm our financial position and results of operations.

If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could therefore differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. In connection with adopting and implementing a new revenue recognition standard, FASB ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, management has made and will continue to make judgments and assumptions based on our interpretation of the new standard. The new revenue recognition standard is principle-based and interpretation of those principles may vary from company to company based on their unique circumstances. We also adopted a new lease accounting standard, FASB ASC Topic 842, *Leases*, which involved significant judgment and assumptions, including the estimation of incremental borrowing rate used to discount our lease liabilities and the assessment of risks associated with the specific economic environment of our leased assets. It is possible that interpretation, industry practice and guidance may evolve as we work toward implementing these new accounting standards. If our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from our assumptions, our operating results may be adversely affected and could fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

The loss of any member of our senior management team or our inability to attract and retain highly skilled scientists, clinicians, sales representatives and business development managers could adversely affect our business.

Our success depends on the skills, experience and performance of key members of our senior management team, including Helmy Eltoukhy and AmirAli Talasaz, our Co-Chief Executive Officers. The individual and collective efforts of these employees will be important as we continue to develop our platform and additional products, and as we expand our commercial activities. The loss or incapacity of existing members of our executive management team could adversely affect our operations if we experience difficulties in hiring qualified successors. Our executive officers signed offer letters when first joining our company, but do not have employment agreements, and we cannot guarantee their retention for any period of time. We do not maintain “key person” insurance on any of our employees.

Our research and development programs and laboratory operations depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled scientists and technicians. We may not be able to attract or retain qualified scientists and technicians in the future due to the competition for qualified personnel among life science businesses, particularly near our headquarters in Palo Alto, California. We also face competition from universities and public and private research institutions in recruiting and retaining highly qualified scientific personnel. In addition, we may have difficulties locating, recruiting or retaining qualified sales representatives and business development managers. Recruiting and retention difficulties can limit our ability to support our research and development and sales programs. All of our employees are at-will, which means that either we or the employee may terminate their employment at any time.

If we experience material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls in the future, we may not be able to accurately report our financial condition or results of operations which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

As a result of being a public company, we are required, under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to furnish annual reports by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment needs to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company’s annual and interim financial statements will not be detected or prevented on a timely basis.

If we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal controls are effective. The effectiveness of our controls and procedures may be limited by a variety of factors, including:

- faulty human judgment and simple errors, omissions or mistakes;
- fraudulent action of an individual or collusion of two or more people;

- inappropriate management override of procedures; and
- the possibility that any enhancements to controls and procedures may still not be adequate to assure timely and accurate financial control.

Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, we are required to furnish in this Annual Report on Form 10-K a report by our management regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report includes, among other things, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not our internal control over financial reporting is effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by management. While we believe our internal control over financial reporting is currently effective, the effectiveness of our internal controls in future periods is subject to the risk that our controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions. Establishing, testing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting requires significant resources and time commitments on the part of our management and our finance staff, may require additional staffing and infrastructure investments and would increase our costs of doing business.

In addition, under the federal securities laws, our auditors are required to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls. If we are unable to confirm that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud.

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. We designed our disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that information we must disclose in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated, communicated to management, recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. We believe that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well-conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by an unauthorized override of the controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Our employees, principal investigators, consultants and commercial partners may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including non-compliance with regulatory standards and requirements and insider trading.

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees, principal investigators, consultants and commercial partners. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional failures to comply with the regulations of the FDA, CMS and non-U.S. regulators, comply with healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations in the United States and abroad, report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing, and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, misconduct, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Such misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical studies, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. We currently have a code of conduct applicable to all of our employees, but it is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, and our code of conduct and the other precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses, or in protecting us from governmental investigations, lawsuits or other actions stemming from a failure to comply with these laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could result in the imposition of significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, including, without limitation, damages, monetary fines, individual imprisonment, disgorgement of profits, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs or from coverage of commercial payers, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting or oversight obligations if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with the law and curtailment or restructuring of our operations, which could have a significantly adverse impact on our business. Whether or not we are successful in

defending against such actions, we could incur substantial costs and expenses, including legal fees, and divert the attention of management from the operation of our business.

If we were to be sued for product liability or professional liability, we could face substantial liabilities that exceed our resources.

The marketing, sale and use of our products could lead to the filing of product liability claims were someone to allege that our products identified inaccurate or incomplete information regarding the genomic alterations of the tumor or malignancy analyzed, reported inaccurate or incomplete information concerning the available therapies for a certain type of cancer, or otherwise failed to perform as designed. We may also be subject to professional liability for errors in, a misunderstanding of, or inappropriate reliance upon, the information we provide in the ordinary course of our business activities. A product liability or professional liability claim could result in substantial damages and be costly and time-consuming for us to defend.

We maintain product and professional liability insurance, but this insurance may not fully protect us from the financial impact of defending against product liability or professional liability claims. Any product liability or professional liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could increase our insurance rates or prevent us from securing insurance coverage in the future. Additionally, any product liability or professional liability lawsuit could damage our reputation or cause current clinical customers to terminate existing agreements with us and potential clinical customers to seek other partners, any of which could adversely impact our results of operations.

Cybersecurity incidents such as security breaches, loss of data and other disruptions in relation to our information technology systems, as well as those of our third-party service providers, could compromise sensitive information related to our business, prevent us from accessing it and expose us to substantial liability, which could adversely affect our business and reputation.

In the ordinary course of our business, we collect and store sensitive data, including credit card and other financial information, other personal information, intellectual property and proprietary business information owned or controlled by us or other parties such as customers and payers. We also communicate sensitive data, including patient data, through phone, Internet, facsimile, multiple third-party vendors and their subcontractors. We depend on information technology systems for significant elements of our operations, including our laboratory information management system, our computational biology system, our knowledge management system, our customer reporting and our GuardantConnect software platform. Our information technology systems support a variety of functions, including laboratory operations, test validation, sample tracking, quality control, customer service support, billing and reimbursement, research and development activities, scientific and medical curation and general administrative activities. Our information technology systems store a wide variety of information critical to our business, including research and development information, patient data, commercial information and business and financial information. We face a number of risks related to protecting this critical information, including loss of access, inappropriate use or disclosure, unauthorized access, inappropriate modification and our being unable to adequately monitor, audit or modify our controls over such critical information. This risk extends to the third-party vendors and subcontractors we use to manage this sensitive data or otherwise process it on our behalf.

Cybersecurity incidents such as security breaches, computer viruses, malware and other incidents could cause misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of confidential data, materials or information, including those concerning our customers and employees. Increasingly complex methods have been used in cyberattacks, including ransomware, phishing, structured query language injections, social engineering schemes, insider threats, AI tool supported attacks, and distributed denial-of-service attacks conducted by actors including computer attackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists. A cyberattack can also be in the form of unauthorized access or a blocking of authorized access. The risk of a cybersecurity incident has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks has increased. As a result of the continued hybrid working environment, we and our third party service providers and partners may face increased cybersecurity risks due to our reliance on internet technology and the number of our employees who are working remotely, which may create additional opportunities for cybercriminals to exploit vulnerabilities. Furthermore, because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to, or to sabotage, systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. We may experience cybersecurity incidents that may remain undetected for an extended period. Even if identified, we may be unable to adequately investigate or remediate cybersecurity incidents due to attackers increasingly using tools and techniques that are designed to circumvent controls, to avoid detection, and to remove or obfuscate forensic evidence. We can provide no assurance that we or our vendors will be able to detect, prevent or contain the effects of such attacks or other information security risks or threats in the future.

The costs of attempting to protect against the foregoing risks and the costs of responding to a cybersecurity incident are significant. Large scale cybersecurity incidents at other entities increase the challenge we and our vendors face in maintaining the security of our information technology systems and of our customers' sensitive information. Following a cybersecurity incident, our and/or our vendors' remediation efforts may not be successful, and a cybersecurity incident could result in interruptions, delays or cessation of service, and loss of existing or potential customers. In addition, cybersecurity incidents of our and/or our vendors' security measures and the unauthorized dissemination of sensitive personal information or proprietary information or confidential information about us, our customers or other third-parties, could expose our customers' private information and our customers to the risk of financial or medical identity theft, or expose us or other third parties to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, and result in investigations, regulatory enforcement actions, material fines and penalties, loss of customers, litigation or other actions which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, reputation, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if we fail to adhere to our privacy policy and other published statements or applicable laws concerning our processing, use, transmission and disclosure of protected information such as PHI, or if our statements or practices are found to be deceptive or misrepresentative, we could face regulatory actions, fines and other liability.

The secure processing, storage, maintenance and transmission of this critical information are vital to our operations and business strategy, and we devote significant resources to protecting such information. Although we take reasonable measures to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access, use, modification or disclosure, no security measures can be perfect. We and certain of our service providers are from time to time subject to cybersecurity incidents. For example, in the past year, we identified cybersecurity incidents involving an unauthorized actor obtaining access to our email system and sending phishing messages. Despite the precautionary measures we have taken in response to such incidents and to prevent other unanticipated problems that could affect our information technology and telecommunications systems, failures or significant downtime of our information technology or telecommunications systems or those used by our third-party service providers could prevent us from performing our comprehensive genomic analysis, preparing and providing reports to pathologists and oncologists, billing payers, processing reimbursement appeals, handling patient or physician inquiries, conducting research and development activities and managing the administrative aspects of our business. While we do not believe that we have experienced any material cybersecurity incidents as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as described above we have experienced prior cybersecurity incidents. Any cybersecurity incident could result in legal claims or proceedings, and liability under federal, state or foreign laws that protect the privacy of personal information, such as HIPAA, and regulatory penalties. Notice of cybersecurity incidents may be required to be made to affected individuals, the Secretary of the HHS or other state, federal or foreign regulators, to the media or State Attorneys General. Such a notice could harm our reputation and our ability to compete. As cyber threats evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities, and these efforts may not be successful.

It could be difficult to predict the ultimate resolution of any such cybersecurity incidents or to estimate the amounts or ranges of potential loss, if any, that could result therefrom. If we cannot successfully resolve a cybersecurity incident, it could materially impact our ability to operate our business as well as our results of operations and financial position. We maintain cyber liability insurance; however, this insurance may not be sufficient to cover the financial, legal, business or reputational losses that may result from an interruption or breach of our systems.

Our increasing usage of artificial intelligence technologies may expose us to operational, regulatory, legal, and reputational risks.

We currently utilize, and expect to increasingly rely on, artificial intelligence (AI) in our operations and certain of our products, and we may continue to adopt and integrate AI, including generative AI and broadly available foundation models from third parties, into our operations and products in the future. As adoption of AI technologies expands, our business may become dependent on the availability, performance, and integrity of these technologies, and integration challenges or failures could disrupt our operations. There is also a risk that we may not have access to the technology and resources to adequately incorporate ongoing advancements into our AI initiatives. If we are unable to match or surpass AI advances that our competitors implement, our competitive position could be impacted.

AI technologies may generate inaccurate, incomplete, biased, or otherwise misleading outputs. If we rely on flawed or deficient AI-generated outputs, we could experience operational errors, diminished product performance, damage to our reputation and brand, and potential regulatory penalties or legal exposure.

Our reliance on third parties presents additional risks. Our partners and vendors are increasingly incorporating AI into their offerings, which may not meet existing or rapidly evolving regulatory or industry standards, including with respect to privacy and data security. We have limited control over our partners' and vendors' data practices, security measures, and review processes, and unfavorable changes in accuracy or functionality could harm our operations.

We also use AI technologies licensed from third parties, and our ability to continue to use such technologies at scale may be dependent on access to specific third-party software and infrastructure. We cannot control the availability or pricing of such third-party AI technologies, and we may be unable to negotiate favorable economic terms with the applicable providers. If any such third-party AI technologies become incompatible with our operations or unavailable for use, our business may be adversely affected. Additionally, the use of sensitive or proprietary data in AI workflows, by either us or third parties, may increase risks relating to privacy, cybersecurity, confidentiality, and intellectual property, including inadvertent disclosures or use of data for model training in ways that conflict with our legal obligations or customer expectations.

The legal and regulatory landscape for AI is rapidly evolving and may impose new requirements related to transparency, validation, documentation, governance, and data usage. Complying with these obligations could increase costs, slow product development and deployment, and create additional liability if we or our vendors fail to meet them. AI also presents emerging ethical and social issues and if our use of AI becomes controversial, we may experience competitive or reputational harm. If we are unable to effectively manage the risks associated with our increasing usage of AI technologies, including ensuring the accuracy and reliability of outputs, safeguarding data, and maintaining robust governance, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

The security of our sensitive business-related information and the personal information we collect, as well as our information systems, is important for our business. In the normal course of business, we may collect and store personal information and other sensitive information, including proprietary and confidential business information, trade secrets, intellectual property, information regarding study participants in connection with clinical studies, sensitive third-party information and employee information. We manage and maintain our applications and data utilizing a combination of on-site systems and cloud-based data centers. We utilize external security and infrastructure vendors to manage parts of our data centers. To protect this information, we have implemented a cybersecurity program, and have established oversight mechanisms designed to provide effective cybersecurity governance, risk management, and timely incident response. Our cybersecurity program takes into account recognized cybersecurity industry frameworks and standards including NIST-CSF, ISO 27001/27002 as well as HIPAA.

Our cybersecurity policies require that we implement and maintain monitoring and detection programs, network security precautions, encryption of critical data, and management of third-party risk. We maintain various protections designed to safeguard against cyberattacks, including but not limited to attack surface management, anti-phishing secure email gateways, log monitoring and analysis, cloud security posture management, endpoint detection and response, and network intrusion detection and prevention systems. We also have processes in place to prevent unauthorized access to data processing systems and facilities, including two-factor authentication, tiered approval processes and password complexity, and our employees and applicable contractors undergo mandatory privacy and security trainings annually. We have established and periodically test our disaster recovery plan and we protect against business interruption by backing up our major systems. In addition, we periodically scan our environment for any vulnerabilities, perform penetration testing and engage third parties to assess the effectiveness of our data security practices and compliance with applicable practices and standards. In addition, we maintain a third-party risk register to identify, prioritize and track risks, including those associated with our use of third-party service providers. We also maintain cybersecurity insurance coverage though it may not be sufficient to cover all costs of a cybersecurity incident.

Governance

Our cybersecurity program is led by a team of cybersecurity professionals. The program incorporates aspects of industry-standard frameworks, policies and practices designed to protect the privacy and security of our sensitive information. Senior members of our management, including our Chief Information Security Officer and Chief Information Officer, each of whom has over 10 years of experience in various roles involving information technology, including security, auditing, compliance, systems and programming, are responsible for assessing cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity risk management is performed by the senior leadership of the cybersecurity team as well as members of our legal and privacy teams where relevant. These individuals are informed about, and monitor the prevention, mitigation, detection and remediation of cybersecurity incidents through their management of, and participation in, the cybersecurity risk management processes described above, including the operation and testing of our incident response plan. Additionally, our threat intelligence program issues a semi-annual report briefing to inform the security team about relevant cybersecurity events, significant vulnerabilities and vendor-related incidents.

Our Chief Information Security Officer reports to the full Board of Directors and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on two occasions per year on information security and cybersecurity matters, or more frequently as needed. These reports generally cover various topics, which may include summaries of recent industry events or notable topics that may influence our cybersecurity risk perspective and security priorities; any actions taken in response to such events or topics; and a review of our top cybersecurity concerns and priorities. Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has oversight responsibility for our data security practices and we believe the committee has the requisite skills and visibility into the design and operation of our data security practices to fulfill this responsibility effectively.

Despite the implementation of our cybersecurity program, our security measures cannot guarantee that a significant cyberattack will not occur. A successful attack on our information technology systems could have significant consequences to the business. As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we are not aware of any material cybersecurity incidents or threats that have impacted our business. However, we and our customers have

experienced cybersecurity incidents and routinely face risks of cybersecurity incidents, wholly or partially beyond our control, as we rely heavily on our information technology systems. While we devote resources to our security measures to protect our systems and information, these measures cannot provide absolute security. See Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information about the risks to our business associated with a cybersecurity incident affecting our information technology systems.

Item 2. Properties

Our headquarters are located in Palo Alto, California, where we lease approximately 249,500 square feet of office and lab space. The lease for the Palo Alto office was entered into in July 2020 and has a term of 12 years with an option to renew the lease term for an additional 10 years. In addition, we have approximately 205,000 square feet of additional office and lab space in Redwood City and San Diego, California, and Long Island City, New York, with current lease expiration dates ranging from 2028 to 2031. We also maintain several additional domestic leased office and warehouse spaces and international leased office spaces.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The information under the caption “*Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Proceedings*” in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, concerning certain legal proceedings in which we are involved, is hereby incorporated by reference. The resolution of any such legal proceeding is subject to inherent uncertainty and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market information for common stock

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, or Nasdaq, under the symbol “GH.”

Holders of record

As of February 13, 2026, there were 56 holders of record of our common stock. Because many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

Dividend policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings for the operation and expansion of our business. Accordingly, we do not anticipate declaring or paying dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our results of operations, capital requirements, financial condition, prospects, contractual arrangements, including any limitations on payment of dividends, and other factors that the board may deem relevant.

Unregistered sales of equity securities

None.

Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers

None.

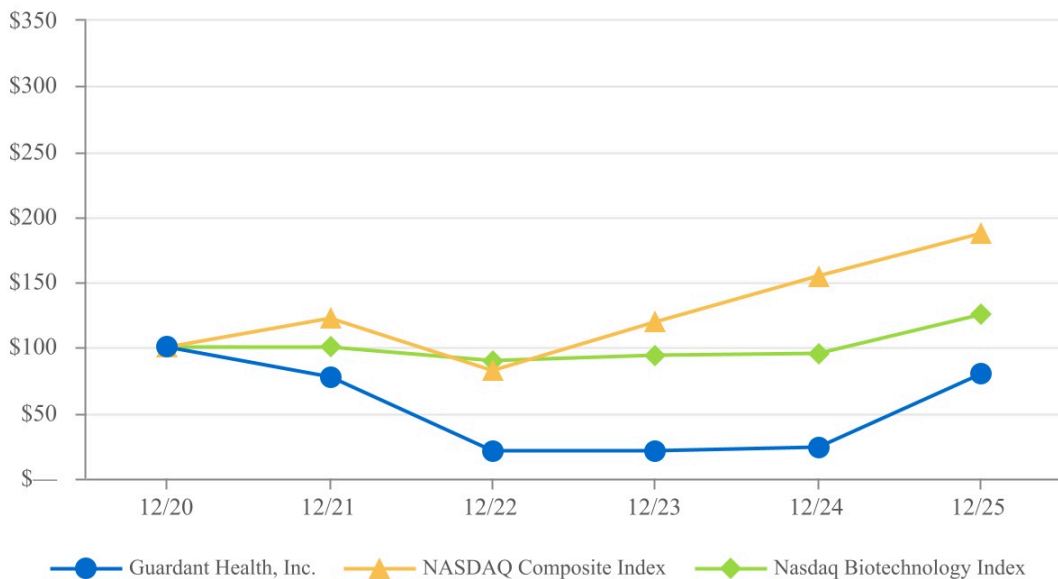
Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

The information required by this item with respect to our equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement relating to our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates, or the 2026 Proxy Statement.

Stock performance graph

The graph below shows a comparison of five-year cumulative total return to stockholders of our common stock relative to the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index through December 31, 2025. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in each of our common stock, the Nasdaq Composite and the Nasdaq Biotechnology at their respective closing prices on December 31, 2020 and assumes reinvestment of gross dividends. The stock price performance shown in the graph represents past performance and should not be considered an indication of future stock price performance.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Return



This graph is not “soliciting material,” is not deemed “filed” with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference into any of our filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K contain forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties, such as statements of our plans, objectives, beliefs, expectations and intentions. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following generally compares our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. A detailed discussion comparing our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 can be found in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In 2025, we started to present revenue and cost of revenue in a single line on the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Accordingly, we recast our presentation of revenue and cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 to conform with the current year presentation. See Revenue Recognition section of Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to the disaggregation of revenue. In addition, we included in this section a detailed discussion comparing our revenue and cost of revenue under the recast presentation for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Overview

We are a leading precision oncology company focused on guarding wellness and giving every person more time free from cancer. We are transforming patient care by providing critical insights into what drives disease through our advanced blood and tissue tests, real-world data and AI analytics. Our tests help improve outcomes across all stages of care, including screening to find cancer early, monitoring for recurrence in early-stage cancer, and treatment selection for patients with advanced cancer. For patients with advanced-stage cancer, we offer the Guardant360 Liquid test, formerly known as the Guardant360 LDT test, and the Guardant360 CDx test, the first comprehensive liquid biopsy test approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, to provide tumor mutation profiling with solid tumors and to be used as a companion diagnostic in connection with non-small cell lung cancer, or NSCLC, colorectal cancer and breast cancer. We also offer the Guardant360 Tissue test for advanced-stage cancer and the Guardant Reveal test to detect residual and recurring disease in early-stage colorectal, breast and lung cancer patients. We have also expanded the Guardant Reveal test to include late-stage therapy response monitoring for patients with solid tumors. Our product portfolio is now powered by our Smart Platform, which utilizes methylation technology with genomic, epigenomic, and RNA-based data, to unlock multi-modal biology with proprietary chemistry, advanced algorithms and our InfinityAI learning engine.

We also collaborate with biopharmaceutical companies in clinical studies by providing the above-mentioned tests, as well as the GuardantINFINITY blood test, also powered by our Smart Platform, which provides new, multi-dimensional insights into the complexities of tumor molecular profiles and immune response to advance cancer research and therapy development, and the GuardantOMNI blood test for advanced-stage cancer. Using data collected from our tests and through AI-enabled analytical tools, we have also developed our GuardantINFORM platform to help biopharmaceutical companies accelerate precision oncology drug development through the use of this in-silico research platform to unlock further insights into tumor evolution and treatment resistance across various biomarker-driven cancers.

For early cancer detection, we offer the Shield blood test for colorectal cancer screening in adults age 45 and older who are at average risk for the disease. Shield is the first blood test approved by the FDA for primary colorectal cancer screening and also the first blood test for colorectal cancer screening that meets coverage requirements by Medicare. In addition, our Shield blood test is included in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network colorectal cancer screening guidelines. We also expect to expand into lung cancer screening and multi-cancer detection, or MCD, with our Shield platform. The FDA has granted Breakthrough Device designation to our Shield MCD test to provide patients and healthcare providers with timely access to medical devices by speeding up their development, assessment and review. In addition, we have expanded our Shield blood test to include an MCD results report with a data collection effort to better understand the clinical impact of MCD results.

We currently perform clinical, research use only, and investigation use only tests in our laboratory located in Redwood City, California. Our Redwood City laboratory is licensed pursuant to the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, or CLIA, accredited by the College of American Pathologists, or CAP, permitted by the New York State Department of Health, or NYSDOH, and licensed in California and four other states. We also perform clinical tests in our laboratory located in Long Island City, New York, for which we have received a clinical laboratory license from New York State, and research use only tests in our laboratory located in San Diego, California. In addition, our Redwood City, San Diego and Palo Alto, California laboratories are currently operated as centers for our research and technology development, and our Palo Alto laboratory is also CLIA licensed.

We generated total revenue of \$982.0 million, \$739.0 million and \$563.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We also incurred net losses of \$416.3 million, \$436.4 million and \$479.4 million in the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We have funded our operations to date principally from the sales of our common stock, issuances of convertible senior notes, and generation of our revenue. See Note 7, *Debt*, and Note 10, *Common Stock*, to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information on our convertible senior notes and common stock. As of December 31, 2025, we had cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities of approximately \$1.3 billion.

Factors affecting our performance

We believe there are several important factors that have impacted and that we expect will impact our operating performance and results of operations, including:

- **Testing volume, pricing, and product and customer mix.** Our revenue and cost of revenue are affected by the volume of tests, and average selling price per sample and cost per sample in relation to the mix of products and customers from period to period. We evaluate the volume of tests performed both for patients on behalf of clinicians and for biopharmaceutical companies, including tests delivered by labs operated by our strategic partners. Our performance depends on our ability to retain and broaden adoption of our existing and new products, with existing customers, as well as attract new customers.
- **Payer coverage and reimbursement.** Our revenue depends on achieving broad coverage and reimbursement for our tests from third-party payers, including both commercial and government payers. Our oncology and screening revenue is calculated based on our expected cash collections, using the estimated variable consideration. The variable consideration is estimated based on historical collection patterns as well as the potential for changes in future reimbursement behavior by one or more payers. Estimation of the impact of the potential for changes in reimbursement requires significant judgment and considers payers' past patterns of changes in reimbursement as well as any stated plans to implement changes. Any cash collections over the expected reimbursement period exceeding the estimated variable consideration are recorded in future periods based on actual cash received. Payment from commercial payers can vary depending on whether we have entered into a contract with the payers as a "participating provider" or do not have a contract and are considered a "non-participating provider". Payers often reimburse non-participating providers, if at all, at a lower amount than participating providers. Because we are not contracted with these payers, they determine the amount that they are willing to reimburse us for any of our tests and they can prospectively and retrospectively adjust the amount of reimbursement, adding to the complexity in estimating the variable consideration. When we contract with a payer to serve as a participating provider, reimbursements by the payer are generally made pursuant to a negotiated fee schedule and are limited to only covered indications or where prior approval has been obtained. Becoming a participating provider can result in higher reimbursement amounts for covered uses of our tests and, potentially, no reimbursement for non-covered uses identified under the payer's policies or the contract. As a result, the potential for more favorable reimbursement associated with becoming a participating provider may be offset by a potential loss of reimbursement for non-covered uses of our tests. Current Procedural Terminology, or CPT, coding plays a significant role in how our tests are reimbursed both from commercial and governmental payers. In addition, Z-Code Identifiers are used by certain payers, including under Medicare's Molecular Diagnostic Services Program, or MolDx, to supplement CPT codes for our molecular diagnostics tests. Changes to the codes used to report to payers may result in significant changes in its reimbursement. If their policies were to change in the future to cover additional cancer indications, we anticipate that our total reimbursement would increase.

In March 2021, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS, approved advanced diagnostic laboratory test, or ADLT, status to our Guardant360 CDx test, based on which Medicare paid us at the lowest available commercial rate per test, from April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Effective January 1, 2022, Medicare started to reimburse Guardant360 CDx services at the median rate of claims paid by commercial

payers. In March 2022, Palmetto GBA, the Medicare administrative contractor for MoIDX, conveyed coverage for our Guardant360 Tissue test under the existing local coverage determination. The policy covers our Guardant360 Tissue test for Medicare fee-for-service patients with advanced solid tumor cancers. In July 2022, Palmetto GBA conveyed coverage for our Guardant Reveal test for fee-for-service Medicare patients in the United States with stage II or III colorectal cancer whose testing is initiated within three months following curative intent therapy, with an effective date of December 2021. Effective January 1, 2024, Medicare has increased the reimbursement rate for our Guardant360 Liquid test to the same rate as our Guardant360 CDx test. In January 2025, Palmetto GBA granted coverage for our Guardant Reveal test to monitor disease recurrence in patients with colorectal cancer in the surveillance setting following curative intent therapy. This represents an expansion from the prior Medicare coverage of our Guardant Reveal test for colorectal cancer in the early post-surgical setting only. In May 2025, the coverage for our upgraded Guardant360 Tissue test was expanded by Medicare to include both DNA and RNA testing.

In August 2024, following the FDA approval, our Shield blood test met the coverage requirements by Medicare based on the criteria established in its National Coverage Determination for blood-based colorectal cancer screening tests. The test is covered once every three years for eligible Medicare beneficiaries. In March 2025, CMS approved ADLT status for our Shield blood test for colorectal cancer screening, which initiated a specific, market-based approach to pricing the test for Medicare patients. In March 2025, our Shield blood test received coverage for patients receiving community care authorized by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, or VA, as an in-network benefit, with no copay for average-risk individuals who are age 45 or older. Following Medicare coverage for our Shield blood test in August 2024, the VA network coverage is the first for individuals between the ages of 45 and 64. In addition, in January 2026, our Shield blood test received coverage for active-duty service members and their families through TRICARE, the U.S. military's health insurance coverage, with no copay for average-risk individuals ages 45 and older.

Due to the inherent variability and unpredictability of the reimbursement landscape, including related to the amount that payers reimburse us for any of our tests, we estimate the amount of our oncology and screening revenue to be recognized at the time a test is provided and record revenue adjustments if and when the cash subsequently received differs from the revenue recorded. Due to this variability and unpredictability, previously recorded revenue adjustments are not indicative of future revenue adjustments from actual cash collections, which may fluctuate significantly. Additionally, if coding changes were to occur, payments for certain uses of our tests could be reduced, put on hold, or eliminated. This variability and unpredictability could increase the risk of future revenue reversal and result in our failing to meet any previously publicly stated guidance we may provide.

- **Biopharmaceutical customers.** Our revenue also depends on our ability to attract, maintain and expand relationships with biopharmaceutical customers. As we continue to develop these relationships, we expect to support a growing number of clinical studies globally and continue to have opportunities to offer our services to such customers, primarily including companion diagnostic development and regulatory approval, monitoring and maintenance, GuardantINFORM data services and GuardantConnect referral services.

- **Research and development.** A significant aspect of our business is our investment in research and development, including the development of new products. In particular, we have invested heavily in clinical studies as we believe these studies are critical to gaining physician adoption and driving favorable coverage decisions by payers. With respect to Guardant Reveal, in October 2021, we initiated a 1,000-patient prospective, observational, multi-center study, which we refer to as the ORACLE study, designed to evaluate the performance of our Guardant Reveal liquid biopsy test to predict cancer recurrence after curative intent treatment, across 11 solid tumor types. In addition, with respect to Guardant Reveal, in December 2022, we entered into a partnership with Susan G. Komen®, the world's leading breast cancer organization, to bring the patient perspective to the development of clinical studies that help identify early-stage breast cancer patients who are at high risk of disease recurrence and may benefit from additional monitoring or therapy. With respect to Shield, in December 2022, we announced that the ECLIPSE study, a registrational study evaluating the performance of our Shield blood test for detecting colorectal cancer in average-risk adults, met co-primary endpoints. The test demonstrated 83% sensitivity in detecting individuals with colorectal cancer. Specificity was 90% in both individuals without advanced neoplasia and in those who had a negative colonoscopy result. These results exceed the performance criteria set forth by the CMS for reimbursement. This test also demonstrated 13% sensitivity in detecting advanced adenomas. Based on these study results, in March 2023, we submitted a PMA to the FDA for our Shield blood test. In July 2024, we received FDA approval of our Shield blood test for colorectal cancer screening in adults age 45 and older who are at average risk for the disease, and in August 2024, our Shield blood test became commercially available in the U.S. as the first blood test approved by the FDA for primary colorectal cancer screening, meaning healthcare providers can offer Shield in a manner similar to all other non-invasive methods recommended in screening guidelines. Shield is also the first blood test for colorectal cancer screening that meets coverage requirements by Medicare. In addition, in June 2025, the National Comprehensive Cancer Network included our Shield blood test in its updated colorectal cancer screening guidelines. In July 2025, we initiated patient enrollment for the required Shield post FDA-approval study with the goal of assessing our Shield blood test performance, which we refer to as the SOLAR study. The SOLAR study will continue patient enrollment into 2026, and we aim to conclude the SOLAR study by 2031. To clinically validate the performance of our next-generation Shield blood test in lung cancer screening in high-risk individuals ages 50-80, in January 2022, we initiated a nearly 10,000-patient prospective, registrational study, which we refer to as the SHIELD LUNG study. In addition, in January 2025, our Shield multi-cancer detection, or MCD, test was selected for the Vanguard study funded by the National Cancer Institute, part of the National Institutes of Health. The Vanguard study is a four-year pilot study which initiated patient enrollment in June 2025 and will enroll up to 24,000 people to inform the design of a randomized controlled trial evaluating the use of MCD tests for cancer screening. In June 2025, the FDA also granted Breakthrough Device designation to our Shield MCD test to provide patients and healthcare providers with timely access to medical devices by speeding up their development, assessment and review. We have expended considerable resources, and expect to increase such expenditures over the next few years, to support our research and development programs with the goal of fueling further innovation.
- **International expansion.** A component of our long-term growth strategy is to expand our commercial footprint internationally, and we expect to increase our sales and marketing expense to execute on this strategy. We currently offer our oncology and screening tests in countries outside the United States primarily through distributor relationships, direct contracts with hospitals, and partnerships with local research organizations and laboratory companies.

In July 2023, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare granted national reimbursement approval for our Guardant360 CDx test for patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumor cancers in Japan.

In December 2020, we signed our first public private partnership agreement with Vall D'Hebron Institute of Oncology, or VHIO, one of Europe's leading cancer research institutions, and in May 2022, the first blood-based cancer testing services in Europe based on our digital sequencing platform became available at the VHIO testing facility in Spain. In October 2021, we signed a partnership agreement with The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, or Royal Marsden, a premier cancer center within the United Kingdom, or the UK, for patient care, research and teaching of all types of cancer, and in April 2023, the blood-based cancer testing services based on our digital sequencing platform became available at Royal Marsden testing facility in the UK. In September 2024, we signed a partnership agreement with Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, or Policlinico Gemelli, one of Italy's largest and most renowned hospitals known for its advanced oncology services, including diagnostics, treatment, and research, to establish an in-house liquid biopsy testing service within its hospital system, and in December 2025, the liquid biopsy testing service based on our proprietary Guardant360® CDx technology became available at the Policlinico Gemelli facility in Italy.

In June 2022, we signed a strategic partnership agreement with Adicon Holdings Limited, or Adicon, a leading independent clinical laboratory company based in China, and in December 2023, the blood-based cancer testing services based on our digital sequencing platform became available at Adicon's testing facility, which offers our industry-leading comprehensive genomic profiling tests to biopharmaceutical companies to advance clinical research and the development of new cancer therapies in China.

The success of our international expansion strategy depends on a number of factors, including the internal and external constraints placed on our international laboratory partners and biopharmaceutical companies in the context of broader global, regional and U.S. economic and geopolitical conditions. For example, deterioration in the bilateral relationship between the United States and China may impact international trade, government spending, regional stability and macroeconomic conditions. The impact of these potential developments, including any resulting sanctions, export controls or other restrictive actions that may be imposed against governmental or other entities in, for example, China, may contribute to disruption of our international partnerships and instability and volatility in the global markets, which in turn could adversely impact our operations and weaken our financial results.

- **Sales and marketing expense.** Our financial results have historically, and will likely continue to, fluctuate significantly based upon the impact of our sales and marketing expense, increase in headcount, and in particular, our various marketing programs around existing and new product introductions.
- **General and administrative expense.** Our financial results have historically, and will likely continue to, fluctuate significantly based upon the impact of our general and administrative expense, and in particular, our stock-based compensation expense. Our equity awards, including performance-based restricted stock units, are intended to retain and incentivize employees to lead us to sustained, long-term superior financial and operational performance.
- **Other operating expense.** Our financial results might fluctuate significantly based upon the impact of our other operating expense, and in particular, our legal reserves, which could potentially decrease or increase significantly.

While each of these areas presents significant opportunities for us, they also pose significant risks and challenges that we must address. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information.

Components of results of operations

Revenue

We derive our revenue from four major sources, including oncology, biopharma and data, screening, and licensing and other.

Oncology. Oncology revenue was previously presented as precision oncology revenue from tests for clinical customers. Oncology revenue includes amounts derived from the delivery of our oncology tests for clinical customers, including hospitals, cancer centers, research institutions and patients, and oncology tests delivered by labs operated by our strategic partners. In the United States, we submit claims to Medicare and private payers for reimbursement for our Guardant360 CDx, Guardant360 Liquid, Guardant360 Tissue, and Guardant Reveal tests performed for qualifying patients.

Biopharma and data. Biopharma and data revenue includes amounts derived from the delivery of our tests for biopharmaceutical customers, previously presented as precision oncology revenue from tests for biopharmaceutical customers. Biopharma and data revenue also includes amounts derived from the performance of our service agreements with biopharmaceutical customers, previously presented as a component of development services and other revenue, primarily comprised of companion diagnostic development and regulatory approval, monitoring and maintenance, GuardantINFORM data services and GuardantConnect referral services.

Screening. Screening revenue, previously included in other revenue, includes amounts derived from the delivery of our Shield screening tests. In August 2024, following the FDA approval, our Shield screening test met the coverage requirements by Medicare, and we submit claims to Medicare for reimbursement for our Shield screening tests performed for qualifying patients. We also submit claims to private payers for reimbursement for qualifying patients covered under Medicare Advantage program. In addition, in March 2025, our Shield screening test received coverage for patients receiving community care authorized by the U.S. Department of VA, as an in-network benefit, with no copay for average-risk individuals who are age 45 or older. Following Medicare coverage for our Shield screening test in August 2024, the VA network coverage is the first for individuals between the ages of 45 and 64.

Licensing and other. We also derive revenue from licensing our technologies, previously included in other revenue.

Costs and operating expenses

Cost of revenue. Costs associated with performing our tests generally consists of cost of materials, including inventory write-downs; cost of labor, including employee benefits, bonus, and stock-based compensation; equipment and infrastructure expenses associated with processing test samples, such as sample preparation, library preparation, sequencing, and quality control analyses; freight; curation of test results for physicians; phlebotomy; and license fees due to third parties. Infrastructure expenses include depreciation of laboratory equipment, rent costs, depreciation of leasehold improvements and information technology costs. Costs associated with performing our tests are recorded as the tests are performed regardless of whether revenue was recognized with respect to the tests. We expect the costs associated with performing our tests to generally increase in line with the increase in the number of tests we perform, but we expect the cost per test to decrease modestly over time due to the efficiencies we may gain as test volume increases, and from automation and other cost reductions.

Cost of revenue also includes costs incurred for the performance of our service agreements and partnership agreements with biopharmaceutical customers and strategic partners, which comprise of labor and material costs. Costs associated with our service agreements and partnership agreements will vary depending on the nature, timing and scope of customer projects.

Research and development expense. Research and development expenses consist of costs incurred to develop technology and include salaries and benefits including stock-based compensation, reagents and supplies used in research and development laboratory work, infrastructure expenses, including facility occupancy and information technology costs, contract services, other outside costs and costs to develop our technology capabilities. Research and development expenses also include costs related to activities performed under contracts with biopharmaceutical companies before technological feasibility has been achieved. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Payments made prior to the receipt of goods or services to be used in research and development are deferred and recognized as an expense in the period in which the related goods are received or services are rendered. Costs to develop our technology capabilities are recorded as research and development unless they meet the criteria to be capitalized as internal-use software costs. We expect that our research and development expenses will continue to increase in absolute dollars as we continue to innovate and develop additional products, expand our genomic and medical data management resources and conduct our ongoing and new clinical studies.

Sales and marketing expense. Our sales and marketing expenses are expensed as incurred and include costs associated with our sales organization, including our direct sales force and sales management, client services, marketing and reimbursement, medical affairs, as well as business development personnel who are focused on our biopharmaceutical customers. These expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions, bonuses, employee benefits, travel expenses and stock-based compensation, as well as marketing, sales incentives, and educational activities and overhead expenses. We expect our sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute dollars as we expand our sales force, increase our presence within and outside of the United States, and increase our marketing activities to drive further awareness and adoption of our tests.

General and administrative expense. Our general and administrative expenses include costs for our executive, accounting and finance, information technology, legal and human resources functions. These expenses consist principally of salaries, bonuses, employee benefits, travel expenses and stock-based compensation, as well as professional services fees such as consulting, audit, tax and legal fees, and general corporate costs and overhead expenses. In addition, our general and administrative expenses also include severance costs related to workforce reduction. We expect that our general and administrative expenses will continue to increase as we incur additional costs to support the growth of our business. These expenses, though expected to increase in absolute dollars, are expected to decrease modestly as a percentage of revenue in the long term, though they may fluctuate as a percentage of revenue from period to period due to the timing and extent of these expenses being incurred.

Interest income

Interest income consists of interest earned on our cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities.

Interest expense

Interest expense consists of coupon interest expense and amortization of debt issuance costs, net of amortization of debt premium.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net consists of foreign currency exchange gains and losses, unrealized and realized gains and losses on marketable equity securities, gain on extinguishment of convertible notes, and impairment of non-marketable equity securities and other related assets. We expect our foreign currency gains and losses to continue to fluctuate in the future due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Provision for (benefit from) income tax

Income taxes are recorded using an asset and liability approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Tax benefits are recognized when it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained during an audit. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if current evidence indicates that it is considered more likely than not that these benefits will not be realized.

Our tax positions are subject to income tax audits. We recognize the tax benefit of an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the position is sustainable upon examination by the taxing authority, based on the technical merits. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit which is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement with the taxing authority. We recognize interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its tax provision. We evaluate uncertain tax positions on a regular basis. The evaluations are based on a number of factors, including changes in facts and circumstances, changes in tax law, correspondence with tax authorities during the course of the audit, and effective settlement of audit issues. The provision for (benefit from) income taxes includes the effects of any accruals that we believe are appropriate, as well as the related net interest and penalties.

Results of operations

The following tables set forth the significant components of our results of operations for the periods presented.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Revenue	\$ 982,021	\$ 739,016
Costs and operating expenses:		
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	349,007	289,799
Research and development expense ⁽¹⁾	364,191	347,753
Sales and marketing expense ⁽¹⁾	494,661	364,935
General and administrative expense ⁽¹⁾	211,410	180,123
Total costs and operating expenses	1,419,269	1,182,610
Loss from operations	(437,248)	(443,594)
Interest income	34,095	53,691
Interest expense	(3,897)	(2,581)
Other income (expense), net	(10,490)	(42,605)
Loss before (benefit from) provision for income taxes	(417,540)	(435,089)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(1,263)	1,284
Net loss	\$ (416,277)	\$ (436,373)

(1) Amounts include stock-based compensation expense as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Cost of revenue	\$ 10,699	\$ 9,365
Research and development expense	50,937	50,566
Sales and marketing expense	44,724	36,479
General and administrative expense	59,857	44,001
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 166,217	\$ 140,411

In November 2020 and May 2021, we granted restricted stock units with certain performance metrics, or PSUs, consisting of a performance period of 4 years combined with an additional service period requirement of six months should the vesting criteria be met, with a grant date fair value of \$113.40 per share and \$148.19 per share, respectively. Before 2024, no compensation expense for these PSUs had been recorded since the achievement of the performance metrics did not meet the criteria for accrual. In 2024, the performance metrics of these PSUs were considered to be achieved; as such we recorded \$24.8 million in stock-based compensation expense related to these PSUs, based on 219,161 shares granted with fair values of \$113.40 per share and \$148.19 per share, of which \$2.4 million was recorded to cost of revenue, and \$11.8 million, \$6.5 million and \$4.1 million was recorded as components of research and development expense, sales and marketing expense, and general and administrative expense, respectively. In the first quarter of 2025, these PSUs were vested after the additional six months service requirements were fulfilled.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Revenue

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Oncology	\$ 683,595	\$ 542,827	\$ 140,768	26 %
Biopharma & data	210,132	177,579	32,553	18 %
Screening	79,732	5,124	74,608	*
Licensing and other	8,562	13,486	(4,924)	(37)%
Total revenue	\$ 982,021	\$ 739,016	\$ 243,005	33 %

* Not meaningful

Total revenue was \$982.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$739.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$243.0 million, or 33%.

Oncology revenue was \$683.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$542.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$140.8 million, or 26%. This increase was driven primarily by an increase in oncology test volume to approximately 276,000 for the year ended December 31, 2025, from approximately 206,700 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Biopharma and data revenue was \$210.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$177.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$32.6 million, or 18%. This increase was driven primarily by an increase in volume of our GuardantINFINITY test, as well as an increase in revenue derived from the achievement of certain milestones of our companion diagnostic development and regulatory approval service agreements and revenue derived from our data services.

Screening revenue was \$79.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, generated from the delivery of approximately 87,000 of our Shield screening tests.

Licensing and other revenue was \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, a decrease of \$4.9 million, primarily due to nonrecurring milestone revenue recorded related to one of our partnership agreements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Cost of Revenue

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 349,007	\$ 289,799	\$ 59,208	20 %

Cost of revenue was \$349.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$289.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$59.2 million, or 20%. This increase in cost of revenue was driven primarily by an increase in sample volume of our oncology, biopharma and screening tests, partially offset by reduced cost per sample of our tests, primarily Guardant Reveal, Guardant360 Liquid and Shield screening tests.

Operating Expenses

Research and development expense

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Research and development expense	\$ 364,191	\$ 347,753	\$ 16,438	5 %

Research and development expenses were \$364.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$347.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$16.4 million, or 5%. This increase was related to continued investment in the development of our technologies and products, primarily including an increase of \$9.6 million in personnel costs, an increase of \$6.7 million in material costs, and an increase of \$3.8 million in information technology infrastructure costs; partially offset by a decrease of \$6.5 million in outside services costs related to clinical studies.

Sales and marketing expense

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Sales and marketing expense	\$ 494,661	\$ 364,935	\$ 129,726	36 %

Sales and marketing expenses were \$494.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$364.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$129.7 million, or 36%. This increase was related to commercial team expansion and marketing activities to support both the Shield product launch and existing products growth, primarily resulting in an increase of \$77.0 million in personnel costs, an increase of \$35.1 million in marketing activity related costs, an increase of \$8.2 million in stock-based compensation, an increase of \$4.8 million in office and administrative costs, and an increase of \$4.7 million in information technology infrastructure costs.

General and administrative expense

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
General and administrative expense	\$ 211,410	\$ 180,123	\$ 31,287	17 %

General and administrative expenses were \$211.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$180.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$31.3 million, or 17%. This increase was primarily due to an increase of \$15.9 million in stock-based compensation, an increase of \$13.9 million in information technology infrastructure costs, and an increase of \$4.0 million in outside service costs; partially offset by a decrease of \$5.6 million in legal expenses.

Interest income

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Interest income	\$ 34,095	\$ 53,691	\$ (19,596)	(36)%

Interest income was \$34.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$53.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, a decrease of \$19.6 million, or 36%. This decrease was primarily due to reduced average investment balances and lower available market rates of return on our investment portfolio.

Interest expense

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Interest expense	\$ (3,897)	\$ (2,581)	\$ (1,316)	51 %

Interest expense was primarily related to the coupon interest, amortization of debt issuance costs, net of amortization of debt premium of our convertible senior notes for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024. See Note 7, *Debt* to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information on our convertible senior notes.

Other income (expense), net

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Other income (expense), net	\$ (10,490)	\$ (42,605)	\$ 32,115	(75)%

Other income (expense), net was a \$10.5 million expense for the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily attributable to an impairment of \$18.6 million recorded for our non-marketable equity security investments, partially offset by a gain on extinguishment of convertible notes of \$13.7 million related to the convertible notes exchange transaction completed in February 2025. Other income (expense), net was a \$42.6 million expense for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to \$44.4 million of net unrealized and realized losses recorded for our marketable equity security investment in Lunit, Inc. during the period.

(Benefit from) provision for income taxes

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	\$ (1,263)	\$ 1,284	\$ (2,547)	(198)%

The (benefit from) provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was insignificant.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
Revenue

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Oncology	\$ 542,827	\$ 403,876	\$ 138,951	34 %
Biopharma & data	177,579	136,351	41,228	30 %
Screening	5,124	—	5,124	*
Licensing and other	13,486	23,721	(10,235)	(43)%
Total revenue	\$ 739,016	\$ 563,948	\$ 175,068	31 %

* Not meaningful

Total revenue was \$739.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$563.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$175.1 million, or 31%.

Oncology revenue was \$542.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$403.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$139.0 million, or 34%. This increase was driven primarily by an increase in oncology test volume and an increase in reimbursement for our oncology tests. Total oncology test volume increased to approximately 206,700 for the year ended December 31, 2024, from approximately 172,900 for the year ended December 31, 2023. The increase in reimbursement for our tests for the year ended December 31, 2024 was primarily attributable to an increase in Medicare reimbursement for our Guardant360 Liquid test to \$5,000, effective January 1, 2024; and increases in Medicare Advantage and commercial payer reimbursement.

Biopharma and data revenue was \$177.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$136.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$41.2 million, or 30%. This increase was driven primarily by an increase in volume of our GuardantINFINITY test, as well as an increase in revenue derived from the achievement of certain milestones of our companion diagnostic development and regulatory approval service agreements.

Screening revenue was \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily generated from the delivery of approximately 6,400 of our Shield screening tests for the three months ended December 31, 2024, following the FDA approval.

Licensing and other revenue was \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$23.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, a decrease of \$10.2 million, or 43%, primarily due to a decrease of \$7.2 million associated with our partnership agreements and a reduction of \$3.2 million in royalty revenue.

Cost of Revenue

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 289,799	\$ 227,052	\$ 62,747	28 %

Cost of revenue was \$289.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$227.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$62.7 million, or 28%. This increase in cost of revenue was driven primarily by an increase in sample volume of our oncology, biopharma and screening tests.

Liquidity and capital resources

We have incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception, and as of December 31, 2025, we had an accumulated deficit of \$3.0 billion. We expect to incur additional operating losses in the near future and our operating expenses will increase as we continue to invest in clinical studies and develop new products, expand our sales organization, and increase our marketing efforts to drive market adoption of our tests. As demand for our tests are expected to continue to increase from physicians and biopharmaceutical companies, we anticipate that our capital expenditure requirements could also increase if we require additional laboratory capacity.

We have funded our operations to date principally from the sales of our common stock, issuances of convertible notes and generation of our revenue. As of December 31, 2025, we had cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities of \$1.3 billion. Cash in excess of immediate requirements is invested in accordance with our investment policy, primarily with a view to provide liquidity while ensuring capital preservation. Additionally, we have investments held in marketable debt securities consisting primarily of commercial paper and U.S. treasury securities that can be immediately liquid.

Based on our current business plan, we believe our current cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities and anticipated cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for more than 12 months from the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We may consider raising additional capital to expand our business, to pursue strategic investments, to take advantage of financing opportunities or for other reasons. As our revenue is expected to grow long-term, we expect our accounts receivable and inventory balances to increase. Any increase in accounts receivable and inventory may not be completely offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which could impact our working capital balances.

If our available cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities and anticipated cash flows from operations are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements because of lower demand for our products as a result of lower than currently expected rates of reimbursement from our customers or other risks described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we may seek to sell additional common or preferred equity or convertible debt securities, enter into a credit facility or another form of third-party funding or seek other debt financing. The sale of equity and convertible debt securities may result in dilution to our stockholders and, in the case of preferred equity securities or convertible debt, those securities could provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our common stock. The terms of debt securities issued or borrowings pursuant to a credit agreement could impose significant restrictions on our operations. If we raise funds through collaborations and licensing arrangements, we might be required to relinquish significant rights to our platform technologies or products or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. Additional capital may not be available to us on reasonable terms, or at all. See Note 7, *Debt*, and Note 10, *Common Stock*, to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information on our convertible senior notes and common stock.

Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (184,760)	\$ (239,858)
Net cash used in investing activities	(627,202)	(261,308)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 671,133	\$ (996)

Operating activities

Cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$184.8 million, which resulted from a net loss of \$416.3 million and changes in our operating assets and liabilities of \$14.4 million, partially offset by reconciliation adjustments of \$245.9 million. Reconciliation adjustments primarily consisted of \$166.2 million of stock-based compensation, \$39.7 million of depreciation and amortization, \$33.6 million of operating lease costs, and \$18.6 million of impairment on nonmarketable equity security investments; partially offset by \$13.7 million of gain on extinguishment of convertible notes. The changes in our operating assets and liabilities was primarily the result of a \$37.5 million payment of operating lease liabilities net of receipt of tenant improvement allowance, a \$28.2 million increase in accounts receivable, net, a \$14.8 million increase in inventory, net, and a \$6.4 million increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets, net; partially offset by a \$52.7 million increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and a \$19.5 million increase in deferred revenue.

Cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$239.9 million, which resulted from a net loss of \$436.4 million and changes in our operating assets and liabilities of \$60.9 million, partially offset by reconciliation adjustments of \$257.4 million. Reconciliation adjustments primarily consisted of \$140.4 million of stock-based compensation, \$44.4 million of net unrealized and realized losses on marketable equity security investment in Lunit, inc., \$42.4 million of depreciation and amortization, and \$31.1 million of operating lease costs; partially offset by \$6.8 million of amortization of discount on marketable debt securities. The changes in our operating assets and liabilities was primarily the result of a \$36.1 million payment of operating lease liabilities net of receipt of tenant improvement allowance, a \$21.4 million increase in accounts receivable, net, a \$9.1 million increase in inventory, net, a \$7.7 million increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets, net, and a \$2.8 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities; partially offset by a \$18.7 million increase in deferred revenue.

Investing activities

Cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$627.2 million, which resulted primarily from purchases of marketable debt securities of \$818.2 million, business acquisition net of cash acquired of \$59.0 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$48.3 million, and purchases of non-marketable equity security investments of \$9.0 million; partially offset by maturities of marketable debt securities of \$307.3 million.

Cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$261.3 million, which resulted primarily from purchases of marketable debt securities of \$307.3 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$35.1 million, and purchases of non-marketable equity security investments of \$7.5 million; partially offset by sales of marketable equity security investment in Lunit, Inc. of \$53.6 million and maturities of marketable debt securities of \$35.0 million.

Financing activities

Cash provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$671.1 million, which was primarily attributable to proceeds from issuance of convertible senior notes of \$402.5 million, proceeds from equity offering of \$257.1 million, proceeds from treasury stock reissuance upon equity offering of \$87.9 million, proceeds from exercise of stock options of \$19.2 million, and proceeds from issuances of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan of \$13.6 million; partially offset by repurchase of treasury stock of \$45.0 million, employee taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units of \$30.5 million, payment of debt issuance costs of \$24.6 million, and payment of equity offering costs of \$17.7 million.

Cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$1.0 million, which was primarily attributable to employee taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units of \$15.7 million, partially offset by proceeds from issuances of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan of \$11.7 million and proceeds from exercise of stock options of \$3.1 million.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. Our preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, expenses and related disclosures at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as revenue and expenses recorded during the reporting periods. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could therefore differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we believe the following accounting policies to be critical to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue recognition

We derive revenue from four major sources, including oncology, biopharma and data, screening, and licensing and other. We currently receive payments from third-party commercial and governmental payers, certain hospitals and oncology centers, and individual patients, as well as biopharmaceutical companies, research institutes, international laboratory partners and distributors.

Revenues are recognized when control of services is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those services. FASB ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, provides for a five-step model that includes identifying the contract with a customer, identifying the performance obligations in the contract, determining the transaction price, allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizing revenue when, or as, an entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Oncology

Oncology revenue was previously presented as precision oncology revenue from tests for clinical customers. Oncology revenue includes amounts derived from the delivery of our oncology tests for clinical customers, including hospitals, cancer centers, research institutions and patients, and oncology tests delivered by labs operated by our strategic partners.

Oncology revenue is recognized at the time results of the test are reported to physicians. Most oncology tests requested by clinical customers are sold without a written agreement; however, we determine an implied contract exists with our clinical customers. We identify each sale of our test to a clinical customer as a single performance obligation. With the exception of certain limited contracted arrangements with insurance carriers and other institutions where the transaction price is fixed, a stated contract price does not exist and the transaction price for each implied contract with clinical customers represents variable consideration. We estimate the variable consideration under the portfolio approach and consider the historical reimbursement data from third-party commercial and governmental payers and patients, as well as known or anticipated reimbursement trends not reflected in the historical data. We monitor the estimated amount to be collected in the portfolio at each reporting period based on actual cash collections in order to assess whether a revision to the estimate is required. Both the estimate and any subsequent revision contain uncertainty and require the use of significant judgment in the estimation of the variable consideration and application of the constraint for such variable consideration. We analyze the actual cash collections over the expected reimbursement period and compare it with the estimated variable consideration for each portfolio and any difference is recognized as an adjustment to estimated revenue, subject to assessment of the risk of cumulative future revenue reversal.

Biopharma and data

Biopharma and data revenue includes amounts derived from the delivery of our tests for biopharmaceutical customers, previously presented as precision oncology revenue from tests for biopharmaceutical customers. Biopharma and data revenue also includes amounts derived from the performance of our service agreements with

biopharmaceutical customers, previously presented as a component of development services and other revenue, primarily comprised of companion diagnostic development and regulatory approval, monitoring and maintenance, GuardantINFORM data services and GuardantConnect referral services.

Revenue from the delivery of our tests for biopharmaceutical customers are based on a negotiated price per test or on the basis of an agreement to provide certain testing volume over a defined period. We identify our promise to transfer a series of distinct tests to biopharmaceutical customers as a single performance obligation. Tests for biopharmaceutical customers are generally billed at a fixed price for each test performed. For agreements involving testing volume to be satisfied over a defined period, revenue is recognized over time based on the number of tests performed as the performance obligation is satisfied over time. Results of our tests are delivered electronically, and as such there are no shipping or handling fees incurred by us or billed to customers.

In addition, we collaborate with biopharmaceutical companies in the development of new drugs. As part of these collaborations, we provide services related to regulatory filings to support companion diagnostic device submissions for our testing panels. Under these collaborations, we generate revenue from achievement of milestones. The transaction price of these contracts typically represents variable consideration. Application of the constraint for variable consideration to milestone payments is an area that requires significant judgment. We evaluate factors such as the scientific, clinical, regulatory, commercial, and other risks that must be managed to achieve the respective milestone and the level of effort and investment required to achieve the respective milestone. The constraint for variable consideration is applied to the contract price such that it is probable a significant cumulative reversal of revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the contingency is resolved. We also provide other services to our biopharmaceutical customers, such as monitoring and maintenance, GuardantINFORM data services and GuardantConnect referral services. These revenues are generally recognized over time based on an input method to measure progress in the service period, utilizing costs incurred to-date relative to total expected costs as its measure of progress.

Screening

Screening revenue, previously included in other revenue, includes amounts derived from the delivery of our Shield screening tests. As is the case with our Oncology revenue, we recognize our Screening revenue at the time the results of the tests are reported. Due to consistencies with our Oncology revenue, we apply the concepts of variable consideration under the portfolio approach to our Screening revenue in a manner consistent with that of our Oncology revenue, described above.

Licensing and other

We also derive revenue from licensing our technologies, previously included in other revenue. We recognize licensing and other revenue based on the nature and terms of the technology licensing arrangements.

Contracts with multiple performance obligations

Our contracts with biopharmaceutical customers and international laboratory partners may include multiple distinct performance obligations, such as delivery of our tests, performance of the above-mentioned services, and licensing our technologies, among others. We evaluate the terms and conditions included within our contracts with biopharmaceutical customers and international laboratory partners to ensure appropriate revenue recognition. We first identify material promises, in contrast to immaterial promises or administrative tasks, under the contract, and then evaluate whether these promises are both capable of being distinct and distinct within the context of the contract. In assessing whether a promised service is capable of being distinct, we consider whether the customer could benefit from the service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, including factors such as the research, development, and commercialization capabilities of a third party as well as the availability of the associated expertise in the general marketplace. In assessing whether a promised service is distinct within the context of the contract, we consider whether we provide a significant integration of the services, whether the services significantly modify or customize one another, or whether the services are highly interdependent or interrelated.

For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. We determine standalone selling price by considering the historical selling price of these performance obligations in similar transactions as well as other factors, including, but not limited to, the price that customers in the market would be willing to pay, competitive pricing of other vendors, industry publications and current pricing practices, and expected costs of satisfying each performance obligation plus appropriate margin; or by using the residual approach if standalone selling price is not observable, by reference to the total transaction price less the sum of the observable standalone selling prices of other performance obligations promised in the contract.

Stock-based compensation

We measure the grant date fair value of our service-based and performance-based restricted stock units issued to employees and non-employees based on the closing market price of the common stock on the date of grant. For restricted stock units with only service-based vesting conditions, compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Compensation expense for restricted stock units with performance metrics, or PSUs, is calculated based upon expected achievement of the metrics specified in the grant, and is recognized using an accelerated attribution model over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award. No stock-based compensation expense is recorded for PSUs, unless it is determined to be probable that the related performance metrics will be met. In addition, a cumulative adjustment will be recorded in the period when the probability of achieving the related performance metrics is adjusted. For awards granted with a market condition, we derive the grant date fair value using the Monte Carlo simulation model and the related compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period using an accelerated attribution model commencing on the grant date. Any awards that remain unvested at the end of the performance period will be forfeited. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

We measure stock-based compensation expense for stock options granted to our employees, directors, and non-employees on the date of grant based on the fair value of the awards and recognize the corresponding compensation expense of those awards over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the respective awards. Compensation expense for stock options with performance metrics is calculated based upon expected achievement of the metrics specified in the grant.

We estimate the fair value of our stock options on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the use of assumptions regarding a number of variables that are complex, subjective and generally require significant judgment to determine. The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of our stock options, were:

Fair Value of Common Stock

The fair value of our common stock is determined by the closing price, on the date of grant, of our common stock, which is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Expected Term

The expected term represents the period that the stock options granted are expected to be outstanding and is determined using the simplified method (based on the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term) as we have concluded that our stock option exercise history does not provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.

Expected Volatility

Prior to the commencement of trading of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on October 4, 2018 in connection with our IPO, there was no active trading market for our common stock. Due to limited historical data for the trading of our common stock, for awards granted prior to fiscal year 2025, expected volatility was estimated based on the average volatility for comparable publicly traded peer group companies in the same industry plus our expected volatility for the available periods. The comparable companies are chosen based on their similar size, stage in the life cycle or area of specialty. As sufficient trading data became available, for awards granted since fiscal year 2025, we estimate expected volatility based on its own historical stock price volatility.

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rate, with maturities similar to the expected term of the stock options.

Expected Dividend Yield

We do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, use an expected dividend yield of zero.

Black-Scholes Assumptions

The weighted-average assumptions used in our Black-Scholes option-pricing model were as follows for stock option granted to our employees, directors and non-employees for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Expected term (in years)	5.50 – 6.10	5.50 – 6.09	5.50 – 6.10
Expected volatility	65.4% – 67.2%	67.4% – 69.4%	69.3% – 70.5%
Risk-free interest rate	3.7% – 4.3%	3.8% – 4.5%	3.4% – 4.5%
Expected dividend yield	—%	—%	—%

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our stock-based compensation on a prospective basis, including probabilities of meeting performance metrics for our PSUs. As we continue to accumulate additional data related to our common stock, we may have refinements to our estimates, which could materially impact our future stock-based compensation expense.

Recent accounting pronouncements

See Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates.

Interest rate risk

We are exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates related primarily to our cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, marketable debt securities and our indebtedness. As of December 31, 2025, we had cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities of \$1.3 billion held primarily in cash deposits, money market funds, commercial paper and U.S. government debt securities. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest income sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of the interest rates in the United States. As of December 31, 2025, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would have resulted in immaterial decline or increase of the fair value of our investments. This estimate is based on a sensitivity model that measures market value changes when changes in interest rates occur.

Foreign currency risk

The majority of our revenue is generated in the United States. Through December 31, 2025, we have generated an insignificant amount of revenues denominated in foreign currencies. As we expand our presence in the international market, our results of operations and cash flows are expected to increasingly be subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. As of December 31, 2025, the effect of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates would not be material to our financial condition or results of operations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging arrangements with respect to foreign currency risk. As our international operations grow, we will continue to reassess our approach to manage our risk relating to fluctuations in currency rates.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Guardant Health, Inc.

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As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Guardant Health, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Guardant Health, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 19, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Oncology and Screening Revenue Testing – Estimated Transaction Price for Clinical Customers — Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of oncology and screening tests for clinical customers at the time results of the test are reported to physicians. Most oncology and screening tests requested by clinical customers are sold without a written agreement; however, the Company determines an implied contract exists with its clinical customers. Except for certain limited contracted arrangements with insurance carriers and other institutions where the transaction price is fixed, a stated contract price does not exist and the transaction price for each implied contract with clinical customers represents variable consideration. The Company estimates the variable consideration under the portfolio approach and considers the historical reimbursement data from third-party commercial and governmental payers and patients, as well as known or anticipated reimbursement trends not reflected in the historical data.

The estimated transaction price under the portfolio approach represents consideration the Company expects to receive based on historical payment data from third-party payers and patients, adjusted for known and forecasted changes in payment patterns and subject to a constraint such that revenue recognized is not expected to be reversed.

The Company analyzes its actual cash collections over the expected reimbursement period and compares it with the estimated variable consideration for each portfolio and any difference is recognized as an adjustment to estimated revenue after the expected reimbursement period, subject to assessment of the risk of future revenue reversal. Both the estimate and any subsequent revision contain uncertainty and require the use of significant judgment in the estimation of the variable consideration and application of the constraint for such variable consideration.

We identified management's estimation of the transaction price for oncology and screening tests for clinical customers as a critical audit matter due to the significant judgments required by management to estimate the expected consideration to be received for its services. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the involvement of more experienced engagement team members, when performing audit procedures to evaluate the estimated transaction prices for oncology and screening tests.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to estimated transaction prices for oncology and screening tests for clinical customers, included the following, among others:

- We understood and tested the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of controls over management's determination of the assumptions used and the related review and approval of the estimated transaction prices for oncology and screening tests.
- We developed an independent expectation of the estimated transaction prices for oncology and screening tests for clinical customers in developing an independent expectation of revenue and comparing the recorded amount to our expectation.
- We tested the assumptions used in our independent expectation of the estimated transaction prices for oncology and screening tests for clinical customers by:
 - Testing the historical cash receipts from payers used in the estimate of transaction prices, by making selections and agreeing the selected information to source documents.
 - Testing the completeness and accuracy of the oncology and screening tests for clinical customers reported to physicians used in our independent expectation, by making selections and agreeing the selected information to source documents.
- We tested management's ability to estimate transaction prices accurately by comparing recorded revenue to cash receipts received through December 2025 for oncology and screening tests delivered through the same period.
- We evaluated trends in estimated transaction prices and revenue compared to previous periods to identify evidence that is inconsistent with management's assumptions regarding estimated transaction prices for oncology and screening tests.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Jose, California

February 19, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2023.

Guardant Health, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 378,203	\$ 525,540
Short-term marketable debt securities	823,395	314,438
Accounts receivable, net	137,849	110,253
Inventory, net	85,876	71,083
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net	40,723	33,800
Total current assets	1,466,046	1,055,114
Restricted cash	111,214	104,215
Property and equipment, net	145,915	136,813
Right-of-use assets, net	158,849	142,265
Intangible assets, net	25,921	6,760
Goodwill	77,257	3,290
Other assets, net	28,457	37,152
Total Assets	\$ 2,013,659	\$ 1,485,609
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 54,442	\$ 38,551
Accrued compensation	119,646	83,219
Accrued expenses	77,889	68,345
Deferred revenue	50,753	35,468
Total current liabilities	302,730	225,583
Convertible senior notes, net	1,504,000	1,142,547
Long-term operating lease liabilities	178,463	164,292
Other long-term liabilities	127,773	92,834
Total Liabilities	2,112,966	1,625,256
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Preferred stock, par value of \$0.00001 per share; 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024	—	—
Common stock, par value of \$0.00001 per share; 350,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2025 and 2024; 130,635,301 and 123,994,006 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	2,900,056	2,443,788
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,852)	(5,201)
Accumulated deficit	(2,994,512)	(2,578,235)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(99,307)	(139,647)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 2,013,659	\$ 1,485,609

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Guardant Health, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 982,021	\$ 739,016	\$ 563,948
Costs and operating expenses:			
Cost of revenue	349,007	289,799	227,052
Research and development expense	364,191	347,753	367,194
Sales and marketing expense	494,661	364,935	295,227
General and administrative expense	211,410	180,123	155,800
Other operating expense	—	—	83,400
Total costs and operating expenses	1,419,269	1,182,610	1,128,673
Loss from operations	(437,248)	(443,594)	(564,725)
Interest income	34,095	53,691	35,365
Interest expense	(3,897)	(2,581)	(2,578)
Other income (expense), net	(10,490)	(42,605)	53,174
Loss before (benefit from) provision for income taxes	(417,540)	(435,089)	(478,764)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(1,263)	1,284	685
Net loss	<u>\$ (416,277)</u>	<u>\$ (436,373)</u>	<u>\$ (479,449)</u>
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	<u>\$ (3.32)</u>	<u>\$ (3.56)</u>	<u>\$ (4.28)</u>
Weighted-average shares used in computing net loss per share, basic and diluted	<u>125,374</u>	<u>122,745</u>	<u>111,988</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Guardant Health, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net loss	\$ (416,277)	\$ (436,373)	\$ (479,449)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities	(142)	244	16,758
Foreign currency translation adjustments	491	(1,770)	(911)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	349	(1,526)	15,847
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (415,928)</u>	<u>\$ (437,899)</u>	<u>\$ (463,602)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Guardant Health, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock			Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Treasury Stock				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	102,619,383	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1,742,114	\$ (19,522)	\$ (1,662,413)	\$ 60,180
Issuance of common stock upon follow-on offering, net of offering costs of \$21,131	14,375,000	—	—	381,369	—	—	381,369
Issuance of common stock upon registered direct offering	3,387,446	—	—	90,616	—	—	90,616
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	51,124	—	—	405	—	—	405
Vesting of restricted stock units	732,038	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	464,870	—	—	10,154	—	—	10,154
Employee taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units	—	—	—	(11,197)	—	—	(11,197)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	90,759	—	—	90,759
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	15,847	—	15,847
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(479,449)	(479,449)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	121,629,861	1	—	2,304,220	(3,675)	(2,141,862)	158,684
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	609,495	—	—	3,119	—	—	3,119
Vesting of restricted stock units	1,176,892	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	577,758	—	—	11,719	—	—	11,719
Employee taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units	—	—	—	(15,681)	—	—	(15,681)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	140,411	—	—	140,411
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(1,526)	—	(1,526)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(436,373)	(436,373)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	123,994,006	1	—	2,443,788	(5,201)	(2,578,235)	(139,647)
Issuance of common stock upon follow-on public offering, net of offering costs of \$17,668	2,856,981	—	—	239,460	—	—	239,460
Repurchase of treasury stock	(976,351)	—	(45,010)	—	—	—	(45,010)
Reissuance of treasury stock upon follow-on public offering	976,351	—	45,010	42,862	—	—	87,872
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	627,325	—	—	19,223	—	—	19,223
Vesting of restricted stock units	2,674,890	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	482,099	—	—	13,585	—	—	13,585
Employee taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units	—	—	—	(30,535)	—	—	(30,535)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	166,217	—	—	166,217
Unwinding of convertible note hedges	—	—	—	5,456	—	—	5,456
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	349	—	349
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(416,277)	(416,277)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	130,635,301	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 2,900,056	\$ (4,852)	\$ (2,994,512)	\$ (99,307)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Guardant Health, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (416,277)	\$ (436,373)	\$ (479,449)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	39,736	42,387	42,881
Operating lease costs	33,577	31,133	29,699
Gain on extinguishment of convertible notes	(13,672)	—	—
Stock-based compensation	166,217	140,411	90,759
Interest income received on marketable debt securities	7,677	—	—
Amortization of discount on marketable debt securities	(5,877)	(6,774)	(13,552)
Unrealized and realized losses (gains) on marketable equity securities	—	44,401	(79,710)
Impairment of non-marketable equity securities and other related assets	18,582	—	29,054
Other	(294)	5,819	1,503
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(28,175)	(21,389)	8,378
Inventory, net	(14,792)	(9,135)	(10,350)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net	(6,354)	(7,691)	(4,332)
Other assets, net	212	(2,375)	1,298
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52,749	(2,820)	5,191
Other legal liabilities	—	—	83,400
Operating lease liabilities	(37,524)	(36,115)	(31,478)
Deferred revenue	19,455	18,663	1,733
Net cash used in operating activities	(184,760)	(239,858)	(324,975)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of marketable debt securities	(818,231)	(307,323)	(629,902)
Maturities of marketable debt securities	307,323	35,000	1,494,700
Sales of marketable equity securities and other related assets	—	53,600	1,531
Purchases of non-marketable equity securities and other related assets	(9,000)	(7,500)	(5,593)
Purchases of property and equipment	(48,306)	(35,085)	(20,486)
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(58,988)	—	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(627,202)	(261,308)	840,250
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	13,585	11,719	10,154
Proceeds from issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	19,223	3,119	405
Employee taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units	(30,535)	(15,681)	(11,197)
Repurchase of treasury stock	(45,010)	—	—
Proceeds from reissuance of treasury stock	87,872	—	—
Proceeds from equity offerings	257,128	—	493,116
Payment of equity offering costs	(17,668)	—	(21,131)
Proceeds from borrowings on convertible senior notes	402,500	—	—
Payment of debt issuance costs	(24,588)	—	—
Proceeds from unwinding of convertible note hedges	5,030	—	—
Other	3,596	(153)	6,028
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	671,133	(996)	477,375
Net effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	491	(1,770)	(911)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(140,338)	(503,932)	991,739
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – Beginning of period	629,755	1,133,687	141,948
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – End of period	\$ 489,417	\$ 629,755	\$ 1,133,687
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 3,771	\$ —	\$ —
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 869	\$ 1,007	\$ 1,969
Supplemental Disclosures of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Operating lease liabilities arising from obtaining right-of-use assets	\$ 41,224	\$ 7,899	\$ 5,015

Purchases of property and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,111	\$ 3,809	\$ 5,279
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 378,203	\$ 525,540	\$ 1,133,537
Restricted cash – included in restricted cash	111,214	104,215	150
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 489,417	\$ 629,755	\$ 1,133,687

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Guardant Health, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Description of Business

Guardant Health, Inc., or the Company, is a leading precision oncology company focused on guarding wellness and giving every person more time free from cancer. The Company is transforming patient care by providing critical insights into what drives disease through its advanced blood and tissue tests, real-world data and AI analytics. The Company's tests help improve outcomes across all stages of care, including screening to find cancer early, monitoring for recurrence in early-stage cancer, and treatment selection for patients with advanced cancer. For patients with advanced-stage cancer, the Company offers the Guardant360 Liquid test, formerly known as the Guardant360 LDT test, and the Guardant360 CDx test, the first comprehensive liquid biopsy test approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, to provide tumor mutation profiling with solid tumors and to be used as a companion diagnostic in connection with non-small cell lung cancer, or NSCLC, colorectal cancer and breast cancer. The Company also offers the Guardant360 Tissue test for advanced-stage cancer and the Guardant Reveal test to detect residual and recurring disease in early-stage colorectal, breast and lung cancer patients. The Company has also expanded the Guardant Reveal test to include late-stage therapy response monitoring for patients with solid tumors. The Company's product portfolio is now powered by its Smart Platform, which utilizes methylation technology with genomic, epigenomic, and RNA-based data, to unlock multi-modal biology with proprietary chemistry, advanced algorithms and its InfinityAI learning engine.

The Company also collaborates with biopharmaceutical companies in clinical studies by providing the above-mentioned tests, as well as the GuardantINFINITY blood test, also powered by the Smart Platform, which provides new, multi-dimensional insights into the complexities of tumor molecular profiles and immune response to advance cancer research and therapy development, and the GuardantOMNI blood test for advanced-stage cancer. Using data collected from its tests and through AI-enabled analytical tools, the Company has also developed its GuardantINFORM platform to help biopharmaceutical companies accelerate precision oncology drug development through the use of this in-silico research platform to unlock further insights into tumor evolution and treatment resistance across various biomarker-driven cancers.

For early cancer detection, the Company offers the Shield blood test for colorectal cancer screening in adults age 45 and older who are at average risk for the disease. Shield is the first blood test approved by the FDA for primary colorectal cancer screening and also the first blood test for colorectal cancer screening that meets coverage requirements by Medicare. In addition, our Shield blood test is included in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network colorectal cancer screening guidelines.

The Company was incorporated in Delaware in December 2011 and is headquartered in Palo Alto, California.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, and in conjunction with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Guardant Health, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In 2025, the Company started to present revenue and cost of revenue in a single line on the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Accordingly, the Company recast its presentation of revenue and cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 to conform with the current year presentation. See *Revenue Recognition* section of Note 2 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the Company's consolidated financial statements for additional information related to the disaggregation of revenue. In addition, certain other immaterial reclassifications of prior year amounts were made to conform with the current year presentation.

The Company believes that its existing cash, cash equivalents, and marketable debt securities as of December 31, 2025 will be sufficient to allow the Company to fund its current operating plan through at least a period of one year after the date the accompanying consolidated financial statements are issued. As the Company continues to incur losses, its transition to profitability is dependent upon a level of revenues adequate to support the Company's cost structure. If the Company's transition to profitability is not consistent with its current operating plan, the Company may have to seek additional capital.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the related disclosures at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and other market-specific or other relevant assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates are used in several areas including, but not limited to, estimation of variable consideration, estimation of credit losses, standalone selling price allocation included in contracts with multiple performance obligations, goodwill and identifiable intangible assets, contingent consideration, stock-based compensation, incremental borrowing rate for operating leases, contingencies, certain inputs into the provision for (benefit from) income taxes, including related reserves, valuation of non-marketable securities, among others. These estimates generally involve complex issues and require judgments, involve the analysis of historical results and prediction of future trends, can require extended periods of time to resolve and are subject to change from period to period. Actual results may differ materially from management's estimates.

Segment Information

The Company operates as one operating and reportable segment. The Company's chief operating decision makers are its Co-Chief Executive Officers, who review financial information presented on a consolidated basis for the purposes of making operating decisions, assessing financial performance and allocating resources.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities at the time of purchase of three months or less. Cash equivalents include bank demand deposits and money market accounts that invest primarily in U.S. government-backed securities and treasuries. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates their fair value.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had restricted cash balance of \$111.2 million and \$104.2 million, of which \$107.7 million and \$103.6 million, respectively, were related to cash held as collateral under surety bond requirements related to the intellectual property dispute with TwinStrand Biosciences, Inc. and the University of Washington, as described in Note 9 *Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Proceedings* to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Marketable Debt Securities

Marketable debt securities consist primarily of high-grade U.S. government and agency securities and corporate bonds. Marketable debt securities with original maturities at the time of purchase between three and twelve months from balance sheet dates are classified as short-term marketable debt securities and those with maturities over twelve months from balance sheet dates are classified as long-term marketable debt securities. The Company classifies all marketable debt securities as available-for-sale, which are recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) in stockholders' equity (deficit). Any premium or discount arising at purchase is amortized or accreted to interest income or expense.

The Company periodically evaluates its available-for-sale marketable debt securities for impairment. When the fair value of a marketable debt security is below its amortized cost, the amortized cost is reduced to its fair value if it is more likely than not that the Company is required to sell the impaired security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, or the Company has the intention to sell the security. If neither of these conditions are met, the Company determines whether the impairment is due to credit losses by comparing the present value of the expected cash flows of the security with its amortized cost basis. The amount of impairment recognized is limited to the excess of the amortized cost over the fair value of the security. An allowance for credit losses for the excess of amortized cost over the expected cash flows is recorded in other income (expense), net on the consolidated statements of operations. Impairment losses that are not credit-related are included in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) in stockholders' equity (deficit).

Non-Marketable Equity Securities

The Company acquires certain equity investments in private companies to promote business and strategic objectives. The Company's investments in non-marketable equity securities do not give the Company the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the investees. One of the investees is concluded to be a variable interest entity, or VIE, but the Company is deemed not to be the primary beneficiary as the Company does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The Company's non-marketable

equity security investments totaled \$6.5 million and \$16.1 million as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, and are included in other assets, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Non-marketable equity securities are recorded at cost, subject to periodic impairment reviews and adjustments for observable price changes from orderly transactions. The Company's evaluation of impairment of such non-marketable equity securities is based on adverse changes in market conditions and the regulatory or economic environment; qualitative and quantitative analysis of the operating performance and financial condition of the investee; changes in operating structure or management of the investee; and additional funding requirements of the investee. As a result of the evaluation, the Company recorded an impairment of \$18.6 million and \$22.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023, respectively, for its non-marketable equity security investments, included in other income (expense), net on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Pursuant to one of its investments in non-marketable equity securities, the Company acquired rights to purchase the investee at a pre-determined price subject to additional adjustments based on the performance of the investee, on or before October 1, 2023, and acquired rights to obtain the exclusive license of the investee's certain technologies. In 2023, the Company decided not to exercise such rights and recorded an impairment of \$7.0 million, included in other income (expense), net on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

No other impairment or downward adjustments to the carrying value of the Company's non-marketable equity securities have been otherwise recorded.

Concentration of Risk

The Company is subject to credit risk from its portfolio of cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments in marketable debt securities. The Company limits its exposure to credit losses by investing in money market funds through a U.S. bank with high credit ratings. The Company's cash may consist of deposits held with banks that may at times exceed federally insured limits, however, its exposure to credit risk in the event of default by the financial institution is limited to the extent of amounts recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company performs evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions to limit the amount of credit exposure.

The Company also invests in investment-grade debt instruments and has policy limits for the amount it can invest in any one type of security, except for securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government. The goals of the Company's investment policy, in order of priority, are as follows: safety and preservation of principal and diversification of risk; liquidity of investments sufficient to meet cash flow requirements; and a competitive after-tax rate of return. Under its investment policy, the Company limits amounts invested in such securities by credit rating, maturity, investment type and issuer, as a result, the Company is not exposed to any significant concentrations of credit risk from these financial instruments.

The Company is subject to credit risk from its accounts receivable. The majority of the Company's accounts receivable arises from the delivery of the Company's tests, and the performance of the Company's service and partnership agreements with biopharmaceutical companies and international laboratory partners, which generally have high credit ratings. The Company has not experienced any material losses related to receivables from individual customers, or groups of customers. The Company does not require collateral. Accounts receivable are recorded net of allowance for credit losses, if any.

A significant customer is any biopharmaceutical customer, clinical testing payer, or international laboratory partner that represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue or accounts receivable balance. Revenue attributable to each significant customer, including its affiliated entities, as a percentage of the Company's total revenue, for the respective period, and accounts receivable balance attributable to each significant customers, including its affiliated entities, as a percentage of the Company's total accounts receivable balance, at the respective consolidated balance sheet date, are as follows:

	Revenue			Accounts Receivable, Net	
	Year Ended December 31,			As of December 31,	
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024
Customer A	*	*	*	*	14 %
Customer B	28 %	29 %	31 %	23 %	12 %
Customer C	*	*	*	12 %	11 %

* less than 10%

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable represent valid claims against commercial and governmental payers, biopharmaceutical companies, research institutes, distributors, and international laboratory partners, including unbilled receivables. Unbilled receivables include balances due from biopharmaceutical customers related to service agreements that are recognized upon the achievement of performance-based milestones but prior to the achievement of contractual billing rights. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had unbilled receivables of \$5.2 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

The Company evaluates the collectability of its accounts receivable based on historical collection trends, the financial condition of payment partners, and external market factors and provides for an allowance for potential credit losses based on management's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses. The Company recorded immaterial credit losses related to its accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Inventory, Net

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory consisted entirely of supplies, which are consumed when providing tests, and therefore the Company does not maintain any finished goods inventory.

In order to assess the ultimate realization of inventories, the Company is required to make judgments as to future demand requirements compared to current or committed inventory levels. The Company periodically reviews its inventories for excess or obsolescence and writes down obsolete or otherwise unmarketable inventory to its estimated net realizable value. If the actual net realizable value is less than that estimated by the Company, or if it is determined that inventory utilization will further diminish based on estimates of demand, additional inventory write-downs may be required. Amounts written-down due to unmarketable inventory are recorded in cost of revenue.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed over estimated useful lives of the related assets using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the remaining term of the lease, whichever is shorter. The Company periodically reviews the depreciable lives assigned to property and equipment placed in service and changes the estimates of useful lives, if necessary. Maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the lives of the respective assets are expensed as incurred.

Estimated useful lives for property and equipment are as follows:

Property and Equipment	Estimated Useful Life
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years
Computer hardware and computer software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of estimated useful life or remaining lease term

Business Combinations

The Company includes the results of operations of the businesses that are acquired in its consolidated statements of operations from the respective acquisition dates. The Company allocates the purchase price of acquisition to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Acquisition related costs are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets, net

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least annually during the fourth fiscal quarter, or if circumstances indicate its value may no longer be recoverable. The Company continues to operate in one segment, which is considered to be the sole reporting unit and, therefore, goodwill is tested for impairment at the enterprise level. As of December 31, 2025, there has been no impairment of goodwill.

Intangible assets related to in-process research and development costs, or IPR&D, acquired in a business combination are considered to be indefinite-lived until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. During this period, the intangible assets will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment on an annual basis during the fourth fiscal quarter, or if the Company becomes aware of any events occurring or changes in circumstances that would indicate a reduction in the fair value of the IPR&D projects below their respective carrying amounts. As of December 31, 2025, there has been no impairment of IPR&D. If and when development is complete, the associated intangible assets will be deemed finite-lived and will then be amortized based on their respective estimated useful lives at that point in time.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost, net of accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the intangible asset's useful life, which is approximately 6—12 years.

Impairment for Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets, including property and equipment, finite-lived intangible assets, and right-of-use assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition are less than its carrying amount. Impairment, if any, is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. The Company had immaterial amount of impairment for long-lived assets for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement contains a lease at inception. Operating lease right-of-use, or ROU, assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. ROU assets also include any initial direct costs incurred and any lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, less lease incentives received or receivable. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the lease liabilities, as the Company's leases generally do not provide an implicit rate. Lease terms may include options to extend or terminate when the Company is reasonably certain the option will be exercised. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company also has lease arrangements with lease and non-lease components. The Company elected the practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease components for the Company's facility leases. The Company also elected to apply the short-term lease measurement and recognition exemption in which ROU assets and lease liabilities are not recognized for leases with terms of 12 months or less.

Convertible Senior Notes

Convertible senior notes are accounted for as a liability and measured at their amortized cost. Any premium or discount on the notes is included in the carrying amount and amortized to interest expense over the term of the notes using an effective interest rate method. Transaction costs related to the issuance of the notes are netted with the liability and are amortized to interest expense over the term of the notes using the same effective interest rate method.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is accounted for at cost based on the amount paid to repurchase the Company's common stock, and is recorded as a reduction of the Company's stockholders' equity. Direct costs incurred to repurchase the Company's common stock are included in the cost of the treasury stock. Upon subsequent reissuance of the treasury stock, any proceeds received in excess of the carrying cost are recorded as an increase to the Company's additional paid-in capital.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue from four major sources, including oncology, biopharma and data, screening, and licensing and other. The Company currently receives payments from third-party commercial and governmental payers, certain hospitals and oncology centers, and individual patients, as well as biopharmaceutical companies, research institutes, international laboratory partners and distributors.

The following table presents the Company's revenue disaggregated by revenue source:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Oncology	\$ 683,595	\$ 542,827	\$ 403,876
Biopharma and data	210,132	177,579	136,351
Screening	79,732	5,124	—
Licensing and other	8,562	13,486	23,721
Total revenue	<u>\$ 982,021</u>	<u>\$ 739,016</u>	<u>\$ 563,948</u>

Revenues are recognized when control of services is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services. FASB ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, provides for a five-step model that includes identifying the contract with a customer, identifying the performance obligations in the contract, determining the transaction price, allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizing revenue when, or as, an entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Oncology

Oncology revenue was previously presented as precision oncology revenue from tests for clinical customers. Oncology revenue includes amounts derived from the delivery of the Company's oncology tests for clinical customers, including hospitals, cancer centers, research institutions and patients, and oncology tests delivered by labs operated by the Company's strategic partners.

Oncology revenue is recognized at the time results of the test are reported to physicians. Most oncology tests requested by clinical customers are sold without a written agreement; however, the Company determines an implied contract exists with its clinical customers. The Company identifies each sale of its test to a clinical customer as a single performance obligation. With the exception of certain limited contracted arrangements with insurance carriers and other institutions where the transaction price is fixed, a stated contract price does not exist and the transaction price for each implied contract with clinical customers represents variable consideration. The Company estimates the variable consideration under the portfolio approach and considers the historical reimbursement data from third-party commercial and governmental payers and patients, as well as known or anticipated reimbursement trends not reflected in the historical data. The Company monitors the estimated amount to be collected in the portfolio at each reporting period based on actual cash collections in order to assess whether a revision to the estimate is required. Both the estimate and any subsequent revision contain uncertainty and require the use of significant judgment in the estimation of the variable consideration and application of the constraint for such variable consideration. The Company analyzes its actual cash collections over the expected reimbursement period and compares it with the estimated variable consideration for each portfolio and any difference is recognized as an adjustment to estimated revenue, subject to assessment of the risk of cumulative future revenue reversal.

Biopharma and data

Biopharma and data revenue includes amounts derived from the delivery of the Company's tests for biopharmaceutical customers, previously presented as precision oncology revenue from tests for biopharmaceutical customers. Biopharma and data revenue also includes amounts derived from the performance of the Company's service agreements with biopharmaceutical customers, previously presented as a component of development services and other revenue, primarily comprised of companion diagnostic development and regulatory approval, monitoring and maintenance, GuardantINFORM data services and GuardantConnect referral services.

Revenue from the delivery of the Company's tests for biopharmaceutical customers are based on a negotiated price per test or on the basis of an agreement to provide certain testing volume over a defined period. The Company identifies its promise to transfer a series of distinct tests to biopharmaceutical customers as a single performance obligation. Tests for biopharmaceutical customers are generally billed at a fixed price for each test performed. For agreements involving testing volume to be satisfied over a defined period, revenue is recognized over time based on the number of tests performed as the performance obligation is satisfied over time. Results of the Company's tests are delivered electronically, and as such there are no shipping or handling fees incurred by the Company or billed to customers.

In addition, the Company collaborates with biopharmaceutical companies in the development of new drugs. As part of these collaborations, the Company provides services related to regulatory filings to support companion diagnostic

device submissions for the Company's testing panels. Under these collaborations, the Company generates revenue from achievement of milestones. The transaction price of these contracts typically represents variable consideration. Application of the constraint for variable consideration to milestone payments is an area that requires significant judgment. The Company evaluates factors such as the scientific, clinical, regulatory, commercial, and other risks that must be managed to achieve the respective milestone and the level of effort and investment required to achieve the respective milestone. The constraint for variable consideration is applied to the contract price such that it is probable a significant cumulative reversal of revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the contingency is resolved. The Company also provides other services to its biopharmaceutical customers, such as monitoring and maintenance, GuardantINFORM data services and GuardantConnect referral services. These revenues are generally recognized over time based on an input method to measure progress in the service period, utilizing costs incurred to-date relative to total expected costs as its measure of progress.

Screening

Screening revenue, previously included in other revenue, includes amounts derived from the delivery of the Company's Shield screening tests. As is the case with its Oncology revenue, the Company recognizes its Screening revenue at the time the results of the tests are reported. Due to consistencies with its Oncology revenue, the Company applies the concepts of variable consideration under the portfolio approach to its Screening revenue in a manner consistent with that of its Oncology revenue, described above.

Licensing and other

The Company also derives revenue from licensing its technologies, previously included in other revenue. The Company recognizes its licensing and other revenue based on the nature and terms of the technology licensing arrangements.

Revenue related to performance obligations satisfied in prior periods

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded \$33.8 million, \$35.3 million and \$14.2 million, respectively, as revenue related to performance obligations satisfied in prior periods.

Contracts with multiple performance obligations

The Company's contracts with biopharmaceutical customers and international laboratory partners may include multiple distinct performance obligations, such as delivery of its tests, performance of the above-mentioned services, and licensing its technologies, among others. The Company evaluates the terms and conditions included within its contracts with biopharmaceutical customers and international laboratory partners to ensure appropriate revenue recognition. The Company first identifies material promises, in contrast to immaterial promises or administrative tasks, under the contract, and then evaluates whether these promises are both capable of being distinct and distinct within the context of the contract. In assessing whether a promised service is capable of being distinct, the Company considers whether the customer could benefit from the service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, including factors such as the research, development, and commercialization capabilities of a third party as well as the availability of the associated expertise in the general marketplace. In assessing whether a promised service is distinct within the context of the contract, the Company considers whether it provides a significant integration of the services, whether the services significantly modify or customize one another, or whether the services are highly interdependent or interrelated.

For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. The Company determines standalone selling price by considering the historical selling price of these performance obligations in similar transactions as well as other factors, including, but not limited to, the price that customers in the market would be willing to pay, competitive pricing of other vendors, industry publications and current pricing practices, and expected costs of satisfying each performance obligation plus appropriate margin; or by using the residual approach if standalone selling price is not observable, by reference to the total transaction price less the sum of the observable standalone selling prices of other performance obligations promised in the contract.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue, which is a contract liability, consists primarily of billings in advance of revenue recognition from contracts with customers. For example, service contracts with biopharmaceutical customers often contain upfront payments which results in the recording of deferred revenue to the extent of billings prior to the Company's performance of the related services. Contract liabilities are relieved as the Company performs its obligations under the contract and revenue is consequently recognized. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's deferred

revenue balance was \$59.7 million and \$41.6 million, respectively, of which \$9.0 million and \$6.1 million was considered long-term and recorded within other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Revenue recognized in the year ended December 31, 2025 that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2024 was \$35.3 million, and revenue recognized in the year ended December 31, 2024 that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2023 was \$14.5 million, respectively.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes deferred revenue and non-cancelable amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenues in future periods. The Company expects to recognize substantially all of the remaining transaction price in the next 1-2 years.

Cost of Revenue

Costs associated with performing the Company's tests generally consists of cost of materials, including inventory write-downs; cost of labor, including employee benefits, bonus, and stock-based compensation; equipment and infrastructure expenses associated with processing test samples, such as sample preparation, library preparation, sequencing, and quality control analyses; freight; curation of test results for physicians; phlebotomy; and license fees due to third parties. Infrastructure expenses include depreciation of laboratory equipment, rent costs, depreciation of leasehold improvements and information technology costs. Costs associated with performing the Company's tests are recorded as the tests are performed regardless of whether revenue was recognized with respect to that test.

Cost of revenue also includes costs incurred for the performance of the Company's service agreements and partnership agreements with its biopharmaceutical customers and strategic partners, which comprise of labor and material costs.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist of costs incurred to develop technology and include salaries and benefits including stock-based compensation, reagents and supplies used in research and development laboratory work, infrastructure expenses, including facility occupancy and information technology costs, contract services, other outside costs and costs to develop the Company's technology capabilities. Research and development expenses also include costs related to activities performed under contracts with biopharmaceutical companies before technological feasibility has been achieved. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Payments made prior to the receipt of goods or services to be used in research and development are deferred and recognized as expense in the period in which the related goods are received or services are rendered. Costs to develop technology capabilities are recorded as research and development expenses unless they meet the criteria to be capitalized as internal-use software costs.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred advertising costs of \$24.1 million. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's advertising costs were not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation related to stock options granted to the Company's employees, directors and nonemployees is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. The fair value is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the respective awards. Compensation expense for stock options with performance metrics is calculated based upon expected achievement of the metrics specified in the grant.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock options granted under the 2012 Stock Plan (as amended and restated), or the 2012 Plan, the 2018 Incentive Award Plan, or the 2018 Plan, the 2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan, or the 2023 Plan, and stock purchase rights granted under the 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires assumptions to be made related to the expected term of an award, expected volatility, risk-free rate and expected dividend yield.

The Company measures the grant date fair value of its service-based and performance-based restricted stock units issued to employees and non-employees based on the closing market price of the common stock on the date of grant. For restricted stock units with only service-based vesting conditions, compensation expense is recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of operations on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Compensation expense for restricted stock units with performance metrics, or PSUs, is calculated based upon expected achievement of the metrics specified in the grant, and is recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of operations using an accelerated attribution model over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award. No stock-based compensation expense is recorded for PSUs, unless it is determined to be probable that the related performance metrics will be met. In addition, a cumulative adjustment will be recorded in the period when the probability of achieving the related performance metrics is adjusted. For awards granted with a market condition, the Company derives the grant date fair value using the Monte Carlo simulation model and the related compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period using an accelerated attribution model commencing on the grant date. Any awards that remain unvested at the end of the performance period will be forfeited. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded using an asset and liability approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Tax benefits are recognized when it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained during an audit. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if current evidence indicates that it is considered more likely than not that these benefits will not be realized.

The Company's tax positions are subject to income tax audits. The Company recognizes the tax benefit of an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the position is sustainable upon examination by the taxing authority, based on the technical merits. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit which is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement with the taxing authority. The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its tax provision. The Company evaluates uncertain tax positions on a regular basis. The evaluations are based on a number of factors, including changes in facts and circumstances, changes in tax law, correspondence with tax authorities during the course of the audit, and effective settlement of audit issues. The provision for (benefit from) income taxes includes the effects of any accruals that the Company believes are appropriate, as well as the related net interest and penalties.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company calculates basic net loss per share by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. The diluted net loss per share is computed by giving effect to all potential dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding for the period determined using the treasury stock method or the as-if converted method, as appropriate. For purposes of this calculation, stock options, restricted stock units, shares issuable pursuant to the employee stock purchase plan, and contingently issuable shares under the convertible senior notes are considered common stock equivalents but have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued ASU No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which requires an enhanced disclosure of significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. This guidance became effective for the annual reporting periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2024, and for interim reporting periods beginning January 1, 2025, and should be applied retrospectively. The Company adopted this pronouncement retrospectively in the fiscal year of 2024 and provided required disclosures in Note 15, *Segment and Geographic Information* to the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which amended existing income tax disclosure guidance, primarily requiring more detailed disclosures on the effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. This guidance became effective for the annual reporting periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company adopted this pronouncement prospectively in the fiscal year of 2025 and provided required disclosures in Note 13, *Income Taxes* to the consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Expense Disaggregation Disclosures*, which requires additional disclosures of specified information about certain costs and expenses in the notes to financial statements. This guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2027, and for interim reporting periods beginning January 1, 2028, with early adoption permitted and can be applied on either a prospective or retroactive basis. The Company expects to provide required disclosures upon the effective date.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*, which provides a practical expedient that in developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses, all entities may assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. This guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2026, and for interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted and should be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of this accounting pronouncement to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*, which provides updates on the criteria for capitalizing internal-use software costs and related disclosure requirements. This guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2028, and for interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted and can be applied using either a prospective transition approach, a modified transition approach or a retrospective transition approach. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this accounting pronouncement on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements*, which clarifies interim disclosure requirements and the applicability of Topic 270. This guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2028, and for interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted and can be applied prospectively or retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this accounting pronouncement on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Consolidated Balance Sheet Components

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Machinery and equipment	\$ 144,069	\$ 124,567
Leasehold improvements	107,696	103,569
Computer hardware	41,329	36,497
Construction in progress	41,252	28,136
Furniture and fixtures	8,464	7,874
Computer software	2,006	1,695
Property and equipment, gross	<u>344,816</u>	<u>302,338</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	(198,901)	(165,525)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 145,915</u>	<u>\$ 136,813</u>

Depreciation expense related to property and equipment was \$38.1 million, \$40.1 million and \$40.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Operating lease liabilities	\$ 27,679	\$ 29,213
Other	50,210	39,132
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 77,889</u>	<u>\$ 68,345</u>

4. Acquisition

In December 2025, the Company purchased all of the outstanding shares of MetaSight Diagnostics Ltd., or MetaSight, a health technology company. The transaction includes \$59.0 million in upfront cash consideration paid at closing, plus up to \$90.0 million in variable contingent consideration tied to future commercial performance and regulatory approvals of the MetaSight technology.

The Company accounted for the acquisition as a business combination. Total purchase consideration net of cash acquired was \$93.0 million, consisting of \$59.0 million in net cash paid upon closing, and variable contingent consideration with a fair value of \$34.0 million as of the acquisition date. See Note 5, *Fair Value Measurements, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities*, for additional information related to the valuation and fair value of the contingent consideration.

The excess purchase consideration over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is attributable to future revenue opportunities that the Company expects to achieve from leveraging the acquired technologies, as well as the assembled workforce. The following table summarizes the allocation of the total purchase consideration to the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

	Amount
	(in thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,638
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net	178
Property and equipment, net	478
IPR&D	20,831
Goodwill	73,967
Net liabilities assumed	(1,400)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,066)
Total	<u>\$ 96,626</u>

The fair value of IPR&D was determined using the multi-period excess earnings method under the income approach, which reflects the present value of the projected net cash flows that are expected to be generated by the IPR&D. In addition, the fair value of the IPR&D was determined based on currently available information and reasonable assumptions.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred immaterial acquisition-related transaction costs, included in general and administrative expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. In addition, proforma financial information has not been disclosed as the acquisition was not considered material to the Company's overall consolidated financial statements during the periods presented, in accordance with the SEC's rules and regulations.

5. Fair Value Measurements, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

Financial instruments consist of cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, net, prepaid expenses and other current assets, net, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash equivalents and marketable securities are stated at fair value. Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are stated at their carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short time to the expected receipt or payment date.

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received from sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The identification of market participant assumptions provides a basis for determining what inputs are to be used for pricing each asset or liability. A financial instrument's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

A fair value hierarchy has been established which gives precedence to fair value measurements calculated using observable inputs over those using unobservable inputs. This hierarchy prioritized the inputs into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements on a recurring basis and the level of inputs used in such measurements were as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(in thousands)			
Financial Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 31,775	\$ 31,775	\$ —	\$ —
Income deposit funds	107,709	—	107,709	—
Commercial paper	182,739	—	182,739	—
U.S. government debt securities	112,000	—	112,000	—
Total cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 434,223</u>	<u>\$ 31,775</u>	<u>\$ 402,448</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Commercial paper	\$ 647,117	\$ —	\$ 647,117	\$ —
U.S. government debt securities	176,278	—	176,278	—
Total short-term marketable debt securities	<u>\$ 823,395</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 823,395</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,257,618</u>	<u>\$ 31,775</u>	<u>\$ 1,225,843</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Financial Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$ 34,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 34,000
Total	<u>\$ 34,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 34,000</u>

	December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(in thousands)			
Financial Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 57,151	\$ 57,151	\$ —	\$ —
Income deposit funds	103,581	—	103,581	—
U.S. government debt securities	429,294	—	429,294	—
Total cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 590,026</u>	<u>\$ 57,151</u>	<u>\$ 532,875</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
U.S. government debt securities	\$ 314,438	\$ —	\$ 314,438	\$ —
Total short-term marketable debt securities	<u>\$ 314,438</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 314,438</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total	<u>\$ 904,464</u>	<u>\$ 57,151</u>	<u>\$ 847,313</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Financial Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$ 6,050	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,050
Total	<u>\$ 6,050</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6,050</u>

The Company measures the fair value of money market funds based on quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Income deposit funds, commercial paper and U.S. government debt securities are valued taking into consideration valuations obtained from third-party pricing services. The pricing services utilize industry standard valuation models, including both income and market-based approaches, for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, to estimate fair value. These inputs include reported trades of and broker/dealer quotes on the same or similar securities, issuer credit spreads; benchmark securities; prepayment/default projections based on historical data; and other observable inputs.

In July 2022, one of the Company's equity investees, Lunit Inc., or Lunit, completed its initial public offering, or IPO, subsequent to which, the Company started to account for the investment in Lunit at fair value on a recurring basis, and classified the investment as marketable equity securities within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as the investment is valued using the quoted market price. The Company was subject to a 2-year lock-up period from Lunit's IPO date, during which the Company shall not transfer Lunit's shares between accounts, establish or cancel pledges, sell, or withdraw such shares, without approval from the Korea Exchange. In November 2023, Lunit issued bonus shares to its existing shareholders by allocating one new share for each existing share, and the Company was subject to the same lock-up period with the same restrictions for these bonus shares which expired in July 2024. In 2024, the Company sold all of its investment in Lunit. In addition, the Company recorded \$79.7 million unrealized gains for the year ended December 31, 2023, on its investment in Lunit held as of December 31, 2023, included in other income (expense), net on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the periods presented.

Acquisition-related contingent considerations are measured at fair value on a quarterly basis and changes in estimated contingent consideration to be paid are included in general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of acquisition-related contingent considerations is estimated using a multiple-outcome discounted cash flow valuation technique. Contingent considerations are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as they are based on a probability that includes significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs include a probability-weighted estimate of achievement of certain commercialization and regulatory milestones, and discount rate to present value the expected payments. A significant change in any of these input factors in isolation could have a material impact to fair value measurement. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities were \$34.0 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, of which \$34.0 million and \$2.1 million were considered long-term and recorded within other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes the activities for the Level 3 financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	Contingent Consideration		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Fair value — beginning of period	\$ 6,050	\$ 6,540	\$ 6,430
Initial valuation on the date of acquisition	34,000	—	—
Increase in fair value	950	1,010	110
Settlement	(7,000)	(1,500)	—
Fair value — end of period	<u>\$ 34,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,050</u>	<u>\$ 6,540</u>

The Company considers the fair value of the Convertible Notes as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 to be a Level 2 measurement. The fair value of the Convertible Notes is primarily affected by the trading price of the Company's common stock and market interest rates. As such, the carrying value of the Convertible Notes does not reflect the market rate. See Note 7, *Debt*, for additional information related to the fair values of the Convertible Notes.

The following tables summarize the Company's cash equivalents, restricted cash and marketable debt securities' amortized costs, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and estimated fair values by significant investment category:

	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Money market funds	\$ 31,775	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,775
Income deposit funds	107,709	—	—	107,709
Commercial paper	829,896	—	(40)	829,856
U.S. government debt securities	288,148	130	—	288,278
Total	<u>\$ 1,257,528</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ 1,257,618</u>

	December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Money market funds	\$ 57,151	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 57,151
Income deposit funds	103,581	—	—	103,581
U.S. government debt securities	743,500	232	—	743,732
Total	<u>\$ 904,232</u>	<u>\$ 232</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 904,464</u>

None of the Company's marketable debt securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than one year as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. There have been no realized gains or losses, and no recognition of credit losses on marketable debt securities for the periods presented.

6. Intangible Assets, Net and Goodwill

The following table presents details of purchased intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31, 2025			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Remaining Weighted-Average Useful Life
	(in thousands)			(in years)
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Acquired license	\$ 11,886	\$ (6,901)	\$ 4,985	4.8
Non-compete agreements and other covenant rights	5,100	(4,995)	105	0.3
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 16,986	\$ (11,896)	\$ 5,090	
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:				
IPR&D	\$ 20,831	\$ —	\$ 20,831	
Goodwill	77,257	—	77,257	
Total purchased intangible assets	\$ 115,074	\$ (11,896)	\$ 103,178	

	December 31, 2024			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Remaining Weighted-Average Useful Life
	(in thousands)			(in years)
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Acquired license	\$ 11,886	\$ (5,795)	\$ 6,091	5.8
Non-compete agreements and other covenant rights	5,100	(4,431)	669	1.1
Acquired technology	1,600	(1,600)	—	0.0
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 18,586	\$ (11,826)	\$ 6,760	
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:				
Goodwill	\$ 3,290	\$ —	\$ 3,290	
Total purchased intangible assets	\$ 21,876	\$ (11,826)	\$ 10,050	

Amortization of finite-lived intangible assets was \$1.7 million, \$2.2 million and \$2.7 million, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The following table summarizes estimated future amortization expense of finite-lived intangible assets, net:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2026	\$ 1,212
2027	1,107
2028	1,109
2029	765
2030	600
2031 and thereafter	297
Total	\$ 5,090

7. Debt

2027 Notes

In November 2020, the Company issued \$1.15 billion principal amount of its 0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2027, or the 2027 Notes. The 2027 Notes do not bear interest, and the principal amount of the 2027 Notes will not accrete. However, special interest and additional interest may accrue on the 2027 Notes at a rate per annum not exceeding 0.50% (subject to certain exceptions) upon the occurrence of certain events such as the failure to file certain reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or to remove certain restrictive legends from the 2027 Notes. The 2027 Notes will mature on November 15, 2027, unless repurchased, redeemed or converted earlier.

Before August 15, 2027, holders of the 2027 Notes will have the right to convert their 2027 Notes only under the following circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter (and only during such calendar quarter) commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2021, if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price for each of at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, or the sale price condition;
- during the five consecutive business days immediately after any ten consecutive trading day period, or the measurement period, if the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2027 Notes for each trading day of the measurement period is less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock on such trading day and the conversion rate on such trading day; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events

From and after August 15, 2027, holders of the 2027 Notes may convert their 2027 Notes at any time at their election until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date.

The Company will settle conversions by paying or delivering, as applicable, cash, shares of its common stock or a combination of cash and shares of its common stock, at the Company's election.

The initial conversion rate is 7.1523 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2027 Notes, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$139.82 per share of common stock. The conversion rate and conversion price will be subject to customary adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, if certain corporate events that constitute a "Make-Whole Fundamental Change" occur, then the conversion rate will, in certain circumstances, be increased for a specified period of time.

The Company may not redeem the 2027 Notes at its option at any time before November 20, 2024. The 2027 Notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at any time, and from time to time, on or after November 20, 2024 and on or before the 25th scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, at a cash redemption price equal to the principal amount of the 2027 Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid special interest and additional interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date, but only if the last reported sale price per share of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price on (i) each of at least 20 trading days, whether or not consecutive, during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends the related redemption notice; and (ii) the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends such notice. In addition, calling any 2027 Notes for redemption will constitute a Make-Whole Fundamental Change with respect to the 2027 Notes, in which case the conversion rate applicable to the conversion of the 2027 Notes will be increased in certain circumstances if it is converted after it is called for redemption.

If certain corporate events that constitute a "Fundamental Change" occur, then, subject to a limited exception for certain cash mergers, holders of the 2027 Notes may require the Company to repurchase their 2027 Notes at a cash repurchase price equal to the principal amount of the 2027 Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid special interest and additional interest, if any, to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. The definition of Fundamental Change includes certain business combination transactions involving the Company and certain de-listing events with respect to the Company's common stock.

In February 2025, the Company entered into privately negotiated exchange agreements with certain holders of its 2027 Notes, pursuant to which the Company issued \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of 1.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031, or the 2031 Notes, in exchange for the retirement of \$659.3 million aggregate principal amount of the 2027 Notes, or the Note Exchange Transaction. Following the closing of the Note Exchange Transaction, \$490.7 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2027 Notes remain outstanding with terms unchanged. In addition, as a result of the Note Exchange Transaction, the Company recognized a gain on extinguishment of convertible notes of \$13.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, included in other income (expense), net on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

2031 Notes

The 2031 Notes bear interest at a rate of 1.25% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on each February 15 and August 15, commencing on August 15, 2025. Special interest may accrue on the 2031 Notes at a rate per annum not exceeding 0.50% (subject to certain exceptions). The 2031 Notes will mature on February 15, 2031, unless repurchased, redeemed or converted earlier.

Before November 15, 2030, holders of the 2031 Notes will have the right to convert the 2031 Notes only under the following circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter (and only during such calendar quarter) commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2025, if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price for each of at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter;
- during the five consecutive business days immediately after any ten consecutive trading day period, or the measurement period, if the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of 2031 Notes for each trading day of the measurement period is less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock on such trading day and the conversion rate on such trading day; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events.

From and after November 15, 2030, holders of 2031 Notes may convert their 2031 Notes at any time at their election until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date.

The Company will settle conversions by paying or delivering, as applicable, cash, shares of its common stock or a combination of cash and shares of its common stock, at the Company's election.

The initial conversion rate is 16.0716 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of 2031 Notes, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$62.22 per share of common stock. The conversion rate and conversion price will be subject to customary adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, if certain corporate events that constitute a "Make-Whole Fundamental Change" occur, then the conversion rate will, in certain circumstances, be increased for a specified period of time.

The Company may not redeem the 2031 Notes at its option at any time before February 21, 2028. The 2031 Notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at any time, and from time to time, on or after February 21, 2028 and on or before the 25th scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, at a cash redemption price equal to the principal amount of the 2031 Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date, but only if the last reported sale price per share of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price on (i) each of at least 20 trading days, whether or not consecutive, during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends the related redemption notice; and (ii) the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends such notice. In addition, calling any 2031 Notes for redemption will constitute a Make-Whole Fundamental Change with respect to the 2031 Notes, in which case the conversion rate applicable to the conversion of the 2031 Notes will be increased in certain circumstances if it is converted after it is called for redemption.

If certain corporate events that constitute a "Fundamental Change" occur, then, subject to a limited exception for certain cash mergers, holders of the 2031 Notes may require the Company to repurchase their 2031 Notes at a cash repurchase price equal to the principal amount of the 2031 Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. The definition of Fundamental Change includes certain business combination transactions involving the Company and certain de-listing events with respect to the Company's common stock.

2033 Notes

In November 2025, the Company issued \$402.5 million principal amount of its 0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2033, or the 2033 Notes. The 2033 Notes do not bear interest, and the principal amount of the 2033 Notes will not accrete. However, special interest and additional interest may accrue on the 2033 Notes at a rate per annum not exceeding 0.5% (subject to certain exceptions). The 2033 Notes will be mature on May 15, 2033, unless repurchased, redeemed, or converted earlier.

Before February 15, 2033, holders of the 2033 Notes will have the right to convert the 2033 Notes only under the following circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter (and only during such calendar quarter) commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2026, if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price for each of at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter;
- during the five consecutive business day period after any ten consecutive trading day period (the "Measurement Period") if the trading price (as defined in the Indenture) per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes for each trading day of the Measurement Period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the common stock and the conversion rate for the Notes on each such trading day; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events.

From and after February 15, 2033, holder of 2033 Notes may convert their 2033 Notes at any time at their election until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date.

The Company will settle conversions by paying or delivering, as applicable, cash, shares of the common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the common stock, at the Company's election.

The initial conversion rate for the Notes is initially 8.2305 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$121.50 per share of common stock. The conversion rate and conversion price will be subject to customary adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, if certain corporate events that constitute a "Make-Whole Fundamental Change" occurs, then the conversion rate will in certain circumstances, be increased for a specified period of time.

The Company may not redeem the 2033 Notes at its option at any time before November 20, 2029. The 2033 Notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at any time, and from time to time, on or after November 20, 2029 and on or before the 25th scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, at a cash redemption price equal to the principal amount of the 2033 Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, but excluding, the redemption date, but only if the last reported sale price per share of the common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price on (i) each of at least 20 trading days, whether or not consecutive, during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends the related redemption notice; and (ii) the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends such notice. In addition, calling any 2033 Notes for redemption will constitute a make-whole fundamental change with respect to the 2033 Notes, in which case the conversion rate applicable to the conversion of the 2033 Notes will be increased in certain circumstances if it is converted after it is called for redemption.

If certain corporate events that constitute a "Fundamental Change" occur, then, subject to a limited exception for certain cash mergers, holders of the 2033 Notes may require the Company to repurchase their 2033 Notes at a cash repurchase price equal to the principal amount of the 2033 Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. The definition of Fundamental Change includes certain business combination transactions involving the Company and certain de-listing events with respect to the Company's common stock.

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the conditional conversion feature of the 2031 Notes was triggered as the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock exceeded 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 trading days in the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the fiscal quarter and therefore the 2031 Notes became convertible, in whole or in part, at the option of the holders from January 1, 2026 through March 31, 2026. Whether the 2031 Notes will be convertible following such period will depend on the continued satisfaction of this condition or another conversion condition in the future. As of February 13, 2026, the Company had not received any conversion notices. Since the Company has the election of settling conversions by paying or delivering, as applicable, cash, shares of the Company's common stock, or a combination of both, the Company continued to classify the 2031 Notes as long-term liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025.

In addition, since the Company's 2027 Notes and 2033 Notes were not convertible as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the net carrying amounts of the Convertible Notes were classified as long-term liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The following table sets forth the net carrying amounts of the Company's Convertible Notes as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
(in thousands)		
2027 Notes		
Outstanding principal amount	\$ 490,660	\$ 1,150,000
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(2,076)	(7,453)
Net carrying amount	\$ 488,584	\$ 1,142,547
2031 Notes		
Outstanding principal amount	\$ 600,000	\$ —
Add: unamortized debt premium	35,652	—
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(10,575)	—
Net carrying amount	\$ 625,077	\$ —
2033 Notes		
Outstanding principal amount	\$ 402,500	\$ —
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(12,161)	—
Net carrying amount	\$ 390,339	\$ —
Total net carrying amount	\$ 1,504,000	\$ 1,142,547

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total estimated fair value of the 2027 Notes was \$524.2 million and \$964.9 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the total estimated fair value of the 2031 Notes and the 2033 Notes was \$1.1 billion and \$439.9 million, respectively. The fair values were determined based on the closing trading price per \$100 of the respective Notes as of the last day of trading for the period.

The following table sets forth interest expenses recognized and effective interest rates represented related to the Company's Convertible Notes:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Coupon interest expense	\$ 6,583	\$ —	\$ —
Amortization of debt premium	(5,929)	—	—
Amortization of debt issuance costs	3,243	2,581	2,575
Total interest expense recognized	<u>\$ 3,897</u>	<u>\$ 2,581</u>	<u>\$ 2,575</u>
Effective interest rate			
2027 Notes	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
2031 Notes	0.4 %	*	*
2033 Notes	0.4 %	*	*

* Not applicable

Note Hedges

To minimize the impact of potential economic dilution upon conversion of the 2027 Notes, the Company entered into convertible note hedge transactions, or the 2027 Note Hedges, with respect to its common stock concurrent with the issuance of the 2027 Notes. The 2027 Note Hedges cover, subject to customary adjustments, the number of shares of common stock initially underlying the 2027 Notes. The strike price of the 2027 Note Hedges will initially be approximately \$182.60 per share, which represents a premium of 75% over the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock of \$104.34 per share on November 16, 2020, and is subject to certain adjustments under the terms of the 2027 Note Hedges.

The 2027 Note Hedges will expire upon maturity of the 2027 Notes. The 2027 Note Hedges are separate transactions and are not part of the terms of the 2027 Notes. Holders of the 2027 Notes will not have any rights with respect to the 2027 Note Hedges. The shares receivable related to the 2027 Note Hedges are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they are anti-dilutive.

As these transactions meet certain accounting criteria, the 2027 Note Hedges are recorded in stockholders' equity and are not accounted for as derivatives. The Company paid an aggregate amount of \$90.0 million for the 2027 Note Hedges, which has been recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital and will not be remeasured.

In March 2025, in connection with the Note Exchange Transaction, the Company entered into unwind agreements with certain financial institutions with respect to the 2027 Note Hedges, under which the parties terminated a portion of the 2027 Note Hedges up to the notional amounts corresponding to the amount of the 2027 Notes retired in the Note Exchange Transaction. As a result, the Company recorded an increase of \$5.5 million to its additional paid-in capital. The terms of the remaining 2027 Note Hedges remain unchanged. The Company did not enter into any convertible note hedge transactions in connection with the 2031 Notes and the 2033 Notes.

8. Leases

The Company has entered into various operating lease agreements for office space, data center, lab and warehouse use, with remaining terms ranging from 0.3 to 7.5 years, some of which include one or more options to renew. As leases approach maturity, the Company considers various factors such as market conditions and the terms of any renewal options that may exist to determine whether it will renew the lease, as such, the Company does not include renewal options in its lease terms for calculating its lease liability, as the renewal options allow it to maintain operational flexibility and the Company is not reasonably certain it will exercise these renewal options at the time of the lease commencement.

In April 2025, the Company entered into a lease amendment for its office and lab space of approximately 163,000 square feet in Redwood City, California, the Redwood City lease, and extended the lease terms by additional 3.1 to 6.0 years to December 31, 2030, and December 31, 2031. The Company accounted for this amendment as a lease modification by remeasuring the ROU assets and lease liabilities as of the effective date, and recorded additional ROU assets and lease liabilities of \$35.4 million, respectively. In addition, the Redwood City lease has been classified as an operating lease. The Company estimated the incremental borrowing rate of 7.98% to determine the present value of lease payments for the Redwood City lease using market yield curves based on similar terms and the Company's credit rating.

Operating lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, was \$33.6 million, \$31.1 million and \$29.7 million, respectively, which includes both lease and non-lease components (primarily common area maintenance charges and property taxes).

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years)	6.7	7.5
Weighted-average discount rate	4.50 %	3.82 %

The following table summarizes the Company's future principal contractual obligations for operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2025:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2026	\$ 33,786
2027	35,344
2028	35,198
2029	34,443
2030	34,809
2031 and thereafter	64,148
Total operating lease payments	237,728
Less: imputed interest	(31,586)
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 206,142

Finance leases are not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Indemnification Agreements

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with certain directors and officers that require the Company, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers. To date, no such matters have arisen and the Company does not believe that the outcome of any claims under indemnification arrangements will have a material adverse effect on its financial positions, results of operations or cash flows. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded a liability related to such indemnifications as of December 31, 2025.

Legal Proceedings

In addition to commitments and obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business, from time to time the Company may be subject to a variety of claims and legal proceedings, including claims from customers and vendors, pending and potential legal actions for damages, governmental investigations and other matters. For example, the Company has received, and may in the future continue to receive letters, claims or complaints from others alleging false advertising, patent infringement, violation of employment practices and trademark infringement. The Company has also instituted, and may in the future institute, additional legal proceedings to enforce its rights and seek remedies, such as monetary damages, injunctive relief and declaratory relief. The Company cannot predict the results of any such disputes, and despite the potential outcomes, the existence thereof may have an adverse material impact on the Company because of diversion of management time and attention as well as the financial costs related to resolving such disputes.

The Company and its affiliates are parties to the legal claims and proceedings described below. The Company is vigorously defending itself against those claims and in those proceedings. Significant developments in those matters are described below. If the Company is unsuccessful in defending, or if it determines to settle, any of these matters, it may be required to pay substantial sums, be subject to injunction and/or be forced to change how it operates its business, which could have a material adverse impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Unless otherwise stated, the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the loss or a range of possible loss for the matters described below. Often, it is not reasonably possible for the Company to determine that a loss is probable for a claim, or to reasonably estimate the amount of loss or a range of loss, because of the limited information available and the potential effects of future events and decisions by third parties, such as courts and regulators, that will determine the ultimate resolution of the claim. Many of the matters described are at preliminary stages, raise novel theories of liability or seek an indeterminate amount of damages. It is not uncommon for claims to be resolved over a number of years. The Company reviews loss contingencies at least quarterly to determine whether the loss probability has changed and whether it can make a reasonable estimate of the possible loss or range of loss. When the Company determines that a loss from a claim is probable and reasonably estimable, it records a liability in the amount of its estimate for the ultimate loss. The Company also provides disclosure when it is reasonably possible that a loss may be incurred or when it is reasonably possible that the amount of a loss will exceed its recorded liability.

Intellectual Property Disputes

In August 2021, TwinStrand Biosciences, Inc., or TwinStrand Biosciences, and the University of Washington filed a patent infringement suit in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that the Company infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 10,287,631; 10,689,699; 10,752,951; and 10,760,127. The Company answered the complaint in October 2021, denying TwinStrand Biosciences' allegations and asserted counterclaims of invalidity, unenforceability due to inequitable conduct and infringement of four of the Company's patents. Discovery in the case has concluded. In October 2023, the District Court dismissed with prejudice TwinStrand's infringement claims related to U.S. Patent Nos. 10,689,699 and 10,752,951.

On November 14, 2023, a jury verdict was entered in favor of TwinStrand Biosciences and the University of Washington and against the Company. The jury found that the Company willfully infringed U.S. Patent Nos. 10,287,631, or the '631 Patent, and 10,760,127, or the '127 Patent, and awarded TwinStrand Biosciences and the University of Washington \$83.4 million in damages, representing a 6% royalty on past sales. As a result, the Company recorded a liability of \$83.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2023, which was reflected as a charge to other operating expense on its consolidated statements of operations, and as a component of other long-term liabilities on its consolidated balance sheets. Post-trial motions were filed on March 4, 2024, where the Company moved to overturn the jury's verdict, seek a new trial, and/or amend the judgment, and TwinStrand Biosciences moved for enhanced damages based on the jury's finding of willful infringement, pre- and post-judgment interest, and a go-forward running royalty. A hearing has been scheduled for May 2026 on the post-trial motions. The Company strongly disagrees with the jury verdict and will vigorously contest the verdict and judgment through post-trial motions in the District Court, and if needed, through appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Both asserted patents that form the basis of TwinStrand's verdict are under review at the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, with substantial invalidity questions. On January 13, 2026, the USPTO issued an office action in the ongoing ex parte reexamination of the '631 Patent, rejecting all claims of the '631 Patent as invalid in view of several prior art references. On January 23, 2026, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that the USPTO erred when it required the Company to show in an invalidity proceeding for the '127 Patent a motivation to combine and a reasonable expectation of success with regard to a combination of prior art references. The Federal Circuit remanded the case to the USPTO for further proceedings, which should rule on the invalidity of the patent in 2026. All claims of the '127 Patent are subject to this invalidity review.

On June 11, 2024, the Company filed a patent infringement suit against Tempus AI, Inc. or Tempus, in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that Tempus infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 11,149,306; 9,902,992; 10,501,810; 10,793,916; and 11,643,693. The Company is seeking an injunction to stop Tempus' infringement and compensatory damages. The case is *Guardant Health, Inc. v. Tempus AI, Inc.*, Case No. 1:24-cv-00687. On October 21, 2024, Tempus moved to dismiss the Company's suit alleging that some of the asserted patents were invalid. The Company opposed the motion, which is pending. The Court also entered a scheduling order with a trial set for October 2028. On March 14, 2025, Tempus filed a patent infringement lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, alleging that the Company infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 10,957,041; 10,991,097; 11,640,859; and 12,112,839. The patents are generally directed at bioinformatic analysis technology. In May 2025, the court granted the Company's motion to transfer the case to the Northern District of California. On January 21, 2026, the court granted the Company's motion to dismiss Tempus patent infringement lawsuit with prejudice all of the claims in the four asserted Tempus patents because they are directed at patent-ineligible subject matter. On February 9, 2026, the court entered final judgment in the Company's favor and Tempus has indicated that it will appeal the ruling. The Company maintains that Tempus' allegations are without merit.

On March 6, 2025, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, or CSHL, filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, alleging that Copy Number Variation, or CNV, calling in *Guardant360* infringes U.S. Patent No. 10,947,589. The patent is generally directed at gene sequencing and analysis technology. Discovery is ongoing, with a Markman hearing scheduled for April 2, 2026 and trial in April 2027. The Company maintains that CSHL's allegations are without merit.

False Advertising Disputes

In May 2021, the Company also filed a lawsuit against Natera, Inc., or Natera, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, wherein the Company alleged that Natera is misleading healthcare providers about the performance of the Company's new oncology test, *Guardant Reveal*, by suggesting the test is inaccurate and/or insensitive, and inferior to Natera's *Signatera* assay. The Company is seeking an injunction to prevent Natera from continuing to make false and misleading statements and to require Natera to take corrective actions. Natera asserted counterclaims of false and misleading statements, false advertising, unlawful trade practices and unfair competition. The Company moved to dismiss Natera's counterclaims, and in January 2022, the court granted in part and denied in part the Company's motion to dismiss.

On November 25, 2024, after a three-week trial, the jury unanimously found in favor of the Company on all of its claims against Natera for false advertising and unfair competition. The jury awarded the Company \$292.5 million, including \$175.5 million in punitive damages. The jury also unanimously rejected all of Natera's counterclaims against the Company. Both parties have filed post-trial motions. On July 9, 2025, the court granted the Company's motions for sanctions, awarding approximately \$3.0 million in attorneys' fees and ordering the assignment of a special master to evaluate additional punitive sanctions against Natera. On July 28, 2025, the court issued orders on the remaining outstanding post-trial motions, denying Natera's motion for a new trial and motion for equitable claims. The court also granted in part the Company's motions, including providing injunctive relief preventing Natera from continuing its false advertising and affirming a total damages award of \$287.0 million.

On January 13, 2025, Tempus sent the Company a letter alleging that the Company made certain false or misleading statements in its advertising related to *Guardant360* and Tempus' *xF+* assay. The Company strongly disagrees with Tempus' allegations and responded to each allegation. On January 17, 2025, the Company filed a declaratory judgment action against Tempus in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, seeking to show that Tempus' allegations are without merit. On March 17, 2025, Tempus responded to the Company's complaint and filed false advertising counterclaims. Discovery is ongoing and a trial has been set for September 2027.

Other Legal Matters

The Company is currently a defendant in two wage and hour class action lawsuits filed in two separate California Superior Courts alleging violations of various provisions of the California Labor Code, including overlapping claims for failure to pay minimum wage, failure to pay overtime wage, off-the-clock work, meal and rest period violations, failure to reimburse business expenses, failure to pay all wages due upon termination, and failure to provide accurate wage statements. In one of the lawsuits, the plaintiff is also asserting class claims that the Company required employees to sign agreements containing an unlawful post-employment non-compete/non-solicitation clause restraining their engagement in a lawful trade or business. The plaintiffs in both actions seek class certification on behalf of similarly situated employees employed by the Company in California during the relevant statutory period. Each complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, penalties, interest, and attorneys' fees. The Company denies the allegations. At this stage of the proceedings, the court has not certified the case as a class action, and formal

discovery has not yet commenced in either action. At this early stage of the litigation, the outcome of these two pending matters remains uncertain.

10. Common Stock

The Company's common stockholders are entitled to dividends if and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors, or the Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no dividends on the Company's common stock had been declared by the Board of Directors.

The Company's common stock has been reserved for the following potential future issuances:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Shares underlying outstanding stock options	4,548,494	4,631,750
Shares underlying unvested restricted stock units	6,315,213	7,020,251
Shares underlying unvested performance-based restricted stock units	1,280,838	1,290,684
Shares available for issuance under the 2018 Incentive Award Plan	9,811,870	8,079,498
Shares available for issuance under the 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	2,833,178	2,208,577
Shares available for issuance under the 2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan	3,369,319	3,916,766
Total	28,158,912	27,147,526

Equity Offering

In May 2023, the Company completed a follow-on underwritten public offering, in which it issued and sold 14,375,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$28.00 per share, and received net proceeds of \$381.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering costs of \$21.1 million.

In December 2023, the Company completed a registered direct offering with an investment management firm, in which it issued and sold 3,387,446 shares of its common stock at a price of \$26.77 per share, and received net proceeds of \$90.6 million.

In November 2025, the Company completed a follow-on underwritten public offering, in which it issued and sold 2,856,981 shares of its common stock, and reissued and sold 976,351 shares of its treasury stock, at a price of \$90.00 per share. The Company received net proceeds of \$327.3 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering costs of \$17.7 million.

Treasury stock repurchase and reissuance

In February 2025, in connection with the Note Exchange Transaction, the Company repurchased \$45.0 million of shares of its common stock through a financial intermediary at a price of \$46.09 per share. The repurchased common stock was accounted for as treasury stock at cost, and recorded as a reduction of the Company's stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheets. In November 2025, as part of the follow-on underwritten public offering, the Company reissued all of its treasury stock and recorded a gain of \$42.9 million included in its additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets.

At-The-Market Offering Program

In August 2024, the Company entered into an Open Market Sales Agreement, or the Sales Agreement, with Jefferies LLC, or the Agent, with respect to an at-the-market offering program under which the Company may offer and sell, from time to time at its sole discretion, shares of its common stock, having aggregate gross proceeds of up to \$400.0 million through the Agent, subject to the terms and conditions of the Sales Agreement. As of December 31, 2025, no shares of the Company's common stock have been sold under the Sales Agreement.

11. Stock-Based Compensation

2012 Stock Plan and 2018 Incentive Award Plan

In June 2012 and September 2018, the Company's Board of Directors adopted and its stockholders approved the Company's 2012 Stock Plan (as amended and restated), or the 2012 Plan, and the Company's 2018 Incentive Award Plan, or the 2018 Plan, respectively, under which the Company may grant cash and equity incentive awards to its employees and non-employees. Upon effectiveness of the 2018 Plan in connection with the IPO in October 2018, the 2012 Plan was terminated and 508,847 shares reserved under the 2012 Plan were forfeited. Any outstanding awards granted under the 2012 Plan remain outstanding, subject to the terms of the 2012 Plan and applicable award agreement, and further cancellation of awards granted under the 2012 Plan are not available for grant in the future. No further grants will be made under the 2012 Plan. The number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2018 Plan may be increased on January 1 of each calendar year beginning in 2019 and ending in 2028 by an amount equal to the least of (i) 3,689,000 shares, (ii) four percent of the shares of common stock outstanding (on an as-converted basis) on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year, assuming the conversion of any shares of preferred stock, but excluding shares issuable upon the exercise or payment of stock options, warrants or other equity securities with respect to which shares have not actually been issued, and (iii) such smaller number of shares as determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan

In August 2023, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the 2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan, or the 2023 Plan, under which the Company may exclusively grant awards to its new employees as an inducement material to the employee's entry into employment with the Company. The 2023 Plan was approved by the Company's Board of Directors without stockholder approval in accordance with Rule 5635(c)(4) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules.

Stock Option Activity

A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information is as follows:

	Options Outstanding				
	Shares Available for Grant	Shares Subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	(in thousands)				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	5,438,296	3,402,574	\$ 34.34	6.8	\$ 39,749
2018 Plan annual increase ⁽¹⁾	3,689,000	—			
Shares authorized under the 2023 Plan	5,000,000	—			
Granted	(1,000,760)	1,000,760	30.80		
Exercised	—	(51,124)	7.93		
Canceled	338,570	(339,307)	58.45		
Restricted stock units granted	(2,436,947)	—			
Restricted stock units canceled	1,049,447	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units granted	(126,041)	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units canceled	51,829	—			
Balance as of December 31, 2023	12,003,394	4,012,903	31.76	6.6	39,115
2018 Plan annual increase ⁽¹⁾	3,689,000	—			
Granted	(1,440,273)	1,440,273	27.07		
Exercised	—	(609,495)	5.12		
Canceled	211,931	(211,931)	49.71		
Restricted stock units granted	(5,004,910)	—			
Restricted stock units canceled	1,164,260	—			
Market-based restricted stock units canceled	2,260,764	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units granted	(913,829)	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units adjusted for performance achievement	(48,234)	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units canceled	74,161	—			
Balance as of December 31, 2024	11,996,264	4,631,750	32.98	7.1	35,980
2018 Plan annual increase ⁽¹⁾	3,689,000	—			
Granted	(649,423)	649,423	45.23		
Exercised	—	(627,325)	30.64		
Canceled	105,354	(105,354)	42.81		
Restricted stock units granted	(2,842,050)	—			
Restricted stock units canceled	1,142,190	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units granted	(293,981)	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units adjusted for performance achievement	(144,972)	—			
Performance-based restricted stock units canceled	178,807	—			
Balance as of December 31, 2025	13,181,189	4,548,494	\$ 34.83	6.4	\$ 310,466
Vested and Exercisable as of December 31, 2025		2,878,206	\$ 34.25	5.1	\$ 199,675

(1) Effective as of January 1, 2023, 2024 and 2025, an additional 3,689,000 shares of common stock became available for issuance under the 2018 Plan, as a result of the operation of the automatic annual increase provision therein.

Aggregate intrinsic value represents the difference between the estimated fair value of the underlying common stock and the exercise price of outstanding, in-the-money options. The total intrinsic value of the options exercised was \$33.2 million, \$9.4 million and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was \$28.32, \$17.20 and \$19.90 per share for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Future stock-based compensation for unvested options as of December 31, 2025 was \$31.6 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the Company’s restricted stock unit activity excluding the performance-based and market-based restricted stock units and related information is as follows:

	<u>Restricted Stock Units Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2023	3,687,888	\$ 60.70
Granted	2,436,947	26.62
Vested and released	(728,603)	60.07
Canceled	(1,049,447)	56.85
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>4,346,785</u>	42.63
Granted	5,004,910	25.94
Vested and released	(1,167,184)	46.36
Canceled	(1,164,260)	42.61
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>7,020,251</u>	30.11
Granted	2,842,050	47.56
Vested and released	(2,404,898)	32.69
Canceled	(1,142,190)	32.47
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u><u>6,315,213</u></u>	\$ 36.56

Future stock-based compensation for unvested restricted stock units as of December 31, 2025 was \$179.6 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

Performance-based Restricted Stock Units

Since November 2020, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors started to approve, and the Company started to grant performance-based restricted stock units, or PSUs, to its employees and non-employees. The PSUs granted consist of financial and/or operational metrics to be met over a performance period of approximately 1.0 to 3.0 years and an additional service period requirement of up to 2.0 years after the performance metrics are met. In addition, granted units might be adjusted when certain performance metrics are met. The PSUs are expected to be expensed over a period of approximately 1.0 to 3.1 years subject to meeting the respective performance metrics and service requirements.

In November 2020 and May 2021, and as part of these PSU programs, the Company granted PSUs consisting of a performance period of 4 years combined with an additional service period requirement of six months should the vesting criteria be met with a grant date fair value of \$113.40 per share and \$148.19 per share, respectively. Before 2024, no compensation expense for these PSUs had been recorded since the achievement of the performance metrics did not meet the criteria for accrual. In 2024, the performance metrics of these PSUs were considered to be achieved; as such the Company recorded \$24.8 million in stock-based compensation expense related to these PSUs, based on 219,161 shares granted with fair values of \$113.40 per share and \$148.19 per share. In the first quarter of 2025, these PSUs were vested after the additional six months service requirements were fulfilled.

A summary of the Company's PSU activity and related information is as follows:

	Performance-based Restricted Stock Units Outstanding	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance as of January 1, 2023	341,713	\$ 110.64
Granted	126,041	32.84
Vested and released	(3,435)	32.86
Canceled	(51,829)	80.91
Balance as of December 31, 2023	412,490	91.25
Granted	913,829	18.73
Vested and released	(9,708)	94.73
Adjusted for performance achievement	48,234	32.84
Canceled	(74,161)	102.14
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,290,684	37.07
Granted	293,981	49.21
Vested and released	(269,992)	69.33
Adjusted for performance achievement	144,972	19.29
Canceled	(178,807)	63.34
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,280,838	\$ 27.38

Stock-based compensation recorded for the PSUs for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$19.4 million, \$33.3 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. Future stock-based compensation for unvested PSUs that are probable to vest as of December 31, 2025 was \$24.4 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

Market-based Restricted Stock Units

In May 2020, the Board of Directors approved and granted 1,695,574 market-based restricted stock units, or MSUs, under the 2018 Plan to each of the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers, which is subject to the achievement of market-based share price goals established by the Board of Directors. The MSUs consist of three separate tranches and the vesting of each tranche is subject to the Company's common stock closing price being maintained at or above a predetermined share price goal for a period of 30 consecutive calendar days. The grant date fair values of the MSUs were determined using a Monte Carlo valuation model for each tranche. The related stock-based compensation expense for each tranche was recognized based on an accelerated attribution method over the estimated derived service period, which was the median duration of the successful stock price paths to meet the price goal for each tranche as simulated in the Monte Carlo valuation model. The weighted-average grant date fair value of the MSUs was \$67.00 per share and the weighted-average derived service period was estimated to be in the range of 0.83 - 2.07 years.

All three tranches of the MSUs were fully expensed as of June 30, 2022. No MSUs were granted, vested or canceled during the year ended December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, 2,260,764 shares of the MSUs, with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$65.20 per share, were outstanding under the 2018 Plan. In March 2024, the Board of Directors approved to cancel the unvested MSUs and concurrently approved to grant new awards to the Co-Chief Executive Officers, which was accounted for as a modification, however no stock-based compensation expense was reversed as the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers had fulfilled the service requirement.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table presents the effect of employee and non-employee related stock-based compensation expense:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 10,699	\$ 9,365	\$ 6,465
Research and development expense	50,937	50,566	34,682
Sales and marketing expense	44,724	36,479	24,764
General and administrative expense	59,857	44,001	24,848
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 166,217</u>	<u>\$ 140,411</u>	<u>\$ 90,759</u>

Valuation of Stock Options

The grant date fair value of stock options was estimated using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Expected term (in years)	5.50 – 6.10	5.50 – 6.09	5.50 – 6.10
Expected volatility	65.4% – 67.2%	67.4% – 69.4%	69.3% – 70.5%
Risk-free interest rate	3.7% – 4.3%	3.8% – 4.5%	3.4% – 4.5%
Expected dividend yield	—%	—%	—%

The determination of the fair value of stock options on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model is affected by the estimated fair value of common stock of the Company, as well as assumptions regarding a number of variables that are complex, subjective and generally require significant judgment to determine. The valuation assumptions were determined as follows:

Fair Value of Common Stock

The fair value of the Company's common stock is determined by the closing price, on the date of grant, of its common stock, which is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Expected Term

The expected term represents the period that the options granted are expected to be outstanding and is determined using the simplified method (based on the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term) as the Company has concluded that its stock option exercise history does not provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.

Expected Volatility

Prior to the commencement of trading of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on October 4, 2018 in connection with its IPO, there was no active trading market for the Company's common stock. Due to limited historical data for the trading of the Company's common stock, for awards granted prior to fiscal year 2025, expected volatility was estimated based on the average volatility for comparable publicly traded peer group companies in the same industry plus the Company's expected volatility for the available periods. The comparable companies are chosen based on their similar size, stage in the life cycle or area of specialty. As sufficient historical trading data became available, for awards granted since fiscal year 2025, the Company estimates expected volatility based on its own historical stock price volatility.

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rate, with maturities similar to the expected term of the stock options.

Expected Dividend Yield

The Company does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, uses an expected dividend yield of zero.

2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In September 2018, the Company's Board of Directors adopted and its stockholders approved the 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or the ESPP. A total of 922,250 shares of common stock were initially reserved for issuance under the ESPP. On the first day of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2019 and ending on and including January 1, 2028, the number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the ESPP may be increased by the least of (i) 1,106,700 shares, (ii) 1% of the shares outstanding (on an as-converted basis) on the last day of the immediately preceding calendar year, assuming the conversion of any shares of preferred stock, but excluding shares issuable upon the exercise or payment of stock options, warrants or other equity securities with respect to which shares have not actually been issued, and (iii) such smaller number of shares as determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

Subject to any plan limitations, the ESPP allows eligible employees to contribute, normally through payroll deductions, up to 10% of their earnings for the purchase of the Company's common stock at a discounted price per share. The price at which common stock is purchased under the ESPP is equal to 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first or last day of the offering period, whichever is lower. The ESPP provides for separate six-month offering periods beginning on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

Shares of common stock purchased under the ESPP were 482,099, 577,758 and 464,870, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The grant date fair value of the stock purchase rights granted under the ESPP was estimated on the first day of each offering period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following valuation assumptions used were substantially consistent with the assumptions used to value stock options with the exception of the expected term which was based on the term of each purchase period:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Expected term (in years)	0.50	0.50	0.50
Expected volatility	59.5% – 69.0%	62.7% – 64.2%	51.5% – 76.6%
Risk-free interest rate	3.8% – 4.3%	4.4% – 5.4%	5.2% – 5.4%
Expected dividend yield	—%	—%	—%

The total compensation expense related to the ESPP was \$5.8 million, \$4.7 million and \$5.1 million, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP was \$3.3 million, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining term of the offering period of 0.4 years.

12. Net Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of the basic and diluted net loss per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Net loss, basic and diluted	\$ (416,277)	\$ (436,373)	\$ (479,449)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (3.32)	\$ (3.56)	\$ (4.28)
Weighted-average shares used in computing net loss per share, basic and diluted	125,374	122,745	111,988

Since the Company was in a loss position for all periods presented, basic net loss per share is the same as diluted net loss per share, as the inclusion of all potential shares of common stock outstanding would have been anti-dilutive. The following weighted-average common stock equivalents were excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented as they had an anti-dilutive effect:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Stock options	4,910	3,990	3,566
Restricted stock units	7,283	5,199	3,474
MSUs	—	484	2,261
PSUs	1,258	1,125	389
ESPP obligation	170	209	176
Convertible senior notes	12,489	8,225	8,225
Total	<u>26,110</u>	<u>19,232</u>	<u>18,091</u>

13. Income Taxes

The components of (loss) income before (benefit from) provision for income taxes are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
United States	\$ (413,482)	\$ (437,179)	\$ (481,405)
Foreign	(4,058)	2,090	2,641
Total	<u>\$ (417,540)</u>	<u>\$ (435,089)</u>	<u>\$ (478,764)</u>

The components of the (benefit from) provision for income taxes are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Current:			
State	\$ 90	\$ 126	\$ 35
Foreign	352	871	1,191
Total current tax expense	<u>442</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>1,226</u>
Deferred:			
Foreign	(1,705)	287	(541)
Total deferred tax expense	<u>(1,705)</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>(541)</u>
Total (benefit from) provision for income taxes	<u>\$ (1,263)</u>	<u>\$ 1,284</u>	<u>\$ 685</u>

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
(in thousands)		
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses carryforwards	\$ 491,136	\$ 422,990
Net operating losses - foreign	3,842	—
Capitalized research and development costs	134,447	118,340
Property, equipment and intangible assets	18,175	14,429
Accruals and reserves	47,906	42,043
Research and development credits	80,954	71,330
Stock-based compensation	4,642	12,923
Lease liabilities	51,852	49,538
Other	7,010	2,379
Total deferred tax assets	839,964	733,972
Deferred tax liabilities:		
IPR&D	(4,791)	—
Right-of-use asset	(39,964)	(36,426)
Other	(225)	(313)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(44,980)	(36,739)
Less: valuation allowance	(788,795)	(696,473)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 6,189	\$ 760

The following table presents a reconciliation of the income tax expense computed at the statutory federal rate and the Company's income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with the new guidance in ASU No. 2023-09:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	
	(in thousands)	
Tax at the statutory federal rate	\$ (87,683)	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit*	60	— %
Foreign tax effects	(500)	0.1 %
Tax credits:		
Research and development credits	(6,900)	1.6 %
Changes in valuation allowance	81,080	(19.4)%
Nontaxable or nondeductible items:		
Stock-based compensation	(6,520)	1.5 %
Nondeductible executive compensation	11,797	(2.8)%
Other	4,268	(1.0)%
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	3,057	(0.7)%
Other adjustments:		
Other	78	— %
Total benefit from income taxes	<u>\$ (1,263)</u>	<u>0.3 %</u>

* State taxes in California made up the majority (greater than 50%) of the tax effect in this category.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the income tax expense computed at the statutory federal rate and the Company's income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 in accordance with the guidance prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2023-09:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(in thousands)	
Taxes at the statutory federal rate	\$ (91,369)	\$ (100,553)
Change in valuation allowance	92,726	114,707
Stock-based compensation	12,012	8,077
Research and development credits	(11,000)	(14,549)
State taxes, net of federal benefits	(15,918)	(19,117)
Prior period true-up	7,962	8,212
Other	6,871	3,908
Total provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,284</u>	<u>\$ 685</u>

The Company's actual tax expense differed from the statutory federal income tax expense using a tax rate of 21% for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, primarily due to the change in valuation allowance, nondeductible expenses, research and development tax credits, state and foreign income taxes, and withholding taxes.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of \$1.9 billion and \$1.6 billion for federal purposes, and \$1.6 billion and \$1.4 billion for state and local purposes, respectively, which may be subject to limitations as described below. If not utilized, \$1.8 billion of these carryforwards could be carried forward indefinitely and the remaining will begin to expire in 2031 for federal purposes, and these carryforwards will begin to expire in 2026 for state and local purposes. Federal net operating losses incurred in 2018 and in future years may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such federal net operating losses could be limited. Some but not all states conform to the federal treatment of net operating losses. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had foreign net operating loss carryforwards of \$15.3 million, the majority of which are indefinite lived. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had zero foreign net operating loss carryforwards.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had federal and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of \$53.7 million, net of reserve of \$28.9 million, and \$34.5 million, net of reserve of \$18.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had federal and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of \$47.9 million, net of reserve of \$25.8 million, and \$29.7 million, net of reserve of \$16.0 million, respectively. The federal research and development tax credit carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in the year 2032. The Company's state research and development tax credit carryforwards do not expire.

Utilization of the net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards and credits may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of NOL carryforwards and credits before utilization. Current laws impose substantial restrictions on the utilization of NOL carryforwards and credits in the event of an "ownership change" within a three-year period as defined by the Internal Revenue Code Section 382, or Section 382. If there should be an ownership change, the Company's ability to utilize its NOL carryforwards and credits could be limited. The Company has not performed a Section 382 analysis.

Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. Due to the Company's history of U.S. operating losses, the Company believes that the recognition of the deferred tax assets arising from the above-mentioned future tax benefits is currently not more likely than not to be realized and, accordingly, have provided a full valuation allowance against net U.S. deferred tax assets. The net change in total valuation allowance was an increase of \$92.3 million, an increase of \$92.7 million and an increase of \$114.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company considers the earnings of certain non-U.S. subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States on the basis of estimates that future domestic cash generation will be sufficient to meet future domestic cash needs and our specific plans for reinvestment of those subsidiary earnings. The Company has not recorded a provision for deferred U.S. federal and state income tax expense and foreign withholding taxes on approximately \$1.9 million of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. If the foreign earnings are repatriated, the income tax provision would be adjusted in the period the earnings are determined to be no longer indefinitely reinvested outside the United States.

The Company has made an accounting policy election to treat Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income, or GILTI, taxes as a current period expense rather than including these amounts in the measurement of deferred taxes.

The following table presents the Company's income taxes paid (net of refunds received) for the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with the new guidance in ASU No. 2023-09:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)
Domestic:	
Texas	\$ 65
Other*	82
Foreign:	
Japan	280
Singapore	55
India	357
Other	30
Total	\$ 869

* Including amounts paid to 13 jurisdictions that do not meet the 5% disaggregation threshold, primarily related to extension payments, estimate taxes and tax return payments.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company records unrecognized tax benefits, where appropriate, for all uncertain income tax positions. The Company recorded unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions of \$47.8 million and \$42.1 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which, if recognized, would not affect the effective income tax rate due to the valuation allowance that currently offsets the deferred tax assets.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of total unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Unrecognized tax benefits - Beginning of period	\$ 42,086	\$ 36,946	\$ 29,634
Increases related to current year's tax positions	232	6,414	8,465
Increases (decreases) related to prior years' tax positions	5,501	(1,274)	(1,153)
Unrecognized tax benefits - End of period	<u>\$ 47,819</u>	<u>\$ 42,086</u>	<u>\$ 36,946</u>

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized no interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits. There are no tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within twelve months of the reporting date.

Due to the net operating loss carryforwards, all years remain open for income tax examination by tax authorities in the United States, various states and foreign tax jurisdictions in which the Company files tax returns.

14. Employee Benefit Plan

The Company sponsors a defined contribution plan, or a 401(k) plan, and pursuant to its terms, eligible employees can elect to contribute to the 401(k) plan, subject to certain limitations, up to the lesser of the statutory maximum or 100% of eligible compensation on a pre-tax basis. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company contributed \$9.7 million, \$7.9 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, to match employee contributions as permitted by the plan. The Company pays the administrative costs for the plan.

15. Segment and Geographic Information

The Company operates as one operating segment, and the Company's chief operating decision makers, or the CODMs, are its Co-Chief Executive Officers. The CODMs review segment financial information presented on a consolidated basis, including revenue, gross profit, operating expenses, net loss and adjusted EBITDA, and considers budget-to-actual variances for the purposes of making operating decisions, assessing financial performance and allocating resources. The CODMs do not evaluate operating segment performance using asset information.

The following table presents a summary of the Company's segment information:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 982,021	\$ 739,016	\$ 563,948
Less:			
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	337,195	279,437	219,065
Research and development expense ⁽¹⁾	309,178	295,866	329,826
Sales and marketing expense ⁽¹⁾	448,419	328,064	270,132
General and administrative expense ⁽¹⁾	146,145	133,352	129,247
Other segment items ⁽²⁾	157,361	138,670	95,127
Net loss	<u>\$ (416,277)</u>	<u>\$ (436,373)</u>	<u>\$ (479,449)</u>

(1) Excludes stock-based compensation and related employer payroll tax payments, contingent consideration, amortization of intangible assets, and non-recurring other operating expense.

(2) Includes stock-based compensation and related employer payroll tax payments, contingent consideration, amortization of intangible assets, non-recurring other operating expense, interest income and expense, provision for (benefit from) income taxes, and other income and expense.

The following table sets forth the Company's revenue by geographic areas based on the customers' locations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		
United States	\$ 923,279	\$ 697,162	\$ 526,524
International	58,742	41,854	37,424
Total revenue	<u>\$ 982,021</u>	<u>\$ 739,016</u>	<u>\$ 563,948</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 100% and 99%, respectively, of the Company's long-lived assets and right-of-use assets are located in the United States.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our management, with the participation of our co-chief executive officers, or Co-CEOs, and chief financial officer, or CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on that evaluation, our Co-CEOs and CFO have concluded that as of December 31, 2025, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such required information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Co-CEOs and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Management report on internal control over financial reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Co-CEOs and CFO, we conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the results of our assessment under the framework in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013), our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, has been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included in this section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in internal control

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred for the quarter ended December 31, 2025, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations Over Internal Controls

Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management, including our Co-CEOs and CFO, do not expect that our internal controls will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of internal controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Also, any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods are subject to the risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Guardant Health, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Guardant Health, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, of the Company and our report dated February 19, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Jose, California

February 19, 2026

Item 9B. Other Information

During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2025, none of our directors or officers adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K, except as described in the table below:

Name and Title of Insider	Adoption, Modification or Termination	Applicable Date	Duration of Trading Arrangement	Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangement? (Y / N) ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Number of Securities Subject to the Trading Arrangement
AmirAli Talasaz, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director	Adoption	12/5/2025	3/4/2026-6/30/2027	Y	520,000
John Saia, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	Adoption	12/16/2025	3/18/2026 - 3/17/2027	Y	30,000
Musa Tariq, Director	Adoption	12/17/2025	3/18/2026 - 3/16/2027	Y	Indeterminable ⁽²⁾

(1) Denotes whether the trading plan is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) when adopted.

(2) Mr. Tariq's 10b5-1 trading plan provides for the sale of 46.4% of an indeterminable number of shares of our common stock underlying certain restricted stock unit awards that will vest during the duration of the trading arrangement.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item 10 of Form 10-K will be included in our 2026 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC in connection with the solicitation of proxies for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. The 2026 Proxy Statement will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item 11 of Form 10-K will be included in our 2026 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item 12 of Form 10-K will be included in our 2026 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item 13 of Form 10-K will be included in our 2026 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item 14 of Form 10-K will be included in our 2026 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

(1) All financial statements

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted since the required information was not applicable or was not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedules, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements or the accompanying notes.

(3) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

The exhibits listed in the following Index to Exhibits are filed, furnished or incorporated by reference as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed/Furnished Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation	8-K	001-38683	3.1	10/9/2018	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws	8-K	001-38683	3.2	10/9/2018	
4.1	Description of Registrant's Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act	10-K	001-38683	4.1	3/2/2020	
4.2	Indenture, dated as of November 19, 2020, between Guardant Health, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee	8-K	001-38683	4.1	11/20/2020	
4.3	Indenture, dated as of February 14, 2025, between Guardant Health, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee	10-Q	001-38683	4.1	4/30/2025	
4.4	Form of 1.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031	10-Q	001-38683	4.2	4/30/2025	
4.5	Indenture, dated November 7, 2025, between Guardant Health, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association	8-K	001-38683	4.1	11/7/2025	
4.6	Form of 0.00% Convertible Senior Note due 2033	8-K	001-38683	4.2	11/7/2025	
10.1#	Amended and Restated 2012 Stock Plan	S-1	333-227206	10.3	9/6/2018	
10.1(a)#	Form of Notice of Stock Option Grant and Stock Option Agreement under the Amended and Restated 2012 Stock Plan	S-1	333-227206	10.4	9/6/2018	
10.2#	2018 Incentive Award Plan	S-8	333-227762	99.2(a)	10/10/2018	
10.2(a)#	Form of Stock Option Agreement under the 2018 Incentive Award Plan	10-Q	001-38683	10.2	8/7/2024	
10.2(b)#	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2018 Incentive Award Plan	S-1/A	333-227206	10.9(b)	9/21/2018	
10.2(c)#	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2018 Incentive Award Plan	10-Q	001-38683	10.3	8/7/2024	
10.2(d)#	Forms of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2018 Incentive Award Plan	10-Q	001-38683	10.4	8/7/2024	
10.3#	2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	S-8	333-227762	99.3	10/10/2018	
10.3(a)#	First Amendment to 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	10-K	001-38683	10.4(a)	3/29/2019	
10.4#	Amended and Restated Executive Severance Plan	10-Q	001-38683	10.1	8/7/2024	
10.5#	Non-Employee Director Compensation Program, effective as of June 12, 2020	10-Q	001-38683	10.1	8/6/2020	
10.6	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Guardant Health, Inc. and its directors and officers	S-1/A	333-227206	10.8	9/18/2018	
10.7	Lease, dated November 1, 2014, by and between the Registrant and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	S-1	333-227206	10.2	9/6/2018	
10.8	First Amendment to Lease, dated October 17, 2017, by and between the Registrant and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	S-1	333-227206	10.2(a)	9/6/2018	
10.9	Second Amendment to Lease, dated March 6, 2019 by and between Registrant and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	10-Q	001-38683	10.2	4/30/2025	
10.10	Third Amendment to Lease, dated April 3, 2025 by and between Registrant and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	10-Q	001-38683	10.3	4/30/2025	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed/Furnished Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.11	Sublease Agreement, dated July 31, 2020, by and between Guardant Health, Inc. and 3000 Hanover, LLC	10-Q	001-38683	10.1	11/5/2020	
10.12§	Supply Agreement, dated September 15, 2014, by and between the Registrant and Illumina, Inc.	S-1	333-227206	10.7	9/6/2018	
10.13§	Amendment to Supply Agreement, dated August 11, 2015, by and between the Registrant and Illumina, Inc.	S-1	333-227206	10.7(a)	9/6/2018	
10.14§	Amendment #2 to Supply Agreement, dated December 24, 2016, by and between the Registrant and Illumina, Inc.	S-1	333-227206	10.7(b)	9/6/2018	
10.15§	Amendment #3 to Supply Agreement, dated August 14, 2017, by and between the Registrant and Illumina, Inc.	S-1	333-227206	10.7(c)	9/6/2018	
10.16§	Amendment #4 to Supply Agreement, dated June 26, 2018, by and between the Registrant and Illumina, Inc.	S-1	333-227206	10.7(d)	9/6/2018	
10.17§	Amendment #5 to Supply Agreement, dated January 1, 2021, by and between the Registrant and Illumina, Inc.	10-K	001-38683	10.19	2/25/2021	
10.18#	Form of letter agreement relating to certain time-based equity awards held by Helmy Eltoukhy and AmirAli Talasaz	10-K	001-38683	10.19	3/29/2019	
10.19#	Form of Waiver Letter Agreement	8-K	001-38683	10.2	5/27/2020	
10.20	Form of Capped Call Confirmation	8-K	001-38683	10.1	11/20/2020	
10.21#	2023 Employment Inducement Award Plan, as approved on August 2, 2023	10-Q	001-38683	10.1	11/6/2023	
10.21(a)#	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice under the 2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan	10-Q	001-38683	10.5	8/7/2024	
10.22#	Form of Letter Agreement	8-K	001-38683	10.1	3/22/2024	
10.23	Open Market Sales AgreementSM by and between the Registrant and Jefferies LLC dated August 23, 2024	8-K	001-38683	1.1	8/23/2024	
10.24	2018 Incentive Award Plan Annual Cash Incentive Program	10-K	001-38683	10.22	2/20/2025	
19.1	Insider Trading Compliance Policy					*
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm					*
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on the signatures page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K)					*
31.1	Certification of the Co-Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					*
31.2	Certification of the Co-Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					*
31.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					*
32.1	Certification of the Co-Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed/Furnished Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
32.2	Certification of the Co-Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					**
32.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					**
97.1	Policy for Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation	10-K	001-38683	97.1	2/22/2024	
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101)					*

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.

§ Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been omitted pursuant to, a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GUARDANT HEALTH, INC.

Dated: February 19, 2026

By: /s/ Helmy Eltoukhy
Name: Helmy Eltoukhy
Title: Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

By: /s/ AmirAli Talasaz
Name: AmirAli Talasaz
Title: Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director

Power of Attorney

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Helmy Eltoukhy and AmirAli Talasaz, his or her attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Helmy Eltoukhy</u> Helmy Eltoukhy	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ AmirAli Talasaz</u> AmirAli Talasaz	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Michael Bell</u> Michael Bell	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer)	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Ian Clark</u> Ian Clark	Lead Independent Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Alex M. Azar II</u> Alex M. Azar II	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Vijaya Gadde</u> Vijaya Gadde	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Steve Krognnes</u> Steve Krognnes	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Meghan Joyce</u> Meghan Joyce	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Musa Tariq</u> Musa Tariq	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Myrtle Potter</u> Myrtle Potter	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Manuel Hidalgo Medina</u> Manuel Hidalgo Medina	Director	February 19, 2026
<u>/s/ Roberto Mignone</u> Roberto Mignone	Director	February 19, 2026

GUARDANT HEALTH, INC.
INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE POLICY
As in effect April 23, 2025

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**GUARDANT HEALTH, INC.
INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE POLICY**

I. SUMMARY

Preventing insider trading is necessary to comply with securities laws and to preserve the reputation and integrity of Guardant Health, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the “**Company**”) as well as that of all persons affiliated with the Company. “Insider trading” occurs when any person purchases or sells a security on the basis of “material,” “non-public” information, as explained in Section III below. Insider trading is a crime. The penalties for violating insider trading laws include imprisonment, disgorgement of profits, civil fines, and criminal fines of up to \$5 million for individuals and \$25 million for corporations. Insider trading is also prohibited by this Insider Trading Compliance Policy (this “**Policy**”), and violation of this Policy may result in Company-imposed sanctions, including, for an employee, termination of employment or, for a director, a request that such director resign from the Board of Directors.

This Policy applies to all officers, directors and employees of the Company, and applies to agents (such as consultants and independent contractors) at the Company’s discretion. Individuals subject to this Policy are responsible for ensuring that members of their households also comply with this Policy. This Policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the Policy, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for the individual’s own account. This Policy extends to all activities within and outside an individual’s Company duties. Every individual subject to this Policy must review this Policy. Questions regarding the Policy should be directed to the Company’s Chief Legal Officer.

II. STATEMENT OF POLICIES PROHIBITING INSIDER TRADING

No individual subject to this Policy shall purchase or sell any type of security while in possession of material, non-public information relating to the security, whether the issuer of such security is the Company or any other company. For example, if you learn about the potential acquisition of any public company in the course of your service with the Company, and that information is not public, you may not transact in the securities of that public company until that information has become public or is no longer material.

No individual subject to this Policy shall directly or indirectly communicate (or “tip”) material, non-public information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company’s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a need-to-know basis.

Additionally, no officer, director or key employee listed on Schedule I (as amended from time to time by the Chief Legal Officer) shall purchase or sell any security of the Company during the period beginning on the 14th calendar day before the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company and ending upon completion of the second full trading day after the public release of earnings data for such fiscal quarter or during any other trading suspension period implemented by the Company. For the purposes of this Policy, a “trading day” is a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading.

These prohibitions do not apply to:

- purchases of the Company’s securities from the Company (including pursuant to the Company’s Employee Stock Purchase Plan) or sales of the Company’s securities to the Company;
 - the grant or award of stock options, restricted stock units, restricted stock or stock appreciation rights issued or offered by the Company, or to the vesting, cancellation or forfeiture of stock options, restricted stock units, restricted stock or stock appreciation rights in accordance with applicable plans and agreements. The prohibitions do apply, however, to any subsequent sales of any such securities or the common stock underlying such securities. The prohibitions also apply to any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay withholding taxes related to the settlement of restricted stock units or stock option exercises, other than as specifically approved in advance by the Board of Directors or a duly authorized committee thereof (such that the insider does not exercise control over the timing of such market sales);
 - exercises of stock options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity-based awards, that in each case do not involve a
-

market sale of the Company's securities (the "cashless exercise" of a Company stock option through a broker does involve a market sale of the Company's securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception);

- *bona fide* gifts of the Company's securities or transfers by will or the laws of descent and distribution; however, (i) if you have reason to believe that the recipient intends to sell Company securities while you are aware of material, non-public information, or (ii) if (A) you are subject to the trading restrictions specified herein under the heading "Black-Out Periods," and (B) you have reason to believe that the recipient intends to sell the Company securities during a black-out period, then the trading restrictions apply. In other words, you cannot use a gift to conduct a transaction that otherwise would be prohibited under this Policy;
- transactions that involve merely a change in the form in which you own securities; for example, you may transfer shares to an inter vivos trust of which you are the sole beneficiary during your lifetime; or
- purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction or written plan entered into outside of a black-out period and while the purchaser or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any material, non-public information and which contract, instruction or plan meets all requirements of the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5-1 ("**Rule 10b5-1**") promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**1934 Act**"), as set forth in Section VI below.

III. EXPLANATION OF INSIDER TRADING

"*Insider trading*" refers to the purchase or sale of a security while in possession of "material," "non-public" information relating to the security or its issuer.

"*Securities*" includes stocks, bonds, notes, debentures, options, warrants and other convertible securities, as well as derivative instruments.

"*Purchase*" and "*sale*" are defined broadly under the federal securities law. "*Purchase*" includes not only the actual purchase of a security, but any contract to purchase or otherwise acquire a security. "*Sale*" includes not only the actual sale of a security, but any contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security. These definitions extend to a broad range of transactions, including conventional cash-for-stock transactions, conversions, the exercise of stock options, and acquisitions and exercises of warrants or puts, calls or other derivative securities.

It is generally understood that insider trading includes the following:

- Trading by insiders while in possession of material, non-public information;
- Trading by persons other than insiders while in possession of material, non-public information, if the information either was given in breach of an insider's fiduciary duty to keep it confidential or was misappropriated; and
- Communicating or "tipping" material, non-public information to others, including recommending the purchase or sale of a security while in possession of such information.

A. What Facts are Material?

The materiality of a fact depends upon the circumstances. A fact is considered "material" if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell or hold a security, or would view the information as significantly altering the total mix of information in the marketplace. In general, information is likely to be material if the fact is likely to have a significant effect on the market price of the security. Material information can be positive or negative and can relate to virtually any aspect of a company's business or to any type of security, debt or equity.

Examples of material information include (but are not limited to) information about corporate earnings or earnings forecasts; possible mergers, acquisitions, tender offers or dispositions; major new products or product developments; important business developments such as major contract awards or cancellations, trial results, developments regarding strategic collaborators or the status of regulatory submissions; management or control changes; significant borrowing or financing developments including pending public sales or offerings of debt or equity securities; defaults on borrowings; dividends; bankruptcies; significant cybersecurity incidents, such as a data breach; and significant litigation or regulatory actions. Moreover, material information does not have to be related to a company's business. For example, the contents of a forthcoming newspaper column that is expected to affect the market price of a security can be material.

A good general rule of thumb: **When in doubt, do not trade.**

B. What is Non-public?

Information is “non-public” if it is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors through such media as Dow Jones, Business Wire, Reuters, The Wall Street Journal, Associated Press, or United Press International, a broadcast on widely available radio or television programs, publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news web site, a Regulation FD-compliant conference call, or public disclosure documents filed with the SEC that are available on the SEC’s web site.

The circulation of rumors, even if accurate and reported in the media, does not constitute effective public dissemination. In addition, even after a public announcement, a reasonable period of time must lapse in order for the market to react to the information. Generally, one should allow two full trading days following publication as a reasonable waiting period before such information is deemed to be public.

C. Who is an Insider?

“Insiders” include officers, directors and employees of a company and anyone else who has material inside information about a company. Insiders have independent fiduciary duties to their company and its stockholders not to trade on material, non-public information relating to the company’s securities. All individuals subject to this Policy of the Company should consider themselves insiders with respect to material, non-public information about the Company’s business, activities and securities. Individuals subject to this Policy may not trade in the Company’s securities while in possession of material, non-public information relating to the Company, nor may they tip such information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company’s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a need-to-know basis.

Individuals subject to this Policy are responsible for ensuring that members of their households also comply with this Policy. This Policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the Policy, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for the individual’s own account.

D. Trading by Persons Other than Insiders

Insiders may be liable for communicating or tipping material, non-public information to a third party (“**tippee**”), and insider trading violations are not limited to trading or tipping by insiders. Persons other than insiders also can be liable for insider trading, including tippees who trade on material, non-public information tipped to them or individuals who trade on material, non-public information that has been misappropriated.

Tippees inherit an insider’s duties and are liable for trading on material, non-public information illegally tipped to them by an insider. Similarly, just as insiders are liable for the insider trading of their tippees, so are tippees who pass the information along to others who trade. In other words, a tippee’s liability for insider trading is no different from that of an insider. Tippees can obtain material, non-public information by receiving overt tips from others or through, among other things, conversations at social, business, or other gatherings.

E. Penalties for Engaging in Insider Trading

Penalties for trading on or tipping material, non-public information can extend significantly beyond any profits made or losses avoided, both for individuals engaging in such unlawful conduct and their employers. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) and Department of Justice have made the civil and criminal prosecution of insider trading violations a top priority. Enforcement remedies available to the government or private plaintiffs under the federal securities laws include:

- SEC administrative sanctions;
 - securities industry self-regulatory organization sanctions;
 - civil injunctions;
 - damage awards to private plaintiffs;
 - disgorgement of all profits;
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- civil fines for the violator of up to three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided;
- civil fines for the employer or other controlling person of a violator (i.e., where the violator is an employee or other controlled person) of up to the greater of \$2,559,636 (subject to adjustment for inflation) or three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided by the violator;
- criminal fines for individual violators of up to \$5,000,000 (\$25,000,000 for an entity); and
- jail sentences of up to 20 years.

In addition, insider trading could result in serious sanctions by the Company, including, for an employee, termination of employment, or for a director, a request that such director resign from the Board of Directors. Insider trading violations are not limited to violations of the federal securities laws. Other federal and state civil or criminal laws, such as the laws prohibiting mail and wire fraud and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), also may be violated in connection with insider trading.

F. Size of Transaction and Reason for Transaction Do Not Matter

The size of the transaction or the amount of profit received does not have to be significant to result in prosecution. The SEC has the ability to monitor even the smallest trades, and the SEC performs routine market surveillance. Brokers or dealers are required by law to inform the SEC of any possible violations by people who may have material, non-public information. The SEC aggressively investigates even small insider trading violations.

G. Examples of Insider Trading

Examples of insider trading cases include actions brought against corporate officers, directors, and employees who traded in a company's securities after learning of significant confidential corporate developments; friends, business associates, family members and other tippees of such officers, directors, and employees who traded in the securities after receiving such information; government employees who learned of such information in the course of their employment; and other persons who misappropriated, and took advantage of, confidential information from their employers.

The following are illustrations of insider trading violations. These illustrations are hypothetical and, consequently, not intended to reflect on the actual activities or business of the Company or any other entity.

Trading by Insider

An officer of X Corporation learns that earnings to be reported by X Corporation will increase dramatically. Prior to the public announcement of such earnings, the officer purchases X Corporation's stock. The officer, an insider, is liable for all profits as well as penalties of up to three times the amount of all profits. The officer also is subject to, among other things, criminal prosecution, including up to \$5,000,000 in additional fines and 20 years in jail. Depending upon the circumstances, X Corporation and the individual to whom the officer reports also could be liable as controlling persons.

Trading by Tippee

An officer of X Corporation tells a friend that X Corporation is about to publicly announce that it has concluded an agreement for a major acquisition. This tip causes the friend to purchase X Corporation's stock in advance of the announcement. The officer is jointly liable with his friend for all of the friend's profits, and each is liable for all civil penalties of up to three times the amount of the friend's profits. The officer and his friend are also subject to criminal prosecution and other remedies and sanctions, as described above.

H. Prohibition of Records Falsification and False Statements

Section 13(b)(2) of the 1934 Act requires companies subject to the Act to maintain proper internal books and records and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. The SEC has supplemented the statutory requirements by adopting rules that prohibit (1) any person from falsifying records or accounts subject to the above requirements and (2) officers or directors from making any materially false, misleading, or incomplete statement to any accountant in connection with any audit or filing with the SEC. These provisions reflect the SEC's intent to discourage officers, directors and other persons with access to the Company's books and records from taking action that might result in the communication of materially misleading financial information to the investing public.

IV. STATEMENT OF PROCEDURES PREVENTING INSIDER TRADING

The following procedures have been established, and will be maintained and enforced, by the Company to prevent insider trading. Every officer, director and employee is required to follow these procedures.

A. Pre-Clearance of All Trades by All Officers, Directors and Certain Key Employees

To provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations of applicable securities laws and to avoid the appearance of impropriety in connection with the purchase and sale of the Company's securities, all transactions in the Company's securities (including without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of Company stock, the exercise of stock options and the sale of Company stock issued upon exercise of stock options or settlement of restricted stock units) by officers, directors and certain key employees listed on Schedule II (as amended from time to time by the Company's Chief Legal Officer) (each, a "**Pre-Clearance Person**") must be pre-cleared by the Company's Chief Legal Officer or, if the Company's Chief Legal Officer is not reasonably available, by the Company's Chief Financial Officer. Pre-clearance is not a defense to a claim of insider trading and does not relieve anyone of his or her responsibility under SEC rules.

A request for pre-clearance may be oral or in writing (including by e-mail), should be made at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction and should include the identity of the Pre-Clearance Person, the type of proposed transaction (for example, an open market purchase, a privately negotiated sale, an option exercise, etc.), the proposed date of the transaction and the number of shares or other securities to be involved. The Chief Legal Officer and Chief Financial Officer shall each have sole discretion to decide whether to clear any contemplated transaction. (The Chief Financial Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear transactions by the Chief Legal Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Legal Officer and the Chief Legal Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear transactions by the Chief Financial Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Financial Officer) All trades that are pre-cleared must be effected within five business days of receipt of the pre-clearance unless a specific exception has been granted by the Chief Legal Officer or Chief Financial Officer (the Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for granting such exception for the Chief Legal Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Legal Officer and the Chief Legal Officer shall be responsible for granting such exception for the Chief Financial Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Financial Officer). A pre-cleared trade (or any portion of a pre-cleared trade) that has not been effected during the five business day period must be pre-cleared again prior to execution. Notwithstanding receipt of pre-clearance, if the Pre-Clearance Person becomes aware of material non-public information or becomes subject to a black-out period before the transaction is effected, the transaction may not be completed.

None of the Company, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Executive Officer or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a request for pre-clearance submitted pursuant to this Section IV.A. Notwithstanding any pre-clearance of a transaction pursuant to this Section IV.A, none of the Company, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Executive Officer or the Company's other employees assumes any liability for the legality or consequences of such transaction to the person engaging in such transaction. Pre-clearance of a transaction does not constitute an affirmation by the Company that a Pre-Clearance Person is not in possession of material non-public information.

B. Black-Out Periods

Additionally, no officer, director or key employee listed on Schedule I (as amended from time to time by the Chief Legal Officer) shall purchase or sell any security of the Company during the period beginning on the 14th calendar day before the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company and ending upon completion of the second full trading day after the public release of earnings data for such fiscal quarter or during any other trading suspension period declared by the Company, except for purchases and sales made pursuant to the permitted transactions described in Section II.

Exceptions to the black-out period policy may be approved only by the Company's Chief Legal Officer or Chief Financial Officer (in the case of an exception for the Chief Legal Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and in the case of an exception for the Chief Financial Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Legal Officer) or, in the case of exceptions for directors or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with a director, the Board of Directors or Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. For the purposes of this Policy, a "trading day" is a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading.

From time to time, the Company, through the Board of Directors, the Company's disclosure committee or Chief Legal Officer, may require that officers, directors, employees or others suspend trading in the Company's securities because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. Subject to the exceptions noted above, all those affected may not trade in the Company's securities while the suspension is in effect, and should not disclose to others that the Company has suspended trading.

C. Post-Termination Transactions

With the exception of the pre-clearance requirement, this Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after termination of service to the Company. If an individual is in possession of material, non-public information when his or her service terminates, that individual may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

D. Information Relating to the Company

1. Access to Information

Access to material, non-public information about the Company, including the Company's business, earnings or prospects, should be limited to officers, directors and employees of the Company on a need-to-know basis. In addition, such information should not be communicated to anyone outside the Company under any circumstances (except in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a need-to-know basis.

In communicating material, non-public information to employees of the Company, all officers, directors and employees must take care to emphasize the need for confidential treatment of such information and adherence to the Company's policies with regard to confidential information.

2. Inquiries From Third Parties

Inquiries from third parties, such as industry analysts or members of the media, about the Company should be forwarded to the one of the following persons: the head representative of the Investor Relations Department; Chairperson of the Board; Chief Executive Officer; Chief Financial Officer; and Chief Legal Officer; or other persons specifically designated by them (each an "Authorized Spokesperson"). Under no circumstances should any attempt be made to handle these inquiries without prior authorization from an Authorized Spokesperson.

E. Limitations on Access to Company Information

The following procedures are designed to maintain confidentiality with respect to the Company's business operations and activities.

All officers, directors and employees should take all steps and precautions necessary to restrict access to, and secure, material, non-public information by, among other things:

- maintaining the confidentiality of Company-related transactions;
 - conducting their business and social activities so as not to risk inadvertent disclosure of confidential information. Review of confidential documents in public places should be conducted so as to prevent access by unauthorized persons;
 - restricting access to documents and files (including computer files) containing material, non-public information to individuals on a need-to-know basis (including maintaining control over the distribution of documents and drafts of documents);
 - promptly removing and cleaning up all confidential documents and other materials from conference rooms following the conclusion of any meetings;
 - disposing of all confidential documents and other papers, after there is no longer any business or other legally required need, through shredders when appropriate;
 - restricting access to areas likely to contain confidential documents or material, non-public information;
 - safeguarding laptop computers, mobile devices, tablets, memory sticks, CDs and other items that contain confidential information; and
 - avoiding the discussion of material, non-public information in places where the information could be overheard by others such as in elevators, restrooms, hallways, restaurants, airplanes or taxicabs.
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Personnel involved with material, non-public information, to the extent feasible, should conduct their business and activities in areas separate from other Company activities.

V. ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AND GUIDANCE

The Company has determined that there is a heightened legal risk and/or the appearance of improper or inappropriate conduct if the persons subject to this Policy engage in certain types of transactions. Therefore, persons subject to this Policy shall comply with the following policies with respect to certain transactions in the Company securities:

A. Short Sales

Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. In addition, as noted below, Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act absolutely prohibits Section 16 reporting persons from making short sales of the Company's equity securities, *i.e.*, sales of shares that the insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of shares against which the insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale.

B. Publicly Traded Options

A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that a seller is trading based on inside information. Transactions in options also may focus the individual's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls or other derivative securities involving the Company's equity securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy.

C. Hedging Transactions

Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow a seller to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. These transactions allow the individual to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the individual may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders. Therefore, such transactions involving the Company's equity securities are prohibited by this Policy.

D. Purchases of the Company's Securities on Margin; Pledging the Company's Securities to Secure Margin or Other Loans

Purchasing on margin means borrowing from a brokerage firm, bank or other entity in order to purchase the Company's securities (other than in connection with a cashless exercise of stock options under the Company's equity plans). Margin purchases of the Company's securities or pledging the Company's securities as collateral to secure loans are prohibited by this Policy, absent pre-approval. This prohibition means, among other things, that you cannot hold the Company's securities in a "margin account" (which would allow you to borrow against your holdings to buy securities), or otherwise pledge the Company's securities to secure loans, unless the transaction is pre-approved by (i) the Audit Committee, in the case of officers and directors or (ii) the Chief Legal Officer, for all other individuals. All requests for such pre-approval should be submitted at least ten days prior to the proposed date of execution of the margin purchase or pledge. Any individual who intends to pledge the Company's securities must clearly demonstrate the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities. Even if you are permitted to pledge Company securities as collateral for loans, you should exercise caution when doing so. If the lender sells the pledged securities as collateral, this sale could happen at a time when you are aware of material non-public information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in Company securities, which may result in inadvertent insider trading violations, Section 16 violations (for officers and directors), violations of this Policy and unfavorable publicity for you and the Company.

E. Director and Officer Cashless Exercises

The Company will not arrange with brokers to administer cashless exercises on behalf of directors and officers of the Company. Directors and officers of the Company may use the cashless exercise feature of their equity awards only if (i) the director or officer retains a broker independently of the Company, (ii) the Company's involvement is limited to confirming that it will deliver the stock promptly upon payment of the exercise price, (iii) the director or officer uses a "T+1" cashless exercise arrangement, in which the Company agrees to deliver stock

against the payment of the purchase price on the same day the sale of the stock underlying the equity award settles and (iv) the director or officer otherwise complies with this Policy. Under a T+1 cashless exercise, a broker, the issuer, and the issuer's transfer agent work together to make all transactions settle simultaneously. This approach is to avoid any inference that the Company has "extended credit" in the form of a personal loan to the director or officer. Questions about cashless exercises should be directed to the Chief Legal Officer.

F. Placing Open Orders with Brokers

Except in accordance with an approved Trading Plan (as discussed below), you should exercise caution when placing open orders, such as limit orders or stop orders, with brokers, particularly where the order is likely to remain outstanding for an extended period of time. Open orders may result in the execution of a trade at a time when you are aware of material non-public information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in Company securities, which may result in inadvertent insider trading violations, Section 16 violations (for officers and directors), violations of this Policy and unfavorable publicity for you and the Company.

VI. RULE 10b5-1 TRADING PLANS AND SECTION 16

A. Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

1. Overview

The SEC has enacted rules that provide an affirmative defense against alleged violations of U.S. federal insider trading laws for transactions pursuant to trading plans that meet certain requirements. In general, these rules, as set forth in Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act, provide for an affirmative defense if you enter into a contract, provide instructions or adopt a written plan for trading securities when you are not aware of material non-public information. The contract, instructions or plan must (i) specify the amount, price and date of the transaction, (ii) specify an objective method for determining the amount, price and date of the transaction and/or (iii) place any subsequent discretion for determining the amount, price and date of the transaction in another person who is not, at the time of the transaction, aware of material non-public information.

Transactions made pursuant to a written trading plan (a "Trading Plan") that (i) complies with the affirmative defense set forth in Rule 10b5-1, (ii) complies with the requirements set forth in Exhibit A hereto and (iii) is approved by Company's Chief Legal Officer (or, in the case of any Trading Plan entered into by the Company's Chief Legal Officer or any modification thereof, the Chief Executive Officer), or such other person as the Board of Directors may designate from time to time (the "**Authorizing Officer**"), are not subject to the restrictions in this Policy against trades made while aware of material non-public information or to the pre-clearance procedures or blackout periods established under this Policy. In approving a trading plan, the Authorizing Officer may, in furtherance of the objectives expressed in this Policy, impose criteria in addition to those set forth in Rule 10b5-1. You should therefore confer with the Authorizing Officer prior to entering into any trading plan.

The Company may publicly disclose information regarding Trading Plans that you may enter (including but not limited to the information required by the SEC disclosure requirement in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

Rule 10b5-1 presents an opportunity for insiders to establish arrangements to sell (or purchase) Company stock without the restrictions of trading windows and black-out periods, even when there is undisclosed material information. A Trading Plan may also help reduce negative publicity that may result when key executives sell the Company's stock. Rule 10b5-1 only provides an "affirmative defense" in the event there is an insider trading lawsuit. It does not prevent someone from bringing a lawsuit.

Additionally, Trading Plans do not exempt individuals from complying with Section 16 reporting requirements or being subject to short-swing profit rules or liability. Although transactions effected under a Trading Plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the trade, any transaction (including the quantity and price) made pursuant to a Trading Plan of a Section 16 reporting person must be reported to the Company promptly on the day of each trade to permit the Company's filing coordinator to assist in the preparation and filing of a required Form 4. Such reporting may be oral or in writing (including by e-mail) and should include the identity of the reporting person, the type of transaction, the date of the transaction, the number of shares involved and the purchase or sale price. However, the ultimate responsibility, and liability, for timely filing remains with the Section 16 reporting person. You, or the Company on your behalf, will identify any Rule 10b5-1 transactions as such on Forms 4 and 5, if applicable.

The SEC rules regarding Trading Plans are complex, and you must comply with them completely for your Trading Plan to be effective. The description provided herein is only a summary, and the Company strongly advises that you consult with your personal legal advisor if you intend to adopt a Trading Plan. While Trading Plans are

subject to Company review and approval, compliance of a Trading Plan with the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and the execution of transactions pursuant to the Trading Plan are the sole responsibility of the person initiating the Trading Plan, not the Company or the Authorizing Officer.

The Company reserves the right from time to time to suspend, discontinue or otherwise prohibit any transaction in the Company's securities, even pursuant to a previously approved Trading Plan, if the Authorizing Officer or the Board of Directors, in its discretion, determines that such suspension, discontinuation or other prohibition is in the best interests of the Company. Any Trading Plan submitted for approval hereunder should explicitly acknowledge the Company's right to prohibit transactions in the Company's securities. Failure to discontinue purchases and sales as directed shall constitute a violation of the terms of this Section VI and result in a loss of the exemption from this Policy set forth herein.

The transactions prohibited under Section V of this Policy, including among others short sales and hedging transactions, may not be carried out through a Trading Plan or other arrangement or trading instruction involving potential sales or purchases of the Company's securities.

2. Limitation on Liability

None of the Company, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Executive Officer, the Authorizing Officer or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a Trading Plan submitted pursuant to this Section VI.A. Notwithstanding any review of a Trading Plan pursuant to this Section VI.A, none of the Company, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Executive Officer, the Authorizing Officer, the Company's other employees or any other person assumes any liability for the legality or consequences relating to such Trading Plan or transaction to the person engaging in or adopting such Trading Plan or transaction.

B. Section 16: Insider Reporting Requirements, Short-Swing Profits and Short Sales (Applicable to Officers, Directors and 10% Stockholders)

1. Reporting Obligations Under Section 16(a): SEC Forms 3, 4 and 5

Section 16(a) of the 1934 Act generally requires all officers, directors and 10% stockholders ("**insiders**"), within 10 days after the insider becomes an officer, director, or 10% stockholder, to file with the SEC an "Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities" on SEC Form 3 listing the amount of the Company's stock, options and warrants which the insider beneficially owns. Following the initial filing on SEC Form 3, changes in beneficial ownership of the Company's stock, options and warrants must be reported on SEC Form 4, generally within two business days after the date on which such change occurs, or in certain cases on Form 5, within 45 days after fiscal year end. The two-day Form 4 deadline begins to run from the trade date rather than the settlement date. A Form 4 must be filed even if, as a result of balancing transactions, there has been no net change in holdings. In certain situations, purchases or sales of Company stock made within six months *prior* to the filing of a Form 3 must be reported on Form 4. Similarly, certain purchases or sales of Company stock made within six months *after* an officer or director ceases to be an insider must be reported on Form 4.

2. Recovery of Profits Under Section 16(b)

For the purpose of preventing the unfair use of information which may have been obtained by an insider, any profits realized by any officer, director or 10% stockholder from any "purchase" and "sale" of Company stock during a six-month period, so called "short-swing profits," may be recovered by the Company. When such a purchase and sale occurs, good faith is no defense. The insider is liable even if compelled to sell for personal reasons, and even if the sale takes place after full disclosure and without the use of any inside information.

The liability of an insider under Section 16(b) of the 1934 Act is only to the Company itself. The Company, however, cannot waive its right to short swing profits, and any Company stockholder can bring suit in the name of the Company. Reports of ownership filed with the SEC on Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5 pursuant to Section 16(a) (discussed above) are readily available to the public, and certain attorneys carefully monitor these reports for potential Section 16(b) violations. In addition, liabilities under Section 16(b) may require separate disclosure in the Company's annual report to the SEC on Form 10-K or its proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders. No suit may be brought more than two years after the date the profit was realized. However, if the insider fails to file a report of the transaction under Section 16(a), as required, the two-year limitation period does not begin to run until after the transactions giving rise to the profit have been disclosed. Failure to report transactions and late filing of reports require separate disclosure in the Company's proxy statement.

Officers and directors should consult the "Short-Swing Profit Rule Section 16(b) Checklist" attached hereto as "Attachment A" in addition to consulting the Chief Legal Officer prior to engaging in any transactions involving the Company's securities, including without limitation, the Company's stock, options or warrants.

3. Short Sales Prohibited Under Section 16(c)

Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act prohibits insiders absolutely from making short sales of the Company's equity securities. Short sales include sales of stock which the insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of stock against which the insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale. Under certain circumstances, the purchase or sale of put or call options, or the writing of such options, can result in a violation of Section 16(c). Insiders violating Section 16(c) face criminal liability.

You should consult the Chief Legal Officer if you have any questions regarding reporting obligations, short-swing profits or short sales under Section 16.

VII. EXECUTION AND RETURN OF CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

After reading this Policy, all officers, directors and employees should execute and return to the Company's Chief Legal Officer the Certification of Compliance form attached hereto as "Attachment B."

VIII. AMENDMENTS

The Company is committed to continuously reviewing and updating this Policy and any other Company policies and procedures. The Company therefore reserves the right to amend, alter or terminate this Policy at any time and for any reason, subject to applicable law. A current copy of the Company's policies regarding insider trading may be obtained by contacting the Company's Chief Legal Officer.

SCHEDULE I
INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO QUARTERLY TRADING BLACK-OUTS

1. Each “executive officer” identified in the Company’s filings with the SEC
 2. Each member of the Company’s Board of Directors
 3. Other members of the Company’s Senior Management Team (Vice President level or higher)
 4. Certain other individuals (list to be updated by the Legal Department from time to time)
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SCHEDULE II
INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO PRE-CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT

1. Each “executive officer” identified in the Company’s filings with the SEC
 2. Each member of the Company’s Board of Directors
-

EXHIBIT A
REQUIREMENTS FOR RULE 10b5-1 TRADING PLANS

A Rule 10b5-1 “Trading Plan” involving purchases or sales of Company securities must comply with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 and must meet the following requirements:

1. The Trading Plan must be in writing and signed by the person adopting the Trading Plan.
 2. The Trading Plan must be adopted at a time when:
 - the person adopting the Trading Plan is not aware of any “material,” “non-public” information regarding the Company or its securities as described in the Company’s Insider Trading Policy (“MNPI”); and
 - there is no quarterly or other black-out in effect with respect to the person adopting the Trading Plan.
 3. The Trading Plan must be entered in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5-1 and the individual adopting the Trading Plan must act in good faith with respect to the Trading Plan through its duration.
 4. In addition, Section 16 reporting persons must represent in a Trading Plan at the time of its adoption (or modification) that (a) they are not aware of any MNPI about the Company or its securities, and (b) they are adopting (or modifying) the Trading Plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5-1.
 5. The individual adopting the Trading Plan may not have entered into or altered a corresponding or hedging transaction or position with respect to the securities subject to the Trading Plan and must agree not to enter into any such transaction while the Trading Plan is in effect.
 6. The first trade under the Trading Plan may not occur until:
 - For Section 16 reporting persons, the later of (a) 90 calendar days after adoption of the Trading Plan or (b) two business days following the filing of the Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter in which the Trading Plan was adopted (but in any event, no more than 120 calendar days after the adoption of the Trading Plan).
 - For all other persons, 30 calendar days after adoption of the Trading Plan.
 7. The Trading Plan should have a minimum term of one year (measured from the date the plan is effective). There is a limitation of one single-trade Trading Plan during any consecutive 12-month period.
 8. All transactions during the term of the Trading Plan (except for the permitted transactions described in Section II in the Company’s insider trading policy) must be conducted through the Trading Plan.
 9. The Trading Plan cannot overlap with another Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan, unless one of the following exceptions applies:
 - Eligible “sell-to-cover” transactions (i.e., authorizing the sale of securities as necessary to satisfy tax withholding obligations arising exclusively from the vesting of a compensatory award where the insider does not otherwise exercise control over the timing of such sales) are not considered separate plans that count against this prohibition.
 - A series of separate contracts with different broker-dealers that effectively function as a single trading plan are not considered overlapping plans.
 - Trades under an existing trading plan can continue to run during the cooling-off period for a new trading plan if the following conditions are met: (i) trading under the new trading plan may not begin until after all trades under the existing trading plan are completed or expire without execution, and (ii) the applicable cooling off period under the new trading plan, running from the date of its adoption, has been met; *provided, however*, if the existing trading plan is terminated
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early (i.e., before its scheduled completion date), then the applicable cooling-off period for the new trading plan must run from the date of the termination of the existing trading plan.

10. Regarding material modifications (where such modifications change the amount, price or timing of the purchase or sale of securities pursuant to the Trading Plan, but does not include immaterial modifications):
 - The Trading Plan may only be modified when the person modifying the Trading Plan is not aware of MNPI.
 - The Trading Plan may only be modified when there is no quarterly or other black-out in effect with respect to the person modifying the Trading Plan.
 - The first trade under the modified trading plan may only occur in accordance with the cooling off periods noted in item 6 above. The existing Trading Plan would remain in effect until the modified plan comes into effect.
 - The modified trading plan should have a minimum duration of one year (measured from the date the plan is effective).
 11. A person may only modify a Trading Plan once in a one-year period.
 12. If the person that adopted the Trading Plan terminates the Trading Plan prior to its stated duration, he or she may not trade in the Company's securities until the cooling off periods noted in item 6 above have been met.
 13. The Company must be promptly notified of any modification or termination of the Trading Plan, including any suspension of trading under the Trading Plan.
 14. If the Trading Plan grants discretion to a stockbroker or other person with respect to the execution of trades under the Trading Plan:
 - trades made under the Trading Plan must be executed by someone other than the stockbroker or other person that executes trades in other securities for the person adopting the Trading Plan;
 - the person adopting the Trading Plan may not confer with the person administering the Trading Plan regarding the Company or its securities; and
 - the person administering the Trading Plan must provide prompt notice to the Company of the execution of a transaction pursuant to the Trading Plan.
 15. All transactions under the Trading Plan must be in accordance with applicable law.
 16. The Trading Plan (including any modified trading plan) must meet such other requirements as the Authorizing Officer may determine.
 17. The Authorizing Officer must approve and keep a copy of each adopted Trading Plan.
-

ATTACHMENT A
SHORT-SWING PROFIT RULE SECTION 16(B) CHECKLIST

Note: ANY combination of PURCHASE AND SALE or SALE AND PURCHASE within six months of each other by an officer, director or 10% stockholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) results in a violation of Section 16(b), and the “profit” must be recovered by Guardant Health, Inc. (the “**Company**”). It makes no difference how long the shares being sold have been held or, for officers and directors, that you were an insider for only one of the two matching transactions. The highest priced sale will be matched with the lowest priced purchase within the six-month period.

Sales

If a sale is to be made by an officer, director or 10% stockholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities):

1. Have there been any purchases by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Have there been any option grants or exercises not exempt under Rule 16b-3 within the past six months?
3. Are any purchases (or non-exempt option exercises) anticipated or required within the next six months?
4. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Note: If a sale is to be made by an affiliate of the Company, has a Form 144 been prepared and has the broker been reminded to sell pursuant to Rule 144?

Purchases And Option Exercises

If a purchase or option exercise for Company stock is to be made:

1. Have there been any sales by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Are any sales anticipated or required within the next six months (such as tax-related or year-end transactions)?
3. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Before proceeding with a purchase or sale, consider whether you are aware of material non-public information which could affect the price of the Company’s stock. All transactions in the Company’s securities by officers and directors must be pre-cleared by contacting the Company’s Chief Legal Officer or Chief Financial Officer, as applicable.

ATTACHMENT B
CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

RETURN BY [_____] *[insert return deadline]*

TO: _____, Chief Legal Officer / Chief Financial Officer

FROM: _____

RE: INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE POLICY OF GUARDANT HEALTH, INC.

I have received, reviewed and understand the above-referenced Insider Trading Compliance Policy and undertake, as a condition to my present and continued employment (or, if I am not an employee, affiliation with) Guardant Health, Inc., to comply fully with the policies and procedures contained therein.

I hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, that during the calendar year ending December 31, 20[___], I have complied fully with all policies and procedures set forth in the above-referenced Insider Trading Compliance Policy.

SIGNATURE DATE

TITLE

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-236806 and 333-272121 on Form S-3 and Registration Statement Nos. 333-227762, 333-236807, 333-253733, 333-263105, 333-270241, 333-273875, 333-277312, and 333-285168 on Form S-8 of our reports dated February 19, 2026, relating to the financial statements of Guardant Health Inc., and the effectiveness of Guardant Health Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Jose, California
February 19, 2026

**CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Helmy Eltoukhy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Guardant Health, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2026

/s/ Helmy Eltoukhy
Helmy Eltoukhy
Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, AmirAli Talasaz, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Guardant Health, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2026

/s/ AmirAli Talasaz
AmirAli Talasaz
Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Michael Bell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Guardant Health, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2026

/s/ Michael Bell
Michael Bell
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Guardant Health, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: February 19, 2026

/s/ Helmy Eltoukhy

Helmy Eltoukhy

Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

(Principal Executive Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Guardant Health, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: February 19, 2026

/s/ AmirAli Talasaz

AmirAli Talasaz

Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director

(Principal Executive Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Guardant Health, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: February 19, 2026

/s/ Michael Bell

Michael Bell

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.