

## Q&A with Dr. Jared Tangney, Co-Founder and CEO of BiolinQ developing a Patch measuring Interstitial Fluid and App for Needle Free Continuous Glucose Monitoring for Diabetics without Pain or Drawing Blood



**Dr. Jared Tangney**  
Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer

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**Interview conducted by:**  
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**CEOCFO: *Mr. Tangney, what is the concept behind BiolinQ?***

**Mr. Tangney:** We are developing a patch that measures glucose in a continuous fashion without the need to draw blood. That means there is no pain associated with our continuous glucose monitor. The application is initially for people with diabetes. It enables them to get continuous glucose readings on their phone or smart watch without the need to ever prick their finger.

**CEOCFO: *What is the science?***

**Mr. Tangney:** We are measuring interstitial fluid, which is the fluid that bathes the cells within your skin. Glucose as well as many other molecules are found in interstitial fluid and our patch is able to access it using our micro sensors. We use a proprietary chemistry technology that measures within the skin itself and doesn't go deep enough to access any blood vessels for nerves, so it is totally painless.

**CEOCFO: *Would you explain how what you are doing measures what is in the blood without testing the blood?***

**Mr. Tangney:** Your skin has a capillary bed that is right underneath it. Glucose needs to travel from those blood vessels into the skin cells. Once it leaves the blood vessel, it enters the interstitial fluid on its way to those cells within the skin. We pick up those molecules and measure the concentration in that interstitial fluid.

**CEOCFO: *Does the medical community understand this concept?***

**Mr. Tangney:** What is commonly done today for continuous glucose monitoring is the use of a wire based sensor that is inserted with a needle about a half an inch into the abdomen or onto the back of the arm. Instead of measuring just in the first two layers of the skin like we do at BiolinQ, it is actually measuring in the adipose tissue found subcutaneously, deep underneath the skin. We use a similar concept of measuring interstitial fluid, but instead of going deep into the body, we measure within the first few layers of the skin. What is really novel is being able to still access that very viable, well understood fluid, but getting rid of the needles and the pain.

**CEOCFO: *Where are you in the development process? What has been the reaction so far?***

**Mr. Tangney:** 2018 is when we will be releasing a lot more information about the technology, about how it works and the results from some of the clinical studies that we will be doing next year. The scientific and the medical community have not really had a chance to comment on what we are doing yet because we have not shared any of that information. Our