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Reagent Collaboration Network

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Reclone 2025 Report

Reagent Collaboration Network

Executive Summary

In 2025, the Reagent Collaboration Network (Reclone) strengthened its global movement to democratize access to biotechnology through open collaboration and decentralized reagent production. Across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, Regional Hubs and Nodes expanded local capacity to produce and share essential molecular biology tools under open frameworks such as the OpenMTA.

Through training, partnerships, and community exchange, Reclone advanced technical expertise, fostered open science practices, and grew its international presence. The milestones highlighted in this report reflect a year of collective progress toward a more equitable and resilient global biotechnology ecosystem.

Reclone 2025 in Numbers



580+

Open DNA Parts



280+

Community Members



50+

Countries



800+

On Social Media

1. About Reclone

The Reagent Collaboration Network (Reclone) was founded in 2020 by researchers across Latin America, Africa, North America, and the UK to address persistent inequities in global access to molecular biology reagents. Reclone brings together a growing international community committed to openly sharing biomaterials, protocols, expertise, and infrastructure. Our approach combines the co-development of open technologies, active community building to support decentralized adoption, and engagement with mission-aligned enterprises to scale solutions while maintaining open and affordable access at the core.

>> <https://reclone.org/about/>

2. Vision and Mission

Our Vision: A future where all biologists have equitable access to the reagents and tools they need to discover, build and innovate with biology.

To achieve that, our work focuses on three primary missions:

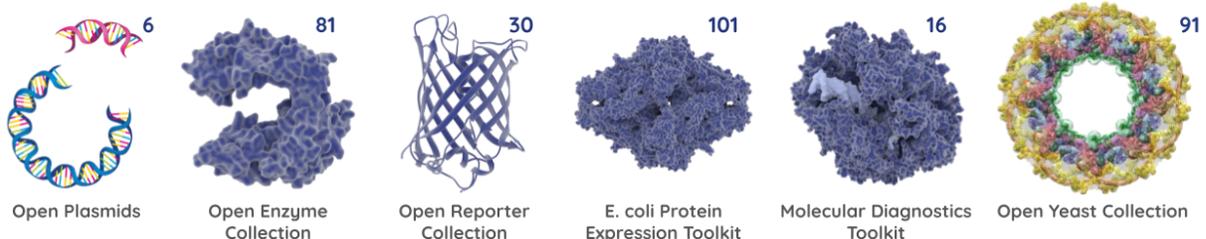
Starting Regional Reagent Hubs: Establish reagent hubs to easily share DNA parts and collections for local researchers to make affordable, reliable reagents and other enabling biotechnologies for research and innovation

Building the Reclone Community: Build a global community of biologists collaborating to share ideas and open source tools that will shape an equitable future for biotechnology that can benefit science, all people and our planet

Sharing what we know: Create a Repository of Open Access Education and Training Resources sharing experimental protocols, open software, and hardware designs – provided by community members, for community members.

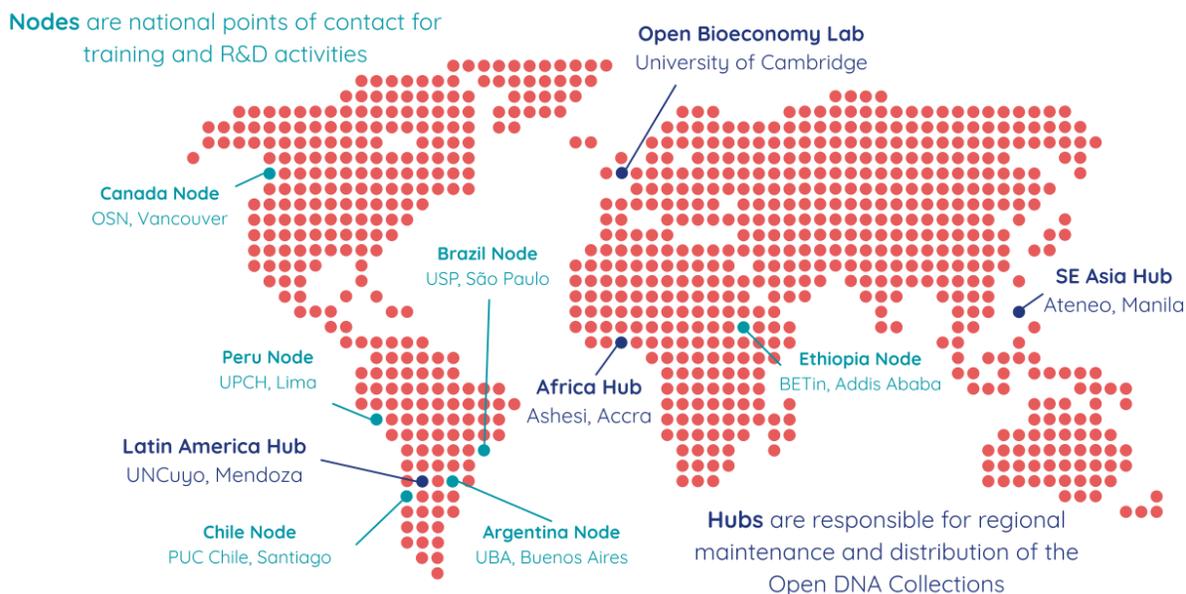
3. Reagent Distribution

The Reclone Community steward a number of Open DNA Collections (ODC) for molecular biology tools and reagents. Currently, we have close to 600 parts within the ODC.



>> reclone.org/reagents/

At the end of 2024, we were successful in [securing a larger grant from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative](#) to continue building out our network in Latin America. The aim of this project is to develop and distribute open biological materials and reagents for biomedical research. Since then, our decentralised network model continues to expand.



OpenMTA

Most Reclone reagents are shared under the Open Material Transfer Agreement ([OpenMTA](#)), which allows use for research, teaching, and local production, as well as re-distribution and modifications.

Strategic discussions were made concerning the accountability and tracking of reagents shared. For the Workshops in Latin America, where parts were delivered to participants, a copy of the OpenMTA and an Implementing Letter, translated to Spanish, were sent for signing. Over 70 researchers and educators received Reclone reagents during our trainings, with an OpenMTA to support the open and responsible sharing of biological materials.

Resources for Users

To support collaboration and ensure broad access to materials and knowledge, the following resources are available to the Reclone community:

- [GitHub Repository](#) – source files, protocols, plasmid maps, and more
- [Protocols.io](#) – crowdsourced protocols designed to adapt to local needs
- [Reclone Forum](#) – connect, ask questions, troubleshoot together

Expanding the Collections

The Reclone network continued to expand its Open DNA Collections through community-driven and global contributions. On a Reclone Forum call, researchers were invited to submit DNA

sequences, including reporters, enzymes, affinity tags, and other regulatory elements, provided they are free of intellectual property restrictions. Soon, the sequences will be reviewed and selected parts will be prepared for synthesis.

Details: forum.reclone.org/t/send-us-your-sequences-updates-to-the-open-dna-collections/694/2

Another important step was on scaling up Reclone distribution, addressing the bottleneck on DNA preps: forum.reclone.org/t/scaling-up-reclone-distribution-dna-preps/1382

4. Regional Hubs

The Reclone Hubs are responsible for regional maintenance and distribution of the Open DNA Collections. They also act as primary points of contact for other Reclone activities in the region.

Latin America Hub

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo - Mendoza, Argentina

The work in Mendoza focused on an open and cost-effective science strategy to develop molecular biology reagents, prioritising accessibility and reproducibility for research. We advanced the development and standardisation of open tools for molecular biology, with an emphasis on protein purification, the production and validation of high-fidelity polymerases, and reverse transcription enzymes. These elements have been applied in key techniques such as PCR and reverse transcription, ensuring their usefulness in research and academic training.

As part of this approach, the Hub implemented low-cost, long-term plasmid storage methods that enable the safe transport and exchange of DNA constructs without the need for cold chain logistics. Adapted from previous iGEM experiences, these methods ensure the stability and availability of plasmids such as pTI-OpenVent mCherry, pTI-BST, and pTI-MMLV, which are replicated and used to express target proteins in *E. coli* ([published protocol](#)).

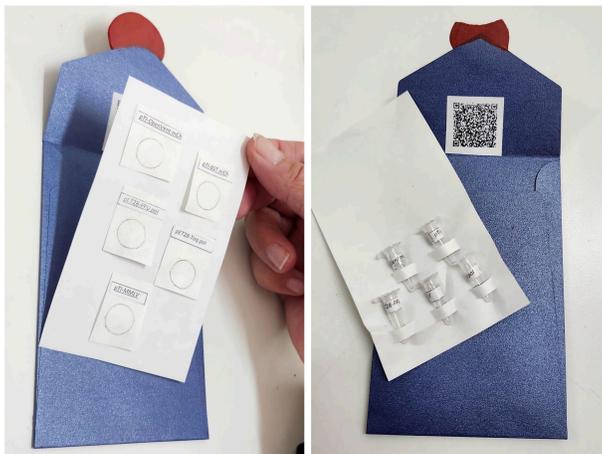


Fig. Plasmid Storage by Filter Paper and Ethanol Precipitation

To further democratise access to PCR, we continued to explore cellular reagents as an alternative to protein purification. The successful production of OpenVent mCherry in bacterial lysates allowed its direct use in PCR reactions, offering a cost-effective and scalable solution that lowers barriers to experimentation in both research and education.

Another important objective was the purification of His-tagged proteins expressed in bacteria, carried out using Ni-NTA (nickel nitrilotriacetic acid) affinity chromatography. This method exploits the 6xHis tag for selective binding to nickel ions, allowing efficient isolation of recombinant enzymes under native conditions. Using this workflow, the Hub successfully purified OpenVent polymerase, Bst polymerase, and MMLV reverse transcriptase, enzymes of critical importance for PCR and reverse transcription assays ([published protocol](#)).

Africa and Asia Hubs

Ashesi University - Berekuso, Ghana

Ateneo de Manila University - Quezon City, Philippines

While much of this year's activity reflects the strong momentum of the Latin America Hub, meaningful progress has also continued across Africa and Asia. The Africa Hub has advanced regional coordination and capacity building efforts, with its PI sharing reflections on the Hub's vision, challenges, and next steps in [a recent community meeting](#). Together, these hubs are strengthening decentralized infrastructure and regional leadership within the Reclone network.

5. National Nodes

Reclone Nodes provide national points of contact in countries without a Regional Hub and co-organise distribution, training and R&D activities within and for the local and global Reclone Community.

Chile Node

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile - Santiago, Chile

In Chile, significant additions have been made by domesticating parts that now include nanobodies, linkers, and a split T7 RNA Polymerase. The original parts come from a donation from Dr. Mark Styczynski's lab (Atlanta, USA) and have been published in Science Advances (McSweeney et al, 2025; [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.ado6280](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.ado6280)).

Additionally, other constructions that allow some flexibility in the use of PCR polymerases have been assembled. Some examples are highlighted below, whilst the complete repository of parts added to the collection can be found in: [Reclone - Chilean Repository of New Parts](#)

Highlights:

- Level 0: Domestication of Nanobody anti-eGFP between C and D (LaG14, source: Dr. Styczynski lab): benchling.com/s/seq-8aiRDTv0liPkJv36jNsl?m=slm-SSIJhb8QDPRTblsT8L6d

- Level 0: Domestication of Nanobody anti-eGFP between C and D (LaG2, source: Dr. Styczynski lab): benchling.com/s/seq-annPoCjQKGVJknN5raqM?m=slm-O21IjvBwEljnXmb5gRV
- Level 0: Domestication of Nanobody anti-eGFP between C and D (NB1, source: Dr. Styczynski lab): benchling.com/s/seq-RUUV00HU4madig0EQHEM?m=slm-0nBspjUcMRoKzYcD85yG
- Level 1: Cterminal_split T7 RNA Polymerase fused with LaG2 (anti-eGFP): pTI_163 (source: Dr. Styczynski lab) - part experimentally validated: benchling.com/s/seq-WN95VjENjO2w2LRw6vQQ?m=slm-DxmZq24jifgmDalEpaFX
- Level 1: Nterminal_split T7 RNA Polymerase fused with NB1 (anti-eGFP): pTI_197 (source: Dr. Styczynski lab) - part experimentally validated: benchling.com/s/seq-iV1jhJrklh9L1eEnQ1Cu?m=slm-H5Bz3Mg44MMQxP2T6TYo

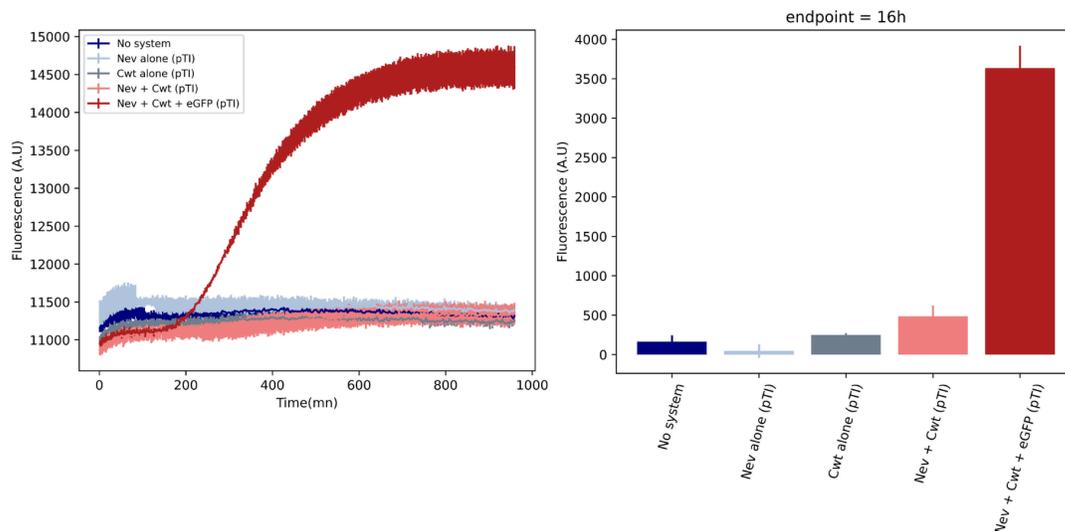


Fig. Validation of the pTI-163 and pTI-197 constructs by expressing and reconstituting a split T7 RNAP in cell-free lysates in presence of its target: eGFP.

Other additions:

- Pfu_ssod7 polymerase is now domesticated between C and D and available as a level 0 at: benchling.com/s/seq-tU7ick7wpcX8FXGWj1Od?m=slm-A1OXAp21UEEDkboXBi06
- OpenVent is also available under constitutive T7 promoter without mCherry for cell-free expression - activity of this polymerase, expressed in cell-free lysates, has been validated in multiple opportunities: benchling.com/s/seq-XDOPBTKE1ISCKzhyOgzs?m=slm-6HhABzyOEcQVDeBRbv7V

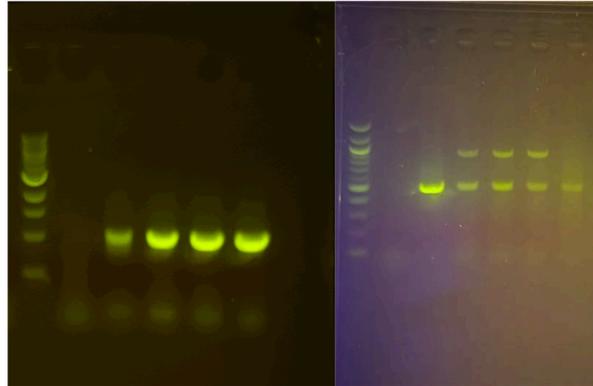


Fig. Activity of the T7_BCD2_OpenVent enzyme. **Left:** PCR using a synthetic DNA target.
Right: PCR using DNA extracted from human samples.

Peru Node

Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia - Lima, Peru

The work in Peru focused on the production and validation of Bst-LF polymerase. Optimisation of cell lysis was a critical step for obtaining sufficient protein yields. Initial attempts produced very low amounts of Bst-LF, as confirmed by Bradford quantification and the absence of detectable bands on SDS-PAGE. To overcome this, the lysis process was rigorously controlled in terms of total protein released as a function of energy (in Joules) from small (1 mL) to larger volumes (up to 40 mL), significantly improving recovery.

Cultures of *E. coli* BL21(DE3) carrying the pTI-Bst-LF plasmid were grown under controlled conditions, induced at low temperature, and harvested for processing. Sonication-based disruption, combined with iterative adjustments, enabled effective release of the target enzyme. Following cell lysis, purification was carried out using a combination of heat treatment and Ni-NTA affinity chromatography with an ÄKTA FPLC system. The purified enzyme was further concentrated and subjected to buffer exchange, and the resulting protein reached concentrations of approximately 22 mg/mL, as determined by Bradford assay.

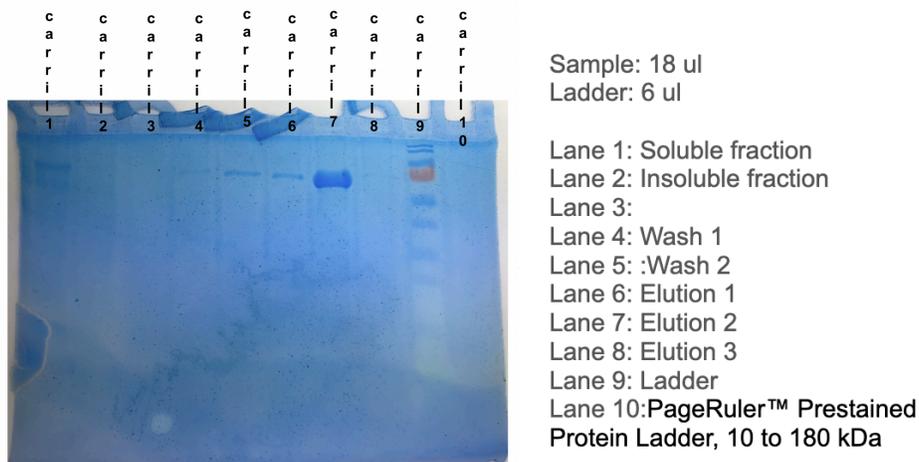


Fig. SDS-PAGE results, performed at 12% , 150 V , 90 minutes

Subsequent polishing was attempted through size-exclusion chromatography with a desalting column to prepare the enzyme for lyophilisation. Different flow rates were tested; however, variability in conductivity across fractions indicated that this step still requires further optimisation. The lyophilised material is currently being evaluated for activity over time to assess the impact of storage on enzymatic stability.

Functional assays conducted in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Salud (INS, National Institute of Health) in Peru confirmed that the recombinant Bst-LF polymerase is active, although performance has not yet matched that of commercial standards. Current efforts are focused on improving cell lysis, optimizing LAMP reaction concentrations, and exchanging buffers to prepare the enzyme for lyophilisation. Through collaboration with the INS, a locally produced, lyophilised enzyme could then be distributed across the country.

Other Nodes

In addition to the active Chile and Peru Nodes, the network has continued to expand. In July, the [Brazil Node](#) was officially launched, marking an important step in growing Reclone's presence and collaborative capacity in the region. In Argentina, the Node at UBA fostered local engagement by hosting a hands-on workshop in November, supported by CYTED.

6. Capacity Building

Capacity building has been central to the Reclone initiative in Latin America, with activities designed to strengthen local expertise, share resources, and create sustainable pathways for training. Through workshops, community exchanges, and the development of open educational materials, the project has enabled researchers and educators across the region to learn, adapt, and apply open molecular biology practices in their institutions.

In Latin America, in-person workshops were made possible thanks to the funding from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative and the CYTED Program.

Map showcasing Reclone's regional impact: [Reclone in Latin America](#)

Guides: reclone-latam-uncuyo.gitbook.io/building-a-reagent-collaborative-network-in-latam

#1 Workshop

Building a Reagent Collaborative Network in Latin America

2 - 4 June 2025 (Mendoza, Argentina)

20 participants | 30 hours | 4 nationalities (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru)

This workshop focused on strengthening the Latin American Reclone network by training participants in plasmid storage, bacterial transformation, and enzyme production. Attendees worked with His-tagged proteins such as OpenVent, BST, and MMLV. The sessions emphasized

the practical application of these resources in PCR and cellular reagent workflows. At the end of the training, participants received reagents: pTI-OpenVent mCh, pTI-BST mCh, pTI-MMLV.

The event featured representatives from 15 institutions, including several Argentine provinces and regions: Buenos Aires (UNNOBA, UNSAM, and UBA), San Luis (UNSL and UNVIME), Córdoba (UNC), Catamarca (UNCA), Tierra del Fuego (UNTDF), Corrientes (UNNE), Tucumán (INSIBIO), and Mendoza (UNCuyo). Contributions also came from across the wider region, including the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia (Peru), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and San Sebastián University (Chile), and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation – Fiocruz (Brazil).



#2 Workshop

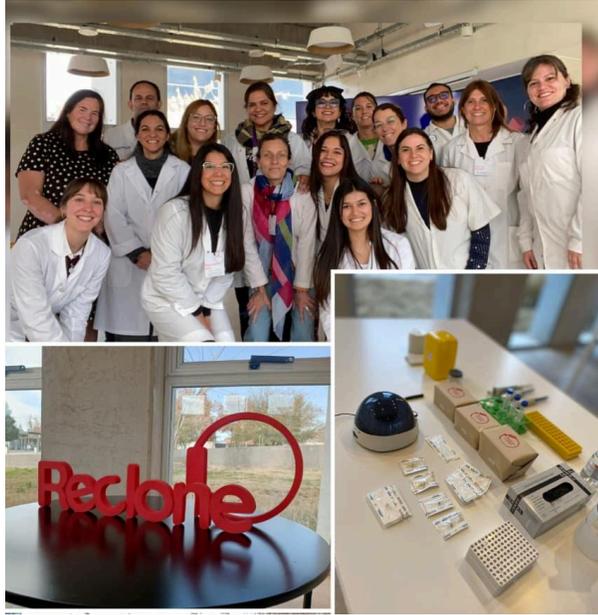
Building a Reagent Collaborative Network in Latin America (Cuyo Region)

30 July and 01 August 2025 (Mendoza, Argentina)

16 participants | 20 hours | Researchers from the Cuyo region (Argentina)

The workshop was designed to build local capacity in open molecular biology within the Cuyo region. Participants were introduced to methods for plasmid preservation, protein expression, and purification. Reagents delivered: pTI-OpenVent mCh, pTI-BST Lf, pTI-MMLV.

>> reclone.org/building-a-reagent-collaborative-network-in-latin-america/



#3 Workshop

Hands-on Science for High School Educators

25 and 26 September 2025 (Mendoza, Argentina)

23 participants | 20 hours | *High school teachers from Mendoza Province (Argentina)*

This workshop aimed to bring molecular biology closer to the classroom. Teachers and communicators learned simplified protocols for DNA extraction and PCR. The sessions provided strategies to adapt open-source tools for educational use in secondary schools. Reagent delivered: pTI-OpenVent mCh.



#4 Workshop

Advanced Hands-on Science for University Educators

29 and 30 September 2025 (Mendoza, Argentina)

19 participants | 20 hours | 6 nationalities (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Peru)

This workshop focused on training university researchers and professors in the use of open-source hardware for PCR with cellular reagents. By bringing together participants from different institutions and countries within the Reclone network, we aim to enable them to act as multipliers in their local contexts, expanding access to affordable and adaptable technologies for molecular biology. Reagents delivered: pTI-OpenVent mCh, pTI-BST Lf, pTI-MMLV.

>> reclone.org/expanding-hands-on-science-education-in-latin-america-reflections



Workshop RELARUS

Local production of bioinputs for diagnosis and treatment

10 - 14 November 2025 (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

20 participants | 40 hours | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru

This workshop focused on the production of recombinant proteins for characterization and subsequent use in detection assays using lateral flow was developed. Researchers and students trained through practical lessons and activities from obtaining pure proteins to using them in lateral flow assays (such as COVID antigen tests), and were also instructed on infectious diseases and a Dengue LAMP test.

The event was a direct result from work of the Relarus Network (Red Latinoamericana de Reactivos de Libre Acceso para Una Salud) within Reclone, supported by CYTED, further

strengthening regional collaboration and advancing our shared mission of making essential research tools more accessible across the continent.

Other Workshops

In addition to the activities directly supported by the CZI and CYTED grants, the network engaged in complementary initiatives to broaden impact and foster collaboration.

Workshops in Chile: Cellular Reagents for education

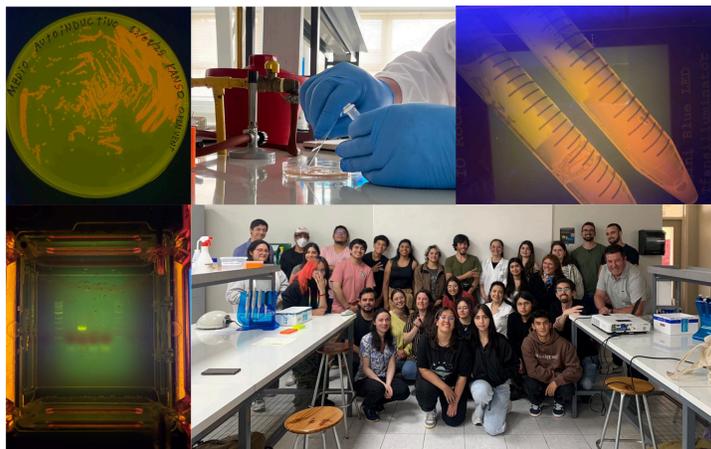
20 - 22 January 2025 (Valdivia, Chile)

24 participants | 18 hours

09 - 10 December 2025 (Punta Arenas, Chile)

12 participants | 12 hours

In 2025, our work is focused on coupling open source hardware with cellular reagents to make basic molecular techniques like PCR accessible at educational level. To do so, we have been working with high school teachers from Punta Arenas and Valdivia, with the support of the corresponding regional universities, as a pilot programme. Here we report our work on bringing PCR closer to the classroom: [Informe PME 2024](#)



In December, a new edition of capacity-building workshops was carried out. The "Taller de tecnologías libres para la enseñanza de la biología molecular en el aula" in Punta Arenas, Chile. This training workshop focuses on open source resources to teach molecular biology and PCR without commercial enzymes and expensive enzyme purification steps.

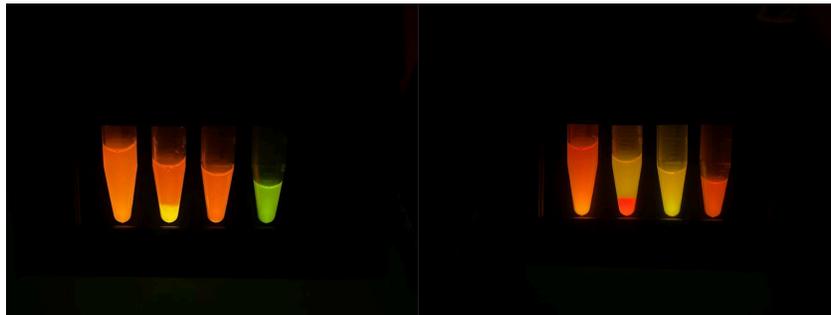
However, high schools are not the only places where affordable reagents and devices are needed. We have also been working with universities through the Reclone network and with undergraduate students using Reclone's OpenVent_mCherry as cellular reagents.

University Curriculum Update

Incorporation of Cellular Reagents and OpenHardware in undergrad curriculum at PUC Chile:
[Ecosistema abierto para el desarrollo autónomo de PCR a partir de reactivos celulares](#)

The Chile Node has been working for years in making science and biotechnology more accessible through open source hardware. Now, the incorporation of the Reclone OpenVent_mCherry allows to perform PCR from cellular reagents using the same ecosystem previously developed, bringing diagnostics a step closer. This union between open source reagents and open source hardware is being tested in pilot courses from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, in particular in the undergrad course “Biochemistry Laboratory I: Molecular Genetics” (BIO266), which is currently being imparted to a total of 51 students in 2025.

As part of the same course, students are familiarized with uLoop assembly and its part collection, which they use to assemble and express fluorescent proteins. These proteins are then purified using a low-cost technique based on resin centrifugation to separate His-tagged proteins from a fluorescent lysate. Specifically, students assemble a His-tagged fuGFP and a non-His mScarlet (and vice-versa). Then, the constructs are transformed, cultured and sonicated. The lysates are mixed so that the fluorescent proteins have to be separated by centrifugation. The different centrifugation steps are pictured below.



Left: purification of a His-tagged fuGFP from a non-His mScarlet lysate.

Right: purification of a His-tagged mScarlet from a non-His fuGFP lysate.

Student Formation

Chile Node

Internship Julia Sikorska (January-February 2025 - 6 weeks)

PhD student from University of Warsaw, Poland

Julia was trained in uLoop assembly. As a proof of concept, she assembled a L1 genetic module coding for a fluorescent protein from the individual L0 parts of uLoop collection. She was then trained in expressing and purifying the corresponding protein, as a proxy for the project she had to develop back at her university. At the end of her internship, she brought back a plate with the uLoop vectors and L0 parts to start building her own collection.

Internship Ana Martinez (July 2025 - 4 weeks)

Undergrad student from Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia

Ana was trained in diverse molecular biology and microbiology techniques. She was involved in the preparation of autoinductive agar plates, in the purification process of OpenVent-mCherry polymerase from the ReClone collection and she executed PCR reactions with the enzyme.

The results are compiled in this document: [CR - Explorative experiments](#)

Peru Node

Researchers from three public universities have been invited for further collaboration and have expressed strong interest in joining Reclone. They plan to participate both as recipients of biological reagents and as providers of enzymes and training for other laboratories in their localities.

- Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga (UNSCH) - Ayacucho

Key contact: Dr. Fidel Mujica Lengua, Head of the School of Biology and Coordinator of the Biotechnology Area. Expertise: Leads research on the biology and technology of reproduction in mammals, and the biotechnological characterization of proteins and enzymes of agro-industrial interest.

- Universidad Nacional de Cajamarca (UNC) - Cajamarca.

Key contact: Dr. Marco Rivera Jacinto, Head of the Microbiology laboratory. Expertise: Leads research on medical microbiology as well as on the prospection of new genes from native extremophiles and native microorganisms linked to soil fertility.

- Universidad Nacional de la Amazonía Peruana (UNAP) - Iquitos

Key contact: Juan C. Castro, Researcher at the Centro de Investigaciones de Recursos Naturales de la Amazonía (CIRNA) and full professor at the UNAP. Expertise: Leads research on the biochemistry and molecular biology of native microalgae and native plants with biotechnological potential due to the production of secondary metabolites of pharmaceutical and nutritional value.

Internship Joachim Kerrebroeck (May 2025 - 4 weeks)

Student from Erasmushogeschool Brussel, Belgium

Joachim received training in microbiology and biochemistry, including protein quantification, SDS-PAGE analysis, and cell lysis techniques. He was also trained in cadmium biosensors, reagent preparation, and induction procedures and the data analysis for understand the limit of detection and the behaviour of the biosensor

Internship student Liliam Lopez (May 2025 - Present)

Graduate student from UPCH, Peru

Liliam is being trained in microbiology, molecular biology, and biochemistry, specifically in the purification of the DNA polymerase by affinity chromatography and desalting, followed by lyophilisation to extend the enzyme's shelf life in resource-limited settings without access to freezers. Her training also includes protein quantification by Bradford assay, SDS-PAGE analysis, and the preparation of chemically competent cells

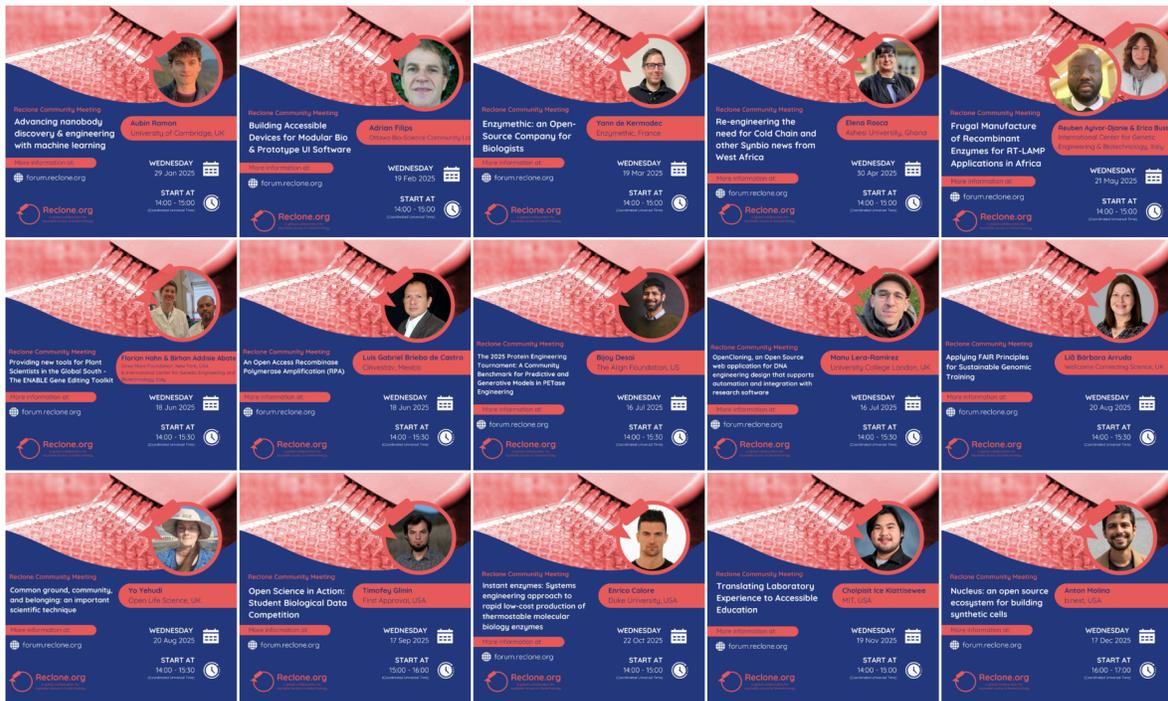
7. Community Engagement

Community engagement has been a key driver of Reclone's growth, providing spaces for knowledge exchange, collaboration, and collective problem-solving.

Community Meetings

12 webinars held (Jan - Dec 2025) | 20 - 30 global participants on average

Our monthly webinars featured 17 international speakers from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and North America. Topics ranged from open DNA design and community reagent production to the institutional adoption of open science tools, highlighting diverse perspectives and experiences.



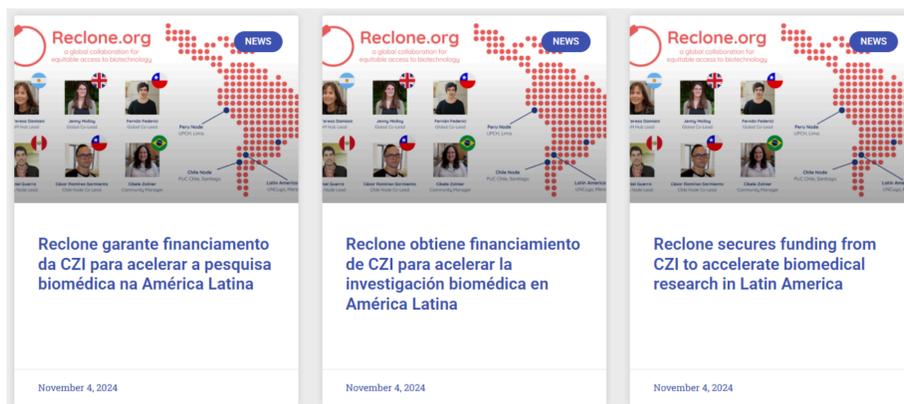
Reclone Forum

279 total users (+95 in the last 12 months) | 20k+ views across discussions

The Reclone Forum has continued to expand as a central hub for knowledge sharing and peer support. With almost 280 registered users, the forum is steadily gaining traction. Active threads focus on reagent production, open science practices, events and collaboration opportunities. Also, a dedicated Latin America category has been re-activated to showcase regional activities, facilitate coordination, and promote cross-country collaborations.

Multilingual Content

To lower barriers to participation, the network has made a consistent effort to share content in multiple languages for its Latin American audience. Forum, social media and blog posts are increasingly available in Spanish, Portuguese, and English, ensuring that discussions are inclusive and accessible to a broader community. Also, all workshop materials for local researchers and educators were delivered in Spanish.



8. Visibility and Outreach

Event Participation

Members of the Reclone network contributed to several international and regional events in 2025, helping to strengthen visibility and foster new collaborations:

- [The Spirit of Asilomar Summit](#) - February, with participation from Jenny Molloy, Fernan Federici and Cibeles Zolnier
- **CZI Event** - June, with participation from Jenny Molloy, Fernan Federici and Teresa Damiani
- [Synthetic Biology - Gordon Research Conference](#) - July, with participation from Jenny Molloy and Fernan Federici

- [2nd Brazilian Conference on Synthetic Biology](#) - July, with contributions from Jenny Molloy and Cibele Zolnier, including the launch of a new Reclone Node at the University of São Paulo (Brazil)



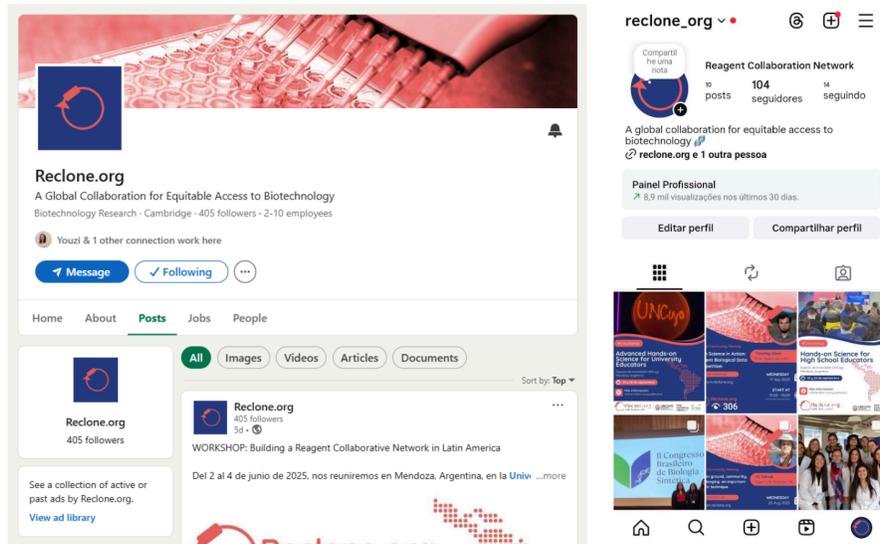
News Features

Reclone's activities in Latin America have gained increasing visibility, with coverage in regional and international media outlets. These features have highlighted the network's efforts to advance open science, expand access to molecular biology tools, and build collaborative capacity across the region.

- [Scientists in Latin America struggle to get key chemicals and other reagents for experiments. A group has begun to help | Science](#)
- [Un paso hacia la equidad para laboratorios latinoamericanos - América Latina y el Caribe | Sci.Dev](#)
- [Interview for CNN Chile](#)
- [La UNCuyo recibió fondos de la fundación de Mark Zuckerberg para investigaciones biomédicas | Diario Uno](#)
- [La UNCuyo logró un gran avance en la investigación biomédica con fondos de la fundación de Mark Zuckerberg | Los Andes](#)
- [Un proyecto de la UNCuyo ganó un financiamiento de 330 mil dólares | MDZ](#)
- [La UNCUYO encabeza una red que compartirá reactivos para la investigación biomédica en Latinoamérica | UNCuyo](#)
- [Rede internacional de materiais biológicos terá primeiro polo no Brasil | Fapesp](#)

Social Media Growth

- **Instagram** (launched June 2025)
183 followers | 5,500+ accounts reached
- **LinkedIn**
628 followers (+349 in the last 12 months) | 15,700+ impressions



9. Looking Ahead

- **Latin America Starter Kit:** Distribute 100+ Starter Kits to researchers across Latin America, with support from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative (CZI), beginning in April 2026. These kits will expand access to essential reagents and support decentralized research capacity across the region.
- **Workshops in Peru and Chile:** Deliver hands-on workshops in Peru and Chile to strengthen local technical capacity in open reagent production, expand community engagement, and support the adoption of open science tools and practices within regional research and education institutions.
- **Hubs and Nodes:** Further strengthen Regional Hubs in Africa and Asia while establishing new Nodes in additional countries. Efforts will also focus on scaling up Reclone's reagent distribution systems, including expanded access to shared DNA preparations.

- **Working Groups:** Establish dedicated working groups to coordinate activities across Technology, Operations, Training & Education, and Community, enhancing collaboration, accountability, and long-term sustainability across the network.

As Reclone continues to grow, our focus remains clear: building a globally connected, locally empowered network that advances open, affordable, and sustainable access to biotechnology. The progress achieved this year reflects the strength of our community and the shared commitment to reshaping how reagents are produced, shared, and stewarded worldwide. Together, we are laying the foundation for a more equitable and collaborative future in science.

10. Acknowledgements

We are deeply grateful to the Reclone community members, whose generosity, expertise, and commitment continue to make equitable access to reagents possible.

Grant Support: Chan Zuckerberg Initiative and the CYTED Program

Global Leads: Jenny Molloy (UK) and Fernan Federici (Chile)

Community Managers: Cibele Zolnier (Brazil) and Yan Kay Ho (UK)

Latin America Hub (UNCuyo):

- Lead: Maria Teresa Damiani
- Hub Manager: Mariángeles Ávila Maniero
- Research Assistant: Karla Vanessa Gaona Guamán
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