***Review Article***

**Biotechnological and Molecular Interventions in Aquaculture: A Pathway to Sustainable Fisheries**

**ABSTRACT**

This paper explores the significant contributions of biotechnology and molecular biology to aquaculture and fisheries. It highlights the role of biotechnology in enhancing fish breeding through selective breeding and genetic engineering, including transgenesis, which improves growth rates and disease resistance. Additionally, the chapter examines advancements in disease management, emphasizing the development of vaccines and diagnostics that enhance fish health and minimize reliance on antibiotics. The role of biotechnology in optimizing fish nutrition through alternative feed sources is also discussed, underscoring the importance of sustainability. Finally, the chapter addresses future perspectives and challenges, including regulatory hurdles, public acceptance of GMOs, and environmental concerns, while emphasizing the need for collaborative approaches and innovative solutions to ensure the responsible integration of biotechnological advancements in the aquaculture sector. This comprehensive overview aims to provide insights into the transformative potential of biotechnology in ensuring food security and sustainable fisheries management.

***KEYWORDS:*** *Biotechnology, Genetic engineering, Transgenesis, Disease resistance*

**Introduction**

Aquaculture has emerged as the most rapidly expanding sector within global food production systems. The total global fish supply is derived from both capture fisheries and aquaculture, with recent trends indicating a steady increase in production. According to the FAO (2024), fish production has reached approximately 130.9 million tons, with aquaculture now contributing 52% of the fish available for human consumption.

Advancements in biotechnology provide innovative solutions to enhance sustainability in fisheries and aquaculture, particularly through applications such as sex control in fish. This technology enables scientists to identify and incorporate desirable genetic traits in both finfish and shellfish, leading to improvements in growth performance, reproductive efficiency, and overall product quality (Labh, 2023). The rising global demand for seafood, coupled with the ongoing depletion of natural marine resources, has intensified research efforts to harness biotechnological approaches for boosting aquaculture productivity. Consequently, aquaculture continues to gain prominence as a critical area of study within animal science, contributing significantly to food security and sustainable resource management (Mayekar *et al*., 2019). Researchers are investigating specific genes that regulate the production of growth factors and natural defense compounds in fish, which play a vital role in enhancing immunity and resilience against microbial infections. Additionally, biotechnology encompasses a broad spectrum of biological techniques aimed at advancing research and facilitating the development of novel products. Despite its rapid growth, the aquaculture industry faces several persistent challenges, including suboptimal productivity, limited diversification of cultured species, heightened market competition, and ecological concerns associated with the intensification and global expansion of farming practices. Moreover, seasonal fluctuations in environmental parameters, along with variability in the availability and cost stability of essential resources such as high-quality feed, further complicate aquaculture operations (Muhammet *et al*., 2013).

Modern biotechnology plays a transformative role in advancing aquaculture and fisheries, offering both promising opportunities and unique challenges. Rather than replacing conventional methods, these technologies should be regarded as complementary tools designed to enhance existing practices. Their implementation must be driven by practical needs rather than solely by technological advancements. By integrating biotechnology into aquaculture, the industry can significantly improve the production of aquatic species, meeting the rising global demand for seafood while optimizing farming practices. Genetic modification and other biotechnological innovations hold immense potential to enhance both the quality and quantity of fish produced in controlled aquaculture systems.

As the aquaculture sector continues its rapid expansion, biotechnology emerges as a key solution to address the growing demand. However, like all biotechnology-derived food products, aquaculture innovations are subject to rigorous regulatory evaluations before gaining market approval. Beyond productivity gains, biotechnology-driven aquaculture also offers potential environmental benefits, such as reducing the ecological footprint of fish farming (Biswas, 2017).

The unprecedented progress in molecular biology over the past century has revolutionized genetic research, fostering groundbreaking applications in aquaculture and fisheries. These advancements have paved the way for improved production efficiency, superior product quality, and enhanced aquatic animal health, ultimately contributing to the sustainability and resilience of the industry (Dulić *et al*., 2019). Recent breakthroughs in molecular technology and genome research have provided extensive knowledge that can be leveraged for genetic improvement, resource management, and the preservation of genetic diversity in aquatic species. Understanding genetic variation and population structure is fundamental to formulating effective conservation strategies and sustainable management policies for fish populations.

Over the past decade, molecular markers have gained increasing significance in aquaculture, largely due to the valuable insights offered by DNA polymorphism. The application of DNA markers has revolutionized the rapid assessment of fish germplasm, enabling more precise genetic evaluation and breeding strategies. Selecting the most appropriate molecular marker for effective resource management requires a comprehensive understanding of their principles, methodologies, and applications to ensure optimal outcomes in aquaculture research and fisheries management (Ramya *et al*., 2023).

The applications of biotechnology in aquaculture encompass a diverse array of innovative techniques aimed at improving breeding efficiency, genetic enhancement, and overall sustainability. Key advancements include the use of synthetic hormones to induce spawning, the development of monosex, uniparental, and polyploid populations, as well as the integration of molecular biology tools to enhance genetic traits and create transgenic fish.

Additionally, biotechnology plays a crucial role in gene banking for the conservation of valuable genetic resources, the formulation of nutritionally optimized feeds, and the implementation of advanced health management strategies. Furthermore, the exploration of bioactive compounds derived from marine organisms presents new possibilities for disease prevention and growth promotion in aquaculture systems. These advancements collectively contribute to the expansion and refinement of modern aquaculture practices, fostering greater efficiency and sustainability in fish farming.

**Biotechnology in fish breeding**

A major challenge in pisciculture is enhancing fish production, particularly because many species cultured in landlocked water bodies rely on hormonal induction for successful reproduction. For a prolonged period, progress in fish breeding technologies was constrained by the lack of commercially available products capable of effectively stimulating the spawning of economically significant fish species (Bhattacharya *et al*., 2002).

In recent years, biotechnology has revolutionized aquaculture, particularly in the field of fish breeding. Techniques such as genetic engineering, marker-assisted selection, and cloning have been instrumental in refining desirable genetic traits within cultured fish populations. These biotechnological advancements primarily aim to enhance growth performance, strengthen disease resistance, and optimize overall productivity within aquaculture systems (Dunham, 2004).

**Genetic Engineering**

Genetic engineering involves the modification of an organisms DNA to introduce or enhance specific traits. In fish breeding, this technology has enabled the development of transgenic species with improved characteristics, such as accelerated growth rates and heightened resistance to diseases. One prominent example is genetically modified salmon, which have been engineered to grow significantly faster than their non-modified counterparts, thereby increasing aquaculture production efficiency and yield (Devlin *et al*., 2004).

Key economic traits, including growth performance, disease resilience, and meat quality, play a crucial role in determining the profitability of farmed fish. Selective breeding programs aim to enhance these desirable attributes in subsequent generations. However, conventional phenotype-based selection methods often require multiple breeding cycles to achieve optimal genetic improvement, making the process time-intensive and less efficient. Advances in genetic technologies are addressing these limitations, offering more precise and accelerated approaches to improving aquaculture species.

**Fig. 1 Application perspective of genetic engineering in fisheries**

**Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS)**

Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS) serves as an indirect method for identifying superior breeding individuals. MAS is particularly advantageous for traits that are challenging or costly to measure, as well as those with low heritability or recessive characteristics. This approach leverages existing genetic diversity within breeding populations to enhance desirable traits in livestock. MAS relies on establishing a link between genetic markers and Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL), where the distance between the marker and the target traits influences their association. Once markers associated with QTL are identified, they can be incorporated into selective breeding programs to choose brooders with superior genetic potential for the desired traits. The use of MAS accelerates the improvement of performance traits, providing a more precise method and deeper insights into the genetic mechanisms that influence these traits (Eze, 2019).

**Cloning**

Cloning technologies, particularly somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), have been investigated in fish breeding to promote superior genetic lines. This method allows for the replication of individuals with exceptional traits, thereby safeguarding the perpetuation of these desirable characteristics in aquaculture. Studies indicate that cloning can also enhance genetic diversity and bolster the viability of certain fish populations (Liu *et al*., 2011**)**. By leveraging these techniques, the aquaculture industry can improve overall stock quality and resilience.

**Disease resistance**

The use of biotechnology to bolster disease resistance in fish is essential for promoting sustainable aquaculture practices. Through genetic modifications and selective breeding, researchers have developed fish strains that exhibit greater resilience to prevalent pathogens. For example, studies have shown that genetically modified fish can endure viral infections that often threaten aquaculture populations, leading to a decreased dependence on antibiotics and enhancing overall fish health. These advancements not only contribute to healthier fish stocks but also support more environmentally friendly aquaculture operations ((Fjalestad *et al*., 1993).

The incorporation of biotechnology into fish breeding could transform the aquaculture sector significantly. Techniques like genetic engineering, marker-assisted selection, and cloning offer pathways to boost fish production while promoting sustainability. As research progresses, the advantages of these biotechnological innovations are expected to become increasingly evident, tackling both economic and environmental issues faced by the aquaculture industry. This evolution not only aims to enhance productivity but also to align with ecological best practices.

**Fig. 2 Application of Biotechnology in Fisheries and Aquaculture**

**Molecular Markers and Fish Breeding**

Genetic diversity within a species is fundamental to its ability to adapt to environmental changes and ensure long-term survival. This variation occurs among individuals, contributing to differences at the population, species, and higher taxonomic levels. Understanding genetic diversity has broad applications across multiple disciplines, including evolutionary biology, conservation efforts, resource management, and selective breeding programs aimed at genetic enhancement.

The advent of molecular genetic markers has revolutionized the study of genetic variation, allowing for precise analyses at the individual, population, and species levels. By integrating these markers with advanced statistical approaches, researchers have significantly enhanced their capacity to assess and interpret genetic diversity, leading to deeper insights into population dynamics, evolutionary patterns, and strategies for sustainable genetic resource management.

A diverse array of molecular markers, including protein-based and DNA markers such as mitochondrial DNA, nuclear DNA, microsatellites, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), are now widely utilized in fisheries and aquaculture research. These genetic tools provide critical insights that have significant applications in contemporary aquaculture and fisheries management.

Key applications of molecular markers include:

1. Accurate identification of fish species,
2. Analysis of genetic diversity and population structure in wild fish populations,
3. Comparative studies assessing genetic differences between wild and hatchery-reared stocks,
4. Detection of demographic bottlenecks in natural populations, and
5. Genetic support for propagation-assisted rehabilitation and conservation programs.

The integration of these molecular techniques has greatly enhanced our ability to monitor, conserve, and sustainably manage aquatic genetic resources, ensuring the long-term viability of both farmed and wild fish populations.

**Types of Molecular Markers**

Molecular markers have emerged as indispensable tools in fisheries genetics, aiding in species identification, population structure analysis, and selective breeding programs. These markers, based on molecular cytogenetic and molecular marker techniques, provide insights into genome organization, genetic diversity, and evolutionary relationships among aquatic species (Liu & Cordes, 2004).

**1. Molecular Cytogenetic Techniques-Based Markers**

Molecular cytogenetic techniques involve the use of DNA hybridization to visualize chromosome structure, identify genetic variations, and study genome organization. These markers are widely used in karyotyping, chromosome mapping, and evolutionary studies.

**A. Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization (FISH)-Based Markers**

FISH involves the use of fluorescently labeled DNA probes to detect specific sequences on chromosomes. Several marker types exist within this technique:

* Chromosome Painting Markers: Entire chromosomes or specific chromosomal regions are labeled with fluorescent probes, aiding in karyotyping and detecting chromosomal rearrangements (Lichter et al., 1990).
* Repetitive Sequence Markers: These markers use probes targeting satellite DNA or microsatellite sequences, often used in species differentiation and genome evolution studies (Jiang & Gill, 2006).
* Gene-Specific FISH Markers: Specific gene sequences are labeled to study gene localization and chromosomal translocations (Schubert, 2007).

**B. Comparative Genomic Hybridization (CGH)-Based Markers**

CGH is used to detect copy number variations (CNVs) by comparing test and reference DNA samples. It is crucial in cancer genetics and evolutionary studies (Solinas-Toldo et al., 1997).

**C. Spectral Karyotyping (SKY) and Multicolor FISH (mFISH)**

SKY and mFISH use multiple fluorescent probes to color each chromosome differently, allowing for high-resolution karyotyping and detection of chromosomal abnormalities (Schrock et al., 1996).

**D. Genomic In Situ Hybridization (GISH)-Based Markers**

GISH differentiates between parental genomes in hybrids or polyploid species, making it valuable in plant and animal breeding (Leitch et al., 1994).

**2. Molecular Marker Techniques-Based Markers**

These markers rely on DNA sequence polymorphisms and are used extensively in genetic mapping, breeding programs, and evolutionary studies.

**A. Hybridization-Based Markers**

* **Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP)**

Uses restriction enzymes to digest DNA at specific sites, followed by electrophoresis and hybridization with a labeled probe. RFLP is highly specific but time-consuming (Botstein et al., 1980).

**B. PCR-Based Markers**

* **Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)**
* Uses short random primers to amplify genomic regions. It is simple but lacks reproducibility (Williams et al., 1990).
* **Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP)**

Combines restriction digestion and selective PCR amplification, offering high resolution for genome-wide polymorphism detection (Vos et al., 1995).

* **Simple Sequence Repeats (SSR) / Microsatellites**

Detects variations in short tandem repeat sequences. SSR markers are highly reproducible and polymorphic, making them ideal for population genetics (Tautz, 1989).

* **Inter-Simple Sequence Repeats (ISSR)**

Amplifies regions between microsatellite sequences, useful for assessing genetic diversity and phylogenetics (Zietkiewicz et al., 1994).

* **Sequence-Related Amplified Polymorphism (SRAP)**

Targets open reading frames, providing insight into gene function and diversity (Li & Quiros, 2001).

* **Single-Strand Conformation Polymorphism (SSCP)**

Identifies mutations based on differences in DNA strand folding and mobility during electrophoresis (Orita et al., 1989).

**C. Sequencing-Based Markers**

* **Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) Markers**

Detects single base-pair variations. SNP markers are used for high-throughput genotyping and genome-wide association studies (Sachidanandam et al., 2001).

* **Expressed Sequence Tags (ESTs)**

Short cDNA sequences used for gene identification and transcriptome analysis (Adams et al., 1991).

* **Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS)-Based Markers**

High-throughput sequencing allows the discovery of genome-wide SNPs, structural variations, and epigenetic modifications (Metzker, 2010).

**Fig .3 Molecular Markers**

**Transgenesis**

An organism that has had a foreign or modified gene integrated into its genome through in vitro genetic engineering techniques is classified as a "transgenic" organism or a "genetically modified organism" (GMO). Furthermore, under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), such organisms are officially termed "living modified organisms" (LMOs) (Beardmore and Porte, 2003).

Transgenic technology provides a powerful and efficient method for enhancing various fish species through direct genetic modification. Research on gene transfer in fish is being actively pursued to develop genetically superior strains for aquaculture. One of the most widely studied genes in aquatic species is the growth hormone (GH) gene, which is used to accelerate growth rates in farmed fish. Additionally, transgenic ornamental fish, commonly known as "glow fish," have been developed by introducing fluorescent genes derived from jellyfish, paving the way for the creation of vibrantly colored fish with commercial appeal. Beyond aquaculture, genetically modified fish hold potential as bio-reactors for pharmaceutical production, a concept already explored in crop biotechnology.

Despite these advancements, the commercial application of genetically modified fish in aquaculture has yet to be realized. In India, the regulatory framework for GMOs has primarily focused on transgenic crops and critical pathogens. However, existing guidelines emphasize the need for rigorous biosafety measures and thorough economic assessments before large-scale field trials of transgenic organisms, including fish, can be considered (Ayyappan and Gopalakrishnan, 2006). The emergence of transgenic technologies has underscored the necessity of producing sterile fish to mitigate the risk of genetic exchange between transgenic stocks and wild populations. Technological advancements have expanded the range of methods available for inducing sterility or precisely controlling reproductive functions through the use of inducible promoters. This level of control is particularly valuable, as it ensures optimal growth and regulated reproduction in transgenic fish while minimizing the possibility of interbreeding in the event of escape. Moreover, recent research has increasingly focused on enhancing the cold tolerance of fish through genetic modifications, offering potential benefits for aquaculture in regions with lower temperatures (Fiecther, 2001). These advancements not only improve production efficiency but also contribute to the sustainability and environmental safety of transgenic aquaculture practices.

**Disease Management**

Biotechnology plays a pivotal role in safeguarding fish health, offering a range of innovative tools for disease detection and prevention. Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) have proven invaluable in the rapid identification of pathogens, while species-specific antibodies targeting immunoglobulins aid in evaluating immune responses following vaccination. Additionally, mAbs can be utilized to screen broodstock for previous exposure to pathogens, ensuring better disease management in aquaculture. Luminex technology represents an advanced antibody-based platform with applications in both pathogen detection and vaccine development. Meanwhile, molecular diagnostic techniques, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), real-time PCR, and nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA), have revolutionized the ability to detect, identify, and quantify even minute concentrations of aquatic pathogens with high precision. Furthermore, microarray technology enables comprehensive, multiplex screening, facilitating the simultaneous detection of pathogens and assessment of host immune responses.

Recombinant DNA technology has revolutionized vaccine production, enabling large-scale, cost-efficient manufacturing that has greatly enhanced disease prevention in aquaculture. The continuous advancement of DNA-based vaccines, proteomics, adjuvant formulations, and oral vaccine delivery systems holds immense potential for the future, offering more effective, sustainable, and targeted immunization strategies for farmed fish (Adams and Thompson, 2006). Disease outbreaks remain a major obstacle to the expansion of intensive aquaculture, often resulting in significant economic losses due to elevated mortality rates and impaired growth performance. Farmed fish are highly susceptible to a broad spectrum of infectious diseases caused by bacterial, viral, parasitic, and fungal pathogens, all of which directly impact both the quality and quantity of global fish production. Biotechnology has emerged as a critical tool in strengthening fish health management, influencing multiple interconnected aspects of aquaculture. The rapid and precise detection of pathogens is fundamental to effective disease control, particularly given the complex interplay between genetic, nutritional, and environmental factors in aquaculture systems. A proactive approach to disease management, facilitated by biotechnological advancements, reduces dependence on antibiotics and chemical treatments. The widespread implementation of vaccines has proven to be a crucial strategy in minimizing antibiotic use, thereby promoting more sustainable and environmentally responsible aquaculture practices.

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| **Fish Health Status**  **Nutrition**  **Genetics**  **Environment**  **Pathogen**    **Fig. 4 Epidemiology of Fish Disease** |

**Polymerase chain reaction**

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a widely utilized molecular technique designed to amplify specific DNA sequences with remarkable efficiency. This process relies on a thermostable DNA polymerase and a pair of primers that initiate the amplification of a target DNA segment. PCR is capable of generating a million-fold replication of the desired DNA fragment, which can subsequently be analyzed using gel electrophoresis. Typically, the length of the amplified DNA fragments ranges from 150 to 3,000 base pairs (bp) (McPherson *et al*., 1991). The design of primers plays a critical role in determining the sensitivity and specificity of PCR. To ensure high binding accuracy, primers must be of sufficient length to allow for a high annealing temperature, thereby reducing the likelihood of nonspecific interactions. However, excessively long primers may still exhibit unintended binding to non-complementary DNA regions. The PCR reaction mixture consists of several essential components, including the template DNA, which may originate from simple tissue lysates or purified DNA samples. It also contains specifically designed primers, a DNA polymerase enzyme responsible for synthesizing new DNA strands, and nucleotide building blocks required for the extension process. The thermocycling process comprises three key steps: denaturation, in which the double-stranded DNA separates; annealing, during which the primers bind to their complementary sequences; and extension, where the polymerase enzyme facilitates nucleotide incorporation, progressively amplifying the target DNA segment with each cycle (Altinok and Kurt, 2003).

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a versatile molecular tool with a wide array of applications across various scientific fields. It is instrumental in analyzing ancient DNA extracted from fossils, amplifying trace amounts of DNA for forensic fingerprinting, mapping the human genome as well as the genomes of other species, and detecting microorganisms present in minimal concentrations within environmental samples such as water, food, soil, and living organisms. In aquaculture, PCR has emerged as a crucial technology for disease prevention, control, and management. It provides fish and shrimp farmers with a highly sensitive and rapid diagnostic method for detecting viral infections, including those in early or asymptomatic stages. This technique allows for non-invasive screening by utilizing biological samples such as tissue fragments, blood, or feces, minimizing stress and harm to aquatic organisms. Moreover, PCR is increasingly employed for screening both broodstock and larvae before stocking, ensuring that only healthy individuals are introduced into aquaculture systems. As a result, this molecular approach is becoming indispensable for pathogen detection in farmed fish and shrimp, contributing significantly to improved biosecurity and disease management strategies (Pena, 2002).

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays have been widely employed as a powerful diagnostic tool for detecting various viral pathogens in fish and shrimp. In finfish, PCR-based techniques have been instrumental in identifying viruses such as the stripe jack nervous necrosis virus (SJNNV) (Nishizawa et al., 1994), red sea bream iridovirus (RSIV) (Kurita *et al*., 1998), and aquatic birnaviruses (Williams et al., 1999). These molecular diagnostics have significantly enhanced early detection capabilities, aiding in the timely implementation of disease management strategies. Similarly, PCR has played a crucial role in shrimp disease diagnostics, enabling the accurate identification of several viral infections. Notable examples include the white spot syndrome virus (WSSV), monodon baculovirus (MBV), infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV), hepatopancreatic parvovirus (HPV), baculovirus penaei (BP), Taura syndrome virus (TSV), yellow head virus (YHV), and baculoviral midgut gland necrosis virus (BMN) (Lightner, 1996). The application of PCR in aquaculture has revolutionized pathogen surveillance, allowing for early intervention, improved biosecurity, and more effective disease control measures in farmed aquatic species.

**DNA Vaccine**

In finfish aquaculture, significant advancements have been made in vaccine development to mitigate bacterial and viral infections. Conventional vaccines are primarily composed of inactivated microorganisms; however, innovative approaches are now being explored. A new generation of vaccines is emerging, including protein subunit vaccines, genetically modified organisms, and DNA-based vaccines, which are currently undergoing research and development. These cutting-edge immunization strategies hold great promise for enhancing disease resistance and improving overall fish health in aquaculture systems. DNA vaccination is an advanced immunization strategy that involves introducing a gene encoding the antigen rather than directly administering the antigen itself. This method enables the host's cells to produce the antigen, thereby eliciting an immune response. Among the numerous experimental DNA vaccines evaluated in both animals and humans, those targeting rhabdovirus infections in fish have demonstrated particularly promising efficacy. For example, a single intramuscular (IM) injection of a small dose of DNA has been shown to confer rapid and long-lasting immunity in farmed salmonids against major viral pathogens, such as infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV) and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus (VHSV). However, DNA vaccines designed for other fish pathogens have so far yielded limited success.

At present, intramuscular injection remains the most effective method for delivering DNA vaccines, and research is ongoing to develop practical approaches for mass vaccination, especially for smaller fish. Notably, no adverse effects have been reported in vaccinated fish to date. Despite the potential of DNA vaccination, certain theoretical and long-term safety concerns persist, particularly regarding environmental impact and consumer health. Nevertheless, current assessments suggest that these risks are unlikely to exceed those posed by conventional fish vaccines. Additionally, regulatory frameworks often struggle to clearly distinguish between DNA-vaccinated fish and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), potentially complicating licensing procedures and public acceptance.

The adoption of DNA vaccines in aquaculture holds substantial promise, offering numerous benefits, including improved animal welfare, minimized environmental footprint, enhanced food production in terms of both quality and quantity, and more sustainable aquaculture practices. As research continues, further advancements in vaccine delivery and regulatory clarity will be crucial for the widespread implementation of this innovative technology.

**Role of Biotechnology in Fish Nutrition**

Aquaculture has emerged as the most rapidly expanding food production sector globally, driven by the increasing demand for fish as a vital protein source. Nutritional biotechnology plays a pivotal role in optimizing aquaculture yields by improving feed quality, efficiency, and sustainability. Key areas of advancement in this field include the careful selection of high-quality feed ingredients, innovative feed formulation techniques, modern processing methods, and strategies to mitigate the effects of anti-nutritional factors.

Research in fish nutritional biotechnology is primarily focused on enhancing carbohydrate utilization to reduce protein dependence, incorporating nutraceuticals to improve fish health, and developing effective feed attractants to optimize consumption. Additionally, understanding the biochemical and physiological adaptations of fish under extreme environmental conditions remains a critical area of study. The integration of probiotics, prebiotics, and immunostimulants in aquafeeds has shown significant potential in strengthening immune responses, reducing disease outbreaks, and promoting overall growth performance.

As aquaculture continues to expand, leveraging nutritional biotechnology will be essential for ensuring sustainable production while maintaining fish health and feed efficiency. Ongoing research and technological innovations in this field are expected to drive improvements in both productivity and environmental sustainability within the industry.

**Manipulation of Plant-genome**

One of the most promising advancements in biotechnology is the genetic modification of plants to produce valuable products for aquaculture. Through precise genome manipulation, crops can be engineered to minimize anti-nutritional compounds while enhancing the availability of essential nutrients, such as limiting amino acids and omega-3 fatty acids. This approach not only improves the nutritional profile of plant-based feed ingredients but also enhances their digestibility and overall efficacy in aquafeeds. Furthermore, researchers are exploring innovative methods to utilize genetically modified plants as biofactories for cost-effective vaccine production. For instance, efforts are being directed toward embedding genetically engineered proteins within corn seeds, providing a novel and scalable means of delivering vaccines for aquaculture species. These advancements have the potential to significantly reduce production costs while improving disease prevention strategies in the industry. The integration of plant biotechnology in aquaculture nutrition and health management represents a transformative step toward sustainable and efficient fish farming practices, aligning with the broader goals of improving feed quality, enhancing fish health, and ensuring economic viability.

**Incorporating Plant Fibers into Fish Feed Through Enzyme Applications**

Enzymes have long played a crucial role in various industrial processes, including the manufacturing of detergents, textiles, confectionery products, and alcoholic beverages. However, their application in aquafeeds is a relatively recent development driven by the need for tailored enzymatic solutions in fish nutrition (Kowtal, 2007). Industrial enzymes are predominantly derived from microorganisms through fermentation and extraction techniques. Advances in biotechnology have enabled the large-scale production of these enzymes using genetically modified microbes, ensuring cost-effective and optimized performance (Rex, 2015).

In aquafeed formulation, alternative plant-based ingredients are increasingly being explored as sustainable protein and energy sources. Sunflower meal serves as a valuable protein source, while cereals such as sorghum, millet, and rice bran provide essential energy when supplemented with substrate-specific enzymes. The structural composition of these fibrous ingredients includes arabino-xylans, pectic polysaccharides, and cellulose, which can hinder nutrient availability. The inclusion of fiber-degrading enzymes, such as xylanase, pectinase, and cellulase, facilitates the breakdown of complex polysaccharides, therebyenhancing energy release and improving protein digestibility (Penman, 1999). This enzymatic intervention not only lowers feed costs but also enhances the nutritional quality of aquafeeds.

The future of enzyme application in aquaculture looks promising, with the continuous development of high-quality, function-specific enzymes offering more consistent and predictable benefits. Among these, phytase has gained significant attention for its ability to hydrolyze phytate, an anti-nutritional factor that binds essential nutrients. By breaking down phytate, phytase enhances the bioavailability of minerals such as calcium, magnesium, zinc, and potassium, along with amino acids and proteins. This process reduces the reliance on expensive inorganic phosphorus supplements, such as dicalcium phosphate, and contributes to improved growth performance in aquaculture species (Subasinghe, 2007).

Overall, the strategic incorporation of enzymes in aquafeeds represents a major advancement in sustainable fish nutrition, enabling cost-efficient production while maximizing nutrient utilization.

**Nutraceuticals**

Nutraceuticals encompass bioactive compounds derived from food sources that confer physiological advantages, promote growth, and aid in disease prevention. In contrast, functional foods are integral to the regular diet but offer health benefits that extend beyond their fundamental nutritional composition. In aquaculture, nutraceuticals are frequently incorporated into feed formulations as part of specialized nutrient premixes or delivery systems. Their inclusion typically involves bioactive additives such as antioxidants, essential vitamins, minerals, and carotenoids (Tepifer, 2002). Furthermore, nutraceuticals can be extracted from various marine sources, including omega-3 fatty acids, chitosan, and glucosamine—valuable compounds often obtained from processing by-products. Each year, vast quantities of marine-derived waste are generated, driving significant research efforts and commercial opportunities in the development of marine-based nutraceuticals.

**Probiotics in fish nutrition**

Microorganisms naturally inhabit the digestive tracts of animals, playing a crucial role in either facilitating digestion or contributing to disease. The gut microbiome significantly influences nutrition, feed utilization, and disease resistance, making it a critical area for further scientific exploration. The indiscriminate use of antibiotics can disrupt this delicate microbial ecosystem, often eliminating beneficial bacteria alongside harmful pathogens. Once antibiotic treatment ceases, opportunistic pathogens may recolonize the gut, potentially leading to an overgrowth of harmful microbes. This dysbiosis can trigger a cascade of adverse effects, including inflammatory, immune-related, neurological, and endocrine disturbances. The integration of probiotics in aquaculture has emerged as a promising strategy to restore beneficial gut microbiota while competitively suppressing pathogenic species (Gatesoupe, 1999). Consequently, probiotics are increasingly recognized as an effective approach for mitigating viral and bacterial infections in commercial aquaculture systems.

**Prebiotics in Fish Nutrition**

The incorporation of prebiotics into aquafeeds is a relatively recent advancement in aquaculture nutrition. Prebiotics function as a nutrient source for probiotics, promoting the growth and activity of beneficial gut microbiota. These compounds are resistant to breakdown by endogenous digestive enzymes, ensuring their delivery to the intestinal regions where they can support a healthy microbial community. Among the most commonly utilized prebiotics in animal nutrition are mannan-oligosaccharides (MOS), fructo-oligosaccharides, and mixed oligo-dextrans, all of which have demonstrated potential in enhancing gut health and overall fish performance.

**Nutrigenomics**

In the field of aquaculture, nutrigenomics-also referred to as "nutritional genomics"-investigates the influence of nutrients and dietary components on gene expression. This discipline explores the complex interactions between nutrients, bioactive compounds, and the genetic and cellular mechanisms of aquatic organisms at a molecular level. By understanding these interactions, nutrigenomics provides valuable insights into how specific dietary elements can modulate gene activity, ultimately shaping the health, growth, and overall well-being of farmed aquatic species (Alhoshy *et al*., 2022).

**CRISPR and Gene Editing in Aquaculture**

The emergence of CRISPR-Cas9 technology has significantly advanced genetic engineering, offering transformative applications across various scientific fields, including aquaculture. CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) and the associated Cas9 enzyme facilitate precise genome modifications by targeting specific DNA sequences, allowing for gene deletion, modification, or insertion (Jinek et al., 2012). This revolutionary tool has diverse applications in aquaculture, such as enhancing disease resistance, improving growth traits, supporting conservation efforts, and optimizing selective breeding strategies (Hwang et al., 2023).

**Mechanism of CRISPR-Cas9 in Genome Editing**

Derived from a bacterial adaptive immune system, CRISPR-Cas9 employs RNA-guided nucleases to identify and cleave foreign genetic material. In genome editing applications, a synthetic guide RNA (gRNA) is designed to target a specific gene sequence, directing the Cas9 enzyme to introduce double-strand breaks (DSBs) at the designated location. These breaks are repaired through either non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) or homology-directed repair (HDR), enabling gene disruption or precise genetic alterations (Doudna & Charpentier, 2014).

**Applications of CRISPR in Aquaculture**

**1. Enhancing Disease Resistance**

Pathogenic infections caused by bacteria, viruses, and parasites represent a major challenge in aquaculture, leading to substantial economic losses. CRISPR-Cas9 technology has been utilized to develop disease-resistant fish strains by modifying key immune-related genes. For instance, gene-editing interventions in channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) have successfully improved resistance to Edwardsiella ictaluri, the bacterium responsible for enteric septicemia (Gao et al., 2021). Similarly, studies on Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) have explored CRISPR-mediated modifications in genes associated with antiviral defense mechanisms (Hwang et al., 2023).

**2. Improving Growth Performance**

Enhancing growth rates has long been a priority in aquaculture; however, traditional selective breeding methods are time-intensive and require multiple generations to achieve desired traits. CRISPR-Cas9 accelerates this process by directly modifying genes involved in growth regulation. For example, targeted knockout of the myostatin (MSTN) gene, a negative regulator of muscle growth, has led to increased muscle mass in various fish species, including zebrafish (Danio rerio) and Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) (Zhong et al., 2022).

**3. Controlling Reproduction and Inducing Sterility**

Uncontrolled reproduction in aquaculture species can contribute to overpopulation and genetic bottlenecks. CRISPR technology offers a solution by inducing sterility through gene modifications affecting gonadal development. For instance, disruption of the dmrt1 gene in medaka (Oryzias latipes) has resulted in complete sterility without adverse effects on general health (Li et al., 2020). Such an approach can prevent interbreeding between cultured and wild fish populations, thereby helping to maintain genetic diversity in natural ecosystems.

**4. Genetic Conservation and Biodiversity Protection**

CRISPR-based gene editing holds promise for conservation efforts, particularly for endangered fish species. This technology enables genetic rescue strategies by restoring lost genetic diversity, correcting harmful mutations, and introducing adaptive traits to enhance survival in changing environments. Studies on sturgeon and other critically endangered fish species are exploring the feasibility of using CRISPR to support conservation programs (Hwang et al., 2023).

**Ethical and Regulatory Considerations**

Despite the significant benefits of CRISPR in aquaculture, ethical concerns and regulatory challenges must be addressed before widespread adoption. Potential risks include unintended genetic modifications, ecological consequences, and off-target effects. Additionally, regulatory policies governing gene-edited organisms vary globally, influencing the pace of CRISPR implementation in commercial aquaculture (Van Eenennaam, 2019). Therefore, rigorous risk assessments and ethical frameworks are essential to ensure responsible use of this technology**.**

**Future Perspectives**

The integration of CRISPR with complementary genomic tools, such as transcriptomics and epigenetics, is expected to enhance its precision and applicability in aquaculture. Emerging gene-editing approaches, including base editing and prime editing, offer more refined modifications by enabling targeted nucleotide substitutions without inducing DSBs, thus minimizing potential errors (Anzalone et al., 2020). As research advances, CRISPR-driven breeding strategies will contribute significantly to sustainable aquaculture, helping address global food security challenges while maintaining ecological balance.

CRISPR-Cas9 technology has emerged as a powerful tool in aquaculture, enabling precise genetic modifications that enhance disease resistance, growth efficiency, reproductive control, and conservation efforts. While regulatory and ethical challenges persist, continuous advancements in gene-editing technologies are expected to refine its applications and promote sustainable fisheries management. With ongoing research and responsible implementation, CRISPR will play a crucial role in the future of aquaculture, balancing innovation with ecological and ethical considerations.

**Production of Dietary amino acids through GMO**

To optimize the amino acid balance in aquafeed, essential amino acids are supplemented to enhance protein utilization, as the natural amino acid composition of feed ingredients often does not precisely match the dietary needs of target species. A significant advancement in aquafeed formulation is the shift toward diets based on digestible amino acid levels, which helps reduce overall protein requirements. Among the most commonly supplemented amino acids, lysine is produced through microbial fermentation, while methionine is synthesized chemically. Additionally, genetically engineered microorganisms are now being employed for the large-scale production of other essential amino acids such as threonine and tryptophan, with future potential for expanding this approach to additional amino acids. Integrating these essential nutrients into feed formulations allows for a reduction in crude protein levels by 2–3%, leading to considerable cost savings for aquaculture producers. Furthermore, the development of an optimal protein blend-incorporating genetically modified feed ingredients, amino acids, and specialized enzymes-has the added benefit of minimizing nitrogen waste excretion, thereby reducing the environmental footprint of aquaculture operations (Reyes and Fermin, 2003).

**Future Perspectives and Challenges of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in Fisheries**

**1. Regulatory Hurdles**

The commercialization of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in fisheries is governed by complex regulatory frameworks that vary across regions. While countries such as the United States, Canada, and China have made advancements in genetically modified fish production, the European Union (EU) maintains stringent regulations, requiring comprehensive risk assessments and mandatory labeling before approval (Adenle et al., 2017). Several regulatory challenges hinder the adoption of GMOs in aquaculture:

* Prolonged Approval Processes: The approval of genetically modified fish and other aquatic organisms involves extensive biosafety evaluations, which can take over a decade, significantly increasing research and development costs and delaying market entry (McDougall, 2011).
* Disparities in Regulatory Approaches: Regulatory inconsistencies among nations create barriers to international trade, limiting the global adoption of genetically modified fish (Nap et al., 2019).
* Traceability and Compliance Issues: The requirement for mandatory labeling and strict monitoring of GM fish in various countries presents logistical and financial challenges for producers and influences consumer acceptance (Gruère & Rao, 2007).

**2. Public Perception and Acceptance of GMOs in Fisheries**

Public opinion is a crucial determinant of the success of genetically modified fish in the market. Concerns over food safety, ecological risks, and corporate control contribute to skepticism. The following factors influence consumer attitudes:

* Misinformation and Risk Perception: The portrayal of GM fish in the media and opposition from environmental groups often lead to misinformation regarding potential health risks and environmental consequences (Lucht, 2015).
* Ethical and Cultural Sensitivities: Genetic modification of fish raises ethical concerns, with some consumers perceiving it as unnatural or as a violation of marine biodiversity (Scott et al., 2018).
* Socioeconomic Implications: The dominance of large biotech companies in the GM fish sector raises concerns about monopolization, economic inequality, and reduced autonomy for small-scale fish farmers (Qaim, 2020).

To improve consumer confidence, transparent scientific communication, regulatory oversight, and public engagement initiatives are necessary to address misconceptions and provide factual information on the safety and benefits of genetically modified fish (Wunderlich & Gatto, 2015).

**3. Environmental Considerations in GM Fish Production**

While GM fish offer advantages such as enhanced growth rates, disease resistance, and improved feed conversion efficiency, potential ecological risks require thorough assessment. Key environmental concerns include:

* Impact on Aquatic Biodiversity: The escape of genetically modified fish into wild populations poses a risk of genetic contamination, potentially altering natural genetic diversity and affecting ecosystem balance (Lu et al., 2012).
* Gene Flow and Resistance Development: The unintentional release of transgenes into wild fish populations can result in unintended consequences, such as the development of super-competitive hybrid species that disrupt natural ecosystems (Ellstrand et al., 2013).
* Effects on Non-Target Species and Water Quality: Studies suggest that GM fish production can influence surrounding aquatic ecosystems, affecting non-target organisms and altering water quality through changes in waste composition and nutrient cycling (Hilbeck & Otto, 2015).

Genetically modified fish present significant opportunities for increasing aquaculture productivity and ensuring food security. However, regulatory challenges, public skepticism, and environmental risks must be carefully managed. Emerging gene-editing technologies like CRISPR offer potential solutions to regulatory hurdles and environmental concerns by enabling precise genetic modifications with reduced ecological risks (Jaganathan et al., 2018). Moving forward, fostering public trust through evidence-based policymaking, robust biosafety measures, and sustainable management practices will be critical for the responsible and widespread adoption of GM fish in aquaculture.

**Roles of Biotechnology in Improving Environments in Aquaculture**

Biotechnology encompasses the utilization of biological systems and living organisms in various production processes. As highlighted by the FAO (2015), biotechnology offers numerous advantages in fisheries and aquaculture, particularly in improving environmental sustainability within aquaculture systems. One key application is the use of biosensors and biomonitoring techniques for detecting and controlling pollutants. Additionally, biotechnology facilitates the breakdown and remediation of harmful substances, playing a crucial role in wastewater treatment, soil decontamination, and solid waste management (Conti, 2007).

Environmental biotechnology significantly contributes to pollution reduction while supporting the biosynthesis of essential biomolecules such as proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, and amino acids. By integrating biotechnological processes, waste generation can be minimized, and cleaner production methods can be adopted. Moreover, these innovative tools promote waste recycling and resource recovery, aiding in energy production and the development of novel, sustainable products. The application of such environmentally friendly technologies not only enhances aquaculture productivity but also reduces its ecological footprint, paving the way for more responsible and efficient industry practices (Cantor, 2000).

**Bioremediation**

Bioremediation techniques are widely recognized as sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective solutions for enhancing aquaculture environments by minimizing waste accumulation and mitigating ecological degradation. As defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), bioremediation involves the controlled or naturally occurring use of microbiological processes to break down or transform harmful contaminants into non-toxic or less harmful forms, thereby reducing environmental pollution (FAO, 2007).

At its core, bioremediation relies on the biological decomposition of organic waste under regulated conditions, ultimately yielding non-harmful byproducts or reducing pollutant concentrations to acceptable thresholds. The effectiveness of this process depends on optimizing environmental parameters that promote microbial activity. Essential nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, along with sufficient oxygen availability, are critical in supporting microbial communities responsible for breaking down organic pollutants. Aerobic bacteria play a fundamental role in oxidation processes but require oxygen-rich conditions to function efficiently. The strategic introduction of microorganisms and their byproducts into aquatic systems to enhance water quality is commonly referred to as bioremediation or the application of bioremediating agents (Ahn *et al*., 2005).

**Biosorption**

Biosorption is a highly efficient and reversible mechanism for eliminating toxic metal ions from wastewater, utilizing both live and dried biomass. This process closely resembles adsorption and, in certain cases, involves ion exchange. As an alternative to conventional remediation methods, biosorption offers an environmentally sustainable approach for treating industrial effluents while facilitating metal recovery. The biosorbents employed in this technique are primarily derived from abundant natural sources and waste biomass, making the process economically viable.

Extensive research has demonstrated that both living and inert biomass can effectively participate in biosorption, as they often exhibit high metal tolerance and resilience under harsh environmental conditions. Among various biosorbents, algal biomass has emerged as a particularly promising candidate for heavy metal removal due to its widespread availability and cost-effectiveness. Moreover, since algal biomass is frequently generated as a byproduct of biotechnological processes, its application in wastewater treatment presents a sustainable method for repurposing organic waste. Coastal regions, where algae are naturally abundant, provide a readily accessible resource for developing novel biosorption-based wastewater treatment solutions (Brinza et al., 2007).

**Biofilters**

Biofilters, also known as biological filters, play a crucial role in enhancing oxygen diffusion while providing a suitable surface for the rapid colonization of aerobic bacteria essential for nitrification and denitrification (Rijn, 1996). These biological filtration systems are broadly categorized into two types: emerged and submerged biofilters.

Emerged biofilters facilitate water flow over the filtration medium, optimizing oxygen transfer and creating favorable conditions for efficient nitrification. In contrast, submerged biofilters are fully immersed within the filtration medium and consist of distinct phases, including packing, liquid, and biofilm layers. These filtration systems are extensively utilized in semi-closed recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS) to treat wastewater, enabling water reuse. The recirculation process involves continuously transferring water between the aquaculture production unit and a designated treatment facility equipped with biofilters. Organic waste is concentrated into effluents, further thickened into sludge, and subsequently decomposed by microbial activity within the biofilter.

Research by Badiola *et al*. (2012) indicates that biofilters can achieve waste reduction efficiencies of up to 90%. Several biofilter designs are commonly employed in aquaculture wastewater treatment, including microbial mats, activated sludge systems, trickling filters, rotating biological contactors, and denitrifying screens. These technologies offer sustainable solutions for maintaining water quality and improving environmental management in aquaculture operations.

**Biosensors**

Recent advancements in biosensing technologies and sensor-based devices for aquaculture, along with innovations in genetic engineering for developing sensor cells, have garnered substantial interest. Environmental biosensors are sophisticated analytical tools that incorporate a biological sensing component-such as enzymes, receptor antibodies, or DNA-closely integrated with a physical transducer, which may function through optical, mass-based, or electrochemical mechanisms. These components work synergistically to translate the concentration of a specific analyte into a quantifiable electrical signal.

By capitalizing on the inherent specificity of biological recognition elements, biosensors generate signals that enable the detection and assessment of environmental pollutants. The integration of biological sensing mechanisms with electronic transducers offers several advantages, including superior selectivity, high sensitivity, rapid detection capabilities, portability, and cost-effectiveness. These attributes make biosensors highly suitable for real-time monitoring of contaminants in aquaculture systems, contributing to improved water quality management and sustainable production practices (Lam and Gray, 2003).

**Cryopreservation of Gametes**

Cryopreservation is an advanced biotechnological method that facilitates the long-term storage of biological materials, preserving their structural and functional integrity for extended durations-potentially spanning thousands of years. This technique ensures the safe conservation of both maternal and paternal gametes, establishing a reliable repository of genetic material for scientific research, aquaculture advancements, and biodiversity conservation efforts. To date, sperm cryopreservation has been successfully implemented in over 200 fish species, with many others exhibiting promising potential for cryobanking. However, the cryopreservation of fish embryos remains a significant challenge due to inherent limitations, such as their extreme sensitivity to low temperatures and restricted membrane permeability, similar to the difficulties faced in preserving fish oocytes. As a practical alternative, the cryopreservation of isolated embryonic cells presents a viable strategy for safeguarding both maternal and paternal genetic contributions (Tsai and Lin, 2012).

In aquaculture, the ability to cryopreserve gametes and embryonic cells opens new avenues for commercial applications, facilitating year-round fry production and contributing to the development of robust, well-conditioned fish stocks. The successful cryopreservation of reproductive materials from various aquatic species has been widely adopted in aquaculture breeding programs. The preservation of sperm, in particular, has become a well-established practice in managing broodstock across numerous fish families, including Salmonids, Cyprinids, Silurids, and Acipenseridae (Magyary *et al*., 1996).

Cryopreservation technology plays a pivotal role in aquaculture seed production, genetic enhancement of broodstock, and the sustainable management of aquatic genetic resources. Furthermore, fish germplasm holds immense value for human genomic research, as many fish species possess relatively compact genomes that are amenable to sequencing. This makes fish an ideal model for investigating gene functions, genetic mutations, and their implications in human diseases (Brownlie *et al*., 1998).

Beyond aquaculture, the conservation of genetic material through cryopreservation is crucial for the restoration of endangered species, ensuring the long-term preservation of aquatic biodiversity. By maintaining viable genetic resources, cryopreservation technology not only safeguards aquatic species from extinction but also supports scientific research, sustainable aquaculture practices, and future advancements in biotechnology.

**Potential Adverse Impacts of Biotechnology Implementation**

The advancement of biotechnology in diverse fields, including agriculture and aquaculture, has raised concerns regarding its potential negative implications for the environment, human health, and socioeconomic structures. Some of the critical concerns include the following:

**1. Environmental Risks**

* **Genetic Contamination and Biodiversity Reduction:** The unintended release of genetically modified (GM) organisms into natural ecosystems poses a risk of genetic pollution, which may lead to the displacement of native species and a reduction in biodiversity (Ellstrand et al., 2013).
* **Evolution of Resistant Pests and Weeds:** Prolonged exposure to GM crops engineered for insect resistance and herbicide tolerance may drive the emergence of resistant pest populations and invasive weeds, necessitating increased chemical interventions (Tabashnik et al., 2013).
* **Ecosystem Disruptions:** The interaction between GM organisms and non-target species has the potential to alter trophic dynamics and disrupt ecological balance, leading to unforeseen consequences within ecosystems (Lu et al., 2012).

**2. Human Health Concerns**

* **Allergenicity and Toxicity Risks:** The incorporation of foreign genes in food products raises concerns about possible allergic responses and toxicological effects in humans (Prescott et al., 2005).
* **Antibiotic Resistance Development:** Some GMOs contain antibiotic resistance marker genes, which could facilitate the proliferation of antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains, posing a significant public health risk (EFSA, 2013).

**3. Socioeconomic Challenges**

* **Corporate Dominance and Farmer Dependence:** The biotechnology sector is primarily controlled by a limited number of multinational corporations holding patents on GM crops and genetically modified aquatic species. This monopolization increases economic reliance among farmers while limiting their autonomy in traditional breeding practices (Qaim, 2020).
* **Ethical and Cultural Concerns:** In many societies, genetic modification is perceived as an unnatural intervention, raising ethical and religious objections that influence public acceptance and policy regulations (Scott et al., 2018).

**Fish Biotechnology: A Current Status and Future Prospects**

The integration of biotechnology in aquaculture and fisheries presents a transformative potential for enhancing productivity, sustainability, and disease management. However, its widespread adoption is met with several challenges, encompassing regulatory barriers, ethical concerns, and environmental implications. Stringent policies governing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) often hinder the deployment of biotechnological innovations, while public apprehension regarding the safety and ecological impact of genetically modified fish further complicates their acceptance. Additionally, environmental risks, such as the unintended release of genetically altered species into natural ecosystems and potential disruptions to biodiversity, necessitate stringent containment and monitoring measures.

From a technical standpoint, maintaining genetic diversity within aquaculture populations remains a critical challenge, as selective breeding and genetic modifications may inadvertently reduce genetic variability. Furthermore, the continual evolution of aquatic pathogens necessitates the development of more sophisticated disease control strategies. High research and development costs, coupled with limited market access, particularly for small-scale farmers, pose further obstacles to the widespread application of biotechnological advancements in the sector.

Despite these challenges, recent breakthroughs in genetic engineering, particularly the application of CRISPR technology, have demonstrated promising potential in enhancing growth rates, improving disease resistance, and optimizing feed conversion efficiency in farmed fish species. Additionally, sustainable aquaculture practices, such as integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) and the development of alternative protein sources for fish feed, contribute to improved resource utilization and environmental conservation.

Effective disease prevention and management remain central to sustainable aquaculture, with advancements in vaccine development, rapid diagnostic tools, and immunostimulants playing a crucial role in reducing dependency on antibiotics and mitigating disease outbreaks. The successful implementation of biotechnological solutions requires a collaborative approach involving policymakers, researchers, industry stakeholders, and farmers. Farmer education and capacity-building initiatives are essential in fostering awareness, acceptance, and responsible adoption of biotechnology in aquaculture.

By addressing these scientific, economic, and ethical challenges while leveraging innovative technologies, biotechnology has the potential to revolutionize aquaculture and fisheries, ensuring food security while promoting environmental sustainability on a global scale.

**Conclusion**

In summary, the integration of biotechnology and molecular biology into aquaculture and fisheries marks a pivotal advancement toward enhancing both sustainability and productivity in the industry. These cutting-edge scientific approaches enable the refinement of selective breeding programs, the formulation of nutritionally optimized feeds, and the development of innovative disease control strategies. By harnessing genetic insights and biotechnological advancements, the sector can effectively address key challenges, ensuring a stable and sustainable seafood supply to meet the growing global demand.

Moreover, the intersection of biotechnology with aquaculture not only enhances operational efficiency but also contributes to the preservation of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem stability. As these technologies continue to evolve, they will play an increasingly vital role in shaping the future of fisheries and aquaculture, promoting environmentally responsible and economically viable practices that align with long-term sustainability goals.

**Glossary**

**Biofilters-** Biofilters, or biological filters, are a technology that employs attached biomass on a medium to break down and eliminate pollutants from air, water, and wastewater treatment facilities.

**Bioremediation-** Bioremediation can be defined as the reduction, removal, and transformation of toxic pollutants via biological processes.

**Biosensor-** A biosensor is an analytical device that integrates a biologically active component with a suitable physical transducer to produce a measurable signal that correlates with the concentration of chemical substances in various types of samples.

**Biosorption**- Biosorption is defined as the selective capture of soluble metal species, leading to the immobilization of these metals by microbial cells.

**Biotechnology-** Biotechnology is the combined application of biochemistry, microbiology, and engineering sciences to develop technological (industrial) solutions that harness the abilities of microorganisms and cultured tissue cells.

**Clonning-** Cloning is a technique used to create genetically identical replicas of DNA segments, cells, or entire organisms.

**Cryopreservation-** Cryopreservation refers to the storage of germplasm (such as seeds, embryo axes, or tissue-cultured shoot tips) at extremely low temperatures, usually using liquid nitrogen (LN) at -196°C or its vapor at temperatures between -130°C and -192°C. This process helps to preserve living tissue in a state of suspended animation.

**Genetic engineering-** Genetic engineering is defined as the alteration of genetic material, primarily DNA, to modify, repair, or enhance its form or function, utilizing techniques such as chemical splicing, recombination with bacteria or viruses, and the design of new life forms.

**Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) -** Genetically modified organisms are organisms that have undergone intentional alterations to their hereditary genetic material (DNA) using modern genetic engineering techniques. This process involves inserting one or more genes from one organism into another, creating combinations that would not occur through natural breeding.

**Neutraceutical-** The term "nutraceutical" refers to foods that have nutritional or medicinal benefits.

**Neutragenomics-** Nutrigenomics aims to offer a genetic perspective on how common dietary substances (i.e., nutrition) influence the relationship between health and disease by modifying the expression or structure of an individual’s genetic profile.

**Transgenesis-** Transgenesis is the process of inserting an external or altered gene into an organism, resulting in the integration of that gene into the host's genome and its inheritance by offspring, thereby creating genetically modified organisms referred to as transgenic animals.

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