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ISSN: 2155-9546
Journal of Aquaculture Research & Development

Commentary

Cellular Dynamics of Skeletal Muscle Growth in Cultured Fish

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DESCRIPTION

Myocyte hyperplasia refers to the formation of new muscle cells through the proliferation of precursor cells within skeletal muscle tissue. In cultured fish, this cellular process has an important relationship with body growth, muscle development, feed utilization, swimming activity, and production characteristics. Unlike many terrestrial mammals, fish can continue adding muscle fibers for a substantial portion of their life. This capacity allows skeletal muscle to respond to developmental changes, environmental conditions, nutritional status, and genetic characteristics over extended periods.

Fish skeletal muscle is mainly composed of white muscle, red muscle, and intermediate fibers. White muscle generally contributes to short-duration, high-intensity swimming, while red muscle supports sustained activity. The proportion and organization of these muscle types differ among species and are influenced by body size, swimming behaviour, temperature, oxygen availability, and life stage. Myocyte hyperplasia is particularly relevant during early development, when the number of muscle fibers increases rapidly. Later growth can involve both the enlargement of existing fibers, known as hypertrophy, and the production of additional fibers.

The development of new muscle cells begins with populations of muscle precursor cells. These cells become activated in response to developmental signals and environmental stimuli. They proliferate, differentiate, and contribute to the formation of new muscle fibers. In fish, satellite cells are an important population involved in postnatal muscle growth and tissue repair. Their activity can vary according to species, age, nutritional condition, temperature, exercise level, and tissue requirements.

During embryonic and larval development, muscle formation follows coordinated cellular stages. Myogenic precursor cells proliferate and subsequently differentiate into muscle-forming cells. These cells combine to establish developing muscle fibers. As the fish grows, additional precursor cells can participate in the formation of new fibers. The rate of this process is not constant throughout life. Young fish generally exhibit greater cellular proliferation than mature individuals, although continued muscle fiber production can occur in many species.

Nutrition has a direct influence on muscle cell development. Dietary protein supplies amino acids required for the formation of cellular proteins, enzymes, structural components, and contractile proteins. Amino acid availability can influence both the formation of new muscle cells and the growth of existing fibers. Essential amino acids such as lysine, methionine, leucine, and other amino acids contribute to protein synthesis and tissue development. The balance between amino acid supply and energy availability can therefore influence muscle growth in aquaculture systems.

Feed quality is particularly important during juvenile stages because fish have high tissue growth requirements. Diets that provide adequate protein and energy can support cellular proliferation and muscle protein deposition. In contrast, prolonged nutritional restriction can reduce cell proliferation and alter the activity of molecular pathways involved in muscle development. Excessive dietary energy without suitable protein availability may also affect the distribution of nutrients between muscle growth and other physiological processes.

Temperature is another important factor affecting myocyte hyperplasia. Fish are ectothermic animals, meaning that body temperature is closely associated with environmental temperature. Changes in temperature can alter metabolic activity, enzyme function, cellular proliferation, and growth rate. Within a suitable thermal range, increased temperature may accelerate developmental processes in some species. However, temperatures outside the species-specific preferred range can reduce feeding, alter metabolism, and affect muscle development. Consequently, temperature management in hatcheries and grow-out facilities can influence the cellular basis of growth.

Swimming activity can also affect skeletal muscle development. Regular movement creates mechanical demands on muscle tissue and can modify cellular signaling related to muscle maintenance and growth. Fish maintained in systems with water movement

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Received: 17-Aug-2026, Manuscript No. JARD-26-32975; **Editor assigned:** 20-Aug-2026, PreQC No. JARD-26-32975 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 03-Sep-2026, QC No. JARD-26-32975; **Revised:** 10-Sep-2026, Manuscript No. JARD-26-32975 (R); **Published:** 17-Sep-2026, DOI: 10.35248/2155-9546.26.17.1147

Citation: Vance E (2026). Cellular Dynamics of Skeletal Muscle Growth in Cultured Fish. J Aquac Res Dev. 17.1147.

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may experience different muscle-development patterns compared with fish kept under relatively static conditions

Myocyte hyperplasia is also relevant to aquaculture product quality. Muscle fiber number and diameter can influence flesh texture and structural properties. Smaller fibers are often associated with different textural characteristics than larger fibers, while connective tissue organization and lipid distribution also contribute to flesh quality. Understanding how muscle fibers are formed and enlarged can therefore help researchers interpret differences in fillet characteristics among cultured fish.

CONCLUSION

Myocyte hyperplasia is therefore an important biological process in fish growth. It represents the addition of new muscle fibers and works together with hypertrophy to determine overall muscle development. Its rate is influenced by developmental stage, genetics, nutrition, temperature, physical activity, and environmental quality. A clearer understanding of these factors can help aquaculture researchers evaluate growth differences between species and production systems. Such knowledge can also support improved feeding strategies, breeding programs, husbandry practices, and assessment of flesh quality while maintaining suitable physiological conditions for cultured fish.