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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Evaluation of the genetic diversity and population structure of Gasterophilus pecorum in

Xinjiang Province, China, using fluorescent microsatellites (SSR) markers

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Highlights

• The genetic variation was mainly distributed within the *G. pecorum* populations.

• The narrow range of *G. pecorum* may be not the main reason for its rarity.

• The *G pecorum* possess higher genetic diversity and frequent gene exchange.

Abstract: The genetic diversity of Gasterophilus pecorum populations consisting of 192

individuals sampled from Przewalski's horses (Equus ferus przewalskii) in Xinjiang

Province, China, was evaluated using 12 microsatellite loci. The genetic variability within

populations and genetic differentiation among populations were estimated. A total of 163

alleles were detected and the average value of observed number of alleles at each locus

ranged from 7 to 19 (average 13.5625). The expected heterozygosity (He) varied from 0.5933

(GP361) to 0.9208 (GP253) and averaged 0.8426. The effective number of alleles (Ne) of the

simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers was 7.1756, and it ranged from 2.4430 to 11.5214.

The polymorphism information content (PIC) ranged from 0.5643 (GP361) to 0.9053

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