

RODENTS HAVING A HUMANIZED *TMPRSS* GENE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/301,023, filed February 29, 2016, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF SEQUENCE LISTING

[0002] The Sequence Listing in the ASCII text file, named as 33093_10234US01_SequenceListing.txt of 275 KB, created on February 13, 2017, and submitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office via EFS-Web, is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Type II transmembrane serine proteases are a family of proteases characterized by an N-terminal transmembrane domain (Bugge *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 284 (35): 23177-23181, 2009; Hooper *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272(2): 857-860, 2001). All members of this family are expressed as single-chain zymogens and are proteolytically activated by cleavage within a highly conserved R/(IV)VGG motif. One member of the family, transmembrane protease, serine type 4 (TMPRSS4), has been shown to activate the epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) regulating the sodium and water flux across epithelia (Guipponi *et al.* 2002 *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 11:2829; Vuagniaux *et al.* 2002 *J. Gen. Physiol.* 120:191). The proteolytical activators of TMPRSS4 are unknown; however, data available to date suggests that the protein is autoactivated. When activated, the catalytic domain of TMPRSS4 remains bound to the N-terminus of the protein via a disulphide linkage. TMPRSS4, TMPRSS2 and TMPRSS11D (or Human Airway Trypsin-like protease; "HAT") have been shown *in vitro* to cleave influenza A hemagglutinin (HA), which is the first essential step in the viral life cycle. This cleavage is essential for activity of HA, as the protein is synthesized as a precursor protein (HA0) and requires cleavage into HA1 and HA2 for

activity. RNAi knock-down of *TMPRSS4* in Caco-2 cells resulted in reduced spread of the virus. In addition, *TMPRSS4* was shown to be strongly upregulated in the lungs of mice infected with influenza (Böttcher *et al.* 2006 *J. Virol.* 80:9896; Böttcher *et al.* 2009 *Vaccine* 27: 6324; Böttcher-Friebershäuser *et al.* 2010 *J. Virol.* 84: 5604; Bertam *et al.* 2010 *J. Virol.* 84:10016; Bertam *et al.* 2010 *J. Virol.* 84:10016; Böttcher-Friebershäuser *et al.* 2011 *J. Virol.* 85: 1554; Bahgat *et al.* 2011 *J. Virol.* 85: 8:27).

[0004] Development of an *in vivo* system, e.g., a rodent model of infection, is needed in order to identify and test compounds including antibodies that specifically target human type II transmembrane serine proteases for the treatment and prevention of viral infection and other diseases.

SUMMARY

[0005] The present disclosure encompasses the recognition that it is desirable to engineer rodent animals to provide *in vivo* systems for identifying and developing new therapeutics. For example, the present disclosure encompasses the recognition that rodents having a humanized *Tmprss* gene are desirable for use in identifying and developing therapeutics for the treatment and prevention of viral infections.

[0005a] In one aspect, the disclosure provides a rodent whose genome comprises a humanized *Tmprss* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene comprises a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, is located at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus, and results from a replacement of a genomic sequence of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene with said nucleotide sequence of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene and is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene, and encodes a humanized *Tmprss* protein that comprises: (i) an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene and (ii) a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at

least 90% sequence identity to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0005b] In another aspect, the disclosure provides a method of making a rodent having a humanized *Tmprss* gene, comprising:

(a) inserting a genomic fragment into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus in a rodent embryonic stem cell, said genomic fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, thereby forming a humanized *Tmprss* gene,

wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is under control of the promoter of the rodent *Tmprss* gene at the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus; and encodes a humanized *Tmprss* protein, and

wherein the humanized *Tmprss* protein comprises (i) an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, and (ii) a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at least 90% sequence identity to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the rodent *Tmprss* gene at said endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus;

(b) obtaining a rodent embryonic stem cell comprising the humanized *Tmprss* gene of (a); and,

(c) generating a rodent using the rodent embryonic stem cell of (b).

[0005c] In another aspect, the disclosure provides a method of assessing the therapeutic efficacy of a compound in treating influenza A virus infection, comprising:

providing a rodent according to the disclosure;

administering an influenza A virus and a candidate compound to the rodent; and

monitoring the presence and severity of influenza A virus infection in the rodent to determine the therapeutic efficacy of the candidate compound.

[0005d] In another aspect, the disclosure provides an isolated cell or tissue of a rodent according to the disclosure, wherein the genome of the cell or tissue comprises the humanized *Tmprss* gene.

[0005e] In another aspect, the disclosure provides an isolated rodent embryonic stem (ES) cell comprising a humanized *Tmprss* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene

comprises a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene,

is located at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus, and results from a replacement of a genomic sequence of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene with said nucleotide sequence of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene and is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene, and

encodes a humanized Tmprss protein that comprises: (i) an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity to the ectodomain of the human TMPRSS protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, and (ii) a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at least 90% sequence identity to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent Tmprss protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0005f] In another aspect, the disclosure provides a rodent embryo comprising the rodent ES cell according to the disclosure.

[0005g] In another aspect, the disclosure provides a nucleic acid vector, comprising a nucleic acid encoding the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein, flanked by a 5' nucleotide sequence and a 3' nucleotide sequence,

wherein the 5' nucleotide sequence and the 3' nucleotide sequence are homologous to genomic DNA sequences flanking a rodent genomic DNA at a rodent *Tmprss* locus encoding the ectodomain of a cognate rodent Tmprss protein, and are capable of mediating homologous recombination and replacement of the rodent genomic DNA with the nucleic acid encoding the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein to form a humanized *Tmprss* gene; and

wherein the rodent is mouse or rat.

[0006] In one example, the disclosure provides a rodent whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, wherein the

humanized *Tmprss* gene is under control of a 5' regulatory sequence(s), such as the promoter and/or enhancer(s), of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0007] In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss* gene in rodents disclosed herein encodes a humanized Tmprss protein that contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) to the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein. In some examples, the humanized Tmprss protein contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent Tmprss protein.

[0008] In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene encodes a polypeptide substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene. In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene encodes a polypeptide substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0009] In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene located at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus that results from a replacement of a contiguous genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene with a contiguous genomic sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene. In specific examples, the contiguous genomic sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene being inserted includes exon sequences encoding an ectodomain substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by human *TMPRSS* gene. In some examples, the contiguous genomic sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene also includes the 3' UTR of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene.

[0010] In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein is heterozygous for a humanized *Tmprss* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus. In other examples, a rodent is homozygous for a humanized *Tmprss* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus.

[0011] In further examples, a rodent contains two or more humanized *Tmprss* genes at different endogenous rodent *Tmprss* loci with each endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus being humanized with a respective cognate human *TMPRSS* gene; for example, two or more of humanized *Tmprss2*, humanized *Tmprss4*, and humanized *Tmprss11d* genes.

[0012] In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss2* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene.

[0013] In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss2 protein that contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS2* gene used in humanization. The human *TMPRSS2* protein contains, in some examples, an amino acid sequence at least 85% identical (e.g., at least 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4. In some examples, a humanized Tmprss2 protein contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the amino acid sequence composed of residues W106 to G492 or the C-terminal 387 amino acids of a human *TMPRSS2* protein as set forth in, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 4. In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss2 protein that further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent Tmprss2 protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene being humanized. An exemplary endogenous rodent Tmprss2 protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0014] In some examples, a rodent contains a humanized *Tmprss2* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS2* gene encodes an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In specific examples, the nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene is a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene containing coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In particular examples, the contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene further contains the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In some examples, the

nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene included in a humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent Tmprss2 protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene.

[0015] In particular examples, a humanized *Tmprss2* gene contains coding exons 1-2 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss2 protein that contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent Tmprss2 protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS2* gene. The humanized *Tmprss2* gene contains an exon 3 that in some examples is coding exon 3 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, and in other examples is coding exon 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene. In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss2* gene contains an exon 3 that includes a 5' portion of coding exon 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a 3' portion of coding exon 3 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene.

[0016] In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss4* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss4* gene is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene.

[0017] In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss4 protein that contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS4* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS4* gene used in humanization. The human *TMPRSS4* protein contains, in some examples, an amino acid sequence at least 85% identical (e.g., at least 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11. In some examples, a humanized Tmprss4 protein contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%,

99% or 100% identical) with the amino acid sequence composed of residues K54 to L437 or the C-terminal 384 amino acids of a human *TMPRSS4* protein as set forth in, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 11. In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss4 protein that further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent Tmprss4 protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene being humanized. An exemplary endogenous rodent Tmprss4 protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 9.

[0018] In some examples, a rodent contains a humanized *Tmprss4* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene encodes an ectodomain substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS4* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS4* gene. In specific examples, the nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene is a contiguous genomic sequence containing coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene. In some examples, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene included in a humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent Tmprss4 protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene.

[0019] In particular examples, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene contains coding exon 1 through coding exon 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene.

[0020] In some examples, a rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene.

[0021] In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss11d protein that contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) with the ectodomain of the human

TMPRSS11D protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS11D* gene used in humanization. The human TMPRSS11D protein contains, in some examples, an amino acid sequence at least 85% identical (e.g., at least 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18. In some examples, a humanized Tmprss11d protein contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the amino acid sequence composed of residues A42-I418 or the C-terminal 377 amino acids of a human TMPRSS11D protein as set forth in, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 18. In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss11d protein that further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical) with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent Tmprss11d protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene being humanized. An exemplary endogenous rodent Tmprss11d protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16.

[0022] In some examples, a rodent contains a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene encodes an ectodomain substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human TMPRSS11D protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In specific examples, the nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS11d* gene is a contiguous genomic sequence containing coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In particular examples, the contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene further contains the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In some examples, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene included in a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent Tmprss11d protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene.

[0023] In particular examples, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene contains coding exons 1-2 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and coding exon 3 through coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

[0024] In another example, the disclosure provides an isolated rodent cell or tissue whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene as described herein. In specific examples, the humanized *Tmprss* gene is selected from the group consisting of a humanized *Tmprss2* gene, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene, and a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene.

[0025] In still another example, the disclosure provides a rodent embryonic stem cell whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene as described herein. In specific examples, the humanized *Tmprss* gene is selected from the group consisting of a humanized *Tmprss2* gene, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene, and a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene.

[0026] In another example, a rodent embryo generated from the rodent embryonic stem cell disclosed herein is also provided.

[0027] In one example, the disclosure provides a nucleic acid vector suitable for use in humanizing an endogenous *Tmprss* gene in a rodent. In some examples, the nucleic acid vector includes a human *Tmprss* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a human genomic DNA encoding the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein), flanked by a 5' homology arm and a 3' homology arm. The 5' and 3' homology arms are nucleic acid sequences that are placed at 5' and 3', respectively, to the human *Tmprss* nucleic acid sequence and are homologous to genomic DNA sequences at an endogenous *Tmprss* locus in a rodent that flank a rodent genomic DNA encoding the ectodomain of a cognate rodent *Tmprss* protein. Thus, the 5' and 3' homology arms are capable of mediating homologous recombination and replacement of the rodent genomic DNA encoding the ectodomain of the cognate rodent *Tmprss* protein with the human *Tmprss* nucleic acid sequence to form a humanized *Tmprss* gene as described herein.

[0028] In a further example, the disclosure is directed to a method of providing a rodent whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene. The method includes modifying the genome of a rodent to replace a genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene with a genomic sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss* gene.

[0029] In some examples, the disclosure provides a method of making a rodent (such as a mouse or a rat) having a humanized *Tmprss* gene, the method including the steps of (a)

inserting a genomic fragment into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus in a rodent embryonic stem cell, wherein the genomic fragment contains a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, thereby forming a humanized *Tmprss* gene (such as those described herein); (b) obtaining a rodent embryonic stem cell comprising the humanized *Tmprss* gene of (a); and (c) creating a rodent using the rodent embryonic stem cell of (b).

[0030] In some examples, the humanized *Tmprss* gene is selected from the group consisting of a humanized *Tmprss2* gene, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene, and a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene. In various examples, the humanized *Tmprss* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss* protein that contains an ectodomain substantially identical (e.g., at least 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence) to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS* gene used for humanization. In specific examples, the humanized *Tmprss* protein contains the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein selected from the group consisting of a human *TMPRSS2* protein, a human *TMPRSS4* protein, and a human *TMPRSS11D* protein. In specific examples, the humanized *Tmprss* protein further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene being humanized.

[0031] In another example, the disclosure provides a method of using a rodent disclosed herein to assess the therapeutic efficacy of a compound (e.g., candidate inhibitors that specifically target a human *TMPRSS* protein) in treating influenza virus infection. The method can include the steps of providing a rodent described herein, administering an influenza virus and a candidate compound to the rodent; and monitoring the presence and severity of influenza virus infection in the rodent to determine the therapeutic efficacy of the drug candidate.

[0032] In some examples, the influenza virus is administered to the rodent before the compound. In other examples, the influenza virus is administered to the rodent after the compound.

[0033] In some examples, the candidate compound is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof specific for a human *TMPRSS* protein. In specific examples, the

candidate compound is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof specific for a human TMPRSS protein selected from the group consisting of a human TMPRSS2 protein, a human TMPRSS4 protein, and a human TMPRSS11D protein.

[0034] Other features, objects, and advantages of the present disclosure are apparent in the detailed description that follows. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description, while indicating examples of the present disclosure, is given by way of illustration only, not limitation. Various changes and modifications within the scope of the disclosure will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035] The Drawings included herein, which are composed of the following Figures, are for illustration purposes only and not for limitation.

[0036] **Figures 1A-1D.** Exemplary strategy for humanization of mouse *Tmprss2*.

[0037] Figure 1A shows a diagram, not to scale, of the genomic organization of mouse *Tmprss2* and human *TMPRSS2* genes. Exons are represented by thin bars placed across the genomic sequences, with the first coding exon for both genes indicated by the start codon "ATG" above the exon, and the last coding exon indicated by the "Stop" codon above the exon. A mouse genomic fragment of about 25,291 bp to be deleted and a human genomic fragment of about 25,091 bp to be inserted are indicated. Locations of probes used in an assay described in Example 1 are indicated. TM: transmembrane domain; SRCR: scavenger receptor cysteine-rich like domain; LDLRa: low density lipoprotein receptor class A.

[0038] Figure 1B illustrates, not to scale, an exemplary modified BAC vector for humanization of an endogenous mouse *Tmprss2* gene, along with the junction sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 22, 23 and 24).

[0039] Figure 1C illustrates, not to scale, a humanized *Tmprss2* allele after the neomycin cassette has been deleted, along with the junction sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 22 and 25).

[0040] Figure 1D sets forth a sequence alignment of a human TMPRSS2 protein (SEQ ID NO: 4), a mouse *Tmprss2* protein (SEQ ID NO: 2), and a humanized *Tmprss2* protein ("7010 mutant pro") (SEQ ID NO: 7).

[0041] **Figures 2A-2D.** Exemplary strategy for humanization of mouse *Tmprss4*.

[0042] Figure 2A shows a diagram, not to scale, of the genomic organization of mouse *Tmprss4* and human *TMPRSS4* genes. Exons are represented by thin bars placed across the genomic sequences, with the first exon (also the first coding exon) for both genes indicated by the start codon "ATG" above the exon, and the last coding exon indicated by the "Stop" codon above the exon. The mouse genomic fragment of about 11,074 bp to be deleted and the human genomic fragment of about 14,963 bp to be inserted are indicated. Locations of probes used in an assay described in Example 2 are indicated. TM: transmembrane domain; SRCR: scavenger receptor cysteine-rich like domain; LDLRa: low density lipoprotein receptor class A.

[0043] Figure 2B illustrates, not to scale, an exemplary modified BAC vector for humanization of an endogenous mouse *Tmprss4* gene, along with the junction sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 38, 39 and 40).

[0044] Figure 2C illustrates, not to scale, a humanized *Tmprss4* allele after the neomycin cassette has been deleted, along with the junction sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 41 and 40).

[0045] Figure 2D sets forth a sequence alignment of a human *TMPRSS4* protein (SEQ ID NO: 11), a mouse *Tmprss4* protein (SEQ ID NO: 9), and a humanized *Tmprss4* protein ("7224 mutant pro") (SEQ ID NO: 14).

[0046] **Figures 3A-3D.** Exemplary strategy for humanization of mouse *Tmprss11d*.

[0047] Figure 3A shows a diagram, not to scale, of the genomic organization of mouse *Tmprss11d* and human *TMPRSS11D* genes. Exons are represented by thin bars placed across the genomic sequences, with the first exon (also the first coding exon) for both genes indicated by the start codon "ATG" above the exon, and the last coding exon indicated by the "Stop" codon above the exon. A mouse genomic fragment of about 35,667 bp to be deleted and a human genomic fragment of about 33,927 bp to be inserted are indicated. Locations of probes used in an assay described in Example 3 are indicated. TM: transmembrane domain; SEA: domain found in sea urchin sperm protein, enterokinase and agrin.

[0048] Figure 3B illustrates, not to scale, an exemplary modified BAC vector for humanization of an endogenous mouse *Tmprss11d* gene, along with the junction sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 57, 58 and 59).

[0049] Figure 3C illustrates, not to scale, a humanized *Tmprss11* allele after the neomycin cassette has been deleted, along with the junction sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 57 and 60).

[0050] Figure 3D sets forth a sequence alignment of a human TMPRSS11D protein (SEQ ID NO: 18), a mouse *Tmprss11d* protein (SEQ ID NO: 16), and a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein ("7226 mutant pro") (SEQ ID NO: 21).

[0051] Figure 4 depicts the results of an experiment showing that MAID7225 HumInTMPRSS4 mice do not differ in their susceptibility to challenge with high doses of severe influenza A H1N1 or severe, mouse-adapted H3N2. MAID7225 HumIn TMRPSS4 mice challenged with A/Puerto Rico/08/1934 (H1N1) (light gray circles, dotted line) showed similar survival rates compared to wild-type mice (light gray squares, dotted line). Likewise, MAID7225 HumIn TMRPSS4 mice challenged with A/Aichi/02/1968-X31 (H3N2) (dark gray triangles, dotted line) showed similar survival rates compared to wild-type mice (light gray inverse triangles, dashed line). Mice were infected IN on day 0 with either 1150 PFUs of A/Puerto Rico/08/1934 (H1N1) or 10,000 PFUs of A/Aichi/02/1968-X31 (H3N2). The control group included uninfected negative control MAID7225 HumIn TMPRSS4 and wild-type mice (black diamonds, solid line).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN EMBODIMENTS

[0052] The present invention relates to genetically modified rodents (e.g., mice and rats) having a humanized gene encoding a type II transmembrane serine protease (or "*Tmprss*", for *transmembrane protease/serine*). The genetically modified rodents are suitable for use in screening for candidate compounds that specifically target a human TMPRSS molecule for the treatment and prevention of diseases such as influenza virus infection. Accordingly, the present invention provides genetically modified rodents having a humanized *Tmprss* gene, cells and tissues isolated from the genetically modified rodents, methods and compositions for making the genetically modified rodents, and use of the genetically modified rodents for

screening and testing therapeutic compounds. The various embodiments of the present invention are further described below.

Type II Transmembrane Serine Proteases ("Tmprss")

[0053] Type II transmembrane serine proteases, also referred to herein as "Tmprss" for non-human molecules or "TMPRSS" for human molecules ("*transmembrane protease/serine*"), are a family of proteins characterized by an N-terminal transmembrane domain and a C-terminal extracellular serine protease domain. At least 18 members have been identified in the family, which are grouped into four subfamilies (Bugge *et al.* (2009), *supra*). All members share several common structural features that define the family, including (i) a short N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, (ii) a transmembrane domain, and (iii) an ectodomain that contains a protease domain and a stem region that links the transmembrane domain with the protease domain. The stem region contains a combination of modular structural domains of six different types: a SEA (*sea urchin sperm protein/enteropeptidase/agrin*) domain, a group A scavenger receptor domain, a LDLA (*low-density lipoprotein receptor class A*) domain, a CUB (*Cls/Clr urchin embryonic growth factor, bone morphogenetic protein-1*) domain, a MAM (*meprin/A5 antigen/receptor protein phosphatase mu*) domain, and a frizzled domain. See review by Bugge *et al.* (2009), *supra*. For example, TMPRSS2 and TMPRSS4, both of which belong to the hepsin/TMPRSS subfamily, have a group A scavenger receptor domain, preceded by a single LDLA domain in the stem region. TMPRSS11D, also known as "HAT" for *human airway trypsin-like protease* that belongs to the HAT/DESC subfamily, has a single SEA domain. See Figure 1 of Bugge *et al.* (2009), *supra*.

[0054] Type II transmembrane serine proteases are produced initially as inactive proenzymes that require activation by cleavage following a basic amino acid residue in a consensus activation motif preceding the protease domain. Some of the activated proteases remain membrane bound as a result of a disulfide bond between the prodomain and the protease domain. The extracellular domains are considered to be critical for cellular localization, activation, inhibition, and/or substrate specificity of these proteases (Bugge *et al.* (2009), *supra*; Szabo *et al.*, *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 40: 1297-1316 (2008)).

[0055] Various biochemical and pathophysiological information has been documented for members of the type II transmembrane serine proteases. TMPRSS2, TMPRSS4 and TMPRSS11D have been shown *in vitro* to cleave influenza A hemagglutinin (HA), which is the first essential step in the viral life cycle. Genetically modified rodent animals having a humanized *Tmprss* gene disclosed herein provide useful *in vivo* systems that allow for a thorough understanding of the biological functions of the TMPRSS molecules, as well as for screening therapeutic compounds that specifically target human TMPRSS molecules.

[0056] Exemplary *Tmprss* sequences, including mouse, human and humanized *Tmprss* nucleic acid and protein sequences, are provided in this application and are summarized in the following table. Primer and probe sequences used in the assays described in the examples section, and insertion junction sequences of exemplary humanized *Tmprss* alleles, are also included in the table.

Summary Description of Sequences

SEQ ID NO	Description	Features
1	Mus musculus <i>Tmprss2</i> , mRNA, NM_015775.2	Length: 3175 bp CDS: 231-1703 Exons: 1-177; 178-245 (second exon, and first coding exon); 246-465; 466-552; 553-672; 673-799; 800-910; 911-954; 955-1123; 1124-1299; 1300-1395; 1396-1538; 1539-1691; 1692-3161.
2	Mus musculus <i>Tmprss2</i> , protein	Length: 490 aa
3	Homo sapiens <i>TMPRSS2</i> , transcript variant 2, mRNA, NM_005656.3	Length: 3212 bp CDS: 135-1613 Exons: 1-78; 79-149 (second exon, and first coding exon); 150-372; 373-459; 460-579; 580-706; 707-817; 818-861; 862-1033; 1034-1209; 1210-1305; 1306-1448; 1449-1601; 1602-3204.
4	Homo sapiens <i>TMPRSS2</i> , transcript variant 2, protein	Length: 492 aa Ectodomain: begins at W106.
5	Humanization <i>Tmprss2</i>	Length: 27,947 bp

	genomic fragment	1-84: mouse sequence 85-25175: human sequence (total 25091 bp) 25176-27866: <i>XhoI</i> -LoxP-Cassette-loxP- <i>ICeUI</i> - <i>NheI</i> (total 2691 bp) 27867-27947: mouse sequence
6	Humanization <i>Tmprss2</i> genomic fragment with cassette deleted	Length: 25,333bp 1-84: mouse sequence 85-25175: human sequence (total 25091 bp) 25176-25252: <i>XhoI</i> -loxP- <i>ICeUI</i> - <i>NheI</i> (77 bp) 25253-25333: mouse sequence
7	Humanized <i>Tmprss2</i> protein	Length: 491 aa
8	Mus musculus <i>Tmprss4</i> , mRNA, NM_145403.2	Length: 2267 bp CDS: 289-1596 Exons: 1-291 (first exon and first coding exon); 292-325; 326-439; 440-592; 593-722; 723-824; 825-865; 866-1025; 1026-1192; 1193-1291; 1292-1434; 1435-1584; 1585-2267.
9	Mus musculus <i>Tmprss4</i> , protein	Length: 435 aa
10	Homo sapiens <i>TMPRSS4</i> , transcript variant 4, mRNA, NM_001173551.1	Length: 3543 bp CDS: 292-1599 Exons: 1-294 (first exon and first coding exon); 295-328; 329-442; 443-595; 596-725; 726-827; 828-868; 869-1028; 1029-1195; 1196-1294; 1295-1437; 1438-1587; 1588-3529.
11	Homo sapiens <i>TMPRSS4</i> , transcript variant 4, protein	Length: 437 aa Ectodomain: begins at K54.
12	Humanization <i>Tmprss4</i> genomic fragment containing cassette	Length: 20,078 bp 1-18: mouse sequence 19-5014: <i>Sall/XhoI</i> -LoxP- <i>hUbi</i> -EM7-Neo-Pm- <i>Cre</i> -loxP- <i>ICeUI</i> - <i>NheI</i> (total 4996 bp) 5015-19977: HUMAN sequence (total 14963 bp) 19978-20078: mouse sequence
13	Humanization <i>Tmprss4</i>	Length: 15159 bp

	genomic fragment with cassette deleted	1-18: mouse sequence 19-95: SalI/XhoI-LoxP- <i>ICeuI</i> -NheI (total 77 bp) 96-15058: HUMAN sequence (total 14963 bp) 15059-15159: mouse sequence
14	Humanized <i>Tmprss4</i> Protein	Length: 435 aa
15	Mus musculus <i>Tmprss11d</i> , mRNA, NM_145561.2	Length: 2046 bp CDS: 36-1289 Exons: 1-43 (first exon and first coding exon), 44-165, 166-284; 285-352; 353-507; 508-546; 547-724; 725-984; 985-1127; 1128-2046.
16	Mus musculus <i>Tmprss11d</i> , protein	Length: 417 aa
17	Homo sapiens <i>TMPRSS11D</i> , mRNA, NM_004262.2	Length: 2800 bp CDS: 66-1322 Exons: 1-73 (first exon and first coding exon); 74-195; 196-314; 315-382; 383-540; 541-579; 580-757; 758-1017; 1018-1160; 1161-2783.
18	Homo sapiens <i>TMPRSS11D</i> , protein	Length: 418 aa Ectodomain begins at A42.
19	Humanization <i>Tmprss11d</i> genomic fragment containing cassette	Length: 38,992 1-19: mouse sequence 20-33,946: HUMAN sequence (total 33,927 bp) 33,947-38,942: XhoI-LoxP- <i>hUbi</i> -EM7-Neo-Pm- <i>Cre</i> -loxP- <i>ICeuI</i> -NheI (total 4,996 bp) 38,943-38,992: mouse sequence
20	Humanization <i>Tmprss11d</i> genomic fragment with cassette deleted	Length: 34,073 bp 1-19: mouse sequence 20-33,946: HUMAN sequence (total 33,927 bp) 33,947-34,023: XhoI-LoxP- <i>ICeuI</i> -NheI (77 bp) 34,024-34,073: mouse sequence
21	Humanized <i>Tmprss11d</i> Protein	418 aa
22	5' mouse/5' human junction sequence for <i>Tmprss2</i>	5' mouse//5' human

	humanization	
23	3' human/cassette junction sequence for <i>Tmprss2</i> humanization	Human//XhoI//loxP Cassette
24	Cassette/3' mouse junction sequence for <i>Tmprss2</i> humanization	Cassette (loxP)/ICEUI//NheI//mouse
25	3' human/loxP/3' mouse junction for <i>Tmprss2</i> humanization	3' human//XhoI//{(loxP)/ICEUI//NheI//3' mouse
26-37	Primers and probes for loss of allele and gain of allele assays for <i>Tmprss2</i> humanization	Table 1
38	5' mouse/Cassette junction sequence for <i>Tmprss4</i> humanization	5' mouse//SalI-XhoI//{(loxP) Cassette
39	Cassette/ 5' human junction sequence for <i>Tmprss4</i> humanization	Cassette (loxP)/ICEUI//NheI//5' human
40	3' human/3' mouse junction sequence for <i>Tmprss4</i> humanization	3' human/3' mouse
41	5' mouse/loxP/5' human junction for <i>Tmprss4</i> humanization	5' mouse//SalI/XhoI//{(loxP) /ICEUI//NheI//5' human
42-56	Primers and probes for loss of allele and gain of allele assays for <i>Tmprss4</i> humanization	Table 2
57	5' mouse/5' human junction sequence for <i>Tmprss11d</i> humanization	5' mouse//5' human
58	3' human/cassette junction sequence for <i>Tmprss11d</i>	3' human//XhoI//{(loxP) Cassette

	humanization	
59	Cassette/3' mouse junction sequence for <i>Tmprss11d</i> humanization	Cassette (loxP)/ICEUI/NheI/3' mouse
60	3' human/loxP/3' mouse junction for <i>Tmprss11d</i> humanization	3' human//XhoI/(loxP)/ICEUI/NheI/3' mouse
61-72	Primers and probes for loss of allele and gain of allele assays for <i>Tmprss11d</i> humanization	Table 3

Humanized Tmprss Rodent Animals

[0057] In one aspect, the present invention provides rodent animals that contain in the germline a humanized *Tmprss* gene encoding a humanized Tmprss protein.

[0058] The term "humanized", when used in the context of nucleic acids or proteins, refers to nucleic acids or proteins whose structures (i.e., nucleotide or amino acid sequences) include portions that correspond substantially or identically with structures of a particular gene or protein found in nature in a rodent animal, and also include portions that differ from that found in the relevant rodent gene or protein and instead correspond more closely or identically with structures found in a corresponding human gene or protein. A rodent containing a humanized gene or expressing a humanized protein is a "humanized" rodent.

[0059] In some embodiments, a rodent of the present invention is selected from a mouse, a rat, and a hamster. In some embodiments, a rodent of the present invention is selected from the superfamily Muroidea. In some embodiments, a genetically modified rodent of the present invention is from a family selected from Calomyscidae (e.g., mouse-like hamsters), Cricetidae (e.g., hamster, New World rats and mice, voles), Muridae (true mice and rats, gerbils, spiny mice, crested rats), Nesomyidae (climbing mice, rock mice, with-tailed rats, Malagasy rats and mice), Platacanthomyidae (e.g., spiny dormice), and Spalacidae (e.g., mole rates, bamboo rats, and zokors). In some certain embodiments, a genetically modified rodent of the present invention is selected from a true mouse or rat (family Muridae), a

gerbil, a spiny mouse, and a crested rat. In some certain embodiments, a genetically modified mouse of the present invention is from a member of the family Muridae.

[0060] In some embodiments, the rodent disclosed herein contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene in the genome that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS* gene are operably linked to each other such that the humanized *Tmprss* gene encodes a *Tmprss* protein and is under control of a 5' regulatory element(s), such as the promoter and/or enhancer(s), of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0061] The present invention is particularly directed to like-for-like humanization; in other words, a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene to form a humanized gene. For example, in some embodiments, a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene is operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss2* gene. In other embodiments, a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene is operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss4* gene. In still other embodiments, a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene is operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene.

[0062] In some embodiments, a genetically modified rodent of this invention contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene in its genome, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss* protein that contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein. The term "ectodomain" refers to the portion of a transmembrane protein that extends outside of the cell membrane, i.e., the extracellular portion of a transmembrane protein. The ectodomain of a *TMPRSS* molecule includes a protease domain and a stem region that links the transmembrane domain with the protease domain. By an ectodomain or polypeptide that is "substantially identical with the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein", it is meant in some embodiments, a polypeptide that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 95%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence with the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein; in some embodiments, a polypeptide that differs

from the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein by not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid(s); in some embodiments, a polypeptide that differs from the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein only at the N- or C- terminus of the ectodomain, e.g., by lacking amino acids or having additional amino acids at the at the N- or C- terminus of the ectodomain; and in some embodiments, a polypeptide that is substantially the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS* protein. By "substantially the ectodomain" of a human *TMPRSS* protein, it is meant a polypeptide that is identical with the ectodomain, or differs from the ectodomain by lacking 1-5 (i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) amino acids or having additional 1-5 amino acids at the N- or C-terminus.

[0063] In some embodiments, the humanized *Tmprss* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss* protein that further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein. By a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion or polypeptide that is "substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein", it is meant in some embodiments, a polypeptide that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 95%, 99% or 100% identical in sequence with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein; in some embodiments, a polypeptide that differs from the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein by not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid(s); in some embodiments, a polypeptide that differs from the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein only at the C- terminus, e.g., by lacking amino acids or having additional amino acids at the at the C- terminus of the transmembrane domain; and in some embodiments, a polypeptide composed of the cytoplasmic domain and substantially the transmembrane domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein. By "substantially the transmembrane domain" of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein, it is meant a polypeptide that is identical with the transmembrane domain, or differs from the transmembrane domain by lacking 1-5 amino acids or having additional 1-5 amino acids at the C-terminus.

[0064] In some embodiments, the humanized *Tmprss* gene in the genome of a genetically modified rodent includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, wherein the nucleotide

sequence of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene encodes a polypeptide substantially identical to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS* gene. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene in a humanized *Tmprss* gene encodes the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS* gene.

[0065] In some embodiments, the humanized *Tmprss* gene in the genome of a genetically modified rodent includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, wherein the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene encodes a polypeptide substantially identical to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the rodent *Tmprss* gene. In specific embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene present in a humanized *Tmprss* gene encodes the cytoplasmic and transmembrane domains of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0066] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss* gene results from a replacement of a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus with a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene.

[0067] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a rodent *Tmprss* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus has been replaced with a contiguous genomic sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss* gene.

[0068] In specific embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS* gene inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene includes exons, in full or in part, of a human *TMPRSS* gene, that encode an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS* gene.

[0069] In certain embodiments, the genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene that remains at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus after the humanization replacement and is operably linked to the inserted contiguous human *TMPRSS* genomic sequence encodes a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the

cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

[0070] In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss* protein and a human *TMPRSS* protein share common amino acids near the junction between the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to insert a human *TMPRSS* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein. It is possible to insert a slightly longer or shorter genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS* gene, which encodes substantially the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein, in operable linkage to a genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene that encodes the cytoplasmic domain and substantially the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein, such that the humanized *Tmprss* protein encoded by the resulting humanized *Tmprss* gene includes an ectodomain that is identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein and a transmembrane domain that is identical with the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein.

[0071] In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS* gene included in a humanized *Tmprss* gene also includes the 3' untranslated region ("UTR") of the human *TMPRSS* gene. In certain embodiments, in addition to the 3' UTR of a human *TMPRSS* gene, a humanized *Tmprss* gene also includes an additional human genomic sequence from the human *TMPRSS* gene locus, following the human *TMPRSS* 3' UTR. The additional human genomic sequence can consist of at least 10-200 bp, e.g., 50 bp, 75 bp, 100 bp, 125 bp, 150 bp, 175 bp, 200 bp, or more, found in the human *TMPRSS* gene locus immediately downstream of the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS* gene. In other embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS* gene present in a humanized *Tmprss* gene does not include a human 3' UTR; instead, the 3' UTR of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is included and follows immediately the stop codon of the humanized *Tmprss* gene. For example, a humanized *Tmprss* gene can include a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene containing exon sequences encoding the cytoplasmic and transmembrane domains of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein, followed by a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS* gene containing exon sequences encoding the ectodomain

through the stop codon of the human TMPRSS protein, with the 3' UTR of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene following immediately after the stop codon.

[0072] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss* gene results in an expression of the encoded humanized Tmprss protein in a rodent. In some embodiments, a humanized Tmprss protein is expressed in a pattern comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss* gene). In some embodiments, a humanized Tmprss protein is expressed at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss* gene). In certain embodiments, a humanized Tmprss protein is expressed and detected at the cell surface. In certain embodiments, a humanized Tmprss protein or a soluble form (e.g., a shed ectodomain form) is expressed and detected in serum of a rodent, e.g., at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss protein or a soluble form thereof in a control rodent. In the context of comparing a humanized gene or protein in a humanized rodent with an endogenous rodent gene or protein in a control rodent, the term "comparable" means that the molecules or levels being compared may not be identical to one another but are sufficiently similar to permit comparison there between so that conclusions may reasonably be drawn based on differences or similarities observed; and the term "substantially the same" in referring to expression levels means that the levels being compared are not different from one another by more than 20%, 19%, 18%, 17%, 16%, 15%, 14%, 13%, 12%, 11%, 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, or 1%.

[0073] In some embodiments, the present invention further provides an isolated cell or tissue from a rodent animal as described herein. In some embodiments, a cell is selected from a dendritic cell, lymphocyte (e.g., a B or T cell), macrophage and a monocyte. In some embodiments, a tissue is selected from adipose, bladder, brain, breast, bone marrow, eye, heart, intestine, kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, muscle, pancreas, plasma, serum, skin, spleen, stomach, thymus, testis, ovum, and a combination thereof.

[0074] In some embodiments, the present invention provides a rodent embryonic stem cell whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss* gene as described herein. In some embodiments, a rodent embryonic stem cell is a mouse embryonic stem cell. In other

embodiments, a rodent embryonic stem cell is a rat embryonic stem cell. A rodent embryonic stem cell containing a humanized *Tmprss* gene in its genome can be used to make a humanized rodent animal, as further described herein below.

[0075] In some embodiments, a rodent provided herein is heterozygous for a humanized *Tmprss* gene in its genome. In other embodiments, a rodent provided herein is homozygous for a humanized *Tmprss* gene in its genome.

[0076] In certain embodiments, a rodent includes multiple, i.e., two or more, humanized *Tmprss* genes in its genome. In other words, two or more different endogenous *Tmprss* loci in a rodent have been humanized using nucleotide sequences of cognate human *TMPRSS* genes. For example, a rodent has been humanized at two or more of the gene loci selected from: *Tmprss2*, *Tmprss4*, and *Tmprss11d*.

[0077] Exemplary humanized *Tmprss2* rodents (such as mice), humanized *Tmprss4* rodents (such as mice), and humanized *Tmprss11d* rodents (such as mice) are further described below.

Humanized Tmprss2 Rodents

[0078] In some embodiments, this invention provides a rodent whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss2* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, and that is under control of a 5' regulatory element(s), such as the promoter and/or enhancer(s), of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene. Examples of rodents include mice and rats.

[0079] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss2* protein that contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS2* protein.

[0080] In specific embodiments, the human *TMPRSS2* protein has an amino acid sequence having at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identity with the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4.

[0081] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* protein contains the C-terminal 387 amino acids of a human *TMPRSS2* protein, for example, amino acids 106 to 492 of a human

TMPRSS2 protein. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* protein contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the amino acid sequence composed of W106 to G492 of SEQ ID NO: 4. In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* protein contains an ectodomain having at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identity with the amino acid sequence composed of W106 to G492 of SEQ ID NO: 4; an ectodomain that differs from the amino acid sequence composed of W106 to G492 of SEQ ID NO: 4 by not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid(s); or an ectodomain that differs from the amino acid sequence composed of W106 to G492 of SEQ ID NO: 4 only at the N- or C- terminus of the ectodomain, e.g., lacking 1-5 amino acids or having additional 1-5 amino acids at the at the N- or C- terminus.

[0082] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* protein further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* protein further includes the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein.

[0083] In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* protein contains the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein, and the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS2* protein. In particular embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss2* protein having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7.

[0084] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* gene results from a replacement of a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* locus with a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene.

[0085] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* locus has been replaced with a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss2* gene.

[0086] In specific embodiments, the contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene includes exon sequences, i.e., exons in full or in part, of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, that encode an ectodomain that is

substantially identical to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss2* protein and a human *TMPRSS2* protein share common amino acids near the junction of the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to insert a human *TMPRSS2* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein, and it is possible to use a slightly longer or shorter human *TMPRSS2* genomic sequence that encodes substantially the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS2* protein in order to make a humanized *Tmprss2* protein having an ectodomain that is identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein.

[0087] In specific embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene contains at least coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene.

[0088] In certain embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene contains intron 3 and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In particular embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene contains a 3' portion of coding exon 3, intron 3, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In specific embodiments, the 3' portion of coding exon 3 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene included in the humanization is about 5-10 base pair in length, i.e., about 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 base pair of the 3' end of coding exon 3.

[0089] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene also contains the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In specific embodiments, the entire coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene is included in the contiguous human *TMPRSS2* genomic sequence for humanization, which includes the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. In particular embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS2* gene includes an additional human genomic sequence downstream of the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS2* gene. The additional human genomic sequence can be a sequence of at least 10-200 bp, or

at least 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, or 200 bp, that is found immediately downstream of the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS2* gene at a human *TMPRSS2* locus.

[0090] In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene remaining at a humanized *Tmprss2* locus encodes a polypeptide that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein. In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss2* protein and a human *TMPRSS2* protein share common amino acids near the junction of the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to maintain the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein, and it is possible to maintain a slightly longer or shorter rodent *Tmprss2* genomic sequence that encodes substantially the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein in the humanization replacement in order to encode a humanized *Tmprss2* protein having a transmembrane domain that is identical with the transmembrane of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* protein. In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene remaining at a humanized *Tmprss2* locus includes exons 1-2 and a 5' portion of coding exon 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, wherein the 5' portion of coding exon 3 is a substantial portion of coding exon 3, e.g., the entire coding exon 3 except 5-10 base pairs at the 3' end of coding exon 3.

[0091] In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* gene contains coding exons 1-2 and a 5' portion of coding exon 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and a 3' portion of coding exon 3 and coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss2* protein that contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent *Tmprss2* protein, and an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein. In certain embodiments, the humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss2* protein that contains the cytoplasmic domain and the transmembrane domain of the rodent *Tmprss2* protein encoded by an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein encoded by a human *TMPRSS2* gene. In particular embodiments, a

humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss2 protein having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7.

[0092] In some embodiments, the exons and introns of a human *TMPRSS2* gene and a rodent *Tmprss2* gene used in the humanization are those found in SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3 and 5-6.

[0093] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss2* gene results in an expression of the encoded humanized Tmprss2 protein in a rodent. In some embodiments, a humanized Tmprss2 protein is expressed in a pattern comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss2 protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss2* gene). In some embodiments, a humanized Tmprss2 protein is expressed at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss2 protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss2* gene). In certain embodiments, a humanized Tmprss2 protein is expressed and detected at the cell surface. In certain embodiments, a humanized Tmprss2 protein or a soluble form (e.g., a shed ectodomain form) is expressed and detected in serum of a rodent, e.g., at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss2 protein or a soluble form thereof in a control rodent.

Humanized Tmprss4 Rodents

[0094] In some embodiments, this invention provides a rodent whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss4* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene, and that is under control of a 5' regulatory element(s), such as the promoter and/or an enhancer(s), of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene. Examples of rodents include mice and rats.

[0095] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss4 protein that contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS4* protein. In specific embodiments, the human *TMPRSS4* protein has an amino acid sequence having at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identity with the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11.

[0096] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein contains the C-terminal 384 amino acids of a human *TMPRSS4* protein, for example, amino acids 54 to 437 of a human *TMPRSS4* protein. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the amino acid sequence composed of K54 to L437 of SEQ ID NO: 11. In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein contains an ectodomain having at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identity with the amino acid sequence composed of K54 to L437 of SEQ ID NO: 11; an ectodomain that differs from the amino acid sequence composed of K54 to L437 of SEQ ID NO: 11 by not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid(s); or an ectodomain that differs from the amino acid sequence composed of K54 to L437 of SEQ ID NO: 11 only at the N- or C- terminus of the ectodomain, e.g., lacking 1-5 amino acids or having additional 1-5 amino acids at the N- or C- terminus.

[0097] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein further includes the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein.

[0098] In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein contains the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein, and the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS4* protein. In particular embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss4* protein having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14.

[0099] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene results from a replacement of a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* locus with a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene.

[00100] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* locus has been replaced with a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss4* gene.

[00101] In specific embodiments, the contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene includes exon sequences, i.e., exons in full or in part, of a human *TMPRSS4* gene that encode an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS4* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS4* gene. In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss4* protein and a human *TMPRSS4* protein share common amino acids near the junction of the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to insert a human *TMPRSS4* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS4* protein, and it is possible to use a slightly longer or shorter human *TMPRSS4* genomic sequence that encodes substantially the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS4* protein in order to make a humanized *Tmprss4* protein having an ectodomain that is identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS4* protein.

[00102] In specific embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene contains at least coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS4* gene.

[00103] In certain embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene includes a 3' portion of intron 3, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene. In specific embodiments, the 3' portion of intron 3 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene included in the humanization is about 140-160 base pair in length, i.e., about 140, 145, 150, 155, 160 base pair of the 3' end of intron 3.

[00104] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene contains the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS4* gene. In specific embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS4* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene does not contain the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS4* gene, and the 3' UTR of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene follows immediately after the stop codon in the humanized *Tmprss4* gene..

[00105] In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene remaining at a humanized *Tmprss4* locus encodes a polypeptide that is substantially

identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein. In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss4* protein and a human *TMPRSS4* protein share common amino acids near the junction of the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to maintain the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein, and it is possible to maintain a slightly longer or shorter rodent *Tmprss4* genomic sequence that encodes substantially the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein in the humanization replacement in order to encode a humanized *Tmprss4* protein having a transmembrane domain that is identical with the transmembrane of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* protein.

[00106] In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene contains coding exons 1-3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon of coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene. In particular embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene contains coding exons 1-3 and a 5' portion of intron 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and a 3' portion of intron 3 and coding exon 4 through the stop codon of coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene. In certain embodiments, the humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss4* protein that contains the cytoplasmic domain and the transmembrane domain of the rodent *Tmprss4* protein encoded by an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS4* protein encoded by a human *TMPRSS4* gene. In particular embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss4* protein having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14.

[00107] In some embodiments, the exons and introns of a human *TMPRSS4* gene and a rodent *Tmprss4* gene used in the humanization are those found in SEQ ID NOS: 8, 10 and 12-13.

[00108] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* gene results in an expression of the encoded humanized *Tmprss4* protein in a rodent. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein is expressed in a pattern comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent *Tmprss4* protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss4* gene encoding the humanized *Tmprss4* protein). In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein is expressed at a level comparable with, or substantially the

same as, a counterpart rodent *Tmprss4* protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss4* gene encoding the humanized *Tmprss4* protein). In certain embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein is expressed and detected at the cell surface. In certain embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss4* protein or a soluble form (e.g., a shed ectodomain form) is expressed and detected in serum of a rodent, e.g., at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent *Tmprss4* protein or a soluble form thereof in a control rodent.

Humanized Tmprss11d Rodents

[00109] In some embodiments, this invention provides a rodent whose genome contains a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene that includes a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene, and that is under control of a 5' regulatory element(s), such as the promoter and/or enhancer(s) of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene. Examples of rodents include mice and rats.

[00110] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein that contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS11D* protein.

[00111] In specific embodiments, the human *TMPRSS11D* protein has an amino acid sequence having at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identity with the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18.

[00112] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein contains the C-terminal 377 amino acids of a human *TMPRSS11D* protein, for example, amino acids 42 to 418 of a human *TMPRSS11D* protein. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein contains an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the amino acid sequence composed of A42 to I418 of SEQ ID NO: 18. In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein contains an ectodomain having at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% or 100% identity with the amino acid sequence composed of A42 to I418 of SEQ ID NO: 18; an ectodomain that differs from the amino acid sequence composed of A42 to I418 of SEQ ID NO: 18 by not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid(s); or an ectodomain that differs from the amino acid sequence composed of A42 to I418 of SEQ ID NO: 18 only

at the N- or C- terminus, e.g., by lacking 1-5 amino acids or having additional 1-5 amino acids at the N- or C- terminus.

[00113] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein further contains a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* protein. In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein includes the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* protein.

[00114] In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein contains the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* protein, and the ectodomain of a human *TMPRSS11D* protein. In particular embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21.

[00115] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene results from a replacement of a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* locus with a nucleotide sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

[00116] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* locus has been replaced with a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene to form a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene. In specific embodiments, the contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene includes exon sequences, i.e., exons in full or in part, of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene that encode an ectodomain that is substantially identical with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS11D* protein encoded by the human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss11d* protein and a human *TMPRSS11D* protein share common amino acids near the junction of the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to insert a human *TMPRSS11D* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS11D* protein, and it is possible to use a slightly longer or shorter human *TMPRSS11D* genomic sequence that encodes substantially the ectodomain of a human

TMPRSS11D protein in order to make a humanized *Tmprss11d* protein having an ectodomain that is identical with the ectodomain of the human TMPRSS11D protein.

[00117] In specific embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene contains at least coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

[00118] In certain embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene contains at least a 3' portion of intron 2 and coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In specific embodiments, the 3' portion of intron 2 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene included in the humanization is about 444 base pairs in length.

[00119] In some embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene being inserted into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene contains the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In specific embodiments, the entire coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene is included in the contiguous human *TMPRSS11D* genomic sequence for humanization, which includes the 3' UTR of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In particular embodiments, a contiguous genomic sequence of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene includes an additional human genomic sequence downstream of the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene. The additional human genomic sequence can be a sequence of 10-200 bp, 50-200 bp, or about 150, 160, 170, 180 bp, that is found immediately downstream of the 3' UTR of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene at a human *TMPRSS11D* locus.

[00120] In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene remaining at a humanized *Tmprss11d* locus encodes a polypeptide that is substantially identical with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene. In circumstances where an endogenous *Tmprss11d* protein and a human TMPRSS11D protein share common amino acids near the junction of the transmembrane domain and the ectodomain, it may not be necessary to maintain the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* genomic sequence that encodes precisely the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent

Tmprss11d protein, and it is possible to maintain a slightly longer or shorter rodent *Tmprss11d* genomic sequence that encodes substantially the transmembrane domain of the endogenous rodent Tmprss11d protein in the humanization replacement in order to encode a humanized Tmprss11d protein having a transmembrane domain that is identical with the transmembrane of the endogenous rodent Tmprss11d protein.

[00121] In specific embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene contains coding exons 1-2 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and coding exon 3 through coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In certain embodiments, the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss11d protein that contains the cytoplasmic domain and the transmembrane domain of the rodent Tmprss11d protein encoded by an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS11D* protein encoded by a human *TMPRSS11D* gene. In particular embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss11d protein having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21.

[00122] In some embodiments, the exons and introns of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene and a rodent *Tmprss11d* gene used in the humanization are those found in SEQ ID NOS: 15, 17 and 19-20.

[00123] In some embodiments, a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene results in an expression of the encoded humanized Tmprss11d protein in a rodent. In some embodiments, a humanized Tmprss11d protein is expressed in a pattern comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss11d protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encoding the humanized Tmprss11d protein). In some embodiments, a humanized Tmprss11d protein is expressed at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss11d protein in a control rodent (e.g., a rodent without the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene encoding the humanized Tmprss11d protein). In certain embodiments, a humanized Tmprss11d protein is expressed and detected at the cell surface. In certain embodiments, a humanized Tmprss11d protein or a soluble form (e.g., a shed ectodomain form) is expressed and detected in serum of a rodent, e.g., at a level comparable with, or substantially the same as, a counterpart rodent Tmprss11d protein or a soluble form thereof in a control rodent.

Methods of Making Humanized Tmprss Rodent Animals

[00124] Further aspects of this disclosure are directed to methods for making a humanized *Tmprss* rodent described above, as well as nucleic acid vectors and non-human embryonic stem cells suitable for use in making a humanized *Tmprss* rodent.

[00125] The rodents provided herein can be made using methods known in the art. In exemplary embodiments, a bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clone carrying a rodent *Tmprss* gene can be modified using bacterial homologous recombination and VELOCIGENE® technology (see, e.g., U.S. 6,586,251 and Valenzuela *et al.* (2003), High-throughput engineering of the mouse genome coupled with high-resolution expression analysis, *Nature Biotech.* 21(6):652-659). As a result, a rodent *Tmprss* nucleotide sequence has been deleted from the original BAC clone, and a human *Tmprss* nucleotide sequence has been inserted, resulting in a modified BAC clone carrying a humanized *Tmprss* gene, flanked with 5' and 3' rodent homology arms. The modified BAC clone, once linearized, can be introduced into rodent embryonic stem (ES) by, e.g., electroporation. Both mouse ES cells and rat ES cells have been described in the art. See, e.g., US 7,576,259, US 7,659,442, US 7,294,754, and US 2008-0078000 A1 (all of which are incorporated herein by reference) describe mouse ES cells and the VELOCIMOUSE® method for making a genetically modified mouse; US 2014/0235933 A1, US 2014/0310828 A1, Tong *et al.* (2010) *Nature* 467:211-215, and Tong *et al.* (2011) *Nat Protoc.* 6(6): doi:10.1038/nprot.2011.338 (all of which are incorporated herein by reference) describe rat ES cells and methods for making a genetically modified rat.

[00126] ES cells having a humanized *Tmprss* gene integrated in the genome can be selected. In some embodiments, ES cells having a humanized *Tmprss* integrated into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus can be selected based on loss of rodent allele and/or gain of human allele assays. Selected ES cells are then used as donor ES cells for injection into a pre-morula stage embryo (e.g., 8-cell stage embryo) by using the VELOCIMOUSE® method (see, e.g., US 7,576,259, US 7,659,442, US 7,294,754, and US 2008-0078000 A1), or methods described in US 2014/0235933 A1 and US 2014/0310828 A1. The embryo comprising the donor ES cells is incubated until blastocyst stage and then implanted into a surrogate mother to produce an F0 rodent fully derived from the donor ES cells. Rodent

pups bearing the humanized *Tmprss* gene can be identified by genotyping of DNA isolated from tail snips using loss of rodent allele and/or gain of human allele assays.

[00127] Rodents heterozygous for a humanized *Tmprss* gene can be crossed to generated homozygous rodents. Rodents containing one humanized *Tmprss* gene can be crossed with rodents containing another humanized *Tmprss* gene to make rodents containing multiple humanized *Tmprss* genes. For example, rodents containing a humanized *Tmprss2* gene can be crossed with rodents containing a humanized *Tmprss4* gene to make rodents containing a humanized *Tmprss2* gene and a humanized *Tmprss4* gene.

Methods Employing Rodents Having Humanized Tmprss Genes

[00128] Rodents disclosed herein provide a useful *in vivo* system and source of biological materials (e.g., cells) expressing humanized Tmprss proteins for identifying and testing compounds that specifically target human TMPRSS proteins.

[00129] In one aspect, a rodent disclosed herein is used to determine the ability of a candidate compound, such as an inhibitor of a human TMPRSS protein, to treat and/or prevent influenza virus infection.

[00130] In some embodiments, a rodent containing a humanized *Tmprss* gene and expressing a humanized Tmprss protein disclosed herein is administered with a candidate compound prior to experimental influenza virus infection. The prophylactic efficacy of the compound can be evaluated by determining whether the rodent exhibits fewer and/or less severe symptoms of influenza virus infection, and/or improved viability, as compared to control rodent(s).

[00131] In other embodiments, a rodent containing a humanized *Tmprss* gene and expressing a humanized Tmprss protein comprising the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein is administered with a candidate inhibitor of that human TMPRSS protein after experimental influenza virus infection. The treatment efficacy of the candidate inhibitor can be evaluated by determining whether the rodent exhibits fewer and/or less severe symptoms of influenza virus infection, and/or improved viability, as compared to control rodent(s).

[00132] Suitable control rodents include, e.g., rodents containing a humanized *Tmprss* gene without being subjected to the experimental infection; and rodents containing a humanized *Tmprss* gene subjected to the experimental infection without any compound; and

rodents containing a humanized *Tmprss* gene subjected to the experimental infection and a compound known to be therapeutically effective.

[00133] Compounds that can be evaluated in the methods of this invention include candidate TMPRSS inhibitors, for example, a small molecule protease inhibitor, a nucleic acid-based inhibitor (e.g., siRNA, ribozyme, antisense construct, etc.), antigen-binding protein (e.g., antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof), or a blocking peptide/peptide inhibitor. A TMPRSS inhibitor may function by inhibiting or reducing the ability of a TMPRSS protein to proteolytically cleave hemagglutinin precursor protein (HA0) into the HA1 and HA2 subunits.

[00134] In some embodiments, a candidate inhibitor is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. Both monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies are suitable for purposes of this invention. In specific embodiments, the antibody specifically binds to a TMPRSS protein and inhibits the protease activity of that TMPRSS protein and does not substantially inhibit the protease activity of another TMPRSS protein. For example, an anti-TMPRSS2 antibody inhibitor specifically binds to a TMPRSS2 protein and inhibits the protease activity of the TMPRSS2 protein, and has no effect on the proteolytic activity of TMPRSS4 or TMPRSS11D, or reduces the proteolytic activity of TMPRSS4 or TMPRSS11D by no more than 25% (e.g., by 20%, 15%, 10%, 5%, or less) relative to a non-inhibitory control molecule tested under identical or substantially identical experimental conditions.

[00135] In some embodiments, the inhibitor is an anti-TMPRSS2 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the inhibitor is an anti-TMPRSS4 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In other embodiments, the inhibitor is an anti-TMPRSS11D antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

[00136] Experimental influenza virus infection can be induced and monitored following known protocols. See, e.g., US 2013/0273070 A1. For example, rodent animals can be administered intranasally with influenza virus. The infected animals can be evaluated to determine the symptoms and severity of the infection. For example, the animals can be analyzed for (1) weight change and survival, (2) cellular changes via flow cytometry, (3) immunochemistry, PAS and H&E staining of whole lungs, and (4) cytokine levels in serum. Control animals known to be susceptible to the virus exhibit a significant increase in the

frequency of dendritic cells, the levels influenza-positive alveolar macrophages, neutrophils or epithelial cells in the lungs, and the levels of IFN γ , as compared to uninfected animals.

EXAMPLES

[00137] The following examples are provided so as to describe to those of ordinary skill in the art how to make and use methods and compositions of the invention, and are not intended to limit the scope of what the inventors regard as their invention. Unless indicated otherwise, temperature is indicated in Celsius, and pressure is at or near atmospheric.

Example 1. Humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss2* gene.

[00138] This example illustrates exemplary methods of humanizing an endogenous gene encoding *Tmprss2* in a rodent (e.g., a mouse). The methods described in this example can be employed to humanize an endogenous *Tmprss2* gene of a rodent using any human sequence, or combination of human sequences (or sequence fragments) as desired.

[00139] A targeting vector for humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss2* gene was constructed using bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clones and VELOCIGENE® technology (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,586,251 and Valenzuela *et al.* (2003) High-throughput engineering of the mouse genome coupled with high-resolution expression analysis, *Nature Biotech.* 21(6):652-659; incorporated herein by reference).

[00140] Briefly, mouse bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clone bMQ-264A15 containing a mouse *Tmprss2* gene was used and modified as follows. A DNA fragment was generated to include a 5' mouse homology nucleotide sequence, a human *TMPRSS2* genomic DNA of about 25,091 bp (containing the last 7 bp of coding exon 3, intron 3, and coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 (including the 3' UTR which is part of coding exon 13), of a human *TMPRSS2* gene), a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 2,691 bp, and a 3' mouse homology sequence. This DNA fragment was used to modify BAC clone bMQ-264A15 through homologous recombination in bacterial cells. As a result, an ectodomain-encoding mouse *Tmprss2* genomic fragment (of about 25,291 bp) in the BAC clone was replaced with the human *TMPRSS2* genomic fragment of about 25,091 bp, followed by a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 2691 bp. Specifically, the mouse *Tmprss2* genomic fragment that was replaced included the last 7 bp of coding exon 3, intron 3, and coding exon 4

through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the mouse *Tmprss2* gene (Figures 1A-1B). The human *TMPRSS2* genomic fragment that was inserted included the last 7 bp of coding exon 3, intron 3, and coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene (including the 3' UTR of human *TMPRSS2*), and a human 3' genomic sequence of 131 bp downstream of the 3' UTR of human *TMPRSS2* (Figures 1A-1B). The resulting modified BAC clone included, from 5' to 3', (i) a 5' mouse homology arm containing about 12 kb of mouse genomic DNA including a mouse *Tmprss2* 5' UTR, mouse *Tmprss2* exon 1 (non-coding), coding exons 1-3 (except the last 7 bp of coding exon 3); (ii) a human *TMPRSS2* genomic fragment of about 25,091 bp including the last 7 bp of human coding exon 3, intron 3, human coding exons 4 through 13 (including the 3' UTR of human *TMPRSS2*), and a human 3' genomic sequence; (iii) a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 2691 bp, followed by (iv) a 3' mouse homology arm of 45 kb containing the mouse *Tmprss2* 3'UTR and the remaining mouse genomic DNA in the original BAC clone. See Figures 1A-1B. The junction sequences are also set forth at the bottom of Figure 1B. The part of the modified BAC clone containing the human *TMPRSS2* genomic fragment and the neomycin cassette, as well as the upstream and downstream insertion junctions, is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5. The amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the humanized *Tmprss2* gene is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7. An alignment of this humanized *Tmprss2* protein ("7010 mutant protein"), a mouse *Tmprss2* protein (SEQ ID NO: 2), and a human *TMPRSS2* protein (SEQ ID NO: 4), is provided in Figure 1D.

[00141] The modified BAC clone containing the humanized *Tmprss2* gene, as described above, was used to electroporate mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells to create modified ES cells comprising a humanized *Tmprss2* gene. Positively targeted ES cells containing a humanized *Tmprss2* gene were identified by an assay (Valenzuela *et al.*, *supra*) that detected the presence of the human *TMPRSS2* sequences (e.g., coding exons 4-13 of human *TMPRSS2*) and confirmed the loss and/or retention of mouse *Tmprss2* sequences (e.g., loss of coding exons 4-13 of mouse *Tmprss2*). Table 1 sets forth the primers and probes that were used to confirm humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss2* gene as described above (Figures 1A-1B). Once a correctly targeted ES cell clone has been selected, the neomycin selection cassette can be excised by introducing a Cre recombinase, e.g., via electroporation.

Alternatively, the neomycin selection cassette can be removed by crossing the progeny generated from the ES clone with a deleter rodent strain that expresses a Cre recombinase. The humanized *Tmprss2* locus after the deletion of the cassette is depicted in Figure 1C, with the junction sequences shown at the bottom of Figure 1C.

[00142] Selected ES cell clones (with or without the cassette) were used to implant female mice using the VELOCIMOUSE® method (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,294,754 and Poueymirou *et al.*, F0 generation mice that are essentially fully derived from the donor gene-targeted ES cells allowing immediate phenotypic analyses, 2007, *Nature Biotech.* 25(1):91-99) to generate a litter of pups containing a humanized *Tmprss2* allele in the genome. Mice bearing a humanized *Tmprss2* allele can be again confirmed and identified by genotyping of DNA isolated from tail snips using a modification of allele assay (Valenzuela *et al.*, *supra*) that detects the presence of the human *TMPRSS2* gene sequences. Pups are genotyped and cohorts of animals heterozygous for the humanized *Tmprss2* locus are selected for characterization. Animals homozygous for the humanized *Tmprss2* locus are made by crossing heterozygous animals.

TABLE 1

Name	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	SEQ ID NO
7010U	Forward	GCCGTGACTGTGACCTTCTC	(SEQ ID NO: 26)
	Probe (BHQ)	TGGAGGAGCCACCTGATGCCTC	(SEQ ID NO: 27)
	Reverse	GCCTTGCCCTCAATGGAAAC	(SEQ ID NO: 28)
7010D	Forward	GGTTGCACAGCAAGGAAGAAG	(SEQ ID NO: 29)
	Probe (BHQ)	CCAGGAGTTCCTGTGAGCCTACCC	(SEQ ID NO: 30)
	Reverse	TGGAATGGAAGGAGCTGGAG	(SEQ ID NO: 31)
7010hU	Forward	GTCCCACCTCCTGCAACTG	(SEQ ID NO: 32)
	Probe (BHQ)	TGAGCCTTCCCATCAGCCTGGG	(SEQ ID NO: 33)
	Reverse	CCACAATGGCACATGGGTCTG	(SEQ ID NO: 34)
7010hTD	Forward	GGTGCTTGCTCCCCAAGA	(SEQ ID NO: 35)
	Probe (BHQ)	CCTAAAAGGTGTTGTAATGG	(SEQ ID NO: 36)
	Reverse	GGCAATAAAGAAGGAAGACGTTTT	(SEQ ID NO: 37)

Example 2. Humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss4* gene.

[00143] This example illustrates exemplary methods of humanizing an endogenous gene encoding *Tmprss4* in a rodent (e.g., a mouse). The methods described in this example can be employed to humanize an endogenous *Tmprss4* gene of a rodent using any human sequence, or combination of human sequences (or sequence fragments) as desired.

[00144] A targeting vector for humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss4* gene was constructed using bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clones and VELOCIGENE® technology (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,586,251 and Valenzuela *et al.* (2003), *supra*).

[00145] Briefly, mouse bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clone RP23-71M15 containing a mouse *Tmprss4* gene was used and modified as follows. A DNA fragment was generated to include a 5' mouse homology nucleotide sequence, a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 4,996 bp, a human genomic DNA of about 14,963 bp (containing coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene), and a 3' mouse homology sequence. This DNA fragment was used to modify BAC clone RP23-71M15 through homologous recombination in bacterial cells. As a result, an ectodomain-encoding mouse genomic fragment (of about 11,074 bp) in the BAC clone was replaced with a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 4,996 bp, followed by the human genomic DNA of about 14,963 bp. Specifically, the mouse genomic fragment that was deleted and replaced included the 3' 130 bp of mouse intron 3, coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the mouse *Tmprss4* gene (Figures 2A-2B). The human genomic fragment that was inserted included a 3' portion of human *TMPRSS4* intron 3 of about 150 bp, and human *TMPRSS4* coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 (Figures 2A-2B). The resulting modified BAC clone included, from 5' to 3', a 5' mouse homology arm containing about 44.8 kb of mouse genomic DNA (including a mouse *Tmprss4* 5' UTR, mouse *Tmprss4* coding exons 1 through 3, mouse *Tmprss4* intron 3 in part (without the 3' 130 bp), a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 4996 bp, a 3' portion of human *TMPRSS4* intron 3 of about 150 bp, human *TMPRSS4* coding exons 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13, followed directly by the mouse *Tmprss4* 3' UTR and the remaining mouse genomic DNA in the original BAC clone (a 3' mouse homology arm of about 118 kb in total). See Figures 2A-2B. The junction sequences are also set forth at the bottom of

Figure 2B. The part of the modified BAC clone containing the neomycin cassette and the human *TMPRSS4* genomic fragment, as well as the upstream and downstream insertion junctions, is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12. The amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the humanized *Tmprss4* gene is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14. An alignment of this humanized *Tmprss4* protein ("7224 mutant pro"), a mouse *Tmprss4* protein (SEQ ID NO: 9), and a human *TMPRSS4* protein (SEQ ID NO: 11), is provided in Figure 2D.

[00146] The modified BAC clone containing the humanized *Tmprss4* gene, as described above, was used to electroporate mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells to create modified ES cells comprising a humanized *Tmprss4* gene. Positively targeted ES cells containing a humanized *Tmprss4* gene were identified by an assay (Valenzuela *et al.*, *supra*) that detected the presence of the human *TMPRSS4* sequences (e.g., coding exons 4-13 of human *TMPRSS4*) and confirmed the loss and/or retention of mouse *Tmprss4* sequences (e.g., loss of coding exons 4-13 of mouse *Tmprss4*). Table 2 sets forth the primers and probes that were used to confirm humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss4* gene as described above (Figures 2A-2B). Once a correctly targeted ES cell clone has been selected, the neomycin selection cassette can be excised by introducing a Cre recombinase, e.g., via electroporation. Alternatively, the neomycin selection cassette can be removed by crossing the progeny generated from the ES clone with a deleter rodent strain that expresses a Cre recombinase. The humanized *Tmprss4* locus after the deletion of the cassette is depicted in Figure 2C, with the junction sequences shown at the bottom of Figure 2C.

[00147] Selected ES cell clones (with or without the cassette) were used to implant female mice using the VELOCIMOUSE® method (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,294,754 and Poueymirou *et al.* (2007), *supra*) to generate a litter of pups containing a humanized *Tmprss4* allele in the genome. Mice bearing a humanized *Tmprss4* allele were again confirmed and identified by genotyping of DNA isolated from tail snips using a modification of allele assay (Valenzuela *et al.*, *supra*) that detected the presence of the human *TMPRSS4* gene sequences. Pups were genotyped and cohorts of animals heterozygous for the humanized *Tmprss4* locus were selected for characterization. Animals homozygous for the humanized *Tmprss4* locus were made by crossing heterozygous animals.

TABLE 2

Name	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	SEQ ID NO
7224mTU	Forward	GAGCAGGGCCATGACACAT	(SEQ ID NO: 42)
	Probe (BHQ)	ACCATTAGATCCCAGCACTGGACA	(SEQ ID NO: 43)
	Reverse	AAACCCTTCCCGAGAGAGAA	(SEQ ID NO: 44)
7224mTU2	Forward	GAGGAACACTGTGTCAAGGACTT	(SEQ ID NO: 45)
	Probe (BHQ)	CCTGAAAAGCCCGGAGTGGCAG	(SEQ ID NO: 46)
	Reverse	GGGCAGAGACCACATCTGA	(SEQ ID NO: 47)
7224mTD	Forward	GGAAGCCCTCTCTCGATACTTG	(SEQ ID NO: 48)
	Probe (BHQ)	TTCTACCCTGAGGGCATGCAGC	(SEQ ID NO: 49)
	Reverse	TGGGATGTAGAAGGTTGTCAGA	(SEQ ID NO: 50)
7224hTU	Forward	CTGAGCCTGGAACACACATG	(SEQ ID NO: 51)
	Probe (BHQ)	TCTGAGAGCCCAGCACTATCGCC	(SEQ ID NO: 52)
	Reverse	GCTGAGGGTCAGGCTTGAG	(SEQ ID NO: 53)
7224hTD	Forward	TCTGCAGGGTAGGGAGAGAAG	(SEQ ID NO: 54)
	Probe (BHQ)	TGTTTCAGAAAAGGAAGACTCACGT CA	(SEQ ID NO: 55)
	Reverse	GAGACCGATGAAGAGAAAGTCAGA	(SEQ ID NO: 56)

Example 3. Humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss11d* gene.

[00148] This example illustrates exemplary methods of humanizing an endogenous gene encoding *Tmprss11d* in a rodent (e.g., a mouse). The methods described in this example can be employed to humanize an endogenous *Tmprss11d* gene of a rodent using any human sequence, or combination of human sequences (or sequence fragments) as desired.

[00149] A targeting vector for humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss11d* gene was constructed using bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clones and VELOCIGENE® technology (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,586,251 and Valenzuela *et al.* (2003), *supra*).

[00150] Briefly, mouse bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clone RP23-95N22 containing a mouse *Tmprss11d* gene was used and modified as follows. A DNA fragment was generated to include a 5' mouse homology nucleotide sequence, a human *TMPRSS11D* genomic DNA of about 33,927 bp (containing 444 bp at the 3' end of intron 2, and coding exon 3 through coding exon 10 (including the 3' UTR which is part of coding exon 10), of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene), a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 4,996 bp, and a 3' mouse homology sequence. This DNA fragment was used to modify BAC clone RP23-95N22 through homologous recombination in bacterial cells. As a result, an ectodomain-encoding mouse *Tmprss11d* genomic fragment (of about 35,667 bp) in the BAC clone was replaced with the human *TMPRSS11D* genomic fragment of about 33,927 bp, followed by a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 4,996 bp. Specifically, the mouse *Tmprss11d* genomic fragment that was replaced included a 3' portion of intron 2, and coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of the mouse *Tmprss11d* gene (Figures 3A-3B). The human *TMPRSS11D* genomic fragment that was inserted included 444 bp at the 3' end of intron 2, and coding exon 3 through coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene (including the 3' UTR of human *TMPRSS11D*), and a human 3' genomic sequence of about 172 bp downstream of the 3' UTR of human *TMPRSS11D* (Figures 3A-3B). The resulting modified BAC clone included, from 5' to 3', (i) a 5' mouse homology arm containing about 143 kb of mouse genomic DNA including a mouse *Tmprss11d* 5' UTR, mouse *Tmprss11d* coding exons 1-2 and a 5' portion of intron 2; (ii) a human *TMPRSS11D* genomic fragment including a 3' portion of intron 2 and coding exons 3 through 10 (including the 3' UTR) of human *TMPRSS11D*, and a human 3' genomic sequence; (iii) a self-deleting neomycin cassette of about 4,996 bp, followed by (iv) a 3' mouse homology arm of 10 kb containing the mouse *Tmprss11d* 3'UTR and the remaining mouse genomic DNA in the original BAC clone. See Figures 3A-3B. The junction sequences are also set forth at the bottom of Figure 3B. The part of the modified BAC clone containing the human *TMPRSS11D* genomic fragment and the neomycin cassette, as well as the upstream and downstream insertion

junctions, is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19. The amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21. An alignment of this humanized *Tmprss11d* protein ("7226 mutant pro"), a mouse *Tmprss11d* protein (SEQ ID NO: 16), and a human *TMPRSS11D* protein (SEQ ID NO: 18), is provided in Figure 3D.

[00151] The modified BAC clone containing the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene, as described above, is used to electroporate mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells to create modified ES cells comprising a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene. Positively targeted ES cells containing a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene are identified by an assay (Valenzuela *et al.*, *supra*) that detects the presence of the human *TMPRSS11D* sequences (e.g., coding exons 3-10 of human *TMPRSS11D*) and confirms the loss and/or retention of mouse *Tmprss11d* sequences (e.g., loss of coding exons 3-10 of mouse *Tmprss11d*). Table 3 sets forth the primers and probes that were used to confirm humanization of an endogenous *Tmprss11d* gene as described above (Figures 3A-3B). Once a correctly targeted ES cell clone has been selected, the neomycin selection cassette can be excised by introducing a Cre recombinase, e.g., via electroporation. Alternatively, the neomycin selection cassette can be removed by crossing the progeny generated from the ES clone with a deleter rodent strain that expresses a Cre recombinase. The humanized *Tmprss11d* locus after the deletion of the cassette is depicted in Figure 3C, with the junction sequences shown at the bottom of Figure 3C.

[00152] Selected ES cell clones (with or without the cassette) are used to implant female mice using the VELOCIMOUSE® method (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,294,754 and Poueymirou *et al.* (2007), *supra*) to generate a litter of pups containing a humanized *Tmprss11d* allele in the genome. Mice bearing a humanized *Tmprss11d* allele are again confirmed and identified by genotyping of DNA isolated from tail snips using a modification of allele assay (Valenzuela *et al.*, *supra*) that detects the presence of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene sequences. Pups are genotyped and cohorts of animals heterozygous for the humanized *Tmprss11d* locus are selected for characterization. Animals homozygous for the humanized *Tmprss11d* locus are made by crossing heterozygous animals.

TABLE 3

Name	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	SEQ ID NO
7226mTU	Forward	TCCTCTCCAGACAAGAAAGCT	(SEQ ID NO: 61)
	Probe (BHQ)	TCATAGCAGCTTTCAAATCCTAAACGT TGA	(SEQ ID NO: 62)
	Reverse	TCGTGTGTAGCTGGTGAGTT	(SEQ ID NO: 63)
7226mTD	Forward	CATGCCGATCACAGGAGGAGATC	(SEQ ID NO: 64)
	Probe (BHQ)	AATTGGGCCCCGAAGCCAGATGC	(SEQ ID NO: 65)
	Reverse	CGGAAGGCTTCTGTGACTTC	(SEQ ID NO: 66)
7226hTU	Forward	GTCTCCCACTTCTGACATAATGAAC	(SEQ ID NO: 67)
	Probe (BHQ)	CCCAGTGTTAACCCTACATCTGGTTCC	(SEQ ID NO: 68)
	Reverse	TGGGAAGAGACTCTTGGACA	(SEQ ID NO: 69)
7226hTD	Forward	ATGAGCTCCTAGTACAGCTAAAGTT	(SEQ ID NO: 70)
	Probe (MGB)	ATGCATGATCATCTATGCGTCAGAGC	(SEQ ID NO: 71)
	Reverse	TGCCCAGATGCAGGGAGTTAG	(SEQ ID NO: 72)

Example 4. Evaluation of group 1 and group 2 influenza A viruses in MAID7225

HumIn vs. wild-type Tmprss4 mice

[00153] To validate the use of humanized Tmprss rodents as an animal model of infection, experiments were conducted to evaluate the survival of MAID7225 HumIn TMPRSS4 mice versus wild-type (WT) littermates in an influenza A group 1 and group 2 model of severe influenza infection.

[00154] MAID7225 HumIn TMPRSS4 mice are homozygous for a humanized *Tmprss4* gene in its genome and were generated as described in Example 2. The viral strains used in these studies included the historical A/Puerto Rico/08/1934 (H1N1) influenza A virus group

1 isolate and an in-house mouse-adapted A/Aichi/02/1968 (HA, NA) X-31 (H3N2) influenza A virus group 2 isolate. All experiments were performed in 6-8 week-old male and female MAID7225 HumIn TMPRSS4 mice or WT littermates. Mice were challenged with 1150 plaque-forming units (PFUs) of A/Puerto Rico/08/1934 (H1N1) or 10,000 PFUs of A/Aichi/02/1968-X31 (H3N2). In these survival models, mice were challenged intranasally (IN) on day 0 post-infection (p.i.). Mice were weighed and observed daily up to day 14 p.i. and were sacrificed when they lost 20% of their starting weight. Results are reported as percent survival (Table 4).

Table 4

Group ID	Number of mice per group	Percent survival (no. of surviving mice/total no. of mice in the group)
Uninfected control (2 HumIn, 2 WT mice)	4	100 (4/4)
WT TMPRSS4; H1_PR34 infected	10	20 (2/10)
HumIn TMPRSS4; H1_PR34 infected	8	25 (2/8)
WT TMPRSS4; H3_X31 infected	9	11.1 (1/9)
HumIn TMPRSS4; H3_X31 infected	8	25 (2/8)

[00155] The survival of MAID7225 HumIn TMPRSS4 mice was compared to WT littermates after challenge with both severe Influenza A group 1 virus [A/Puerto Rico/08/1934 (H1N1)] and a severe, mouse-adapted Influenza A group 2 virus [A/Aichi/02/1968-X31 (H3N2)] (Figure 4). Survival of MAID7225 HumIn TMPRSS4 mice was no different from wild-type mice with either the H1N1 challenge (25%; n=8 and 20%; n=10, respectively) or the H3N2 challenge (25%; n=8 and 11.1%; n=9, respectively).

[00156] The publications, websites and other reference materials referenced herein to describe the background of the invention and to provide additional detail regarding its practice are hereby incorporated by reference.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A rodent whose genome comprises a humanized *Tmprss* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene
comprises a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene,
is located at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus, and results from a replacement of a genomic sequence of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene with said nucleotide sequence of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene and is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene,
and encodes a humanized Tmprss protein that comprises: (i) an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene and (ii) a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at least 90% sequence identity to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent Tmprss protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.
2. The rodent of claim 1, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss2* gene, the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene is a human *TMPRSS2* gene.
3. The rodent of claim 2, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS2* gene comprises coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene.
4. The rodent of claim 2, wherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene comprises
 - (i) coding exons 1-2 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene,
 - (ii) an exon 3 that comprises a 5' portion of coding exon 3 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a 3' portion of coding exon 3 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene, and
 - (iii) coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene, andwherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene encodes a humanized Tmprss2 protein that comprises a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at least 90% sequence identity

with the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent *Tmprss2* protein encoded by said endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity with the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS2* protein encoded by said human *TMPRSS2* gene.

5. The rodent of claim 1, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss4* gene, the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene is a human *TMPRSS4* gene.

6. The rodent of claim 5, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS4* gene comprises coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS4* gene.

7. The rodent of claim 5, wherein the humanized *Tmprss4* gene comprises coding exon 1 through coding exon 3 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS4* gene.

8. The rodent of claim 1, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene, the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene is a human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

9. The rodent of claim 8, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene comprises coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

10. The rodent of claim 8, wherein the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene comprises coding exons 1-2 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and coding exons 3 through coding exon 10 of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

11. The rodent according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rodent is homozygous for the humanized *Tmprss* gene.

12. The rodent according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the rodent is a mouse.

13. The rodent according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the rodent is a rat.
14. A method of making a rodent having a humanized *Tmprss* gene, comprising:
- (a) inserting a genomic fragment into an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus in a rodent embryonic stem cell, said genomic fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, thereby forming a humanized *Tmprss* gene,
wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is under control of the promoter of the rodent *Tmprss* gene at the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus; and encodes a humanized Tmprss protein, and
wherein the humanized Tmprss protein comprises (i) an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, and (ii) a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at least 90% sequence identity to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the rodent Tmprss protein encoded by the rodent *Tmprss* gene at said endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus;
 - (b) obtaining a rodent embryonic stem cell comprising the humanized *Tmprss* gene of (a); and,
 - (c) generating a rodent using the rodent embryonic stem cell of (b).
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss2* gene.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene comprises (i) coding exons 1-2 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, (ii) an exon 3 that comprises a 5' portion of coding exon 3 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a 3' portion of coding exon 3 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene, and (iii) coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene.
17. The method of claim 14, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss4* gene.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the humanized *Tmprss4* gene comprises coding exon 1 through coding exon 3 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS4* gene.

19. The method of claim 14, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene comprises coding exons 1-2 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and coding exons 3 through coding exon 10 of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene.
21. The method according to any one of claims 14 to 20 , wherein the rodent is a mouse.
22. The method according to any one of claims 14 to 20 , wherein the rodent is a rat.
23. A method of assessing the therapeutic efficacy of a compound in treating influenza A virus infection, comprising:
providing a rodent according to any one of claims 1-11;
administering an influenza A virus and a candidate compound to the rodent; and
monitoring the presence and severity of influenza A virus infection in the rodent to determine the therapeutic efficacy of the candidate compound.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein the candidate compound is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof specific for a human *TMPRSS* protein.
25. An isolated cell or tissue of a rodent according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the genome of the cell or tissue comprises the humanized *Tmprss* gene.
26. An isolated rodent embryonic stem (ES) cell comprising a humanized *Tmprss* gene, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene
comprises a nucleotide sequence of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene and a nucleotide sequence of a cognate human *TMPRSS* gene,
is located at an endogenous rodent *Tmprss* locus, and results from a replacement of a genomic sequence of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene with said nucleotide sequence of the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene and is under control of the promoter of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene, and

encodes a humanized *Tmprss* protein that comprises: (i) an ectodomain that has at least 90% sequence identity to the ectodomain of the human *TMPRSS* protein encoded by the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene, and (ii) a cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion that has at least 90% sequence identity to the cytoplasmic and transmembrane portion of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* protein encoded by the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene.

27. The rodent ES cell of claim 26, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss2* gene, the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene, and the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene is a human *TMPRSS2* gene; and wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS2* gene comprises coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene.

28. The rodent ES cell of claim 26, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss4* gene, the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene is a human *TMPRSS4* gene; and wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS4* gene comprises coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS4* gene.

29. The rodent ES cell of claim 26, wherein the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene, the endogenous rodent *Tmprss* gene is an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and the cognate human *TMPRSS* gene is a human *TMPRSS11D* gene; and wherein the nucleotide sequence of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene comprises coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of the human *TMPRSS11D* gene.

30. The rodent ES cell according to any one of claims 26-29, wherein the rodent ES cell is homozygous for the humanized *Tmprss* gene.

31. The rodent ES cell according to any one of claims 26-30, wherein the rodent ES cell is a mouse ES cell.

32. The rodent ES cell according to any one of claims 26-30, wherein the rodent ES cell is a rat ES cell.

33. A rodent embryo comprising the rodent ES cell according to any one of claims 26-32.

34. A nucleic acid vector, comprising

a nucleic acid encoding the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein, flanked by a 5' nucleotide sequence and a 3' nucleotide sequence,

wherein the 5' nucleotide sequence and the 3' nucleotide sequence are homologous to genomic DNA sequences flanking a rodent genomic DNA at a rodent *Tmprss* locus encoding the ectodomain of a cognate rodent *Tmprss* protein, and are capable of mediating homologous recombination and replacement of the rodent genomic DNA with the nucleic acid encoding the ectodomain of a human TMPRSS protein to form a humanized *Tmprss* gene; and

wherein the rodent is mouse or rat.

35. The vector of claim 34, wherein the human TMPRSS protein is a human TMPRSS2 protein, the cognate rodent *Tmprss* protein is a rodent *Tmprss2* protein, and the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss2* gene.

36. The vector of claim 35, wherein the nucleic acid comprises coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene.

37. The vector of claim 35, wherein the humanized *Tmprss2* gene comprises

(i) coding exons 1-2 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene,

(ii) an exon 3 that comprises a 5' portion of coding exon 3 of the endogenous rodent *Tmprss2* gene and a 3' portion of coding exon 3 of a human *TMPRSS2* gene, and

(iii) coding exon 4 through coding exon 13 of the human *TMPRSS2* gene.

38. The vector of claim 34, wherein the human TMPRSS protein is a human TMPRSS4 protein, the cognate rodent *Tmprss* protein is a rodent *Tmprss4* protein, and the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss4* gene.

39. The vector of claim 38, wherein the nucleic acid comprises coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene.
40. The vector of claim 38, wherein the humanized *Tmprss4* gene comprises coding exon 1 through coding exon 3 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss4* gene, and coding exon 4 through the stop codon in coding exon 13 of a human *TMPRSS4* gene.
41. The vector of claim 34, wherein the human TMPRSS protein is a human TMPRSS11D protein, the cognate rodent Tmprss protein is a rodent Tmprss11d protein, and the humanized *Tmprss* gene is a humanized *Tmprss11d* gene.
42. The vector of claim 41, wherein the nucleic acid comprises coding exon 3 through the stop codon in coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene.
43. The vector of claim 41, wherein the humanized *Tmprss11d* gene comprises coding exons 1-2 of an endogenous rodent *Tmprss11d* gene, and coding exons 3 through coding exon 10 of a human *TMPRSS11D* gene.
44. The vector according to any one of claims 34-43, wherein the rodent is mouse.
45. The vector according to any one of claims 34-43, wherein the rodent is rat.