

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



A biographical sketch of Troy D. Zars (1967–2018)

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ABSTRACT

Troy D. Zars (1967–2018) was an American biologist. He studied the relationships between genes, neuronal circuits and behavior in the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. Zars co-pioneered the use of transgene expression to locally restore gene function in memory-defective fly mutants, an approach that provided breakthrough insights into the localization of memory traces in the fly brain. With ensuing refinements of the methods of transgene expression and the broadening in the range of transgenes to be expressed, this shaped the field of modern behavioral neurogenetics.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 8 October 2019
Accepted 22 December 2019

KEYWORDS

Troy D. Zars; *Drosophila melanogaster*; engram; place learning; operant learning; mushroom body; temperature sensation

Troy Daniel Zars (Figure 1) was born on 29 September 1967 in Waterloo, Iowa, USA. He graduated from Cedar Falls High School, Iowa, in 1986. Zars received his Bachelor of Science degree in Biology (1990) from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and earned his Master of Science degree, also in Biology (1991), from the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls. From 1991 he studied with David R Hyde at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana and in 1996 received his PhD in Biology for his research on the genetics of photoreceptor degeneration in *Drosophila*. During his PhD he was supported through a BBMB and a Navari pre-doctoral fellowship of the University of Notre Dame.

Zars then secured an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation post-doctoral research fellowship (1997–1999) to study the neurogenetics of learning and memory in *Drosophila* with Martin Heisenberg at the Biocentre of the University of Würzburg, Germany. In the context of the German Science Foundation's Collaborative Research Centre 554 *Arthropod Behaviour*, Zars, Heisenberg and colleagues used the Gal4-UAS technique for seminal experiments to localize an associative short-term memory trace in the fly brain. In the memory-defective *rutabaga* mutant they locally restored the function of the mutated gene in select ensembles of neurons. It turned out that for a given memory task, restoring *rutabaga* function in only very small sets of neu-

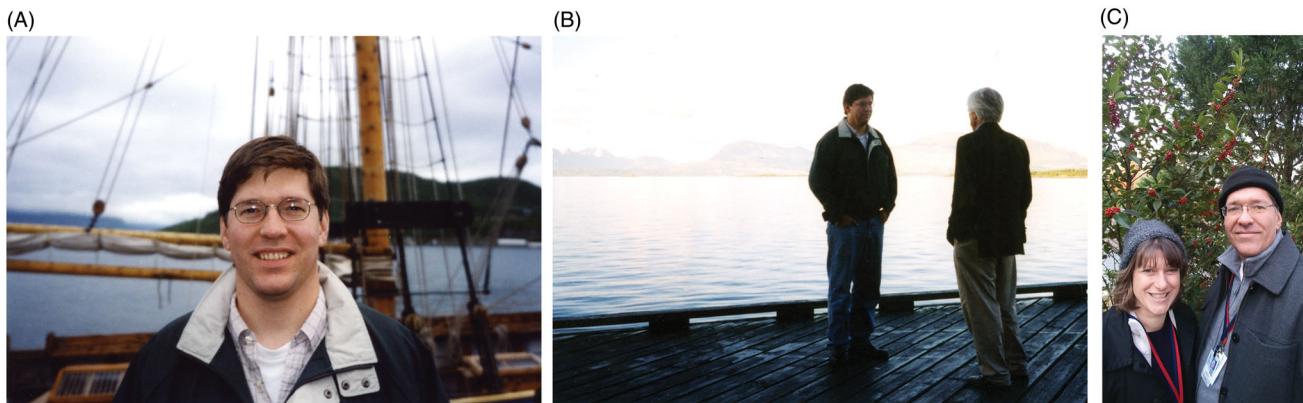


Figure 1. (A) Troy Zars at the ESITO meeting in Harstad, Norway, summer 2003. (B) Troy and Martin Heisenberg, same occasion. Both images © B. Gerber. C: Troy and his wife Melissa Zars, NIH Campus, Washington DC, USA, autumn 2017 (image © M. Zars). Further images of Troy with friends, colleagues, lab members and his family can be found at: <https://biology.missouri.edu/news/division-mourns-zars-death/>.



Figure 2. ‘Career seal’ of Troy Zars. Using <https://www.wortwolken.com/> the font-size of the words is proportional to the number of times they occur within the titles of Troy Zars’ publications, how often colleagues are listed as co-authors, and how many of his works appeared in the respective journal. Singular/plural use, tempus, and the use of UK/US English was unified. A high-resolution file can be found in [Supplemental Material 2](#).

rons sufficed to restore memory function. Critically, for different tasks, different sets of neurons fulfilled this criterion. For the case of odor-electric shock associative memory their work suggested that the short-term memory trace is local to a subset of neurons in the mushroom body, a third-order central brain structure of insects.

During his post-doctoral period Zars began working on thermosensation and operant learning, topics which then became central to his work after he accepted positions as Assistant Professor (2002), Associate Professor (2009), and Professor (2017) at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Division of Biological Sciences. Landmark discoveries after his return to the Midwest of the United States concerned the way low- versus high-temperature signals are processed for aversive reinforcement in operant learning and place memory, what the roles of biogenic amines are in this context, and the way genetic factors moderate these and other forms of behavioral plasticity. Throughout, his studies were performed within an experimental psychology framework, and with a view towards their biomedical implications e.g., for mood disorders. On these and related topics, Zars contributed commentaries for journals such as *Science*, *Nature*, *Neuron*, and *Current Biology*. Zars initiated collaborations with his colleagues at the University of Missouri, including a project on the quantitative genetics

of learning and memory with Elizabeth King and the development of new thermo-genetic tools for investigating neuronal circuits with Mirela and Lorin Milescu. Outside of University of Missouri, Zars collaborated with Ulrike Heberlein (University of California-San Francisco/HHMI) and Paul Shaw (Washington University-St. Louis), Toshi Kitamoto (University of Iowa), Judith L. Fridovich-Keil (Emory University), as well as Björn Brembs (Universität Regensburg), on the relationship of memory with ethanol sensitivity and sleep, transgenic tool development, fly models of galactosemia, as well as on the function of FoxP, respectively (Figure 2).

In addition to his role as a respected researcher, Zars served the University of Missouri as teacher and mentor. He taught undergraduates in *Cell Biology*, co-developed a graduate-level curriculum in *Integrative Neuroscience* and was a mentor to undergraduate students, graduate students, post-doctoral scholars, and junior faculty. Many of Zars's mentees including Sören Diegelmann, Martin Schwärzel, Divya Sitaraman, Holly LaFerriere, Daniela Ostrowski and Lily Kahsai were inspired to continue their science or to pursue a career in science themselves, which testifies to his mentoring abilities and infectious passion for research. He made an impact on the community of neuroscientists at the University of Missouri by leading the development of the

Philip H.-S. Jen Lecture in *Neural Circuits and Behavior*, a regular lecture series that served as a forum for researchers interested in neurobiology and behavior to discuss research and to form collaborations.

He further served the wider scientific community through service as Editor with *PLOS ONE* (2010–2015) and as Reviewer for various scientific journals, institutions and science funders, including the *National Science Foundation* and the *National Institutes of Health*. He co-organized the *Gateway to Behavioral Neuroscience* conference from 2004–2011 to give a platform to graduate students and postdoctoral scholars. In 2014 he co-organized the HHMI Janelia Conference *Learning and Memory: A Synthesis of Bees and Flies*.

As alumnus of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Zars was committed to US–Germany exchange and cooperation, including hosting Humboldt Fyodor Lynen Fellows in

Columbia (Daniela Ostrowski, Martin Schwärzel), as well as in repeated academic visits to Germany funded through the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2008, 2010, 2012, 2016).

Zars died on 27 December 2018, in Columbia, Missouri, surrounded by his family and friends.

A full list of the publications by Troy Zars, and a list with coverage of his work and life are available with [Supplemental Material 1](#).

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Bertram Gerber, Elizabeth G. King, Divya Sitaraman, Journal of Neurogenetics 2020

Supplemental Material 1

Publications by Troy Zars

Coverage of the work and life of Troy Zars

Publications by Troy Zars

Baggett, V., Mishra, A., Kehrer, A. L., Robinson, A. O., Shaw, P. & Zars, T. (2018). Place learning overrides innate behaviors in *Drosophila*. *Learning and Memory*, 25, 122-128.

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Coverage of the work and life of Troy Zars

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Supplemental Material 2

A high-resolution file of Troy Zars' career seal (Figure 1). The font-size of the words is proportional to the number of times they occur within the titles of his publications, how often colleagues are listed as co-authors, and how many of his works appeared in the respective journal.

