

#### **Cell migration**



Cell Type	Why migrate?	
Neutrophil	Phagocytosis bacteria	
Lymphocyte	Destroy infected cells	
Macrophage	Antigen presentation	
Endothelial cell	Angiogenesis	
Epidermis cell and fibroblast	Would healing	
Tumor cell	Metastasis	
Neurons and axons	Development and regeneration	
Embryonic stem cell	Embryogenesis	



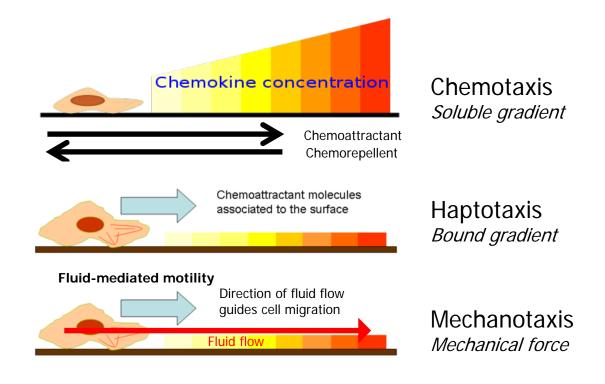
#### **Cell migration**



Cell Type	Why migrate?	
Neutrophil	Phagocytosis bacteria	
Lymphocyte	Destroy infected cells	
Macrophage	Antigen presentation	
Endothelial cell	Angiogenesis	Build
Epidermis cell and fibroblast	Would healing	replacement tissues and get into
Tumor cell	Metastasis	biomaterial scaffolds!
Neurons and axons	Development and regeneration	
Embryonic stem cell	Embryogenesis	



#### **Modes of cell migration**

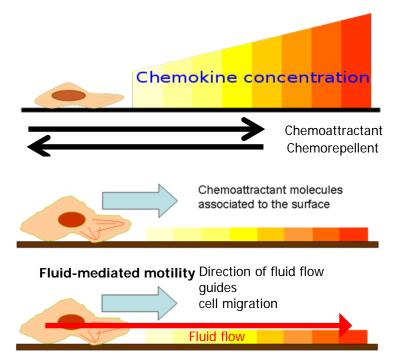




### Durotaxis Substrate mechanics

#### Modes of cell migration

Phototaxis *Light* 

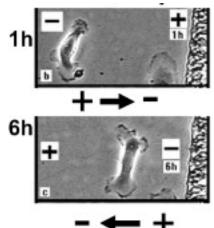


Chemotaxis Soluble gradient

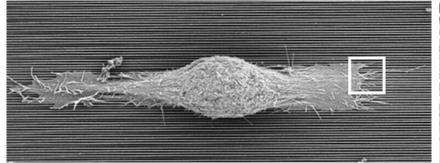
Haptotaxis *Bound gradient* 

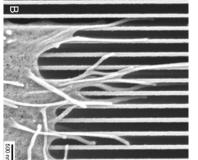
Mechanical force



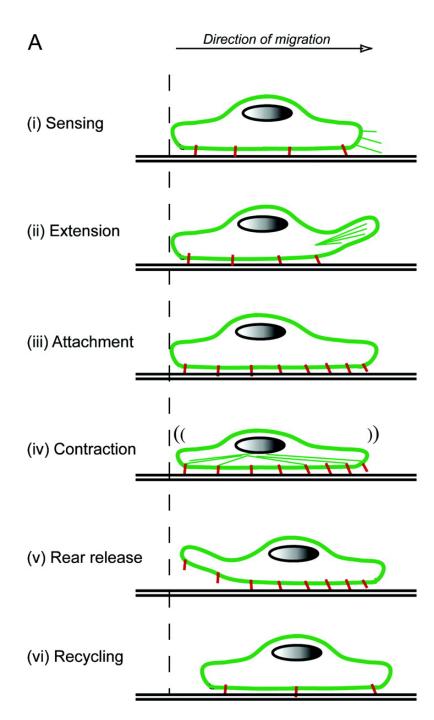


Contact guidance Surface topology

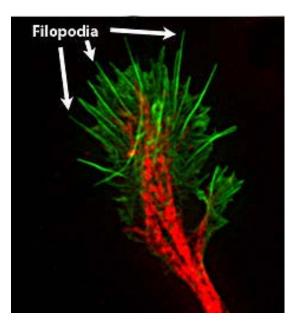




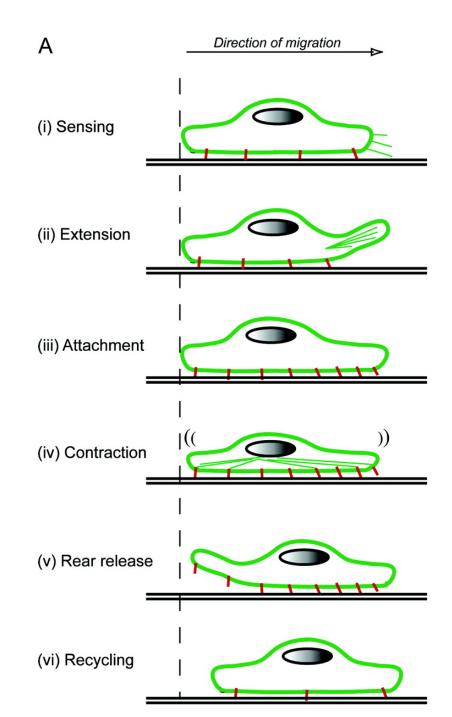


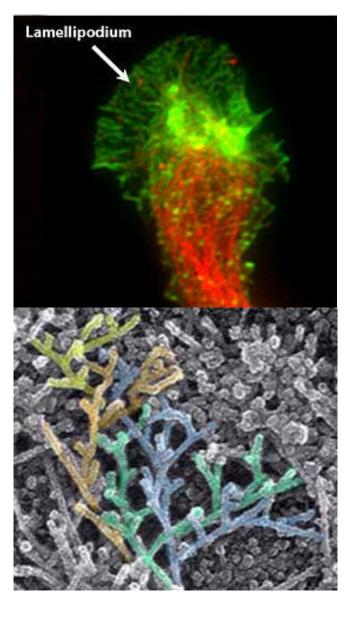


### Cell migration happens in a six step process

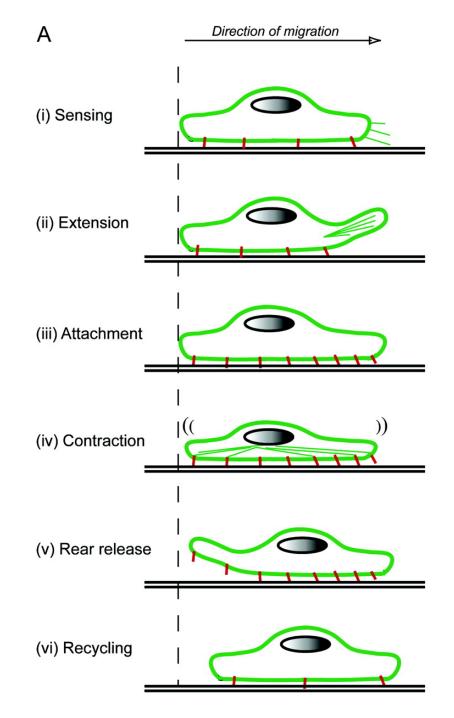




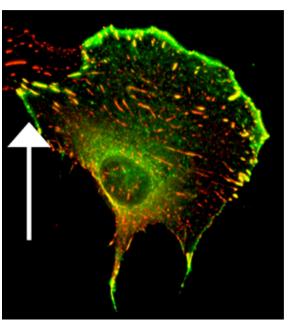




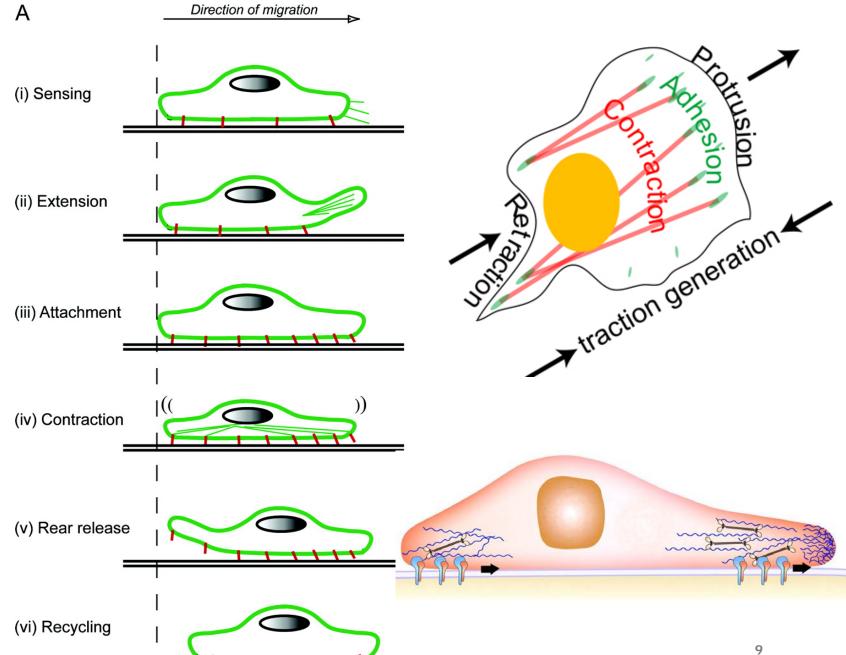




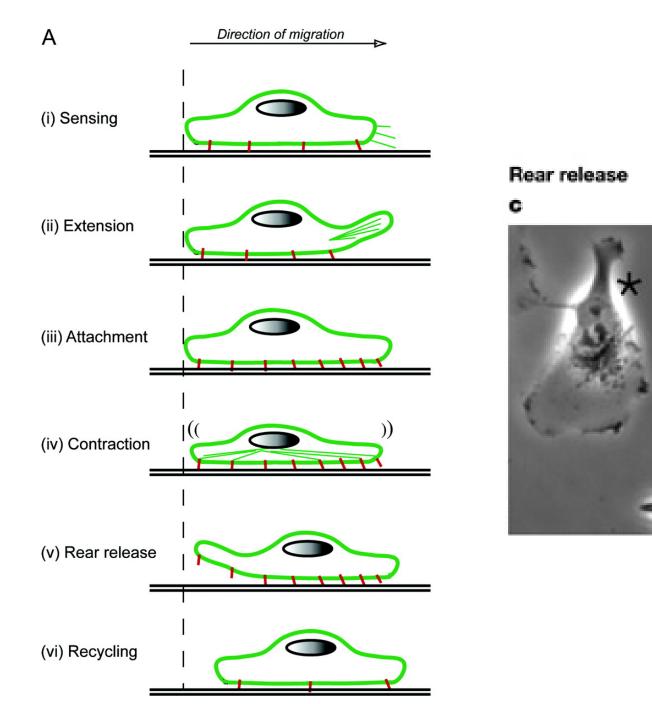




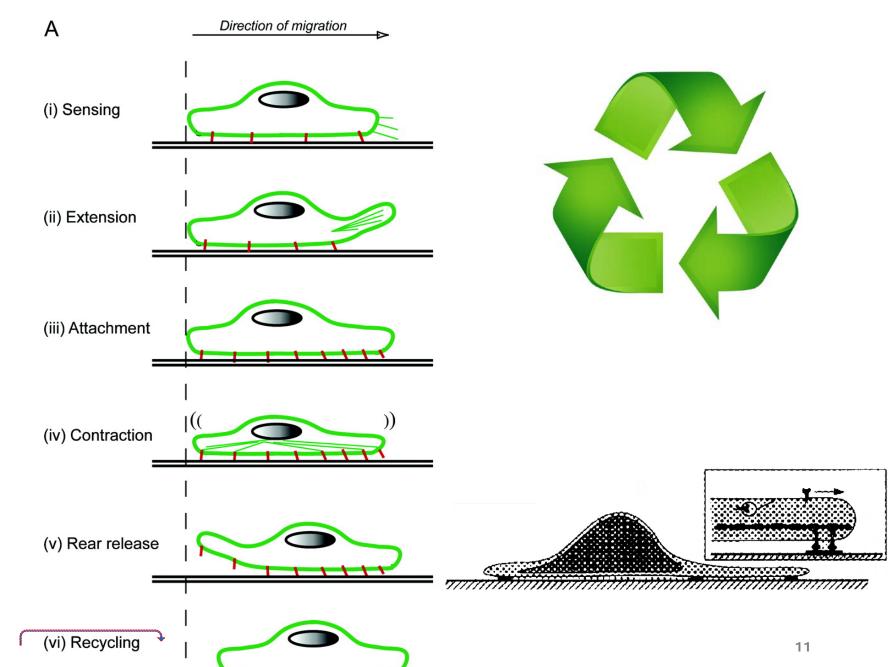














#### **Rewind and review**

#### Modes of directed migration

Chemotaxis
Soluble gradient

Durotaxis
Substrate mechanics

Haptotaxis

Bound gradient

Phototaxis *Light* 

Mechanotaxis

Mechanical force

Galvanotaxis/Electrotaxis

Electrical currents

Contact guidance Surface topology

## Direction of migration Α (i) Sensing (ii) Extension (iii) Attachment (iv) Contraction (v) Rear release (vi) Recycling

Migration steps



