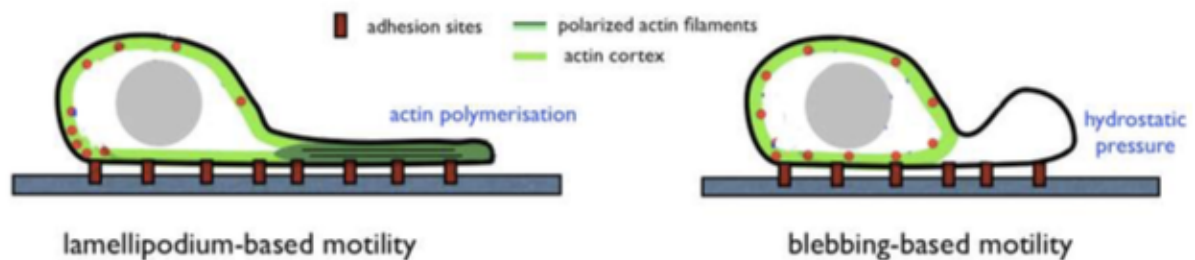


- Conversely, the amoeboid mode of migration, the protrusion is driven by **hydrostatic pressure**: the squeezing of the cell body, which causes a bleb to form.
- The bleb is stabilized by the cytoskeleton eventually.



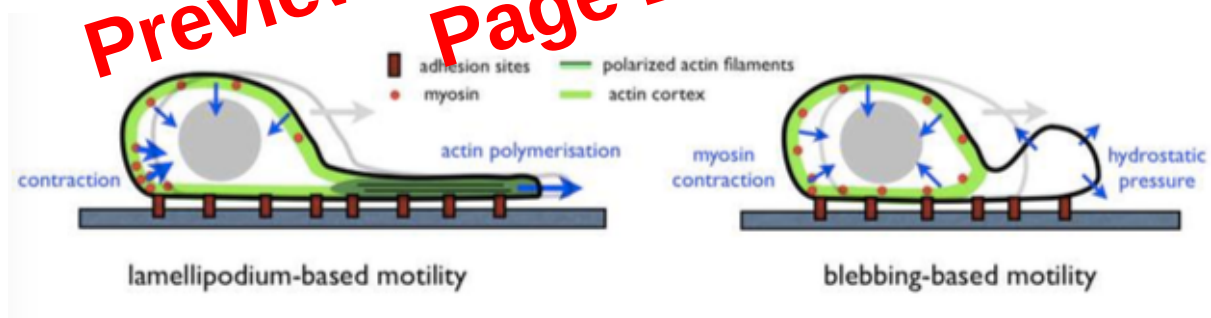
- Lack of protrusion stops forward locomotion and therefore, the protrusion has to be anchored to the underlying matrix that the cell is migrating through and on.

Step 2 – Adhesion:

- This adhesion is very important, without it, the cell will undergo **dorsal ruffling** and does not adhere – no translocation.

Step 3 – Forward Movement:

- This can occur in a number of different ways
 - Sacromere-like contractions
 - Transport along actin arrays



- This force is different in the mesenchymal and amoeboid motility.
- In the mesenchymal cell, there is a little of contractility at the top of the cell, compared to the rear of the cell where there is a lot more contractility that **favours the direction of movement**.
- Whereas, in the amoeboid cells, the **contraction is uniform** around the entire cortex and this is how the bleb is generated.
- The myosin acting with actin produces that contraction that then forces that bleb out on the cell, and therefore these cells do not require as much tail retraction as the mesenchymal cells.