Over recent years, I have been interested in the crawling motility of mammalian cells such as white blood cells (neutrophils). Regulating this process are proteins (Rho family GTPases) that form a chemical "prepattern" to determine the "front" and "rear" of the cell. Interactions and crosstalk between these proteins leads to spontaneous cell polarization in response to external cues, leading to protrusion of the front and retraction of the rear of the cell. I will describe the models we have implemented, as well as a variety of computational techniques for understanding what the models predict. Several examples of work with experimental colleagues will be discussed.