exercise or other mechanical stressors and there remains a desire for therapies capable of preventing and treating such pain in humans and other mammals.

SUMMARY

[0005a] In a first aspect, there is provided a use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of exercise-induced joint pain in an arthritis-free mammal in an amount effective to reduce such exercise-induced joint pain.

[0005b] In a second aspect, there is provided a use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for lengthening the period of joint pain free strenuous exercise in an arthritis-free mammal in an amount effective to lengthen the period of strenuous exercise before exercise-induced joint pain is experienced.

[0005c] In a third aspect, there is provided a use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for reducing joint pain during strenuous exercise in arthritis-free mammals in an amount effective to reduce such exercise-induced joint pain.

[0005d] In a fourth aspect, there is provided a use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for speeding recovery from exercise-induced joint pain in arthritis-free mammals in an amount effective to speed the recovery from exercise-induced joint pain.

[0005e] In a fifth aspect, there is provided a use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for treating joint pain in an arthritis-free mammal which is due to a mechanical stressor in an amount effective to reduce such joint pain.

[0006] The present disclosure relates to the discovery that the administration of undenatured Type II collagen is effective in treating exercise-induced joint pain in arthritis-free mammals. Specifically, the present disclosure provides methods of treating exercise-induced joint pain in arthritis-free mammals comprising administering undenatured Type II collagen in an amount effective to reduce such exercise-induced joint pain. As used herein "arthritis free mammals" are mammals which are free of the clinical signs of arthritis. Arthritis free humans are defined as those who present with either no or an insufficient number of diagnosable markers to classify as arthritic, as outlined by the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) guidelines Aletaha D, Neogi T, Silman AJ, et al.: 2010 rheumatoid arthritis classification criteria: An American college of rheumatology/European league against rheumatism collaborative initiative. Arthritis Rheum 2010, 62:2569-81 and Altman

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of exercise-induced joint pain in an arthritis-free mammal in an amount effective to reduce such exercise-induced joint pain.

2. Use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for lengthening the period of joint pain free strenuous exercise in an arthritis-free mammal in an amount effective to lengthen the period of strenuous exercise before exercise-induced joint pain is experienced.

3. Use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for reducing joint pain during strenuous exercise in arthritis-free mammals in an amount effective to reduce such exercise-induced joint pain.

4. Use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for speeding recovery from exercise-induced joint pain in arthritis-free mammals in an amount effective to speed the recovery from exercise-induced joint pain.

5. Use of undenatured Type II collagen for the manufacture of a medicament for treating joint pain in an arthritis-free mammal which is due to a mechanical stressor in an amount effective to reduce such joint pain.

6. The use of claim 5 wherein the mechanical stressor is acute injury.

7. The use of claim 5 wherein the mechanical stressor is strenuous exercise.

8. The use of claims 1-5 wherein the joint pain is knee pain.

9. The use of claim 8 wherein the reduction in knee joint pain is evidenced by improvements in range of motion.

10. The use of claim 8 wherein the reduction in knee joint pain is evidenced by improvements in knee joint extension.