WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for determining the presence or absence of an anti-drug antibody (ADA) in a sample, the method comprising:

contacting the sample with an excess amount of a drug to which the ADA binds to form drug / ADA complexes;

contacting the drug / ADA complexes with polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the concentration of PEG is between 0.1% and 10.0%, to form a precipitate comprising drug / ADA complexes;

contacting the precipitate with an acidic solution to dissociate the drug / ADA complexes, thereby forming dissociated ADAs and dissociated drugs, wherein the acidic solution comprises an acid at a concentration of between 0.01 M and 5 M;

immobilizing the dissociated ADAs on a substrate under conditions to maintain dissociation of the ADAs and the drugs, wherein the conditions to maintain dissociation of the ADAs and the drugs are at a specific acidic pH;

washing the dissociated ADAs immobilized on the substrate to remove unbound drug;

contacting the immobilized ADA with drug labeled with a detectable label; and

determining the presence or absence of said detectable label, to thereby determine the presence of absence of ADA in the sample.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises a porous carbon surface.

3. The method of any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein the sample is diluted before it is contacted with an excess amount of the drug.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the sample is diluted 1:2, 1:5, 1:10 or 1:20.

5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the substrate comprises a carbon surface, glass surface, silica surface, metal surface, a polymeric material, a surface containing a

metallic or chemical coating, a membrane, a bead, a porous polymer matrix, or substrates comprising cellulosic fibers, or any combination thereof.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the substrate comprises a polymeric material, wherein the polymeric material comprises polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide, polycarbonate, or any combination thereof.

7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the detectable label comprises a label selected from the group consisting of a radioactive isotope, an enzyme, a fluorescent label, a chemiluminescent label, and electrochemiluminescent label, and a substrate for an enzymatic detection reaction.

8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the detectable label is an electrochemiluminescent label.

9. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the sample is a biological sample.

10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid, or an organic or inorganic small molecule compound, or any combination thereof.

11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the drug comprises an antibody, and wherein the antibody is a human, humanized, or chimeric antibody.

12. The method of claim 10 or 11, wherein the drug is a drug modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form.

13. The method of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the drug comprises an enzyme, an engineered binding protein, an engineered antibody-like protein, a fusion protein, or scaffold protein, or any combination thereof.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the drug is a drug modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form.

15. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the PEG comprises at least one PEG selected from the group consisting of PEG1000, PEG1450, PEG3000, PEG6000, PEG8000, PEG10000, PEG14000, PEG15000, PEG20000, PEG250000, PEG30000, PEG35000, and PEG40000.

16. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the PEG has a molecular weight of between 1,000 and 20,000 daltons.

17. The method of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the PEG concentration is 3.0%.

18. The method of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the PEG concentration is between 3.0 % and 6.0%.

19. The method of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the PEG concentration is between 1.2 % and 1.5%.

20. The method of any one of claims 1 to 17, 18 or 19, further comprising, after contacting the sample with PEG, washing the precipitate.

21. The method of any one of claims 1 to 17, 18, 19 or 20, wherein the acid is an organic acid, an inorganic acid, or a mixture thereof.

22. The method of any one of claims 1 to 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21, wherein the acid is selected from the group consisting of citric acid, isocitric acid, glutamic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, oxalic acid, uric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, benzene sulfonic acid, aminomethanesulfonic acid, camphor-10-sulfonic acid, chloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, iodoacetic acid, propanoic acid, butanoic acid, glyceric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, aspartic

acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, boric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrobromic acid, and any combination thereof.

23. The method of any one of claims 1 to 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 or 22, wherein the sample comprises the drug.

24. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 23, wherein the method further comprises immobilizing the drug on the substrate before or after the step of immobilizing the ADA on the substrate.

25. The method of claim 9, wherein the sample comprises material selected from the group consisting of body fluids, mucus secretions, saliva, blood, whole blood, plasma, serum, vitreous fluid, and aqueous humor fluid.

26. A method for reducing interference in a drug assay due to the presence of an anti-drug antibody (ADA) in a sample, the method comprising:

contacting the sample with an excess amount of an ADA to saturate free drug and form drug / ADA complexes;

contacting the drug / ADA complexes with polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the concentration of PEG is between 0.1% and 10.0%, to thereby form a precipitate comprising drug / ADA complexes;

contacting the precipitate with an acidic solution to dissociate the drug / ADA complexes, thereby forming dissociated ADAs and dissociated drugs, wherein the acidic solution comprises an acid at a concentration of between 0.01 M and 5 M;

immobilizing the dissociated drug on a substrate under acidic conditions; and

performing the drug assay using a specific detection reagent for the drug, to thereby reduce interference from the ADA.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the drug assay comprises a drug quantitation assay, a drug PK assay or a drug potency assay, or combination thereof.

28. The method of any one of claims 26 to 27, wherein the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid, or an organic or inorganic small molecule compound.

29. The method of claim 28, further comprising determining the presence or absence of the drug in the sample using an anti-idiotype antibody labeled with a detectable label.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, and the antibody is a human, humanized or chimeric antibody.

31. The method of any one of claims 27 to 28, wherein the drug comprises an enzyme, an engineered binding protein, an engineered antibody-like protein, a fusion protein, or scaffold protein.

32. The method of any one of claims 28 or 31, wherein the drug is a drug modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form.

33. The method of any one of claims 26 to 32, wherein the substrate comprises a porous carbon surface.

34. The method of any one of claims 26 to 32, wherein the substrate comprises a carbon surface, glass surface, silica surface, metal surface, a polymeric material, a surface containing a metallic or chemical coating, a membrane, micro-beads, a porous polymer matrix, or substrates comprising cellulosic fibers, or any combination thereof.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the substrate comprises a polymeric material, wherein the polymeric material comprises polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide, polycarbonate, or any combination thereof.

36. The method of claim 29, wherein the detectable label comprises a label selected from the group consisting of radioactive isotope, an enzyme, a fluorescent label, a chemiluminescent label, and electrochemiluminescent label, and a substrate for an enzymatic detection reaction.

37. The method of claim 29, wherein the detectable label is an electrochemiluminescent label.

38. The method of any one of claims 26 to 37, wherein the sample comprises material selected from the group consisting of body fluids, mucus secretions, saliva, blood, whole blood, plasma and serum.

39. The method of any one of claims 26 to 38, wherein the PEG comprises at least one PEG selected from the group consisting of PEG1000, PEG1450, PEG3000, PEG6000, PEG8000, PEG10000, PEG14000, PEG15000, PEG20000, PEG250000, PEG30000, PEG35000, and PEG40000.

40. The method of any one of claims 26 to 38, wherein the PEG has a molecular weight of between 1,000 and 20,000 daltons.

41. The method of any one of claims 26 to 40, wherein the PEG concentration is between 3.0 % and 6.0%.

42. The method of any one of claims 26 to 41, wherein the PEG concentration is between 1.2 % and 1.5%.

43. The method of any one of claims 26 to 42, wherein the acid is an organic acid, an inorganic acid, or a mixture thereof.

44. The method of any one of claims 26 to 43, wherein the acid is selected from the group consisting of citric acid, isocitric acid, glutamic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, oxalic acid, uric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, benzene sulfonic acid, aminomethanesulfonic acid,

camphor-10-sulfonic acid, chloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, iodoacetic acid, propanoic acid, butanoic acid, glyceric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, aspartic acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, boric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrobromic acid, and any combination thereof.