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), to form a precipitate comprising drug / ADA complexes;
contacting the precipitate with a basic solution to dissociate the drug / ADA complexes;
immobilizing the dissociated ADAs on a substrate; and determining if the ADA is present or absent in the sample.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the determining step comprises:
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 or absence of ADA in the sample,
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.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein:
- the substrate comprises:
a high bind carbon plate;
a porous carbon surface;
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;
a polymeric material, wherein the polymeric material comprises polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide, polycarbonate, or any combination thereof; or
- the sample:
is diluted before it is contacted with an excess amount of the drug, optionally wherein the sample is diluted 1:2, 1:5, 1:10 or 1:20; or
is a biological sample.

4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, 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;

comprises an antibody, and wherein the antibody is a human, humanized, or chimeric antibody;

is modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form;

comprises an enzyme, an engineered binding protein, an engineered antibody-like protein, a fusion protein, or scaffold protein, or any combination thereof; or

is modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form.

5. The method of claim of any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising:

after the immobilizing step, treating the support to remove unbound drug;

after contacting the sample with PEG, washing the precipitate; or

immobilizing the drug on the substrate before or after the step of immobilizing the ADA on the substrate.

6. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the solution to dissociate the drug/ADA complexes comprises a base that is an organic base, an inorganic base, or a mixture thereof, and that is optionally at a concentration of between about 0.1 M to about 1 M, wherein the base is optionally selected from the group consisting of urea, sodium hydroxide, rubidium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, strontium hydroxide, barium hydroxide, zinc hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, acetone, methylamine, and ammonia, and any combination thereof.

7. 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), to thereby form a precipitate comprising drug / ADA complexes;

contacting the precipitate with a basic solution to dissociate the drug / ADA complexes;

immobilizing the dissociated drug on a substrate; and

performing the drug assay, to thereby reduce interference from the ADA.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein:

the drug assay comprises a drug quantitation assay, a drug PK assay or a drug potency assay, or combination thereof;

the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid, or an organic or inorganic small molecule compound;

the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, and the antibody is a human, humanized or chimeric antibody;

the drug comprises an enzyme, an engineered binding protein, an engineered antibody-like protein, a fusion protein, or scaffold protein; or

the drug is modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising determining the presence or absence of the drug in the sample using an anti-idiotype antibody labeled with a detectable label, 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, or wherein the detectable label is a Sulfo-TAG® label.

10. The method of any one of claims 7 to 9, wherein the substrate comprises:

a high bind carbon plate;

a porous carbon surface;

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;

a polymeric material, wherein the polymeric material comprises polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide, polycarbonate, or any combination thereof.

11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 10, 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;

the PEG has a molecular weight of between 1,000 and 20,000 daltons; or

wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 0.1% and 10.0%, between 3.0% and 6.0%, or between 1.2 % and 1.5%.

12. The method of any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the sample comprises:

the drug; or

material selected from the group consisting of body fluids, mucus secretions, saliva, blood, whole blood, plasma, serum, vitreous fluid, and aqueous humor fluid or material selected from the group consisting of body fluids, mucus secretions, saliva, blood, whole blood, plasma and serum.

13. The method of any one of claims 7 to 12, wherein the solution to dissociate the drug/ADA complexes comprises a base that is an organic base, an inorganic base, or a mixture thereof, and that is optionally at a concentration of between 0.1 M to 5 M,
wherein the base is optionally selected from the group consisting of urea, sodium hydroxide, rubidium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, strontium hydroxide, barium hydroxide, zinc hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, acetone, methylamine, and ammonia, and any combination thereof.