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 solution to dissociate the drug / ADA complexes, thereby forming dissociated ADAs and dissociated drugs;

immobilizing the dissociated ADAs on a substrate under conditions to maintain dissociation of the ADAs and the drugs;

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 or absence of ADA in the sample.

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

3. The method of claim 1, 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 claim 1, 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 claim 1, 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 claim 1, 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 claim 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 sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of 3.0%.

18. The method of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 0.1% and 10.0%,

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 3.0 % and 6.0%.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 1.2 % and 1.5%.

21. The method of claim of any one of claims 1 to 20, further comprising, after the immobilizing step, treating the substrate to remove unbound drug.

22. The method of any one of claims 1 to 21, further comprising, after contacting the sample with PEG, washing the precipitate.

23. The method of any of claims 1 to 22, wherein the solution to dissociate the drug/ADA complexes comprises an acid.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the acid is an organic acid, an inorganic acid, or a mixture thereof.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the acid is at a concentration of between 0.1 to 5 M.

26. The method of claim 23, 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.

27. The method of any of claims 1 to 22, wherein the solution to dissociate the drug/ADA complexes comprises a base.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the base is an organic base, an inorganic base, or a mixture thereof.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein the base is at a concentration of between 0.1 M to 1 M.

30. The method of claim 27, wherein the base is 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.

31. The method of any one of claims 1 to 30, wherein the sample comprises the drug.

32. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 30, wherein the method further comprises immobilizing the drug on the substrate before or after the step of immobilizing the ADA on the substrate.

33. 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.

34. 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 solution to dissociate the drug / ADA complexes, thereby forming dissociated ADAs and dissociated drugs;

immobilizing the dissociated drug on a substrate; and

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

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the drug assay comprises a drug quantitation assay, a drug PK assay or a drug potency assay, or combination thereof.

36. The method of any one of claims 34 to 35, wherein the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid, or an organic or inorganic small molecule compound.

37. The method of claim 36, further comprising determining the presence or absence of the drug in the sample using an anti-idiotype antibody labeled with a detectable label.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the drug comprises an antibody or fragment thereof, and the antibody is a human, humanized or chimeric antibody.

39. The method of any one of claims 35 to 36, wherein the drug comprises an enzyme, an engineered binding protein, an engineered antibody-like protein, a fusion protein, or scaffold protein.

40. The method of any one of claims 36 or 39, wherein the drug is a drug modified to exhibit less immunogenicity as compared to the same drug in unmodified form.

41. The method of any one of claims 34 to 40, wherein the substrate comprises a porous carbon surface.

42. The method of any one of claims 34 to 40, 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.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein the substrate comprises a polymeric material, wherein the polymeric material comprises polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide, polycarbonate, or any combination thereof..

44. The method of claim 37, 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.

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

46. The method of any one of claims 34 to 45, wherein the sample comprises material selected from the group consisting of body fluids, mucus secretions, saliva, blood, whole blood, plasma and serum.

47. The method of any one of claims 34 to 46, 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.

48. The method of any one of claims 34 to 46, wherein the PEG has a molecular weight of between 1,000 and 20,000 daltons.

49. The method of any one of claims 34 to 48, wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 0.1% and 10.0%.

50. The method of claim 49, wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 3.0 % and 6.0%.

51. The method of claim 49, wherein the sample is contacted with PEG at a concentration of between 1.2 % and 1.5%.

52. The method of any one of claims 34 to 51, wherein the solution to dissociate the drug/ADA complexes comprises an acid.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein the acid is an organic acid, an inorganic acid, or a mixture thereof.

54. The method of claim 52, wherein the acid at a concentration of between 0.1 M to 5 M.

55. The method of any one of claims 34 to 54, 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.

56. The method of any one of claims 24 to 51, wherein the solution to dissociate the drug/ADA complexes comprises a base.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein the base is an organic acid, an inorganic acid, or a mixture thereof.

58. The method of claim 56, wherein the base is at a concentration of between 0.1 M to 5 M.

59. The method of any one of claims 56 to 58, wherein the base is 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.