embodiment, between about 10.6% and 15.4% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a G1F glycan. In an embodiment, between about 74.7% and 80% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a G0F glycan. In an embodiment, not more than about 1% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a Man-5 glycan. In an embodiment, 1.5-2.6% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a G2F glycan, 10.6-15.4% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a G1F glycan, 74.7-80% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a G0F glycan and not more than about 1% of the dulaglutide produced comprises a Man-5 glycan.

[0011] In another aspect, provided herein is dulaglutide produced by any of the methods described herein.

[011a] In another aspect, there is provided a composition comprising dulaglutide wherein said dulaglutide is prepared by a process comprising the method as defined herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0012] **FIG. 1** shows that an updated dulaglutide manufacturing scheme, according to aspects of the present disclosure, generates an increased dulaglutide titer at day 14 relative to an initial dulaglutide manufacturing scheme. Mammalian cell cultures in two test tanks were supplied with a 1.5X concentration nutrient feed on day 6 and a 20 mM glucose feed on day 10 ("Initial feeding parameters") or with two 0.7X concentration nutrient feeds on days 3 and 6, and three 30 mM glucose feeds on days 8, 10, and 12 ("Updated feeding parameters"). Depicted are titers after 14 days of total culture time, represented as grams per liter of culture.

[0013] **FIG. 2** shows that an updated dulaglutide manufacturing scheme, according to aspects of the present disclosure, results in increased protease clipping. Mammalian cell cultures were fed as described for **FIG. 1**. Protease clipping of dulaglutide was evaluated at day 14 by measuring levels of the des H/HG variant. Depicted are the amounts of des H/HG for each condition as a percentage of total dulaglutide produced. The dashed line at 3.5% indicates the upper des H/HG % limit.

[0014] **FIG. 3** shows that an optimized dulaglutide manufacturing scheme, according to aspects of the present disclosure, results in decreased protease clipping. Mammalian cell cultures were grown according to the conditions described in Example 2 and Table 3 herein, and protease clipping of dulaglutide was evaluated by measuring levels of the des H/HG variant. Depicted are the amounts of des H/HG for each condition as a percentage of total dulaglutide produced. The