



Mutual Fund Series Trust

JAG LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND

Class A: JLGAX Class I: JLGIX Class R: JGRRX

PROSPECTUS

February 1, 2026

This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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FUND SUMMARY – JAG LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND

Investment Objective: The Fund's objective is capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and is included in the section of the Fund's prospectus entitled **How to Buy Shares** on page 35 and in the sections of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information entitled **Reduction of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 44 and **Waiver of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 45.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	1.00%	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management Fees	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.68%	0.68%	0.67%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.73%	1.48%	1.47%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement¹	(0.23)%	(0.23)%	(0.57)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.50%	1.25%	0.90%

¹ JAG Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to limit operating expenses (excluding brokerage costs; borrowing and liquidity costs such as interest and dividends on securities sold short; taxes; underlying/acquired fund expenses; and extraordinary expenses) at 1.50%, 1.25% and 0.90% for Class A, Class I and Class R, respectively, through January 31, 2027. This agreement may be terminated by the Board of Trustees only on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, by the Adviser with the consent of the Board of Trustees, or upon the termination of the advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser. Fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment by the Adviser from the Fund in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if, after such recoupment is taken into account, the recoupment can be achieved within both the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver/reimbursement and the expense limitation in place at the time of recapture.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example reflects the fee waiver and expense reimbursement for the duration of the

waiver/reimbursement period only. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

YEAR	Class A	Class I	Class R
1	\$719	\$127	\$92
3	\$1,067	\$445	\$409
5	\$1,439	\$786	\$749
10	\$2,481	\$1,749	\$1,708

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. The portfolio turnover rate of the Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 was 90% of the value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of U.S. companies that the Adviser believes have strong earnings and revenue growth potential. Under normal conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of the Fund's net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in large cap stocks defined as stocks of companies with market capitalizations of at least \$8 billion.

The Adviser employs a bottom-up, quantitatively-derived buy discipline to identify stocks the Adviser believes have superior earnings and revenue growth characteristics. The cornerstone of the Adviser's investment process is a proprietary multi-factor model that scores several thousand equity securities according to a variety of weighted factors measuring earnings and revenue growth, valuation, size and relative strength. The sell discipline is designed to eliminate portfolio holdings with inferior price performance and deteriorating earnings and revenue growth factors.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return, and value of the Fund and your investment.

- **Equity Securities Risk.** Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary

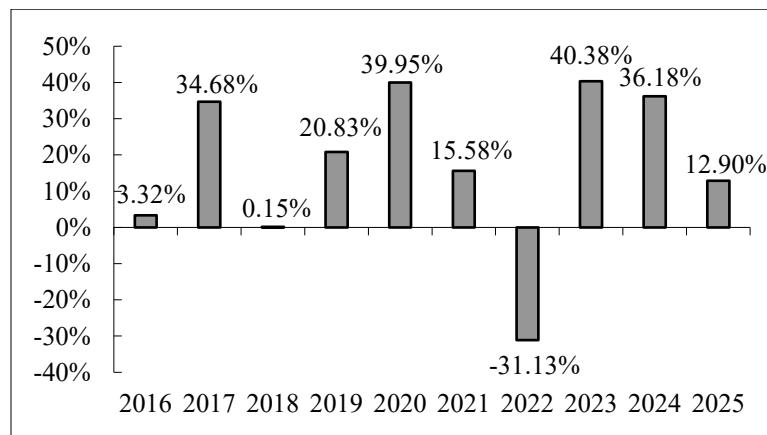
and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

- **Growth Stock Risk.** Growth stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Growth stocks also tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks.
- **Investment Model Risk.** Like all quantitative analysis, the investment model utilized by the Adviser carries the risk that the ranking system, valuation results and predictions might be based on one or more incorrect assumptions, insufficient historical data, inadequate design, or may not be suitable for the purpose intended. In addition, a model may not perform as intended for many reasons including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions. Because the use of a model is usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of the Adviser's use of such model is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. Historical data inputs may be subject to revision or corrections, which may diminish data reliability and quality of predictive results. Changing and unforeseen market dynamics could also lead to a decrease in the short-term or long-term effectiveness of a model. A model may lose its predictive validity and incorrectly forecast future market behavior and asset prices, leading to potential losses. No assurance can be given that a model will be successful under all or any market conditions.
- **Large-Capitalization Company Risk.** Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies.
- **Management Risk.** The portfolio manager's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular stocks, options or other securities in which the Fund invests or sells short may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio manager's judgment will produce the desired results.
- **Market Risk.** Overall stock market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, tariffs or trade wars and political events affect individual securities and the securities markets generally.
- **Sector Exposure Risk.** Securities within the same sector may decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.
- **Security Risk.** The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security or group of securities in the Fund's portfolio.

- **Technology Sector Risk.** Technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.
 - *Internet and Media Services Industry Risk.* The prices of the securities of companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, including search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds, and online review companies are closely tied to the performance of the overall economy and may be affected by changes in general economic growth, consumer confidence and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also may affect the success of companies in the Internet and Media Services Industry. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the Internet and Media Services Industry.

Performance: The bar chart and accompanying table shown below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the total return of its Class A shares for the last 10 years, and by showing how its Class A, Class I and Class R shares' average annual returns compare over time with those of a broad measure of market performance and a supplemental index. Although Class I and Class R shares have similar annual returns to Class A shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities, the returns for Class I and Class R shares are different from Class A shares because Class I and Class R shares have different expenses than Class A shares. Sales charges are reflected in the information shown below in the table, but the information shown in the bar chart does not reflect sales charges and, if it did, returns would be lower. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling 855-552-4596.

Annual Total Returns



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 28.31% (quarter ended June 30, 2020), and the lowest return for a quarter was (19.53%) (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for the periods ended, December 31, 2025)**

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Class A			
Return Before Taxes	6.41%	10.12%	14.33%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.19%	6.35%	10.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.16%	7.31%	10.92%
Class I			
Return Before Taxes	13.18%	11.71%	15.29%
Russell 1000 Growth Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.70%	15.35%	18.14%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%
			Since inception (2/1/2020)
Class R			
Return Before Taxes	13.56%	12.10%	15.95%
Russell 1000 Growth Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.70%	15.35%	18.55%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	15.19%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. After-tax returns are only shown for Class A shares. After-tax returns for other share classes will vary.

Adviser: JAG Capital Management LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager: Norman B. Conley, III, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, serves as the Fund's portfolio manager. Mr. Conley has served the Fund in this capacity since the Fund commenced operations in 2011.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$2,500 for Class A shares, \$250,000 for Class I shares, \$250 for Class R shares or \$100 for an automatic investment plan account. The minimum subsequent investment in the Fund is \$50. For a payroll deduction retirement plan account, payroll deduction savings plan account or employer-sponsored 529 account, the minimum initial and subsequent investment in Class R shares is \$25. Retirement plan intermediaries may aggregate investors for the purpose of meeting the Class R shares investment minimums.

You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone or through a financial intermediary to the Fund or the Transfer Agent and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. If you are investing through a tax-deferred plan, distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from the plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation. The investment objective of the Fund is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") without shareholder approval. If the Board decides to change the Fund's investment objective or the Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowing for investment purposes in large cap stocks, shareholders will be given 60 days' advance notice.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund's main investment strategies described in this prospectus are the strategies that the Adviser believes are most likely to be important in trying to achieve the Fund's investment objective. You should note, however, that the Fund may use other non-principal strategies and invest in other securities not described in this prospectus, which are disclosed in detail in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). For a copy of the SAI, please call toll free at 855-552-4596 or visit the Fund's website at www.JAGCapitalFunds.com.

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of U.S. companies that the Adviser believes have strong earnings and revenue growth potential. Under normal conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of the Fund's net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in large cap stocks defined as stocks of companies with market capitalizations of at least \$8 billion.

The Adviser employs a bottom-up, quantitatively-derived buy discipline to identify stocks the Adviser believes have superior earnings and revenue growth characteristics. The cornerstone of the Adviser's investment process is a proprietary multi-factor model that scores several thousand equity securities according to a variety of weighted factors measuring earnings and revenue growth, valuation, size and relative strength. The sell discipline is designed to eliminate portfolio holdings with inferior price performance and deteriorating earnings and revenue growth factors.

The Fund actively trades its portfolio investments, which may lead to higher transaction costs that may affect the Fund's performance.

Temporary Defensive Positions

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions, which are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. For example, the Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in money market instruments, including cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, other investment grade fixed income securities, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, money market funds and repurchase agreements. If the Fund invests in a money market fund, the shareholders of the Fund generally will be subject to duplicative advisory fees. Although the Fund would do this only in seeking to avoid losses, the

Fund will be unable to pursue its investment objective during that time, and it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. The Fund may also invest in money market instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Principal and Non-Principal Investment Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant. An investment in the Fund is not a complete investment program.

The table below identifies the Fund's principal risks and non-principal risks.

Key:

Principal Risk: ●

Non-Principal Risk: ○

<i>Risk</i>	<i>Principal or Non-Principal</i>
Actively Managed Fund Risk	○
ADR Currency Risk	○
ADRs Risk	○
Allocation Risk	○
Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Security Risk	○
Bank Loans Risk	○
Basic Materials Industry Risk	○
Business Development Companies ("BDC") Risk	○
Call Options Risk	○
Capacity Risk	○
Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk	○
CDOs and CLOs Risk	○
Collateralized Bond Obligation Risk	○
Commodity Risk	○
Conflict of Interest – Adviser Risk	○
Conflict of Interest – Portfolio Manager Risk	○
Convertible Securities Risk	○
Counterparty Risk	○
Credit Default Swap Risk	○
Credit Risk	○
Credit Risk (for Floating Rate Loans)	○
Currency Risk	○
Derivatives Risk	○
Dividend Yield Risk	○
Duration Risk	○
Emerging Markets Risk	○
Equity Securities Risk	●
ETFs Risk	○
Exchange Traded Notes ("ETNs") Risk	○
Fixed Income Risk	○
Foreign Currency Risk	○
Foreign Currency Forward Risk	○
Foreign Exchanges Risk	○

<i>Risk</i>	<i>Principal or Non-Principal</i>
Foreign Exposure Risk	○
Foreign Securities Risk	○
Forwards Risk	○
Futures Contract Risk	○
Geographic Concentration Risk	○
Growth Stock Risk	●
Hedging Risk	○
Index Risk	○
Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk	○
Inflation Protected Securities Risk	○
Interest Rate Risk	○
Interest Rate Risk (for Floating Rate Loans)	○
Inverse ETF Risk	○
Investment Model Risk	●
Issuer Specific Risk	○
Junk Bond Risk	○
Large-Capitalization Company Risk	●
Leverage Risk	○
Leveraged ETF Risk	○
Liquidity Risk	○
Litigation Risk	○
Loan Risk	○
Machinery and Electrical Equipment Industry Risk	○
Management Risk	●
Market Risk	●
Market Volatility-Linked ETFs Risk	○
Medium (Mid) Capitalization Company Risk	○
Micro-Capitalization Company Risk	○
MLP and MLP-Related Securities Risk	○
Municipal Bond Risk	○
Options Market Risk	○
Options Risk	○
Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) Trading Risk	○
Preferred Stock Risk	○
Prepayment and Extension Risk	○
Real Estate and REIT Risk	○
Regulatory Risk	○
Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk	○
Restricted Securities Risk	○
Risk Management Risk	○
Sector Exposure Risk	●
Security Risk	●
Short Position Risk	○
Short Selling Risk	○
Small and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk	○
Sovereign Debt Risk	○
Structured Note Risk	○
Sub-Prime Mortgage Risk	○
Swaps Risk	○
Technology Sector Risk	●
Tracking Risk	○
Turnover Rate Risk	○
Underlying Fund Risk	○
U.S. Government Obligations Risk	○
Utilities Sector Risk	○
Volatility Risk	○

- **Actively Managed Fund Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate the performance of the benchmark. As a result, the Fund’s performance will vary intentionally and perhaps significantly from that of the benchmark.
- **ADR Currency Risk.** To establish a value for the shares, the issuer establishes a “conversion rate” equal to one share of an American Depository Receipt (“ADR”) for a certain number of shares of the stock of a foreign company. This “conversion rate” establishes a universal monetary relationship between the value of the ADR and the local currency of the foreign company stock. Although an ADR is priced in U.S. dollars, in order to preserve the uniformity of the established “conversion rate,” movements in the exchange rate of the local currency versus the U.S. dollar are automatically reflected in the price of the ADR in U.S. dollars. Therefore, even if the price of the foreign security does not change on its market, if the exchange rate of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar declines, the ADR price would decline by a similar measure.
- **ADRs Risk.** ADRs, which are typically issued by a bank, are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign company and are alternatives to purchasing foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in foreign companies and involve risks that are not found in investments in U.S. companies. In addition to the risks of investing in foreign securities discussed below, there is no guarantee that an ADR issuer will continue to offer a particular ADR. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling ADRs, or selling them quickly and efficiently at the prices at which they have been valued. In a sponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign company assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depositary’s transaction fees. Under an unsponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign company assumes no obligations and the depositary’s transaction fees are paid directly by the ADR holders. Because unsponsored ADR arrangements are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign company, available information concerning the foreign company may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through. ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their value may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading. Certain ADRs are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid.
- **Allocation Risk.** If the Fund’s strategy for allocating assets among different assets classes does not work as intended, the Fund may not achieve its objective or may underperform other funds with the same or similar investment strategy.
- **Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Security Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) represent participating interests in pools of residential mortgage loans, some of which are guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. However, the guarantee of these types of securities relates to the principal and interest payments and not the market value of such securities. In addition, the guarantee only relates to the mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund and not the purchase of shares of the Fund.

MBS and collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) are subject to credit risk because underlying loan borrowers may default. MBS and CMO default rates tend to be sensitive to overall economic conditions and to localized property vacancy rates and prices. Borrower default rates may be significantly higher than estimated. Certain individual securities may be more sensitive to default rates because payments may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. The Adviser's assessment, or a rating agency's assessment, of borrower credit quality, default rates and loss rates may prove to be overly optimistic.

Additionally, MBS and CMOs are subject to prepayment and/or extension risk because the underlying loans held by the issuers may be paid off prior to maturity at faster or slower rates than expected. The value of these securities may go down as a result of changes in prepayment rates on the underlying mortgages or loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment rates usually increase and the Fund may have to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a lower interest rate; conversely, during periods of rising rates, prepayment rates usually decrease. CMOs may be less susceptible to this risk because payment priorities within the CMO may have the effect of a prepayment lock out period.

MBS do not have a fixed maturity and their expected maturities may vary when interest rates rise or fall. MBS issued or guaranteed by private issuers are also known as “non-agency MBS.” Non-agency MBS generally are a greater credit risk than MBS issued by the U.S. government, and the market for non-agency MBS is smaller and may be less liquid than the market for government MBS.

- **Bank Loans Risk.** The market for bank loans may not be highly liquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them. These investments expose the Fund to the credit risk of both the financial institution and the underlying borrower. Bank loans settle on a delayed basis, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of such loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the bank loans. Certain bank loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the protections of federal securities laws, including anti-fraud provisions.
- **Basic Materials Industry Risk.** To the extent that the Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in basic materials, the Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting that economic sector. The prices of the securities of basic materials companies also may fluctuate widely in response to such events.
- **Business Development Companies (“BDC”) Risk.** BDCs may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. BDC company securities are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder and they may trade in the market at a discount to their net asset value. A BDC is a form of investment company that is required to invest at least 70% of its total assets in securities (typically debt) of private companies, thinly traded U.S. public companies, or short-term high quality debt securities. The BDCs held by the Fund may leverage their portfolios through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While

leverage often serves to increase the yield of a BDC, this leverage also subjects a BDC to increased risks, including the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that a BDC's common share income will fall if the dividend rate of the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. A significant portion of a BDC's investments is recorded at fair value as determined by its board of directors which may create uncertainty as to the value of the BDC's investments. Non-traded BDCs are illiquid and it may not be possible to redeem shares or to do so without paying a substantial penalty. Publicly-traded BDCs usually trade at a discount to their net asset value because they invest in unlisted securities and have limited access to capital markets. BDCs are subject to high failure rates among the companies in which they invest and federal securities laws impose restraints upon the organization and operations of BDCs that can limit or negatively impact the performance of a BDC. However, the Fund does not believe it would be liable for the actions of any entity in which it invests and that only its investment is at risk. Also, BDCs may engage in certain principal and joint transactions that a mutual fund or closed-end fund may not without an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

- **Call Options Risk.** As the seller (writer) of a covered call option, the Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise option price. The Fund continues to bear the risk that it will lose money if the value of the security falls below the strike price. Option premiums are treated as short-term capital gains and when distributed to shareholders, are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account. As the buyer of a call option, the Fund assumes the risk that the market price of the underlying security will not increase above the strike price plus the premiums paid, so the Fund bears the risk that it will lose the premium paid for the option.
- **Capacity Risk.** The markets and securities in which the Fund invests may, at times, be limited. Under such conditions, the execution of the Fund's strategy may be affected and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the Fund may not be able to purchase or sell securities at favorable market prices.
- **Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash and cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash and cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.
- **CDOs and CLOs Risk.** Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of debt and loan obligations, respectively. CDOs and CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, decrease of market value due to collateral defaults and removal of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CDO and CLO securities as a class. The risks of investing in CDOs and CLOs depend largely on the tranche invested in and the type of the underlying debts and loans in the tranche of the CDO or CLO, respectively, in which the Fund invests.

CDOs and CLOs also carry risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk.

- **Collateralized Bond Obligation Risk.** The pool of securities underlying collateralized bond obligations is typically separated in groupings called tranches representing different degrees of credit quality. The higher quality tranches have greater degrees of protection and pay lower interest rates. The lower tranches, with greater risk, pay higher interest rates.
- **Commodity Risk.** When the Fund invests in ETFs that invest in (1) companies that derive a large portion of their revenue or profit from commodities or (2) commodity-linked securities, the Fund will be exposed to commodity-related risks. Commodity-related risks include production risks caused by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geological and environmental factors. Commodity-related risks also include unfavorable changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions. The value of commodity-related securities may also be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates and the global economy.
- **Conflict of Interest - Adviser Risk.** The Adviser and other individuals associated with the Adviser may receive compensation and/or have other arrangements that may be in conflict to the interests of the Fund.
- **Conflict of Interest - Portfolio Manager Risk.** Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other accounts. More specifically, portfolio managers who advise multiple funds are presented with the following potential conflicts:

Advising multiple accounts may result in the portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to each account. Advising multiple funds and accounts also may give rise to potential conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different objectives, benchmarks, time horizons, and fees as the portfolio manager must allocate his time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts.

With respect to securities transactions for the Fund, the Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with the duty to seek best execution of the transaction. The portfolio manager may execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by the Fund. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than the Fund may outperform the securities selected for the Fund.

The appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where the Adviser has an incentive, such as a performance-based advisory fee. Advising personal accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest; there is no assurance that the Fund's code of ethics will adequately address such conflicts. One of the portfolio manager's numerous responsibilities is to assist in the sale of Fund shares. Because the portfolio manager's compensation is indirectly linked to the sale of Fund shares, they may have an incentive to devote time to marketing efforts designed to increase sales of Fund shares.

The Adviser has adopted a code of ethics that, among other things, permits personal trading by employees under conditions where it has been determined that such trades would not adversely impact client accounts. Nevertheless, the advising personal accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest, and there is no assurance that these codes of ethics will adequately address such conflicts.

- **Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to fixed income security risks and conversion value-related equity risk. Convertible securities are similar to other fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion to equity feature is small relative to the interest and principal value of the bond. If a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security. Convertible issuers may not be able to make principal and interest payments on the bond as they become due. Convertible securities may also be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption and convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to common stocks especially when their conversion value is greater than the interest and principal value of the bond. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates. When a convertible securities 's value is more closely tied to its conversion to stock feature, it is sensitive to the underlying stock's price.
- **Counterparty Risk.** The risk exists that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle in which the Fund invests may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, including making payments to the Fund. The Fund may obtain no or limited recovery in a bankruptcy or other organizational proceedings, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Transactions that the Fund enters into may involve counterparties in the financial services sector and, as a result, events affecting the financial services sector may cause the Fund's share value to fluctuate.
- **Credit Default Swap Risk.** Credit default swaps ("CDS") are typically two-party financial contracts that transfer credit exposure between the two parties. Under a typical CDS, one party (the "seller") receives pre-determined periodic payments from the other party (the "buyer"). The seller agrees to make compensating specific payments to the buyer if a negative credit event occurs, such as the bankruptcy or default by the issuer of the

underlying debt instrument. The use of CDS involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions, such as potentially heightened counterparty, concentration and exposure risks.

- **Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will fail to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, reducing the Fund’s total return. The Fund may invest in high-yield, high-risk securities commonly called “junk bonds”, that are not investment grade and are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk may be substantial for the Fund.
- **Credit Risk (for Floating Rate Loans).** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security and other instrument will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. The value of the Fund’s shares, and the Fund’s ability to pay dividends, is dependent upon the performance of the assets in its portfolio. Prices of the Fund’s investments can fall if the actual or perceived financial health of the borrowers on, or issuers of, such investments deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In severe cases, the borrower or issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay altogether.

In the event a borrower fails to pay scheduled interest or principal payments on an investment held by the Fund, the Fund will experience a reduction in its income and a decline in the market value of such investment. This will likely reduce the amount of dividends paid by the Fund and likely lead to a decline in the net asset value of the Fund’s shares.

The Fund may invest in floating rate loans that are senior in the capital structure of the borrower or issuer, and that are secured with specific collateral. Loans that are senior and secured generally involve less risk than unsecured or subordinated debt and equity instruments of the same borrower because the payment of principal and interest on senior loans is an obligation of the borrower that, in most instances, takes precedence over the payment of dividends or the return of capital to the borrower’s shareholders, and payments to bond holders; and because of the collateral supporting the repayment of the debt instrument. However, the value of the collateral may not equal the Fund’s investment when the debt instrument is acquired or may decline below the principal amount of the debt instrument subsequent to the Fund’s investment. Also, to the extent that collateral consists of stocks of the borrower, or its subsidiaries or affiliates, the Fund bears the risk that the stocks may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or may lose all or substantially all of their value, causing the Fund’s investment to be undercollateralized. Therefore, the liquidation of the collateral underlying a floating rate loan in which the Fund has invested, may not satisfy the borrower’s obligation to the Fund in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, and the collateral may not be able to be readily liquidated.

In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower or issuer, the Fund could experience delays and limitations on its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing the Fund’s investment. Among the risks involved in a bankruptcy are assertions that the pledge of

collateral to secure a loan constitutes a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that would have the effect of nullifying or subordinating the Fund's rights to the collateral.

The floating rate debt in which the Fund invests may be generally rated lower than investment-grade credit quality, i.e., rated lower than "Baa3" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), or have been made to borrowers who have issued debt securities that are rated lower than investment-grade in quality or, if unrated, would be rated lower than investment-grade credit quality. Investment decisions for the Fund will be based largely on the credit analysis performed by the Adviser, and not entirely on rating agency evaluation. This analysis may be difficult to perform. Information about a loan and its borrower generally is not in the public domain. Many borrowers have not issued securities to the public and are not subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws. Generally, however, borrowers are required to provide financial information to lenders and information may be available from other loan market participants or agents that originate or administer loans.

- **Currency Risk.** Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect the market value of the Fund's investments. Currency risk includes the risk that the currencies in which the Fund has taken a position, or in which the Fund's investments are denominated, will decline in value. Derivative transactions in foreign currencies (such as futures, forwards, options, and swaps) are also subject to currency risk. Some currencies are illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to convert them into U.S. dollars or may only be able to do so at an unfavorable exchange rate. Currency trading involves significant risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, country risk, counterparty credit risk and short sale risk. Market risk results from the price movement of foreign currency values in response to shifting market supply and demand. Since exchange rate changes can readily move in one direction, a currency position carried overnight or over a number of days may involve greater risk than one carried a few minutes or hours. Interest rate risk arises whenever a country changes its stated interest rate target associated with its currency. Country risk arises because virtually every country has interfered with international transactions in its currency. Interference has taken the form of regulation of the local exchange market, restrictions on foreign investment by residents or limits on inflows of investment funds from abroad. Restrictions on the exchange market or on international transactions are intended to affect the level or movement of the exchange rate. This risk could include the country issuing a new currency, effectively making the "old" currency worthless. The Fund may also take short positions, through derivatives, if the Adviser believes the value of a currency is likely to depreciate in value. A "short" position is, in effect, similar to a sale in which the Fund sells a currency it does not own but, has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the currency will decline. The Fund must replace a short currency position by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Fund took a short position in the currency.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may use derivatives to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper

valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including:

- *Leverage and Volatility Risk:* Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, including futures contracts, permit a high degree of leverage. In addition, it is anticipated that investments in derivatives will be “notionally funded” - that is their nominal trading level will exceed the cash deposited in the trading accounts. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund’s potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price.
- *Liquidity Risk:* Although it is anticipated that the derivatives traded by the Fund will be actively traded, it is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy their obligations. Most U.S. commodity futures exchanges impose daily limits regulating the maximum amount above or below the previous day’s settlement price which a futures contract price may fluctuate during a single day. During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. It is also possible that an exchange or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), which regulates commodity futures exchanges, may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate settlement of a contract, or order the liquidation or trading of open positions only.
- *Counterparty Risk:* A counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle in which the Fund invests may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, including making payments to the Fund. The Fund may obtain no or limited recovery in a bankruptcy or other organizational proceedings, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Transactions that the Fund enters into may involve counterparties in the financial services sector and, as a result, events affecting the financial services sector may cause the Fund’s share value to fluctuate.

- **Dividend Yield Risk.** While the Fund may hold securities of companies that have historically paid a dividend, those companies may reduce or discontinue their dividends, thus reducing the yield of the Fund. Lower priced securities in the Fund may be more susceptible to these risks. Past dividend payments are not a guarantee of future dividend payments. Also, the market return of high dividend yield securities, in certain market conditions, may be worse than the market return of other investment strategies or the overall stock market.
- **Duration Risk.** A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Rising interest rates pose a risk to the Fund's longer-term fixed income securities. Effective duration estimates price changes for relatively small changes in rates. If rates rise significantly, effective duration may tend to underestimate the drop in a security's price. If rates drop significantly, effective duration may tend to overestimate the rise in a security's price.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in countries with newly organized or less developed securities markets. There are typically greater risks involved in investing in emerging markets securities. Generally, economic structures in these countries are less diverse and mature than those in developed countries and their political systems tend to be less stable. There may also be less reliable or publicly-available information about emerging markets due to non-uniform regulatory, auditing or financial recordkeeping standards (including material limits on Public Company Accounting Oversight Board inspection, investigation, and enforcement), which could cause errors in the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries, therefore security issuers, including governments, may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market countries also may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights. The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than those that affect U.S. companies and may be adversely affected by different rights and remedies associated with emerging market investments, or the lack thereof, compared to those associated with U.S. companies. Investments in emerging markets countries may be affected by government policies that restrict foreign investment in certain issuers or industries. The potentially smaller size of their securities markets and lower trading volumes can make investments relatively illiquid and potentially more volatile than investments in developed countries, and such securities may be subject to abrupt and severe price declines. Due to this relative lack of liquidity, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell a portfolio security at all. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to meet cash obligations or take advantage of other investment opportunities.
- **Equity Securities Risks.** The Fund may invest in common stock, which subjects the Fund to risks that include the financial risk of selecting securities that do not perform as anticipated, the risk that the stock markets in which the Fund invests may experience periods of turbulence and instability, and the general risk that domestic and global economies may go through periods of decline and cyclical change. Many factors affect the performance of each company in which the Fund invests, including the strength of the company's management or the demand for its product or services. The value of a

company's share price may decline as a result of poor decisions made by management or lower demand for the company's products or services. In addition, a company's share price may also decline if its earnings or revenues fall short of expectations.

- **ETFs Risk.** The cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs in which it invests and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each ETF is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF. Like an open-end investment company (mutual fund), the value of an ETF can fluctuate based on the prices of the securities owned by the ETF, and ETFs are also subject to the following additional risks: (i) the ETF's market price may be less than its net asset value; (ii) an active market for the ETF may not develop; (iii) market trading in the ETF may be halted under certain circumstances and (iv) the value of an ETF can fluctuate based on the prices of the securities held by the ETF.
- **Exchange Traded Notes (“ETNs”) Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** When the Fund invests in ETFs that own bonds, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of bond ETFs owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. Federal Reserve policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of a Fund's investments and share price to decline. If the Fund invests in derivatives tied to fixed-income markets, the Fund may be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in derivatives. To the extent the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs the Fund incurs and may lower its performance. Furthermore, if rising interest rates cause the Fund to lose enough value, the Fund could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which could force the Fund to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, therefore adversely affecting the Fund. In addition, decreases in fixed-income dealer market-making capacity may persist in the future, potentially leading to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.
- **Foreign Currency Risk.** Currency trading involves significant risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, country risk, counterparty credit risk and short sale risk. Market risk results from the price movement of foreign currency values in response to shifting market supply and demand. Since exchange rate changes can readily move in one direction, a

currency position carried overnight or over a number of days may involve greater risk than one carried a few minutes or hours. Interest rate risk arises whenever a country changes its stated interest rate target associated with its currency. Country risk arises because virtually every country has interfered with international transactions in its currency. Interference has taken the form of regulation of the local exchange market, restrictions on foreign investment by residents or limits on inflows of investment funds from abroad. Restrictions on the exchange market or on international transactions are intended to affect the level or movement of the exchange rate. This risk could include the country issuing a new currency, effectively making the “old” currency worthless.

- **Foreign Currency Forward Risk.** Foreign currency forward contracts are a type of derivative contract whereby the Fund may agree to buy or sell a country's or region's currency at a specific price on a specific date, usually 30, 60, or 90 days in the future. These contracts are subject to the risk of political and economic factors applicable to the countries issuing the underlying currencies and may fall in value due to foreign market downswings or foreign currency value fluctuations. Forward foreign currency contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty and subject to counterparty risk. The Fund's investment or hedging strategies may not achieve their objective. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms and low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.
- **Foreign Exchanges Risk.** A portion of the derivatives trades made by the Fund may be take place on foreign markets. Neither existing CFTC regulations nor regulations of any other U.S. governmental agency apply to transactions on foreign markets. Some of these foreign markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are so-called principals' markets in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual counterparty with whom the trader has entered into a commodity interest transaction and not of the exchange or clearing corporation. In these kinds of markets, there is risk of bankruptcy or other failure or refusal to perform by the counterparty.
- **Foreign Exposure Risk.** The Fund's investment in ETFs may cause the Fund to be exposed to the risks associated with foreign markets. Special risks associated with investments in foreign markets may include less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards.

- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The value of foreign securities is subject to currency fluctuations. Foreign companies are generally not subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies thereby resulting in less publicly available information about these companies. In addition, foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards generally differ from those applicable to U.S. companies. Depositary receipts maintain substantially the same risks as those associated with investments in foreign securities and may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications or pass through any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.
- **Forwards Risk.** Forward contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty and subject to counterparty default risk and liquidity risk. If a counterparty defaults and fails to deliver or settle a forward trade, replacing the transaction may be costly. Liquidity risk exists because no organized secondary market exists to trade or dispose of forward obligations.
- **Futures Contract Risk.** The Fund's use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying index. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the Adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying index because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the stocks upon which they are based.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be particularly susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting countries within the specific geographic regions in which the Fund invests. Currency devaluations could occur in countries that have not yet experienced currency devaluation to date, or could continue to occur in countries that have already experienced such devaluations. As a result, the Fund's net asset value may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund.
- **Growth Stock Risk.** Growth stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Growth stocks also tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. As a result, growth stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile in price than the stock market as a whole.
- **Hedging Risk.** Hedging is a strategy in which the Fund uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

- **Index Risk.** If a derivative is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index.
- **Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk.** Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal values are periodically adjusted according to a measure of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. With regard to municipal inflation-indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds, the inflation adjustment is reflected in the semi-annual coupon payment. As a result, the principal value of municipal inflation-indexed bonds and such corporate inflation indexed bonds does not adjust according to the rate of inflation. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in the value of inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds may cause a potential cash flow mismatch to investors because an increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be treated as interest income currently subject to tax at ordinary income rates even though investors will not receive repayment of principal until maturity. If the Fund invests in such bonds, it will be required to distribute such interest income in order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company and eliminate the Fund-level tax, without a corresponding receipt of cash, and therefore may be required to dispose of portfolio securities at a time when it may not be desirable.
- **Inflation Protected Securities Risk.** Inflation-protected debt securities tend to react to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-protected debt security can fall when real interest rates rise, and can rise when real interest rates fall. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that bond prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or even long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than bonds with shorter maturities. For example, if interest rates go up by 1.0%, the price of a 4% coupon bond will decrease by approximately 1.0% for a bond with 1 year to maturity and approximately 4.4% for a bond with 5 years to maturity. Rising interest rates pose a heightened risk to the Fund's longer-term fixed income securities.
- **Interest Rate Risk (for Floating Rate Loans).** Changes in short-term market interest rates will directly affect the yield of the Fund's shares invested in floating rate debt. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on the Fund's shares will also fall. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such

short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on the floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. In addition, to the extent that the interest rate spreads on floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio experience a general decline, the yield on the Fund's shares will fall and the value of the Fund's assets may decrease, which will cause the Fund's net asset value to decrease. With respect to the Fund's investments in fixed rate instruments, a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall. The values of fixed-rate securities with longer maturities or duration are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

- **Inverse ETF Risk.** Investing in inverse ETFs may result in increased volatility due to the Fund's possible use of short sales of securities and derivatives such as options and futures. The use of leverage by an ETF increases risk to the Fund. The more the Fund invests in leveraged instruments, the more the leverage will magnify any gains or losses on those investments. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.
- **Investment Model Risk.** Like all quantitative analysis, the investment models utilized by the Adviser carry the risk that the ranking system, valuation results and predictions might be based on one or more incorrect assumptions, insufficient historical data, inadequate design, or may not be suitable for the purpose intended. In addition, models may not perform as intended for many reasons including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions. Because the use of models is usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of the Adviser's use of such models is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. Historical data inputs may be subject to revision or corrections, which may diminish data reliability and quality of predictive results. Changing and unforeseen market dynamics could also lead to a decrease in the short-term or long-term effectiveness of a model. Models may lose their predictive validity and incorrectly forecast future market behavior and asset prices, leading to potential losses. No assurance can be given that a model will be successful under all or any market conditions.
- **Issuer Specific Risk.** The value of a specific security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. The value of each underlying pool will be dependent on the success of the strategies used by its manager or managers. Certain managers may be dependent upon a single individual or small group of individuals, the loss of which could adversely affect their success.
- **Junk Bond Risk.** Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present a significant risk for loss of principal and interest. These bonds offer the potential for higher return, but also involve greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased possibility that the bond's issuer, obligor or guarantor may not be able to make its payments of interest and principal (credit quality risk). If that happens, the value of the bond may decrease, and the Fund's share price may decrease and its income distribution may be reduced. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates (interest rate risk) could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds

(liquidity risk). Such securities may also include “Rule 144A” investments, which are subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund’s share price.

- **Large-Capitalization Company Risk.** Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.
- **Leverage Risk.** Using derivatives can create leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and make the Fund’s returns more volatile. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of mutual funds that do not use such techniques.
- **Leveraged ETF Risk.** Leveraged ETFs will amplify losses because they are designed to produce returns that are a multiple of the index to which they are linked. Most leveraged ETFs “reset” daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to sell. Although most of the Fund’s securities must be liquid at the time of investment, the Fund may purchase illiquid investments and securities may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, the Fund’s investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemptions or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector.
- **Litigation Risk.** The Fund may be named in a lawsuit despite no wrongdoing by the Fund, its Adviser or any other service provider to the Fund. The defense of a lawsuit may detrimentally impact the Fund and its shareholders, including incurring legal defense cost, regulatory costs and increased insurance premiums.
- **Loan Risk.** Investments in bank loans may subject the Fund to heightened credit risks because such loans tend to be highly leveraged and potentially more susceptible to the risks of interest deferral, default and/or bankruptcy. Senior floating rate loans are often rated below investment grade, but may also be unrated. The risks associated with these loans can be similar to the risks of below investment-grade fixed income instruments. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior floating rate loan may lose significant market value before a default occurs. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a senior floating rate loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which

would adversely affect the loan's value. Unlike the securities markets, there is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. Therefore, portfolio transactions in loans may have uncertain settlement time periods. Senior floating rate loans are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this Prospectus, including liquidity risk and the risk of investing in below-investment grade fixed income instruments.

- **Machinery and Electrical Equipment Industry Risk.** The machinery and electrical equipment industries can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including employment, economic growth, and interest rates; changes in consumer sentiment and spending; overall capital spending levels, which are influenced by an individual company's profitability and broader factors such as interest rates and foreign competition; commodity prices; technical obsolescence; labor relations legislation; government regulation and spending; import controls; and worldwide competition. Companies in these industries also can be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control.
- **Management Risk.** The portfolio manager's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular stocks or other securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio manager's judgment will produce the desired results.
- **Market Risk.** Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. The market values of securities or other investments owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, exchange rates and political events affect the securities markets. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. Unexpected local, regional or global events and their aftermath, such as war; acts of terrorism; financial, political or social disruptions; tariffs or trade wars; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; climate-change and climate-related events; the spread of infectious illnesses or other public health issues; recessions and depressions; or other tragedies, catastrophes and events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's net asset value, and may impair market liquidity, thereby increasing liquidity risk. Such events can cause investor fear and panic, which can adversely affect the economies of many companies, sectors, nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. The duration of these events and their effects on the market cannot be determined with certainty.
- **Market Volatility-Linked ETFs Risk.** ETFs that are linked to market volatility have the risks associated with investing in futures. An ETF's use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk; (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying index. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the ETF to lose more

than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying index because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the stocks upon which they are based.

- **Medium (Mid) Capitalization Company Risk.** The earnings and prospects of medium-sized companies are more volatile than larger companies. These companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Medium-sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. Medium-sized companies may also have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and may lack management experience.
- **Micro-Capitalization Company Risk.** Micro-capitalization companies may be newly formed or have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. The risks associated with those investments are generally greater than those associated with investments in the securities of larger, more established companies. This may cause the Fund's net asset value to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies.

Generally, securities of micro-capitalization companies are more likely to experience sharper swings in market value, less liquid markets in which it may be more difficult for the Adviser to sell at times and at prices that the Adviser believes appropriate and generally are more volatile than those of larger companies. Compared to large companies, micro-capitalization companies are more likely to have (i) less information publicly available, (ii) more limited product lines or markets and less mature businesses, (iii) fewer capital resources, (iv) more limited management depth and (v) shorter operating histories. Further, the equity securities of micro-capitalization companies are often traded over-the-counter and generally experience a lower trading volume than is typical for securities that are traded on a national securities exchange. Consequently, the Fund may be required to dispose of these securities over a longer period of time (and potentially at less favorable prices) than would be the case for securities of larger companies, offering greater potential for gains and losses and associated tax consequences.

- **MLP and MLP-Related Securities Risk.** Investments in Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") and MLP-related securities involve risks different from those of investing in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP or MLP-related security, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between an MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks (which could occur if the MLP raises capital and then invests it in projects whose return fails to exceed the cost of capital raised) and risks related to the general partner's limited call right. MLPs and MLP-related securities are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. During periods of rising interest rates, the use of MLPs or MLP-related securities could hinder the overall performance of the Fund.

MLP Tax Risk. Typically, MLPs do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income, as compared to an MLP that is not taxed as a corporation.

- **Municipal Bond Risk.** The value of municipal bonds that depend on a specific revenue source or general revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s) or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s). In addition, changes in federal tax laws or the activity of an issuer may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds. There is no guarantee that a municipality will pay interest or repay principal. In addition, the ability of an issuer to make payments or repay interest may be affected by litigation or bankruptcy. In the event of such an issuer's bankruptcy, the Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest, and may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, a debt holder may, in some instances, take possession of, and manage, the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt. Municipal bonds are generally subject to interest rate, credit and market risk.

Because many municipal bonds are issued to finance similar projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), conditions in those sectors may affect the overall municipal securities market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. Municipal bonds backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the supporting taxation or the inability to collect revenues for the specific project or specific assets. Municipal bonds are subject to the risk that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") may determine that an issuer has not complied with applicable tax requirements and that interest from the municipal bond is taxable, which may result in a significant decline in the value of the security. Municipal bonds may be less liquid than taxable bonds and there may be less publicly available information on the financial condition of municipal bond issuers than for issuers of other securities, and the investment performance of the Fund may, therefore, be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser than if the Fund held other types of investments. The secondary market for municipal bonds also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, a by-product of lower capital

commitments to the asset class by the dealer community, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell municipal bonds at attractive prices or value municipal bonds.

- **Options Market Risk.** Markets for options and options on futures may not always operate on a fair and orderly basis. At times, prices for options and options on futures may not represent fair market value and prices may be subject to manipulation, which may be extreme under some circumstances. The dysfunction and manipulation of volatility and options markets may make it difficult for the Fund to effectively implement its investment strategy and achieve its objectives and could potentially lead to significant losses.
- **Options Risk.** There are risks associated with the sale of call and put options. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise option price. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the security falls below the strike price.
- **Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) Trading Risk.** Certain of the derivatives in which the Fund may invest may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. While the OTC derivatives market is the primary trading venue for many derivatives, it is largely unregulated. As a result, and similar to other privately negotiated contracts, the Fund is subject to counterparty credit risk with respect to such derivative contracts.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** The value of preferred stocks will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments. Preferred stock prices tend to move more slowly upwards than common stock prices. In an issuer bankruptcy, preferred stock holders are subordinate to the claims of debtholders and may receive little or no recovery.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities usually accelerates. Prepayment may shorten the effective maturities of these securities, reducing their yield and market value, and the Fund may have to reinvest at a lower interest rate. Extension risk is the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- **Real Estate and REIT Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risks of the real estate market as a whole, such as taxation, regulations and economic and political factors that negatively impact the real estate market and the direct ownership of real estate. These may include decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, rising operating costs, interest rates and property taxes. In addition, some real estate related investments are not fully diversified and are subject to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. Investing in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) involves certain unique risks in addition to those

associated with the real estate sector generally. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. REITs are also heavily dependent upon the success of their management teams and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation.

- **Regulatory Risk.** Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or other countries, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund.
- **Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements in which it purchases a security (known as the "underlying security") from a securities dealer or bank. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default by the seller of the repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying security while the Fund is seeking to enforce its rights under the repurchase agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment, and involve the risk that (i) the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner, or at all, and (ii) the market value of assets that are required to be repurchased decline below the purchase price of the asset that has to be sold, resulting in losses to the Fund.
- **Restricted Securities Risk.** The Fund may hold securities that are restricted as to resale under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.
- **Risk Management Risk.** The measures that the Adviser or portfolio manager uses to monitor and manage the risks of the Fund may not accomplish the intended results and the Fund may experience losses significantly greater than expected.
- **Sector Exposure Risk.** Securities within the same sector may decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of

sectors. Additionally, some sectors could be subject to greater government regulation than other sectors. Therefore, changes in regulatory policies for those sectors may have a material effect on the value of securities issued by companies in those sectors. These events or developments might include additional government regulation, resource shortages or surpluses, changes in consumer demands or improvements in technology that make products or services of a particular sector less desirable.

- **Security Risk.** The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security or group of securities in the Fund’s portfolio. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund invests in securities that may be more volatile and carry more risk than some other forms of investment. The price of securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Security prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses, lack of earnings, failure to meet the market’s expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.
- **Short Position Risk.** The Fund’s long positions could decline in value at the same time that the value of its short positions increase, thereby increasing the Fund’s overall potential for loss. The Fund’s short positions may result in a loss if the price of the short position instruments rise and it costs more to replace the short positions. In contrast to the Fund’s long positions, for which the risk of loss is typically limited to the amount invested, the potential loss on the Fund’s short positions is potentially large. Market factors may prevent the Fund from closing out a short position at the most desirable time or at a favorable price.
- **Short Selling Risk.** The Fund’s use of short positions to eliminate or reduce risk exposure in the Fund’s long positions may not be successful and the Fund may lose money on its long positions. An increase in the value of a security over the price at which it was sold short will result in a loss to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to close out the position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The loss from a short position is potentially unlimited. The Fund’s use of short sales will likely result in the creation of leverage in the Fund.

The Fund may have substantial short security positions and must borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. Thus, the Fund may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons.

The Fund also may be required to pay a commission and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the commission, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Until the Fund replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Fund's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances the Fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral.

- **Small and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in ETFs that invest in the stocks of small and mid-sized companies, and therefore may be subject to additional risks. The earnings and prospects of these companies are more volatile than larger companies. Smaller-sized companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Smaller-sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. Smaller-sized companies may have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and may lack management experience.
- **Sovereign Debt Risk.** The issuer of the foreign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. The market prices of sovereign debt, and the Fund's net asset value, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations and certain emerging markets may encounter difficulties in servicing their debt obligations.
- **Stock Market Risk.** Overall stock market risks may affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.
- **Structured Note Risk.** The Fund may seek investment exposure to sectors through structured notes that may be exchange-traded or may trade in the over-the-counter market. These notes are typically issued by banks or brokerage firms, and have interest and/or principal payments which are linked to changes in the price level of certain assets or to the price performance of certain indices. The value of a structured note will be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for this type of note, interest rate and market volatility, changes in the issuer's credit quality rating, and economic, legal, political, and other events that affect the industry. In addition, there may be a lag between a change in the value of the underlying reference asset and the value of the structured note. Structured notes may also be subject to counterparty risk. The Fund may also be exposed to increased transaction costs when it seeks to sell such notes in the secondary market.
- **Sub-Prime Mortgage Risk.** Lower-quality notes, such as those considered "sub-prime" are more likely to default than those considered "prime" by a rating evaluation agency or service provider. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for sub-prime notes and reduce the Fund's ability to sell these securities. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price. Additionally, borrowers may seek bankruptcy protection which would delay resolution of security holder claims and may eliminate or materially reduce liquidity.

- **Swaps Risk.** The Fund's use of total return swaps involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; changes in interest rates; inflation and deflation; and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.
- **Technology Sector Risk.** Technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.
 - *Internet and Media Services Industry Risk.* The prices of the securities of companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, including search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds, and online review companies are closely tied to the performance of the overall economy and may be affected by changes in general economic growth, consumer confidence and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also may affect the success of companies in the Internet and Media Services Industry. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the Internet and Media Services Industry.
- **Tracking Risk.** Investment in the Fund should be made with the understanding that the ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices or sector they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, the ETFs in which the Fund invests will incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising the indices tracked by the ETFs may, from

time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede the ETFs' ability to track their applicable indices.

- **Turnover Rate Risk.** The Fund may trade securities actively, which could increase its transaction costs (thereby lowering its performance) and could increase the amount of taxes you owe by generating short-term gains, which may be taxed at a higher rate. The Fund may have portfolio turnover rates in excess of 100%. Increased portfolio turnover causes the Fund to incur higher brokerage costs, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Under certain market conditions, the Fund's turnover may be very high and considerably higher than that of other funds.
- **Underlying Fund Risk.** Because the Fund may invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, ETFs, closed-end funds or private funds ("Underlying Funds"), the value of your investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the Underlying Funds. Investing in Underlying Funds involves certain additional expenses and certain tax results that would not arise if you invested directly in the Underlying Funds. By investing in Underlying Funds, you will bear not only your proportionate share of the Fund's expenses (including operating costs and investment advisory and administrative fees), but also, indirectly, similar expenses and charges of the Underlying Funds, including any contingent deferred sales charges and redemption charges. Finally, you may incur increased tax liabilities by investing in the Fund rather than directly in the Underlying Funds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of its investment strategy, including liquidity risk and default risk on the assets held by the Underlying Fund. Additional risks of investing in Underlying Funds are described below:
 - *Closed-End Fund Risk.* Closed-end funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing will be higher than the cost of investing directly in a closed-end fund and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Closed-end funds are also subject to management risk because the adviser to the underlying closed-end fund may be unsuccessful in meeting such fund's investment objective. These funds may also trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value and may trade at a larger discount or smaller premium subsequent to purchase by the Fund. Since closed-end funds trade on exchanges, the Fund will also incur brokerage expenses and commissions when it buys or sells closed-end fund shares.
 - *Inverse Correlation Risk.* Underlying Funds that are inverse funds should lose value as the index or security tracked by such fund's benchmark increases in value; a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. Successful use of inverse funds requires that the Adviser correctly predict short-term market movements. If the Fund invests in an inverse fund and markets rise, the Fund could lose money. Inverse funds may also employ leverage such that their returns are more than one times that of their benchmark.
 - *Management Risk.* When the Fund invests in Underlying Funds there is a risk that the investment advisers of those Underlying Funds may make investment decisions that are detrimental to the performance of the Fund.

- *Mutual Fund Risk.* Mutual funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing will be higher than the cost of investing directly in a mutual fund and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Mutual funds are also subject to management risk because the adviser to the underlying mutual fund may be unsuccessful in meeting such fund's investment objective and may temporarily pursue strategies which are inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective.
- *Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk.* The market value of ETF shares may differ from their net asset value. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for fund shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when shares trade at a premium or discount to net asset value.
- *Strategies Risk.* Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of such fund. These risks could include liquidity risk, sector risk, and foreign currency risk, as well as risks associated with fixed income securities and commodities.
- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Fund may be subject to such risk to the extent it invests in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises.
- **Utilities Sector Risk.** Deregulation may subject utility companies to greater competition and may adversely affect their profitability. As deregulation allows utility companies to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business, utility companies may engage in riskier ventures. In addition, deregulation may eliminate restrictions on the profits of certain utility companies, but may also subject these companies to greater risk of loss. Companies in the utilities industry may have difficulty obtaining an adequate return on invested capital, raising capital, or financing large construction projects during periods of inflation or unsettled capital markets; face restrictions on operations and increased cost and delays attributable to environmental considerations and regulation; find that existing plants, equipment or products have been rendered obsolete by technological innovations; or be subject to increased costs because of the scarcity of certain fuels or the effects of man-made or natural disasters. Existing and future regulations or legislation may make it difficult for utility companies to operate profitably. Government regulators monitor and control utility revenues and costs, and therefore may limit utility profits. There is no assurance that regulatory authorities will grant rate increases in the future, or that such increases will be adequate to permit the payment of dividends on stocks issued by a utility company. Energy conservation and changes in climate policy may also have a significant adverse impact on the revenues and expenses of utility companies.

- **Volatility Risk.** Significant short-term price movements could adversely impact the performance of the Fund. Market conditions in which significant price movements develop, but then repeatedly reverse, could cause substantial losses due to prices moving against any long or short positions taken by the Fund. Each of the equity securities held by the Fund and Volatility Index (VIX®) futures held by the Fund, if any, are affected by a variety of factors and may change unpredictably, affecting the value of such equity securities and VIX futures and, consequently, the value and the market price of the Fund’s shares.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policies

A description of the Fund’s policies regarding disclosure of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio is found in the SAI and on the Fund’s website at www.JAGCapitalFunds.com.

Cybersecurity

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Fund and its service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund’s business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset value (“NAV”); impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund, the Adviser, and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; and regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests; counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Fund’s shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Purchasing Shares

You may buy shares on any business day. This includes any day that the Fund is open for business, other than weekends and days on which the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is

closed, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The Fund calculates its NAV per share as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE every day the NYSE is open. The NYSE normally closes at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time ("ET"). The Fund's NAV is calculated by taking the total value of the Fund's assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing by the total number of shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent.

All shares will be purchased at the NAV per share (plus applicable sales charges, if any) next determined after the Fund receives your application or request in good order. All requests received in good order by the Fund before 4:00 p.m. (ET) will be processed on that same day. Requests received after 4:00 p.m. ET will be processed on the next business day.

When making a purchase request, make sure your request is in good order.

"Good order" means your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund and share class
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased
- a completed purchase application or investment stub
- check payable to the Fund

Multiple Classes

The Fund offers Class A, Class I and Class R shares for sale. Each Class of shares has a different distribution arrangement and expenses to provide for different investment needs. Additionally, the Class I shares have a minimum initial investment amount of \$250,000. This allows you to choose the class of shares most suitable for you depending on the amount and length of investment and other relevant factors. Sales personnel may receive different compensation for selling each class of shares. Each class of shares represents an interest in the same portfolio of investments held by the Fund. Not all share classes may be available in all states.

Class A Shares

You can buy Class A shares at the public offering price, which is the NAV plus an up-front sales charge. You may qualify for a reduced sales charge, or the sales charge may be waived, as described below. The up-front sales charge also does not apply to Class A shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. Class A shares are subject to a 12b-1 fee of 0.25%. The up-front Class A sales charge and the commissions paid to dealers are described in the table below. In addition to compensating your broker-dealer, the retained commissions may be used to compensate other broker-dealers (referred to as "wholesalers") that introduced your broker-dealer to the Fund or otherwise participated in the sales process.

Amount of Purchase	Sales Charge as % of Public Offering Price	Sales Charge as % of Net Amount Invested	Authorized Dealer Commission as % of Public Offering Price
Less than \$50,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.75%	4.99%	4.00%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	4.00%	4.17%	3.25%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	3.00%	3.09%	2.50%
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$1,000,000 and above ⁽¹⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ In the case of investments at or above the \$1 million breakpoint (where you do not pay an initial sales charge), a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge (load) (“CDSC”) may be assessed on shares redeemed within 18 months of purchase.

If you invest \$1 million or more either as a lump sum or through the rights of accumulation quantity discount or letter of intent programs, you can buy shares without an initial sales charge. The Adviser shall reimburse the Fund in connection with commissions retained by authorized broker-dealers on purchases of Class A shares over \$1 million.

How to Reduce Your Sales Charge

We offer a number of ways to reduce or eliminate the up-front sales charge on Class A shares.

Class A Sales Charge Reductions

Reduced sales charges are available to shareholders with investments of \$50,000 or more. In addition, you may qualify for reduced sales charges under the following circumstances.

Letter of Intent: An investor may qualify for a reduced sales charge immediately by stating his or her intention to invest, during a 13-month period, an amount that would qualify for a reduced sales charge and by signing a Letter of Intent, which may be signed at any time within 90 days after the first investment to be included under the Letter of Intent. However, if an investor does not buy enough shares to qualify for the lower sales charge by the end of the 13-month period (or when you sell your shares, if earlier), the additional shares that were purchased due to the reduced sales charge credit the investor received will be liquidated to pay the additional sales charge owed.

Rights of Accumulation: You may add the current value of all of your existing Fund shares to determine the front-end sales charge to be applied to your current Class A purchase. Only balances currently held entirely in the Fund or, if held in an account through a financial services firm, at the same firm through whom you are making your current purchase, will be eligible to be added to your current purchase for purposes of determining your Class A sales charge. You may

include the value of investments in the Fund held by the members of your immediate family, including the value of the Fund's investments held by you or them in individual retirement plans, such as IRAs, provided such balances are also currently held entirely in the Fund or, if held in an account through a financial services firm, at the same financial services firm through whom you are making your current purchase. The value of shares eligible for a cumulative quantity discount equals the cumulative cost of the shares purchased (not including reinvested dividends) or the current account market value; whichever is greater. The current market value of the shares is determined by multiplying the number of shares by the previous day's NAV. If you believe there are cumulative quantity discount eligible shares that can be combined with your current purchase to achieve a sales charge breakpoint, you must, at the time of your purchase (including at the time of any future purchase) specifically identify those shares to your current broker-dealer.

Investments of \$1 Million or More: With respect to Class A shares, if you invest \$1 million or more, either as a lump sum or through our rights of accumulation quantity discount or letter of intent programs, you can buy Class A shares without an initial sales charge. However, you may be subject to a 1.00% CDSC on shares redeemed within 18 months of purchase (excluding shares purchased with reinvested dividends and/or distributions). The CDSC for these Class A shares is based on the NAV at the time of purchase. The holding period for the CDSC begins on the day you buy your shares. Your shares will age one month on that same date the next month and each following month. For example, if you buy shares on the 15th day of the month, they will age one month on the 15th day of the next month and each following month. To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you place a request to sell shares we will first sell any shares in your account that are not subject to a CDSC. If there are not enough of these to meet your request, we will sell the shares in the order they were purchased.

Class A Sales Charge Waivers: The Fund may sell Class A shares at NAV (i.e. without the investor paying any initial sales charge) to certain categories of investors, including: (1) investment advisory clients or investors referred by the Adviser or its affiliates; (2) officers and present or former Trustees; directors and employees of selected dealers or agents; the spouse, sibling, parent or child (collectively "relatives") of any such person; any trust, individual retirement account or retirement plan account for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative; if such shares are purchased for investment purposes (such shares may not be resold except to the Fund); (3) the Adviser or its affiliates and certain employee benefit plans for employees of the Adviser; (4) fee-based financial planners and registered investment advisers who are purchasing on behalf of their clients where there is an agreement in place with respect to such purchases; (5) registered representatives of broker-dealers who have entered into selling agreements with the Fund, Adviser or distributor for their own accounts; and (6) participants in no-transaction-fee programs of broker dealers that have entered into an agreement with respect to such purchases.

Additional information is available by calling 855-552-4596. Your financial advisor can also help you prepare any necessary application forms. You or your financial advisor must notify the Fund at the time of each purchase if you are eligible for any of these programs. The Fund may modify or discontinue these programs at any time. Information about Class A sales charges and breakpoints is available on the Fund's website at www.JAGCapitalFunds.com.

Class I Shares

You can buy Class I shares at NAV. Class I shares are not subject to an annual 12b-1 distribution plan fee and therefore have lower ongoing operating expenses than Class A shares.

Class I Shares may also be available on certain brokerage platforms. An investor effecting transactions in Class I Shares through a broker acting as an agent for the investor may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker.

Class R Shares

You can buy Class R shares at NAV.

Class R shares are generally available only to retirement plans established under Internal Revenue Code Sections 401(a), 403(b) or 457, and to non-qualified deferred compensation plans and certain voluntary employee benefit association and post-retirement benefit plans. Class R shares also are generally available only to retirement plans for which plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the Fund, or through retirement plan intermediaries. Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, Class R shares are not available to retail nonretirement accounts; traditional and Roth individual retirement accounts (IRAs); Coverdell Education Savings Accounts; SEPs, SARSEPs and SIMPLE IRAs held in brokerage accounts; and 529 college savings plans. Eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans generally may open an account and purchase Class R shares by contacting any investment dealer (who may impose transaction charges in addition to those described in this prospectus) authorized to sell these classes of the Fund's shares. Some or all Class R share classes may not be available through certain investment dealers. Additional shares may be purchased through a plan's administrator or recordkeeper.

Distribution Plans

The Fund has adopted distribution and service plans under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, that allows the Fund to pay distribution and/or service fees in connection with the distribution of its Class A shares and Class R shares and for services provided to shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Class A Shares

Under the Fund's Plan related to the Class A Shares, the Fund may incur an annual fee of up to 0.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A Shares for shareholder services and distribution related expenses (the "Class A 12b-1 Fee"). The Fund is currently incurring a Class A 12b-1 fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of its Class A shares. If authorized by the Board and upon notice to shareholders, the Fund may increase the percentage paid under the Plan up to the Class A 12b-1 Fee amount. All or a portion of the distribution and services fees may be paid to your financial advisor for providing ongoing services to you.

Class R Shares

The Fund has adopted a 12b-1 plan for Class R shares pursuant to which Class R is subject to a 12b-1 fee of 0.50% of its average daily net assets. The 12b-1 plan has not been implemented for Class R shares of the Fund and there are no plans to do so. If authorized by the Board and upon notice to shareholders, the Fund may increase the percentage paid under the Plan up to the Class R 12b-1 Fee amount. All or a portion of the distribution and services fees may be paid to your financial advisor for providing ongoing services to you. The Fund is not currently paying 12b-1 fees for Class R Shares, and there are no plans to impose these fees.

Opening an Account

You may purchase shares directly through the Fund's transfer agent or through a brokerage firm or other financial institution that has agreed to sell Fund shares. If you purchase shares through a brokerage firm or other financial institution, you may be charged a fee by the firm or institution.

If you are investing directly in the Fund for the first time, Shareholder Account Applications may be obtained on the Fund's website at www.JagCapitalFunds.com or by calling toll-free 1-855-552-4596. You will need to establish an account before investing. Be sure to sign up for all the account options that you plan to take advantage of. For example, if you would like to be able to redeem your shares by telephone, you should select this option on your Shareholder Account Application. Doing so when you open your account means that you will not need to complete additional paperwork later.

If you are purchasing through the Fund's transfer agent, send the completed Shareholder Account Application and a check payable to the Fund to the following address:

Regular Mail

JAG Large Cap Growth Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Express/Overnight Mail

JAG Large Cap Growth Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Dr, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

The Fund does not accept ACH (Automated Clearing House) debits for initial purchases.

Cash equivalents, including, but not limited to, cash, cashier's checks, bank official checks, certified checks, bank money orders, third party checks (except for properly endorsed IRA transfer and rollover checks), as well as counter checks, starter checks, traveler's checks, money orders, credit card checks, and payments drawn on non-U.S. financial institutions, will generally not be accepted for the purchase of fund shares. A \$20 fee will be charged against your account for any payment check returned to the transfer agent or for any incomplete electronic funds transfer, or for insufficient funds, stop payment, closed account or other reasons. If a check does not clear your bank or the Fund is unable to debit your pre-designated bank account on the day of purchase, the Fund reserves the right to cancel the purchase. If your purchase is canceled, you will be responsible for any losses or fees imposed by your bank and losses that may be incurred as a result

of a decline in the value of the canceled purchase. Your investment in the Fund should be intended to serve as a long-term investment vehicle. The Fund is not designed to provide you with a means of speculating on the short-term fluctuations in the stock market. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request that it regards as disruptive to the efficient management of the Fund, which includes investors with a history of excessive trading. The Fund also reserves the right to stop offering shares at any time.

If you choose to pay by wire, you must call the Fund's transfer agent, at 855-552-4596 to obtain instructions on how to set up your account and to obtain an account number and wire instructions.

Wire orders will be accepted only on a day on which the Fund, the custodian and the transfer agent are open for business. A wire purchase will not be considered made until the wired money and purchase order are received by the Fund. Any delays that may occur in wiring money, including delays that may occur in processing by the banks, are not the responsibility of the Fund or the transfer agent. The Fund presently does not charge a fee for the receipt of wired funds, but it may charge shareholders for this service in the future.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. This means that when you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. We may also ask for other identifying documents or information, and may take additional steps to verify your identity. We may not be able to open your account or complete a transaction for you until we are able to verify your identity.

Minimum Purchase Amount

The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$2,500 for Class A shares, \$250,000 for Class I shares, \$250 for Class R shares, or \$100 for an automatic investment plan account. The minimum subsequent investment in the Fund is \$50. For a payroll deduction retirement plan account, payroll deduction savings plan account, IRA or employer-sponsored tax-deferred 401(k) and 529 accounts, the minimum initial and subsequent investment in Class R shares is \$25. Retirement plan intermediaries may aggregate investors for the purpose of meeting the Class R shares investment minimums. The Fund reserves the right to change the amount of these minimums from time to time or to waive them in whole or in part for certain accounts. Investment minimums may be higher or lower for investors purchasing shares through a brokerage firm or other financial institution. To the extent investments of individual investors are aggregated into an omnibus account established by an investment adviser, broker or other intermediary, the account minimums apply to the omnibus account, not to the account of the individual investor.

Automatic Investment Plan

You may open an automatic investment plan account with a \$100 initial purchase and a \$100 investment on a periodic basis. If you have an existing account that does not include the automatic investment plan, you can contact the Fund's transfer agent to establish an automatic investment plan. The automatic investment plan provides a convenient method to have monies

deducted directly from your bank account for investment in the Fund. You may authorize the automatic withdrawal of funds from your bank account for a minimum amount of \$100. The Fund may alter, modify or terminate this plan at any time. To begin participating in this plan, please complete the Automatic Investment Plan Section found on the application or contact the Trust at 855-552-4596.

Additional Investments

The minimum subsequent investment in the Fund is \$50. You may purchase additional shares of the Fund by check, wire, or ACH debit of your bank account of record. Payment for shares purchased online may be made only through an ACH debit of your bank account of record. Your bank wire should be sent as outlined above. You also may purchase Fund shares by making automatic periodic investments from your bank account. To use this feature, select the automatic investment option in the account application and provide the necessary information about the bank account from which your investments will be made. You may revoke your election to make automatic investments by calling 855-552-4596 or by writing to the Fund at:

Regular Mail

JAG Large Cap Growth Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Express/Overnight Mail

JAG Large Cap Growth Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Dr, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Other Purchase Information

The Fund may limit the amount of purchases and refuse to sell to any person. If your electronic funds transfer is incomplete, payment is not completed due to insufficient funds, stop payment, closed account, a check does not clear your bank, or the Fund is unable to debit your predesignated bank account, you will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Fund. If you are already a shareholder, the Fund can, with notice, redeem shares from any identically registered account in the Fund as reimbursement for any loss incurred. You may be prohibited or restricted from making future purchases in the Fund.

The Fund has authorized certain broker-dealers and other financial institutions (including their designated intermediaries) to accept on its behalf purchase and sell orders. These broker-dealers and financial institutions may charge a fee for their services. The Fund is deemed to have received an order when the authorized person or designee receives the order, and the order is processed at the NAV next calculated thereafter. It is the responsibility of the broker-dealer or other financial institution to transmit orders promptly to the Fund's transfer agent.

Market Timing

The Fund discourages market timing. Market timing is an investment strategy using frequent purchases, redemptions and/or exchanges in an attempt to profit from short term market

movements. To the extent that the Fund significantly invests in small or mid-capitalization equity securities, because these securities are often infrequently traded, investors may seek to trade Fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Market timing may result in dilution of the value of Fund shares held by long term shareholders, disrupt portfolio management and increase Fund expenses for all shareholders. The Board has adopted a policy directing the Fund to reject any purchase order with respect to one investor, a related group of investors or their agent(s), where it detects a pattern of purchases and sales of the Fund that indicates market timing or trading that it determines is abusive. This policy applies uniformly to all Fund shareholders. While the Fund attempts to deter market timing, there is no assurance that it will be able to identify and eliminate all market timers. For example, certain accounts called “omnibus accounts” include multiple shareholders. Omnibus accounts typically provide the Fund with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day where purchasers of Fund shares and redeemers of Fund shares are netted against one another and the identities of individual purchasers and redeemers whose orders are aggregated are not known by the Fund. The netting effect often makes it more difficult for the Fund to detect market timing, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to do so. Brokers maintaining omnibus accounts with the Fund have agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker, to the Fund upon request. If the Fund becomes aware of market timing in an omnibus account, it will work with the broker maintaining the omnibus account to identify the shareholder engaging in the market timing activity. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order for any reason, including purchase orders that it does not think are in the best interest of the Fund or its shareholders or if the Fund thinks that trading is abusive.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

You may redeem your shares on any business day. Redemption orders received in proper order by the Fund’s transfer agent or by a brokerage firm or other financial institution that sells Fund shares, authorized to accept redemption orders on the Fund’s behalf, before 4:00 p.m. ET (or before the NYSE closes if the NYSE closes before 4:00 p.m. ET) will be effective at that day’s NAV.

The Fund typically expects that it will take up to seven calendar days following the receipt of your redemption request by any method to pay out redemption proceeds by check or electronic transfer. The Fund’s transfer agent imposes a \$15 fee for each wire redemption and deducts the fee directly from your account. Your bank may also impose a fee for the incoming wire. If you own an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your redemption request whether the Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding.

The Fund typically expects to pay redemptions from cash, cash equivalents, proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, any lines of credit, and then from the sale of portfolio securities, and may pay proceeds in kind (as described below). These redemption payment methods will be used in regular and stressed market conditions.

By Mail. You may redeem any part of your account in the Fund at no charge by mail. Your request, in good order, should be addressed to:

Regular Mail

JAG Large Cap Growth Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Express/Overnight Mail

JAG Large Cap Growth Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Dr, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

“Good order” means your request for redemption must:

- Include the Fund name and account number;
- Include the account name(s) and address;
- State the dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem; and
- Be signed by all registered share owner(s) in the exact name(s) and any special capacity in which they are registered.

To protect shareholders and the Fund against potential fraud, a signature guarantee, specifically a Medallion Signature Guarantee ("MSG"), may be required in certain circumstances. A Medallion Signature Guarantee is a stamped certification provided by an eligible guarantor institution to verify the authenticity of a signature and the authority of the individual signing on behalf of the account owner.

The Fund or its transfer agent may require a Medallion Signature Guarantee in the following situations:

- The redemption amount exceeds \$100,000, or such other threshold as determined by the Fund or its transfer agent;
- The proceeds are being mailed to an address or transferred to a bank account that was changed or added within the past 30 calendar days;
- The redemption proceeds are made payable to someone other than the registered account owner;
- The proceeds are directed to a financial institution account not held in the shareholder's name;
- The account registration or ownership is being changed;
- Redemption instructions are submitted by mail with alternate delivery instructions or special processing;
- Any other situation where the Fund or its transfer agent reasonably determines that additional documentation or verification is warranted.

Medallion Signature Guarantees must be obtained from eligible guarantor institutions that are members of a Medallion Signature Guarantee program recognized by the Securities Transfer

Association (e.g., STAMP, SEMP, or MSP). These typically include commercial banks, savings associations, credit unions, and broker-dealers. Notarization is not an acceptable substitute for a Medallion Signature Guarantee.

Shareholders should contact the Fund's transfer agent in advance of submitting any transaction requests if they are uncertain whether a Medallion Signature Guarantee is required. The Fund's Transfer Agent reserves the right to reject any signature guarantee.

You can obtain a signature guarantee from most banks and securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, both signatures must be guaranteed. Please call the transfer agent at 855-552-4596 if you have questions. At the discretion of the Fund, you may be required to furnish additional legal documents to insure proper authorization.

By Telephone. You may redeem any part of your account in the Fund by calling the transfer agent at 855-552-4596. You must first complete the Optional Telephone Redemption and Exchange section of the investment application to institute this option. If redeeming from an IRA account, you will be asked whether or not the Fund should withhold federal income tax. The Fund, the transfer agent and the custodian are not liable for following redemption instructions communicated by telephone to the extent that they reasonably believe the telephone instructions to be genuine. However, if they do not employ reasonable procedures to confirm that telephone instructions are genuine, they may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. Procedures employed may include recording telephone instructions and requiring a form of personal identification from the caller.

The Fund may terminate the telephone redemption procedures at any time. During periods of extreme market activity, it is possible that shareholders may encounter some difficulty in telephoning the Fund, although neither the Fund nor the transfer agent have ever experienced difficulties in receiving or responding to telephone requests for redemptions or exchanges in a timely fashion. If you are unable to reach the Fund by telephone, you may request a redemption or exchange by mail.

For more information regarding telephone transactions, please refer to the Statement of Additional Information.

Redemption Fee and CDSC. Currently, the Fund does not charge a redemption fee. Shareholders in the Fund who purchased \$1 million or more Class A shares and did not pay a front-end sales charge may be assessed a 1.00% CDSC on shares redeemed less than 18 months after the date of their purchase.

The Funds use a "first in, first out" method for calculating the CDSC. This means that shares held the longest will be redeemed first, and shares held the shortest time will be redeemed last. The CDSC is paid to the Adviser to reimburse expenses incurred in providing distribution-related services to the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to modify, waive or eliminate the CDSC at any time. If the Fund institutes a redemption fee, the Fund will notify you at least 60 days prior to the effective

date of the change. The SAI contains further details about the CDSC and the conditions for waiving these fees.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. Shareholders may elect to participate in a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (“SWP”) to have a specified amount withdrawn from their account on a periodic basis. You may elect to make subsequent withdrawals by transfer of a minimum of \$100 on a periodic basis into your established bank account. To establish an SWP, please complete the appropriate form or contact the Fund at 1-855-552-4596.

Redemptions in Kind. The Fund reserves the right to honor requests for redemption or repurchase orders by making payment in whole or in part in readily marketable securities (“redemption in kind”) if the amount is greater than the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s assets. The securities will be chosen by the Fund and valued under the Fund’s NAV procedures. A shareholder will be exposed to market risk until these securities are converted to cash and may incur transaction expenses in converting these securities to cash. However, the Board has determined that, until otherwise approved by the Board, all redemptions in the Fund be made in cash only. If the Board determines to allow the Fund to redeem in kind in the future, the Fund will provide shareholders with notice of such change to the redemption policy.

Additional Information. If you are not certain of the requirements for redemption please call the transfer agent at 855-552-4596. Redemptions specifying a certain date or share price cannot be accepted and will be returned. You may be assessed a fee if the Fund incurs bank charges because you request that the Fund re-issue a redemption check. Also, when the NYSE is closed (or when trading is restricted) for any reason other than its customary weekend or holiday closing or under any emergency circumstances, as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), the Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payment dates.

Because the Fund incurs certain fixed costs in maintaining shareholder accounts, the Fund may require you to redeem all of your shares in the Fund on 30 days’ written notice if the value of your shares in the Fund is less than \$2,500 due to redemption, or such other minimum amount as the Fund may determine from time to time. You may increase the value of your shares in the Fund to the minimum amount within the 30-day period. All shares of the Fund are also subject to involuntary redemption if the Board determines to liquidate the Fund. An involuntary redemption will create a capital gain or a capital loss, which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax advisor.

Certain states have unclaimed property laws that may require the Fund or its transfer agent to transfer the assets of accounts that are considered abandoned, inactive, or lost (due to returned mail) to the appropriate state authority. An account may be deemed unclaimed if the shareholder has not initiated any contact or transaction within a time period specified by applicable state law.

In some cases, this process is referred to as escheatment, and shareholders may be required to reclaim the assets from the applicable state’s unclaimed property office. Some states may also require the liquidation of shares prior to escheatment, and shareholders may only be entitled to receive the cash value at the time of sale.

For retirement accounts, such escheatment may be treated as a taxable distribution, and federal and/or state income tax withholding may apply.

To help avoid escheatment, shareholders should maintain current contact information and periodically initiate contact with the Fund or its transfer agent. Examples of shareholder-initiated contact include written correspondence, telephone inquiries, or initiating a transaction in the account.

In accordance with Texas law, residents of the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. A Texas Designation of Representative Form is available for making such an election.

Please refer to the Statement of Additional Information for details regarding inactive accounts and unclaimed property.

Online Transactions

Shareholders of the Fund may complete transactions online at <https://shareholder.ultimusfundsolutions.com/login/JAG%20Fund> once an account is established. Online transactions are subject to the same purchase minimums and maximums as other purchase methods. However, the maximum online redemption amount is \$50,000. Only bank accounts held at domestic financial institutions that are ACH members can be used for transactions online.

You should be aware that there may be delays, malfunctions or other inconveniences associated with online transactions. There also may be times when the website is unavailable for Fund transactions or other purposes. Should this happen, you should consider conducting transactions by an alternate method.

For more information regarding online transactions, please refer to the SAI.

Converting Shares

Shareholders of the Fund may elect on a voluntary basis to convert their shares in one class of the Fund into shares of a different class of the Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements for investment in the new share class. Shares may only be converted into a share class with a lower expense ratio than the original share class.

An investor may directly or through his or her financial intermediary contact the Fund to request a voluntary conversion between share classes of the Fund as described above. You may be required to provide sufficient information to establish eligibility to convert to the new share class. All permissible conversions will be made on the basis of the relevant NAVs of the two classes without the imposition of any sales load, redemption fee or other charge. A share conversion within the Fund will not result in a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. The Fund may change, suspend or terminate this conversion feature at any time.

VALUING FUND ASSETS

The Fund's assets are generally valued at its market value. If market prices are not available or, in the Adviser's opinion, market prices do not reflect fair value, or if an event occurs after the close of trading on the domestic exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (but prior to the time the NAV is calculated) that materially affects fair value, the Adviser, as the Board's valuation designee, will value the Fund's assets at their fair value according to policies approved by the Board. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Adviser may need to price the security using the Fund's fair value pricing guidelines. In these cases, the Fund's NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair value rather than their market price. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. If a security, such as a small cap security, is so thinly traded that reliable market quotations are unavailable, the Adviser may need to price the security using fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund's NAV by short term traders. The Fund may use pricing services to determine market value. The Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAV of the underlying investment companies in its portfolio, and the prospectuses of those companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund typically distributes substantially all of its net investment income in the form of dividends and taxable capital gains to its shareholders. These distributions are automatically reinvested in the Fund unless you request cash distributions on your application or through a written request to the Fund. The Fund expects that its distributions will consist of both capital gains and dividend income. The Fund may make distributions of its net realized capital gains (after any reductions for capital loss carry forwards) annually.

Taxes

In general, selling shares of the Fund and receiving distributions (whether reinvested or taken in cash) are taxable events. Depending on the purchase price and the sale price, you may have a gain or a loss on any shares sold. Any tax liabilities generated by your transactions or by receiving distributions are your responsibility. You may want to avoid making a substantial investment when the Fund is about to make a taxable distribution because you would be responsible for any taxes on the distribution regardless of how long you have owned your shares.

The Fund may produce capital gains even if it does not have income to distribute and performance has been poor.

Early each year, the Fund will mail to you a statement setting forth the federal income tax information for all distributions made during the previous year. If you do not provide your taxpayer identification number, your account will be subject to backup withholding.

The Fund must report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for shares purchased and sold. The Fund uses average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this method is used to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing NAVs, and the entire position is not sold at one time. Shareholders may, however, choose a method other than the Fund's standing method at the time of their purchase or upon sale of covered shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to them by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

The tax considerations described in this section do not apply to tax-deferred accounts or other non-taxable entities. Because each investor's tax circumstances are unique, please consult with your tax advisor about your investment.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, are subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

ADVISER TO THE FUND

Adviser

JAG Capital Management LLC, a Missouri limited liability company, located at 1610 Des Peres Rd., Ste. 120, St. Louis, MO 63131, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser was formed in September 2011. The Adviser is owned by J.A. Glynn & Co. which is controlled by Norman B. Conley. As of December 31, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$1.9 billion of assets under management. Under the terms of the advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser is responsible for formulating the Fund's investment policies, making ongoing investment decisions and directing portfolio transactions.

Portfolio Manager

Norman B. Conley is the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser and has served in these roles since the Adviser commenced operations in September 2011. He has served as the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. Prior to becoming the

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, Mr. Conley served as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser's parent, J.A. Glynn & Co., which operated its advisory business under the name "JAG Advisors" from 1997 through 2013. J.A. Glynn & Co. made the decision to consolidate all of its advisory business into JAG Capital Management, LLC effective May 1, 2013. Prior to becoming Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, he served as JAG Advisors' President and Portfolio Manager from 2006-2008 and as a Portfolio Manager from 1999-2006. Mr. Conley was a Financial Consultant at Merrill Lynch from 1994-1999. He received a B.A. from the University of Notre Dame and an M.B.A. from Washington University. Mr. Conley is registered as an Investment Advisor Representative of JAG Capital Management, LLC, an SEC registered investment adviser.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of shares of the Fund.

Advisory Fees

The Adviser is entitled to receive a fee equal to 0.80% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses, but only to the extent necessary to maintain the Fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage costs; borrowing and liquidity costs such as interest and dividends on securities sold short; taxes; underlying/acquired fund expenses; and extraordinary expenses) at 1.50%, 1.25% and 0.90% for Class A, Class I and Class R, respectively through January 31, 2027. This agreement may be terminated by the Board only on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, by the Adviser with the consent of the Board, or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement between the Trust and the Adviser. Fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three fiscal years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if, after such recoupment is taken into account, the recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits and any expense limits in place at the time of recoupment. The Adviser (not the Fund) may pay certain financial institutions (which may include banks, brokers, securities dealers and other industry professionals) a fee for providing distribution related services for the Fund's shareholders to the extent these institutions are allowed to do so by applicable statute, rule or regulation. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Adviser received advisory fees, after waivers, equal to 0.37% of the Fund's average net assets. A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's renewal of the Advisory Agreement with the Adviser is available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended March 31, 2025.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table is intended to help you better understand the Fund's financial performance for the past 5 years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Total return represents the rate you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are available upon request.

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Year Presented

	Class A				
	Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
	September 30,	September 30	September 30	September 30,	September 30,
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 21.59	\$ 16.29	\$ 13.14	\$ 22.62	\$ 20.73
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss (1)	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.23)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.85	7.20	3.53	(5.29)	4.90
Total from investment operations	<u>3.62</u>	<u>7.00</u>	<u>3.37</u>	<u>(5.46)</u>	<u>4.67</u>
Less distributions from:					
Net realized gains	(3.40)	(1.70)	(0.22)	(4.02)	(2.78)
Total distributions	<u>(3.40)</u>	<u>(1.70)</u>	<u>(0.22)</u>	<u>(4.02)</u>	<u>(2.78)</u>
Net asset value, end of year	<u>\$ 21.81</u>	<u>\$ 21.59</u>	<u>\$ 16.29</u>	<u>\$ 13.14</u>	<u>\$ 22.62</u>
Total return (2)	<u>17.59%</u>	<u>46.09%</u>	<u>25.98%</u>	<u>(29.72)%</u>	<u>23.97%</u>
Net assets, at end of year (000s)	<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 154</u>	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 173</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (3)(4)(6)	1.73%	1.72%	1.73%	1.61%	1.59%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (4)(5)(6)	1.50%	1.51%	1.51%	1.51%	1.51%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (4)(5)(6)	(1.14)%	(1.07)%	(1.06)%	(1.04)%	(1.13)%

Portfolio Turnover Rate	90%	74%	73%	78%	72%
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(1) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year/period.

(2) Total return in the above table is historical in nature and represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions, if any, and does not reflect the impact of sales charges. Had the adviser not waived a portion of the Fund's expenses, total returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the adviser.

(4) The ratios of expenses to average net assets and net investment loss to average net assets do not reflect the expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment loss is affected by the timing and declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

Excluding interest expense, the following ratios would have been:

(6)

	September 30, 2025(a)	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Gross expenses to average net assets	1.73%	1.71%	1.72%	1.60%	1.58%
Net expenses to average net assets	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Net investment loss to average net assets	(1.14)%	(1.06)%	(1.05)%	(1.03)%	(1.12)%

(a) interest expense is less than 0.01%

Class I

	Year Ended September 30, 2025	Year Ended September 30, 2024	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 22.89	\$ 17.14	\$ 13.79	\$ 23.49	\$ 21.38
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss (1)	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.20)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	4.11	7.61	3.70	(5.54)	5.09
Total from investment operations	3.91	7.45	3.57	(5.68)	4.89
Less distributions from:					
Net realized gains	(3.40)	(1.70)	(0.22)	(4.02)	(2.78)
Total distributions	(3.40)	(1.70)	(0.22)	(4.02)	(2.78)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 23.40	\$ 22.89	\$ 17.14	\$ 13.79	\$ 23.49
Total return (2)	17.89%	46.46%	26.21%	(29.52)%	24.30%

Net assets, at end of year (000s)	\$ 19,661	\$ 18,784	\$ 16,023	\$ 29,248	\$ 56,561
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (3)(4)(6)	1.48%	1.47%	1.48%	1.36%	1.34%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (4)(6)	1.25%	1.26%	1.26%	1.26%	1.26%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (4)(5)(6)	(0.89)%	(0.82)%	(0.81)%	(0.79)%	(0.88)%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	90%	74%	73%	78%	72%

(1) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year/period.

(2) Total return in the above table is historical in nature and represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions, if any, and does not reflect the impact of sales charges. Had the adviser not waived a portion of the Fund's expenses, total returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the adviser.

(4) The ratios of expenses to average net assets and net investment loss to average net assets do not reflect the expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment loss is affected by the timing and declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Excluding interest expense, the following ratios would have been:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gross expenses to average net assets	1.47%	1.46%	1.47%	1.35%	1.33%
Net expenses to average net assets	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Net investment loss to average net assets	(0.89)%	(0.81)%	(0.80)%	(0.78)%	(0.87)%

Class R

	Year Ended September 30, 2025	Year Ended September 30, 2024	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 23.35	\$ 17.40	\$ 13.94	\$ 23.63	\$ 21.43
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss (1)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.12)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	4.20	7.75	3.75	(5.59)	5.10
Total from investment operations	4.07	7.65	3.68	(5.67)	4.98

Less distributions from:					
Net realized gains	(3.40)	(1.70)	(0.22)	(4.02)	(2.78)
Total distributions	(3.40)	(1.70)	(0.22)	(4.02)	(2.78)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 24.02	\$ 23.35	\$ 17.40	\$ 13.94	\$ 23.63
Total return (2)	18.26%	46.95%	26.72%	(29.27)%	24.70%
Net assets, at end of year (000s)	\$ 29,582	\$ 32,068	\$ 22,605	\$ 10,445	\$ 13,599
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (3)(4)(6)	1.47%	1.12%	1.13%	1.02%	0.99%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (4)(6)	0.90%	0.91%	0.91%	0.91%	0.91%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (4)(5)(6)	(0.55)%	(0.47)%	(0.46)%	(0.42)%	(0.53)%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	90%	74%	73%	78%	72%

(1) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year/period.

(2) Total return in the above table is historical in nature and represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions, if any, and does not reflect the impact of sales charges. Had the adviser not waived a portion of the Fund's expenses, total returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the adviser.

(4) The ratios of expenses to average net assets and net investment loss to average net assets do not reflect the expenses of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment loss is affected by the timing and declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Excluding interest expense, the following ratios would have been:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Gross expenses to average net assets	1.47% ^(a)	1.11%	1.12%	1.01%	0.98%
Net expenses to average net assets	0.90% ^(a)	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Net investment loss to average net assets	(0.54)%	(0.46)%	(0.45)%	(0.41)%	(0.52)%

(a) interest expense is less than 0.01%

PRIVACY NOTICE

MUTUAL FUND SERIES TRUST

Rev. August 2021

FACTS

WHAT DOES MUTUAL FUND SERIES TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some, but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depends on the product or service that you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and wire transfer instructions
- account transactions and transaction history
- investment experience and purchase history

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Mutual Fund Series Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information:

Does Mutual Fund Series Trust share information?

Can you limit this sharing?

For our everyday business purposes - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus.	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes - to offer our products and services to you.	NO	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and records.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your credit worthiness.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	NO	We don't share
For non-affiliates to market to you	NO	We don't share

PRIVACY NOTICE
MUTUAL FUND SERIES TRUST

What we do:

How does Mutual Fund Series Trust protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.
How does Mutual Fund Series Trust collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account or deposit money • direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities • seek advice about your investments We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness. • affiliates from using your information to market to you. • sharing for non-affiliates to market to you. State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions

Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mutual Fund Series Trust does not share with affiliates.</i>
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mutual Fund Series Trust doesn't share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mutual Fund Series Trust doesn't jointly market.</i>

QUESTIONS? CALL	Alpha Centric	844-223-8637
	Catalyst	866-447-4228
	Empiric	888-839-7424
	Eventide	877-771-3836
	JAG	855-552-4596

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Several additional sources of information are available to you. The Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), incorporated into this Prospectus by reference, contains detailed information on Fund policies and operations, including policies and procedures relating to the disclosure of portfolio holdings by the Fund’s affiliates. The annual reports contain management’s discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance results as of the Fund’s latest annual fiscal year end.

Call the Fund at 855-552-4596 to request free copies of the SAI, the annual report and the semi-annual report, to request other information about the Fund and to make shareholder inquiries. You may also obtain this information from the Fund’s website at www.JAGCapitalFunds.com.

You may obtain information about the Funds (including the SAI and other reports) on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-21872