Prospectus
April 30, 2025

Patient Capital Management

Patient Opportunity Trust

Class A	LGOAX
Class C	LMOPX
Class FI	LMOFX
Class I	LMNOX
Class IS	MVISX
Class R	LMORX

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined whether this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Any statement to the contrary is a crime.

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Patient Opportunity Trust – Summary Section

Investment Objective

The Patient Opportunity Trust (the “Fund”) seeks long term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $25,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary and under “Choosing a class of shares to buy” on page 32 of the Fund’s prospectus and "Sales Charge Waivers and Reductions” on page 46 of the Fund’s statement of additional information (“SAI”). In addition, descriptions of the sales load waivers and/or discounts with respect to certain financial intermediaries are reproduced in Appendix A of the Fund’s prospectus. **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.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class FI**	**Class I**	**Class IS**	**Class R**
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	1.00%[1]	1.00%[2]	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class FI**	**Class I**	**Class IS**	**Class R**
Management fees	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.25%	None	None	0.50%
Other expenses[3]	0.74%	0.76%	0.81%	0.75%	0.67%	0.75%
Interest Expense	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.54%	0.55%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.19%	0.21%	0.26%	0.20%	0.13%	0.20%
Total annual fund operating expenses[4]	1.76%	2.53%	1.83%	1.52%	1.44%	2.02%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed[5,6]	-0.02%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.04%	-0.02%	-0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses	1.74%	2.52%	1.82%	1.48%	1.42%	2.01%

1 There is no front-end sales charge on purchases of $1 million or more. There is a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00% if you redeem Class A shares within 18 months of purchases of $1 million or more. This CDSC is waived for certain investors as defined in the “More about Contingent Deferred Sales Charges” section on page 39.

2 A CDSC of 1.00% will be charged if you redeem within one year of purchasing Class C shares. This charge is waived for certain investors as defined in the “More about Contingent Deferred Sales Charges” section on page 39.

3 “Other expenses” include interest charges on borrowings. The net expense ratio for each share class would be as follows if the interest charges on borrowings were excluded: Class A, 1.19%, Class C, 1.97%, Class FI, 1.27%, Class I, 0.93%, Class IS, 0.88%, and Class R, 1.46%, respectively.

4 Patient Capital Management, LLC (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses (does not include fees and expenses of the Patent Opportunity Cayman Ltd.), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) to 0.88% of average daily net assets for all share classes of the Fund. This contractual limit may be referred to as the “Expense Cap.” The Advisor may request recoupment from the Fund of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses under the Expense Cap for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Fund’s expense ratio (after recoupment is taken into account) to exceed the lower of: (1) the Expense Cap in place at the time such amounts were waived or paid, or (2) the Fund’s Expense Cap at the time of the recoupment. The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2026.

[5] The Advisor has also contractually agreed to reimburse operating expenses applicable to Class I (other than management fees, front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses (does not include fees and expenses of the Patent Opportunity Cayman Ltd.), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses for Class I (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) to 0.93% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares. This contractual limit may be referred to as the "Class I Expense Cap." The Advisor may request recoupment from Class I of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses under the Class I Expense Cap for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Class I expense ratio (after recoupment is taken into account) to exceed the lower of: (1) the Class I Expense Cap in place at the time such amounts were waived or paid, or (2) the Class I Expense Cap at the time of the recoupment. The Class I Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2026.

[6] The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive the entire management fee it charges to the Subsidiary (defined below). This undertaking will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary and may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Advisor Managed Portfolios (the "Trust").

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. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Expense Cap and the Class I Expense Cap (for Class I only) for the first year of each period) and you reinvest all distributions and dividends without a sales charge. The example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of shares.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Number of years you own your shares				
	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class A (with or without redemption at end of period)	$742	$1,095	$1,472	$2,527
Class C (with redemption at end of period)	$355	$787	$1,345	$2,865
Class C (without redemption at end of period)	$255	$787	$1,345	$2,865
Class FI (with or without redemption at end of period)	$185	$575	$989	$2,147
Class I (with or without redemption at end of period)	$151	$476	$825	$1,809
Class IS (with or without redemption at end of period)	$145	$454	$785	$1,722
Class R (with or without redemption at end of period)	$204	$633	$1,087	$2,347

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 rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when 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 Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 was 31% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund normally makes investments that, in the portfolio managers' opinion, offer the opportunity for long-term growth of capital. The portfolio managers exercise a flexible strategy in the selection of investments, not limited by investment style or asset class. The investment strategy typically involves identifying instances where the Advisor believes the capital markets have mispriced investment opportunities and exploiting price discrepancies and inefficiencies in the market. The Fund may invest without limit in the common stock of U.S. and foreign issuers (including securities denominated in foreign currencies) of all sizes and in other U.S. and foreign securities, including emerging markets, and including: securities convertible into common stock; securities issued through private placements; preferred securities; warrants and rights; securities issued by investment companies, including open-end mutual funds, closed-end funds, unit investment trusts, and foreign investment companies; U.S. government securities; securities issued by exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); securities issued by real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and other issuers that invest, deal, or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate; debt securities; sovereign debt; currencies; derivative instruments including options, futures, forward contracts, swaps (including buying and selling credit default swaps), caps, floors, collars, indexed securities, currency related derivatives; commodity-linked derivatives; and other instruments, including repurchase agreements. Further, the Fund may engage in short sales of securities and other instruments to a substantial degree both for speculative and hedging purposes. While investing in a particular market sector is not a strategy of the Fund, its portfolio may be significantly invested in one or more sectors as a result of the investment selection decisions made pursuant to its strategy. The Fund may be significantly invested in the following sectors: communications services, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financials, health care, industrials, information technology, materials, real estate, and utilities.

The Advisor assesses a company's competitive strategy, financial and managerial acumen, and valuation, and makes an investment decision based on an assessment of its expected value. The Advisor may sell an investment when (i) the investment reaches the Advisor's assessment of its fair value; (ii) an investment opportunity arises that offers, in the Advisor's opinion, a higher risk-adjusted expected return; or (iii) the facts surrounding the Advisor's assessment of the company change or are no longer applicable.

Subject to the requirements of the federal securities laws as to all Fund borrowing limitations, the Fund may also borrow money for investment purposes, in amounts up to 10% of the Fund's net assets measured as of the time of the borrowing, which is a practice known as leveraging. The Fund may invest in debt and other securities of any credit rating, including rated below investment grade, commonly known as "junk" bonds or high yield bonds, and in unrated securities.

The Fund may seek investment exposure to cryptocurrency (i.e., Bitcoin or Ether) indirectly by investing up to 15% of the Fund's net assets in exchange-traded products that are listed and traded on US exchanges (i.e., registered under the Securities Act of 1933) and invest primarily in such cryptocurrencies ("Cryptocurrency ETPs"). The cryptocurrencies are digital commodities that are not issued by a government, bank, or central organization. The cryptocurrencies exist via online, peer-to-peer computer networks that host public transaction ledgers where transfers are recorded (the "Blockchain"). The cryptocurrencies have no physical existence beyond the record of transactions on the Blockchain. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets measured at the time of investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs.

Except as to the investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs, the Fund will not invest (i) directly in Bitcoin, Ether or any other type of cryptocurrency or (ii) indirectly through any cryptocurrency derivative instrument (e.g., Bitcoin futures). The Fund does not track the price movements of any cryptocurrency and the Fund will not invest in initial coin offerings ("ICOs").

To gain exposure to cryptocurrency (through Cryptocurrency ETPs) and other non-cryptocurrency-related derivative investments, the Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in a subsidiary that is wholly-owned by the Fund and organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "subsidiary"). The Subsidiary pursues the same investment objective as the Fund. The Subsidiary invests primarily in Cryptocurrency ETPs, commodity futures and options and other commodity-linked derivative instruments, but it may also invest in financial futures, options, swaps, and fixed income securities, and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivative positions. The Fund invests in the Subsidiary with the intent of gaining exposure to the cryptocurrency and commodities markets while meeting the requirements applicable to a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

The Fund is non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Principal Risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Fund's investment strategies and portfolio investments differ from those of many other mutual funds. The Fund's flexible investment strategy may make it difficult for an investor to evaluate the future risk profile of an investment in the Fund because of the portfolio managers' ability to significantly change the composition of the Fund's investments. The Advisor may devote a significant portion of the Fund's assets to pursuing an investment opportunity or strategy, including through the use of derivatives that create a form of investment leverage in the Fund. This approach to investing may make the Fund a more volatile investment than other mutual funds and cause the Fund to perform less favorably than other mutual funds under similar market or economic conditions.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a summary description of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Stock market and equity securities risk. The securities markets are volatile and the market prices of the Fund's securities may decline generally. Securities fluctuate in price based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the securities markets and on specific securities. If the market prices of the securities owned by the Fund fall, the value of your investment in the Fund will decline.

Issuer risk. An issuer may perform poorly, and therefore, the value of its securities may decline, which would negatively affect the Fund. The value of a security can go up or down more than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, often due to disappointing earnings reports by the issuer, unsuccessful products or services, loss of major customers, major litigation against the issuer or changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or the competitive environment. The Fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on an individual security.

Market sector risk. The Fund may be significantly overweight in certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the Fund's performance to be more sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or market sectors. While the Fund's sector exposure is expected to vary over time, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below:

Communication services sector risk. Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. While all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

Consumer discretionary sector risk. Consumer discretionary companies are companies that provide non-essential goods and services, such as retailers, media companies and consumer services. These companies manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, and the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence.

Consumer staples sector risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector are subject to government regulation affecting the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods, which regulations could affect company profitability. Tobacco companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation. Also, the success of food and soft drinks may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand.

Energy sector risk. Issuers in energy-related industries can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility, and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and to incur significant amounts of debt, in order to maintain or expand their reserves. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters, as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Financials sector risk. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets.

Health care sector risk. The health care sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a patent may adversely affect their profitability. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting, and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence.

Industrials sector risk. The industrials sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, worldwide economy growth, supply and demand for specific products and services and for industrial sector products in general, product obsolescence, rapid technological developments, international political and economic developments, claims for environmental damage or product liability, tax policies, and government regulation.

Information technology sector risk. Information technology companies may also be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and fewer experienced management or marketing personnel. Information technology company stocks, especially those which are Internet related, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance.

Materials sector risk. Companies in the materials sector could be affected by, among other things, commodity prices, government regulation, inflation expectations, resource availability, and economic cycles.

Real estate sector risk. An investment in a real property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Utilities sector risk. Utility companies are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate changes. Although rate changes of a regulated utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs, due to political and regulatory factors rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

Market risk. Financial market risks affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. When the value of the Fund’s investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the markets. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic, the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, and the rise of inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments, impair the Fund’s ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund’s performance.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the Advisor’s judgment about the attractiveness or value of, or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about market movements is incorrect, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the tools and data used by the Advisor. In addition, the Fund’s investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the Advisor and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the Fund.

Closed-end fund risk. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the NAV of those shares.

Cryptocurrency risk. Bitcoin and ether are both digital assets that are designed to be alternative forms of payment. Although these digital assets are designed to be alternative forms of payment, they have not widely been accepted as such. There is no guarantee that they ever will be accepted as such. The value of the Fund’s indirect investments in cryptocurrencies through Cryptocurrency ETPs is subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying cryptocurrencies. The value of a cryptocurrency is determined by the supply of and demand for the cryptocurrency in the global market, which consists of transactions on electronic exchanges. Pricing on exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the Fund’s exposure to the cryptocurrency. Currently, there is relatively limited use of cryptocurrencies in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of cryptocurrencies by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect the Fund’s investments. Cryptocurrency transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred cryptocurrency may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed transactions could adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs.

Cryptocurrency generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government; therefore cryptocurrency is not subject to the same degree of regulation as are registered U.S. securities. The reporting, accounting and auditing standards for cryptocurrencies may differ from the standards for registered U.S. securities. Due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of cryptocurrency platforms, which may experience fraud, manipulation, security failures or operational problems, as well as the wider cryptocurrency market, the value of a cryptocurrency and, consequently, the value of the Fund's investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs may be adversely affected.

The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by Cryptocurrency ETPs in addition to its own direct expenses and will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of Cryptocurrency ETPs. Like other exchange-traded products, the shares of Cryptocurrency ETPs may be bought and sold in the secondary market and may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value ("NAV"). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant and the bid-ask spread could widen. Although the shares are listed for trading on an exchange, it cannot be assumed that an active trading market for the shares will be maintained. The lack of an active trading market for the shares may result in limited market liquidity and losses when selling the shares.

In addition, Cryptocurrency ETPs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants ("APs") and there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent that (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform such functions, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, the bid-ask spread could widen, and shares could face trading halts and/or delisting.

Cryptocurrency ETPs are not registered investment companies under the 1940 Act or commodity pools under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), and therefore investors in Cryptocurrency ETPs do not have the regulatory protections associated with ownership of shares in an investment company registered under the 1940 Act or the protections afforded by the CEA. Moreover, as sponsors of Cryptocurrency ETPs have a limited track record in operating investment vehicles that specifically deal with cryptocurrency, their experience may be inadequate or unsuitable to manage them.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives can increase the Fund's losses and reduce opportunities for gains when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves, behave in a way not anticipated by the Fund. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase Fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the Fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the underlying security, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders.

Options on securities may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than an investment in the underlying securities. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the Fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value, and they increase credit risk since the Fund has exposure to both the issuer whose credit is the subject of the swap and the counterparty to the swap.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for the use of derivatives by funds and imposes requirements and restrictions on funds using derivatives. The rule may affect the availability, liquidity or performance of derivatives, and may not effectively limit the risk of loss from derivatives.

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's portfolio. Other risks also will be compounded. This is because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the Fund's assets.

Growth and value investing risk. Growth or value securities as a group may be out of favor and underperform the overall equity market while the market concentrates on other types of securities. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect future expectations. When it appears those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall. The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks may remain undervalued. Although the Fund will not concentrate its investments in any one industry or industry group, it may, like many growth or value funds, weight its investments toward certain industries, thus increasing its exposure to factors adversely affecting issuers within those industries.

Large capitalization company risk. Large capitalization companies may fall out of favor with investors based on market and economic conditions. In return for the relative stability and low volatility of large capitalization companies, the Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that focus on companies with smaller market capitalizations.

Small and medium capitalization company risk. The Fund will be exposed to additional risks as a result of its investments in the securities of small and medium capitalization companies. Small and medium capitalization companies may fall out of favor with investors; may have limited product lines, operating histories, markets or financial resources; or may be dependent upon a limited management group. The prices of securities of small and medium capitalization companies generally are more volatile than those of large capitalization companies and are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earnings results and investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions, including those experienced during a recession. Securities of small and medium capitalization companies may underperform large capitalization companies, may be harder to sell at times and at prices the portfolio managers believe appropriate and may offer greater potential for losses.

Illiquid investment risk. Some assets held by the Fund may be impossible or difficult to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. These illiquid assets may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk. The Fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk. Foreign countries in which the Fund may invest may have markets that are less liquid, less regulated and more volatile than U.S. markets. The value of the Fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support and political or financial instability. Lack of information may also affect the value of these securities.

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less fully developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility. In addition to the lack of liquidity, as compared to domestic investments, emerging market investments also face risks related to market manipulation, limited reliable access to capital, political risk, atypical foreign investment structures, lack of shareholder rights and remedies, and incomplete or inaccurate auditing and reporting standards.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The Cryptocurrency ETPs and other commodity-related instruments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund (see "Cryptocurrency Risk" above). There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in the Prospectus or SAI, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. However, the Fund wholly owns the Subsidiary, and the Fund and the Subsidiary are both managed by the Advisor, making it unlikely that the Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as intended, which could adversely affect the Fund. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies, capital structure, and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary.

Currency risk. The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets and currency transactions are subject to settlement, custodial and other operational risks.

Sovereign debt risk. Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation and the Fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers.

Cryptocurrency tax risk. Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrencies are uncertain and an investment in a cryptocurrency, or a Cryptocurrency ETP, may produce income that if directly earned by a RIC would not be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the applicable qualifying income requirement necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund may invest directly in a Cryptocurrency ETP, which is expected to be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and, therefore, an investment by the Fund in a Cryptocurrency ETP will generally be treated as a direct investment by the Fund in an undivided interest in the underlying cryptocurrency for such purposes. To the extent the Fund invests directly in Cryptocurrency ETPs, it will seek to restrict its income from such investments to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income requirement necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income requirement, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments. Accordingly, the extent to which the Fund invests in Cryptocurrency ETPs directly may be limited by the qualifying income requirement, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. Failure to comply with the qualifying income requirement could cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC and become subject to federal income tax thereby diminishing the returns for shareholders.

In 2014, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") released Notice 2014-21, 2014-16 I.R.B. 938 (the "Notice") discussing certain aspects of the treatment of "convertible" virtual currency (that is, cryptocurrencies that have an equivalent value in fiat currency or that act as a substitute for fiat currency) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS stated in the Notice that such a cryptocurrency (i) is "property," (ii) is not "currency" for purposes of the Code rules relating to foreign currency gain or loss and (iii) may be held as a capital asset. In 2019, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2019-24, 2019-44 I.R.B. 1044 and a set of "Frequently Asked Questions" (the "Ruling & FAQs") that provide some additional guidance. The IRS and Treasury department have also recently released proposed regulations addressing information reporting of cryptocurrencies (the "Proposed Regulations") (and collectively the Notice, Ruling & FAQs, and the Proposed Regulations, the "Existing IRS Guidance"). The Proposed Regulations also provide guidance with respect to the calculation of gain or loss and the basis of cryptocurrencies under section 1001 and 1012 of the Code. The Proposed Regulations with respect to the computation of gain or loss are proposed to apply to taxable years for all sales and acquisitions of cryptocurrencies on or after January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the adoption of final regulations, however, taxpayers may rely on the Proposed Regulations.

However, the Existing IRS Guidance does not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of cryptocurrencies, including (i) whether convertible virtual currencies are properly treated as "commodities" for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) whether convertible virtual currencies are properly treated as "collectibles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and (iii) the proper method of determining a holder's holding period for convertible virtual currencies acquired at different times or at varying prices. Other tax issues include the income and withholding taxation of incidental rights received through a fork in the blockchain, airdrops offered to cryptocurrency holders and other similar events, including situations where such rights are disclaimed, as is expected with respect to Cryptocurrency ETPs intended treatment of such events. The uncertainty surrounding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currencies and other cryptocurrencies could affect the performance of the Fund. Moreover, although the Revenue Ruling and FAQs address the treatment of hard forks, there continues to be uncertainty with respect to the timing and amount of the income inclusions.

There is limited guidance from the IRS with respect to the treatment of cryptocurrency for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In any event, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not alter its positions or otherwise provide further guidance, potentially retroactive in effect, with respect to cryptocurrencies in the future or that a court would uphold the treatment set forth in the Existing IRS Guidance or in other guidance. For these reasons, the Fund's investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs could result in unexpected and potentially retroactive recognition of taxable income, which could increase distributions to shareholders and subject to the Fund to excise tax and income tax liability and potential loss in value, with effects that would be directly or indirectly negative or contrary to the Fund's tax position and investment strategy, and result in the Fund altering its investment strategy, potentially resulting in substantial investment losses for shareholders. It is also unclear what additional guidance on the treatment of cryptocurrencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any such alteration of the current IRS positions or additional guidance could have an adverse effect on the value of cryptocurrency.

Commodities risk. Investing in commodity-linked instruments may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, prolonged or intense speculation by investors, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, other weather phenomena, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in a particular commodity, the Fund will be more susceptible to risks associated with the particular commodity. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments. The Fund's ability to gain exposure to commodities using derivatives, and other means, may be limited by tax considerations.

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities are subject to both stock market risk associated with equity securities and the credit and interest rate risks associated with fixed income securities. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security falls, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features.

REIT risk. The value of REITs may be affected by the condition of the economy as a whole and changes in the value of the underlying real estate, the creditworthiness of the issuer of the investments and property taxes, interest rates, liquidity of the credit markets and the real estate regulatory environment. REITs that concentrate their holdings in specific businesses, such as apartments, offices or retail space, will be affected by conditions affecting those businesses. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses that may be charged by the REITs in which it invests, in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund.

Warrants risk. Warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore, are highly volatile and speculative investments.

Short positions risk. Short positions involve leverage and there is no limit on the amount of loss on a security that is sold short. The Fund may suffer significant losses if assets that the Fund sells short appreciate rather than depreciate in value. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest, or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short position.

Special risks of companies undergoing reorganization, restructuring or a spin-off. Investing in companies undergoing reorganization, restructuring or a spin-off involves special risks including that the transaction may not be completed on the terms or time frame contemplated (if at all), it may be difficult to obtain information on the financial condition of such companies, the issuer's management may be addressing a type of situation with which it has little experience, and the fact that the market prices of such securities are subject to above-average price volatility.

Investment company risk. Investing in securities issued by investment companies including ETFs and closed-end funds, involves risks similar to those of investing directly in the securities and other assets held by the investment company. The Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred by an investment company in which it invests, including advisory fees and other operating expenses. As a result, with respect to the Fund's investment in other investment companies, shareholders will be subject to two layers of fees and expenses in connection with their investment in the Fund.

Shares of ETFs are traded on an exchange throughout a trading day and bought and sold based on market values and not at NAV. For this reason, shares could trade at either a premium or discount to NAV though the trading price of an ETF is expected to closely track the actual NAV of the ETF, and the Fund will generally gain or lose value consistent with the performance of the ETF's portfolio securities. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the NAV of those shares. Closed-end funds have lower levels of daily transaction volume when compared mutual funds or ETFs. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity.

Valuation risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Fixed income securities risk. Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit, market and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities, or "junk bonds". Market risk is the risk that the fixed income markets may become volatile and less liquid, and the market value of an investment may move up or down, sometimes quickly or unpredictably. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. Interest rates have been historically low, so the Fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may rise. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of the Fund's fixed income securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the securities markets and on specific securities. When market prices fall, the value of your investment will go down. The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. Interest rates have been historically low, so the Fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may rise. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the Fund.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

High yield ("junk") bonds risk. High yield bonds are generally subject to greater credit risks than higher-grade bonds. High yield bonds are considered speculative, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities. High yield bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events and negative sentiments and may be difficult to sell at a desired price, or at all, during periods of uncertainty or market turmoil.

Cyber-security risk. Cyber-security incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor and/or its service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and Financial Intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Prepayment or call risk. Many fixed income securities give the issuer the option to repay or call the security prior to its maturity date. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. Accordingly, if the Fund holds a fixed income security subject to prepayment or call risk, it will not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities generally experience when interest rates fall. Upon prepayment of the security, the Fund would also be forced to reinvest the proceeds at then current yields, which would be lower than the yield of the security that was paid off. In addition, if the Fund purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the Fund may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the Fund's share price to be more volatile. Duration is a measure of the underlying portfolio's price sensitivity to changes in prevailing interest rates. Generally, the longer a portfolio's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1%, a fund with a two-year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 2% and a fund with a ten-year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 10%, all other factors being equal.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is non-diversified under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely, which may increase the Fund's volatility.

U.S. government securities risk. U.S. government securities, which may be backed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S., and may include U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, notes and bonds, are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer.

Operational risk. Your ability to transact with the Fund or the valuation of your investment may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers or trading counterparties. Although the Fund attempts to minimize such failures through controls and oversight, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund.

Performance

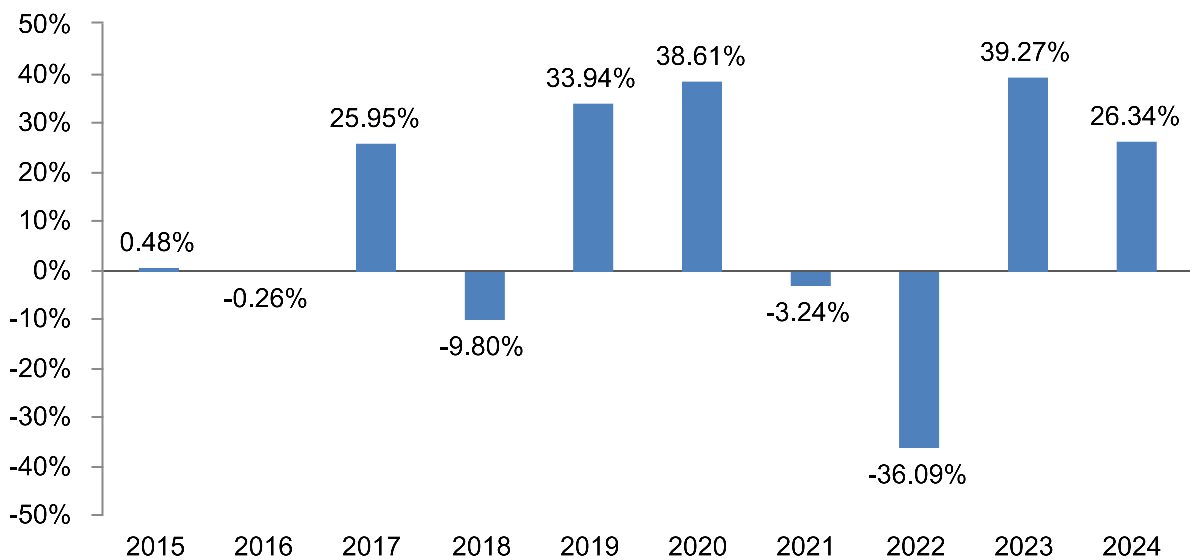
The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in performance. The Fund has adopted the historical performance of the Patient Opportunity Trust, a series of Trust for Advised Portfolios (the "Predecessor Fund") as a result of the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund on January 19, 2024 (the "Reorganization").

The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class A shares. The table shows the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund that has been in operation for at least one full calendar year and also compares the Fund's performance with the average annual total returns of a broad-based measure of market performance. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. The Fund makes updated performance information, including its current NAV, available at the Fund's website, www.patientcapitalmanagement.com/opportunity-trust, or by calling the Fund at 800-655-0324.

On February 27, 2017, the Predecessor Fund acquired the assets and assumed the liabilities of the Legg Mason Opportunity Trust (the "Prior Predecessor Fund"), an open-end fund that had substantially similar investment strategies and the same portfolio management team. Class A, Class C, Class FI, Class I, and Class R shares of the Fund have assumed the performance, financial and other historical information of the Prior Predecessor Fund's corresponding class of shares; therefore, the performance of the Fund reflects the performance of the Prior Predecessor Fund prior to February 27, 2017.

The past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The average annual total returns table includes deduction of applicable sales charges. Sales charges are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown.

Calendar Years Ended December 31



Highest and Lowest Return Quarters
during the period of time shown in the bar chart

Highest Return Quarter	6/30/2020	47.47%
Lowest Return Quarter	3/31/2020	-38.96%

Average annual total returns (for periods ended **December 31, 2024**)

Class A	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Class Inception**	**Since Class Inception**
Return before taxes	19.08%	7.29%	8.05%	2/3/2009	14.42%
Return after taxes on distributions	19.07%	6.62%	7.71%	2/3/2009	14.17%

Average annual total returns (for periods ended **December 31, 2024**)					
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	11.31%	5.51%	6.46%	2/3/2009	12.64%
Other Classes (Return before taxes only)	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Class Inception**	
Class C	24.40%	7.73%	7.87%	12/30/1999	6.69%
Class FI	26.27%	8.48%	8.62%	2/13/2004	6.85%
Class I	26.71%	8.84%	8.97%	6/26/2000	7.75%
Class IS	26.77%	8.91%	N/A	8/22/2018	6.65%
Class R	26.01%	8.28%	8.38%	12/28/2006	5.82%
				Class A Inception	
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.02%	14.53%	13.10%	2/3/2009	15.25%

The after-tax returns are shown only for Class A shares, are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or IRAs. After-tax returns for classes other than Class A will vary from returns shown for Class A. In certain cases, the figure representing “Return after Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

Investment Advisor: Patient Capital Management, LLC.

Portfolio managers:

Samantha McLemore, CFA®, has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2024, the Predecessor Fund since 2017, and the Prior Predecessor Fund since 2014. She served as Assistant Portfolio Manager from 2008 to 2014. Ms. McLemore has worked on the Opportunity strategy since 2002 as an employee of the Previous Advisor. Ms. McLemore also is the sole managing member and Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor, which she founded in 2020.

Christina Malbon, CFA®, served as an Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2024 and the Predecessor Fund since April 2023, and previously served as a Senior Research Analyst of the Prior Predecessor Fund since 2013. Ms. Malbon has worked on the Opportunity strategy since starting with the Previous Advisor in 2013, working closely with Samantha McLemore in supporting portfolio investment decisions, research, and trading activities. Ms. Malbon joined Patient Capital Management in 2020 as a Senior Research Analyst.

Purchase and sale of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund each day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the Fund’s NAV determined after receipt of your request in good order, subject to any applicable sales charge.

The Fund’s initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are set forth in the accompanying table:

Investment minimum initial/additional investment ($)						
	Class A	**Class C**	**Class FI**	**Class I**	**Class IS**	**Class R**
General	1,000/50	1,000/50	N/A	1 million/None*	N/A	N/A
Uniform Gifts or Transfers to Minor Accounts	1,000/50	1,000/50	N/A	1 million/None*	N/A	N/A
IRAs	250/50	250/50	N/A	1 million/None*	N/A	N/A
SIMPLE IRAs	None/None	None/None	N/A	1 million/None*	N/A	N/A
Automatic Investment Plans	50/50	50/50	N/A	1 million/None*	N/A	N/A
Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries	None/None	N/A	None/None	None/None	None/None	None/None

Investment minimum initial/additional investment ($)						
	Class A	**Class C**	**Class FI**	**Class I**	**Class IS**	**Class R**
Eligible Investment Programs	None/None	N/A	None/None	None/None	None/None	None/None
Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund and certain rollover IRAs	None/None	None/None	None/None	None/None	None/None	None/None
Other Retirement Plans	None/None	None/None	N/A	1 million/None*	N/A	N/A
Institutional Investors	1,000/50	1,000/50	N/A	1 million/None	1 million/None	N/A

*Available to investors investing directly with the Fund.

Your Financial Intermediary may impose different investment minimums. Please contact them for additional details.

For more information about how to purchase or redeem shares, and to learn which classes of shares are available to you, you should contact your Financial Intermediary, or, if you hold your shares or plan to purchase shares through the Fund, you should contact the Fund by phone at 800-655-0324, or by mail at Patient Opportunity Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 219252, Kansas City, MO 64121-9252 .

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gain. Some distributions may be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. If you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, you will generally not be subject to federal income taxation on Fund distributions until you begin receiving distributions from your tax-deferred arrangement.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and its related companies may pay broker/dealers or other Financial Intermediaries (such as a bank or an insurance company) for the sale of Fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker/dealer or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary’s or salesperson’s website for more information.

Investment Objectives, Investment Strategies and Principal Risks

Investment Objectives and Strategies

The Fund's investment objective is long-term growth of capital. The Fund is designed for long-term investors. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval and on 60 days' notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

The portfolio managers exercise a flexible strategy in the selection of investments, not limited by investment style or asset class. The investment strategy typically involves identifying instances where the Advisor believes the capital markets have mispriced investment opportunities and exploiting price discrepancies and inefficiencies in the market.

The investment process has three stages: (i) idea generation, where the Advisor seeks to identify potential investments; (ii) security analysis, where the Advisor assesses a company's competitive strategy, financial and managerial acumen, and valuation; and (iii) decision making, where the Advisor makes an investment decision based on an assessment of expected value. After this analysis, the portfolio managers make decisions to purchase, sell, or hold an investment based on their assessment of its expected rate of return relative to that of the market. The Advisor may sell an investment when one of the following occurs: (i) the investment reaches the Advisor's assessment of its fair value; (ii) an investment opportunity emerges that offers, in the Advisor's opinion, a higher risk-adjusted expected return; or (iii) the Advisor's investment case has changed or is no longer applicable (for example, changes in the macro/regulatory environment, changes in a company's fundamentals and/or adverse changes in a company's corporate governance policies).

To gain exposure to cryptocurrency (through Cryptocurrency ETPs) and other non-cryptocurrency-related derivative instruments, the Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary pursues the same investment objective as the Fund. The Subsidiary invests primarily in Cryptocurrency ETPs, commodity futures and options and other commodity-linked derivative instruments, but it may also invest in financial futures, options, swaps, and fixed income securities, and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivative positions. The Fund invests in the Subsidiary with the intent of gaining exposure to the cryptocurrency and commodities markets while meeting the requirements applicable to a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

The Fund is non-diversified under the 1940 Act, which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The following are the Fund's investment strategies and policies which may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or in the SAI.

Cash management. The Fund may hold cash pending investment, and may invest in money market instruments and may enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements for cash management purposes. The amount of assets the Fund may hold for cash management purposes will depend on market conditions and the need to meet expected redemption requests. The value of the investments held by the Fund for cash management or defensive investing purposes can fluctuate. Like other fixed income securities, they are subject to risk, including market, interest rate and credit risk. If the Fund holds cash uninvested it will be subject to the credit risk of the depository institution holding the cash. If the Fund holds cash uninvested, the Fund will not earn income on the cash. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are used for cash management or defensive investing purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Corporate debt. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities usually issued by businesses to finance their operations. Various types of business entities may issue these securities, including corporations, trusts, limited partnerships, limited liability companies and other types of non-governmental legal entities. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by U.S. or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small, mid and large capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment grade or below investment grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Defensive investing. The Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions by taking temporary defensive positions, including by investing in any type of money market instruments, short-term debt securities or cash without regard to any percentage limitations. Although the Fund has the ability to take defensive positions, it may choose not to do so for a variety of reasons, even during volatile market conditions. While the Fund is in a defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Derivatives. The Fund may use options, forwards, futures, structured notes, swaps (including buying and selling credit default swaps), caps, floors and collars. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, indexes or currencies. Derivatives may be used by the Fund for any of the following purposes:

- As a hedging technique in an attempt to manage risk in the Fund's portfolio
- As a substitute for buying or selling securities
- As a means of changing investment characteristics of the Fund's portfolio
- As a cash flow management technique
- As a means of attempting to enhance returns
- As a means of providing additional exposure to types of investments or market factors

The Fund may purchase or write put and call options. An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative.

The Fund from time to time may sell protection on debt securities by entering into credit default swaps. In these transactions, the Fund is generally required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt security to the counterparty in the event of a default on or downgrade of the debt security and/or a similar credit event. In return, the Fund receives from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. If no default occurs, the Fund keeps the stream of payments and has no payment obligations. As the seller, the Fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its net assets, the Fund would be subject to loss on the par (or other agreed-upon) value it had undertaken to pay. Credit default swaps may also be structured based on an index or the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors (for example, a particular number of defaults within a basket, or defaults by a particular combination of issuers within the basket, may trigger a payment obligation).

The Fund may buy credit default swaps to hedge against the risk of default of debt securities held in its portfolio or for other reasons. As the buyer of a credit default swap, the Fund would make the stream of payments described in the preceding paragraph to the seller of the credit default swap and would expect to receive from the seller a payment in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event.

Using derivatives, especially for non-hedging purposes, may involve greater risks to the Fund than investing directly in securities, particularly as these instruments may be very complex and may not behave in the manner anticipated by the fund. Certain derivative transactions may have a leveraging effect on the Fund.

Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the underlying security, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders.

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the Fund may use derivatives and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to securities, issuers or other measures of market or economic value. The Fund may use one or more types of these instruments without limit.

Equity investments. Equity securities include exchange-traded and over-the-counter ("OTC") common and preferred stocks, depositary receipts, warrants and rights, securities convertible into common stocks, and securities of other investment companies, exchange-traded funds ETFs and of REITs. Convertible securities may be purchased to gain additional exposure to a company or for their income or other features.

Fixed income investments. Fixed income securities represent obligations of corporations, governments and other entities to repay money borrowed. Fixed income securities are commonly referred to as "debt," "debt obligations," "bonds" or "notes." The issuer of the fixed income security usually pays a fixed, variable or floating rate of interest, and repays the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. Some fixed income securities, however, do not pay current interest but are sold at a discount from their face values. Other fixed income securities may make periodic payments of interest and/or principal. Some fixed income securities are partially or fully secured by collateral supporting the payment of interest and principal.

Foreign and emerging market securities. The Fund may invest its assets in securities of foreign issuers, including mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities issued by foreign entities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities may also include securities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of the Fund's foreign securities may decline because of unfavorable government actions, political instability or the more limited availability of accurate information about foreign issuers. The Fund may invest in foreign securities issued by issuers located in emerging market countries. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, the risks associated with investments in foreign issuers will generally be more pronounced.

U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. U.S. government securities include issues by non-governmental entities (like financial institutions) that carry direct guarantees from U.S. government agencies as part of government initiatives in response to the market crisis or otherwise. Although the U.S. Government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. Government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Some of the U.S. government securities that the Fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae (formally known as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and Freddie Mac (formally known as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation).

High yield securities. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds").

Non-U.S. currency transactions. The Fund may engage in non-U.S. currency exchange transactions in an effort to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates or to enhance returns based on expected changes in exchange rates. Non-U.S. currency exchange transactions may take the form of options, futures, options on futures, swaps, warrants, structured notes, forwards or spot (cash) transactions. The value of these non-U.S. currency transactions depends on, and will vary based on fluctuations in, the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets and currency transactions are subject to settlement, custodial and other operational risks.

Preferred stock and convertible securities. The Fund may invest in preferred stock and convertible securities. Preferred stock represents an interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Convertible fixed income securities convert into shares of common stock of their issuer. Preferred stock and convertible fixed income securities share investment characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities. However, the value of these securities tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common stock and less with fluctuations in interest rates and tends to exhibit greater volatility.

Real estate investment trusts (REITs). The Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Unlike corporations, U.S. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to their shareholders, provided they comply with the applicable requirements of the Code. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses that may be charged by the REITs in which it invests, in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund.

Securities of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies (including ETFs and closed-end funds) to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, and will bear indirectly its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the other investment companies. The return on investments in other investment companies will be reduced by the operating expenses, including investment advisory expenses, of such companies, and by any sales charges or other distribution and/or service fees or charges incurred in purchasing or selling shares of such companies, in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses. As such, there is a layering of fees and expenses, which may be duplicative.

Short sales. The Fund may engage in short sales to the extent permitted by applicable law. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, typically in anticipation of a decline in the market price of that security. To effect a short sale, the Fund arranges through a broker to borrow the security it does not own to be delivered to a buyer of such security. In borrowing the security to be delivered to the buyer, the Fund will become obligated to replace the security borrowed at the time of replacement, regardless of the market price at that time. A short sale results in a gain when the price of the securities sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which a security is purchased to replace the borrowed security. Conversely, a short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases. Short selling is a technique that may be considered speculative and involves risk beyond the amount of money used to secure each transaction.

When the Fund makes a short sale, the broker effecting the short sale typically holds the proceeds as part of the collateral securing the Fund's obligation to cover the short position. The Fund may use securities it owns to meet any such collateral obligations. Generally, the Fund may not keep, and must return to the lender, any dividends or interest that accrue on the borrowed security during the period of the loan. Depending on the arrangements with a broker or a custodian, the Fund may or may not receive any payments (including interest) on collateral it designates as security for the broker.

In response to certain market conditions, regulatory authorities in various countries, including the United States, may from time to time enact temporary rules prohibiting short sales of certain securities. The length of the bans and type of securities covered vary from country to country. Investors should be aware that prohibitions on effecting short sales may apply to the Fund, and while the prohibitions remain in effect, they may prevent the Fund from fully implementing its investment strategies.

Sovereign debt. The Fund may invest in sovereign debt, including emerging market sovereign debt. Sovereign debt securities may include:

- Fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by governments, governmental agencies or instrumentalities and their political subdivisions;
- Fixed income securities issued by government-owned, controlled or sponsored entities;
- Interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of instruments issued by any of the above issuers;
- Brady Bonds, which are debt securities issued under the framework of the Brady Plan as a means for debtor nations to restructure their outstanding external indebtedness;
- Participations in loans between governments and financial institutions; and
- Fixed income securities issued by supranational entities such as the World Bank. A supranational entity is a bank, commission or company established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development.

Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation and the Fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers.

Structured notes and indexed securities. The Fund may invest in various types of structured instruments, including securities that have demand, tender or put features, or interest rate reset features. These may include instruments issued by structured investment or special purpose vehicles or conduits, and may be asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities. Structured instruments may take the form of participation interests or receipts in underlying securities or other assets, and in some cases are backed by a financial institution serving as a liquidity provider. The interest rate or principal amount payable at maturity on a structured instrument may vary based on changes in one or more specified reference factors, such as currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices or other financial indicators. Changes in the underlying reference factors may result in disproportionate changes in amounts payable under a structured instrument. Some of these instruments may have an interest rate swap feature which substitutes a floating or variable interest rate for the fixed interest rate on an underlying security. Structured instruments are a type of derivative instrument and the payment and credit qualities of these instruments derive from the assets embedded in the structure. For structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Structured instruments are often subject to heightened illiquidity risk.

Variable and floating rate securities. Variable rate securities reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, the value of these securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as other interest rates. Conversely, these securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. The Fund may also invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). Interest payments on inverse floaters vary inversely with changes in interest rates. Inverse floaters pay higher interest (and therefore generally increase in value) when interest rates decline, and vice versa. An inverse floater may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Cryptocurrency exposure. The Fund may seek investment exposure to cryptocurrencies (i.e. Bitcoin or Ether (or both)) indirectly by investing in Cryptocurrency ETPs. A Cryptocurrency ETP is an exchange-traded product registered under the Securities Act of 1933 that invests primarily in cryptocurrencies. Cryptocurrencies are digital commodities that are not issued by a government, bank, or central organization. The Cryptocurrencies exists via online, peer-to-peer computer networks that host public transaction ledgers where transfers are recorded (the "Blockchain"). The cryptocurrencies have no physical existence beyond the record of transactions on the Blockchain. The Fund will not make any additional investments in Cryptocurrency ETPs if, as a result of the investment, its aggregate investment in cryptocurrency exposure would be more than 15% of its assets at the time of investment.

Except as to the investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs, the Fund does not seek to and will not invest directly in cryptocurrencies. The Fund does not track the price movements of any cryptocurrency and the Fund will not invest in ICOs.

Principal Risks

Stock market and equity securities risk. The securities markets are volatile and the market prices of the Fund's securities may decline generally. Securities fluctuate in price based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of a particular security may decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as an increase in production costs, competitive conditions or labor shortages; or due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the securities markets and on specific securities. If the market prices of the securities owned by the Fund fall, the value of your investment in the Fund will decline.

Issuer risk. The value of a security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of a company's securities may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings reports by the issuer, unsuccessful products or services, loss of major customers, major litigation against the issuer or changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or the competitive environment.

Market sector risk. The Fund may be significantly overweight in certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the Fund's performance to be more sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or market sectors. While the Fund's sector exposure is expected to vary over time, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below:

Communication services sector risk. Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. While all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

Consumer discretionary sector risk. Consumer discretionary companies are companies that provide non-essential goods and services, such as retailers, media companies and consumer services. These companies manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, and the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence.

Consumer staples sector risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector are subject to government regulation affecting the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods, which regulations could affect company profitability. Tobacco companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation. Also, the success of food and soft drinks may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand.

Energy sector risk*.* Issuers in energy-related industries can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility, and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and to incur significant amounts of debt, in order to maintain or expand their reserves. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters, as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Financials sector risk*.* Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets.

Health care sector risk. The health care sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a patent may adversely affect their profitability. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting, and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence.

Industrials sector risk. The industrials sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, worldwide economy growth, supply and demand for specific products and services and for industrial sector products in general, product obsolescence, rapid technological developments, international political and economic developments, claims for environmental damage or product liability, tax policies, and government regulation.

Information technology sector risk. Information technology companies may also be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and fewer experienced management or marketing personnel. Information technology company stocks, especially those which are Internet related, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance.

Materials sector risk. Companies in the materials sector could be affected by, among other things, commodity prices, government regulation, inflation expectations, resource availability, and economic cycles.

Real estate sector risk. An investment in a real property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Utilities sector risk. Utility companies are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate changes. Although rate changes of a regulated utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs, due to political and regulatory factors rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

Market Risk. Market risks, including political, regulatory, market and, economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Fund’s shares. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, general economic and market conditions, or other developments, such as regional or global economic instability (including terrorism and related geopolitical risks), interest rate fluctuations, and those events directly involving the issuers that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by the Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Changes in the economic climate, investor perceptions and stock market volatility also can cause the prices of the Fund’s fixed-income investments to decline regardless of the conditions of the issuers held by the Fund. There is also a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause the Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent.

Prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to company, market or economic news. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected.

Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political, and global macro factors. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events; and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. Such events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Other market events may cause similar disruptions and effects.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the portfolio manager's judgment about the attractiveness or value of, or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about market movements is incorrect, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the tools and data used by the portfolio manager. In addition, the Fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the portfolio manager and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the Fund.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the NAV of those shares. Closed-end funds have lower levels of daily transaction volume when compared to open-end companies. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity. Closed-end funds may also issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and NAV than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

Cryptocurrency risk. The value of the Fund's indirect investments in cryptocurrencies through Cryptocurrency ETPs is subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying cryptocurrencies. Cryptocurrencies are not pegged to a currency nor the value of any underlying asset; their value is determined by the supply of and demand for the cryptocurrency in the global market. The global supply of a cryptocurrency consists of transactions on electronic exchanges. The electronic exchanges are not subject to any government regulation or oversight. Pricing on cryptocurrency exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the Fund's exposure to cryptocurrencies. Currently, there is relatively limited use of cryptocurrencies in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of cryptocurrencies by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect the Fund's investments in Cryptocurrency ETPs. cryptocurrency transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred cryptocurrencies may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed transactions could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs.

Cryptocurrency generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government; therefore cryptocurrencies are not subject to the same degree of regulation as are registered U.S. securities. The reporting, accounting and auditing standards for cryptocurrencies may differ from the standards for registered U.S. securities. Due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of cryptocurrency platforms, which may experience fraud, manipulation, security failures or operational problems, as well as the wider cryptocurrency market, the value of cryptocurrency and, consequently, the value of the Fund's investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs may be adversely affected.

Countries, including the U.S., in the future may restrict or outlaw the acquisition, use, or sale of one or more cryptocurrencies, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in cryptocurrency generally. Depending on its characteristics, a cryptocurrency may be considered a "security" under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular cryptocurrency is a "security" is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. A determination that cryptocurrency or any other cryptocurrency is a "security" may adversely affect the value of the cryptocurrency.

The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by Cryptocurrency ETPs in addition to its own direct expenses and will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of Cryptocurrency ETPs. Like other exchange-traded products, the shares of Cryptocurrency ETPs may be bought and sold in the secondary market and may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant and the bid-ask spread could widen. Although the shares are listed for trading on an exchange, it cannot be assumed that an active trading market for the shares will be maintained. The lack of an active trading market for the shares may result in limited market liquidity and losses when selling the shares.

In addition, Cryptocurrency ETPs have a limited number of APs and there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent that (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform such functions, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, the bid-ask spread could widen, and shares could face trading halts and/or delisting.

Furthermore, the inability of Cryptocurrency ETPs to facilitate in-kind creations and redemptions of shares could have adverse consequences for the performance of Cryptocurrency ETPs. The use of cash creations and redemptions, as opposed to in-kind creations and redemptions, may adversely affect the arbitrage transactions by APs intended to keep the price of Cryptocurrency ETPs' shares closely linked to the price of the underlying cryptocurrency, and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from NAV.

Cryptocurrency ETPs are not registered investment companies under the 1940 Act or commodity pools under the CEA, and therefore investors in Cryptocurrency ETPs do not have the regulatory protections associated with ownership of shares in an investment company registered under the 1940 Act or the protections afforded by the CEA. Moreover, as sponsors of Cryptocurrency ETPs have a limited track record in operating investment vehicles that specifically deal with cryptocurrencies, their experience may be inadequate or they may be unable to successfully manage them. This limited experience poses several potential risks to the effective management and operation of Cryptocurrency ETPs. Cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, are known for their high volatility, unique technical, legal and regulatory challenges, and rapidly evolving market dynamics. The sponsors' limited experience in this specific field may not fully equip them to navigate these complexities effectively.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the Fund, even when used for hedging purposes. Using derivatives can increase losses and reduce opportunities for gains when market prices, interest rates or currencies, or the derivatives themselves, behave in a way not anticipated by the Fund, especially in abnormal market conditions. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect (which may increase investment losses) and increase the Fund's volatility, which is the degree to which the Fund's share price may fluctuate within a short time period. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The other parties to certain derivatives transactions present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Derivatives also tend to involve greater illiquid investment risk and they may be difficult to value. The Fund may be unable to terminate or sell its derivative positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivatives will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the underlying security, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss.

Investments by the Fund in structured securities, a type of derivative, raise certain tax, legal, regulatory and accounting issues that may not be presented by direct investments in securities. These issues could be resolved in a manner that could hurt the performance of the Fund.

Swap agreements tend to shift the Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, the Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, which involve the exchange of interest payments by the Fund with another party, such as an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed interest rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. If an interest rate swap intended to be used as a hedge negates a favorable interest rate movement, the investment performance of the Fund would be less than what it would have been if the Fund had not entered into the interest rate swap.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the Fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. If the Fund buys a credit default swap, it will be subject to the risk that the credit default swap may expire worthless, as the credit default swap would only generate income in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event. As a buyer, the Fund would also be subject to credit risk relating to the seller's payment of its obligations in the event of a default (or similar event). If the Fund sells a credit default swap, it will be exposed to the credit risk of the issuer of the obligation to which the credit default swap relates. As a seller, the Fund would also be subject to leverage risk, because it would be liable for the full notional amount of the swap in the event of a default (or similar event).

The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. Recent legislation requires certain swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Although this clearing mechanism is generally expected to reduce counterparty credit risk, it may disrupt or limit the swap market and may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value. As swaps become more standardized, the Fund may not be able to enter into swaps that meet its investment needs. The Fund also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept a swap for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The Fund will assume the risk that the clearinghouse may be unable to perform its obligations.

The Fund will be required to maintain its positions with a clearing organization through one or more clearing brokers. The clearing organization will require the Fund to post margin and the broker may require the Fund to post additional margin to secure the Fund's obligations. The amount of margin required may change from time to time. In addition, cleared transactions may be more expensive to maintain than over-the-counter transactions and may require the Fund to deposit larger amounts of margin. The Fund may not be able to recover margin amounts if the broker has financial difficulties. Also, the broker may require the Fund to terminate a derivatives position under certain circumstances. This may cause the Fund to lose money.

Risks associated with the use of derivatives are magnified to the extent that an increased portion of the Fund's assets are committed to derivatives in general or are invested in just one or a few types of derivatives.

The U.S. government and foreign governments have adopted (and may adopt further) regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing and on-facility execution of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for the use of derivatives by funds and imposes requirements and restrictions on funds using derivatives. Rule 18f-4 could have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance and its ability to implement its investment strategies and may increase costs related to the Fund's use of derivatives. The rule may affect the availability, liquidity or performance of derivatives, and may not effectively limit the risk of loss from derivatives. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires funds that invest in derivatives above a specified amount to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program that a derivatives risk manager administers and that the Board oversees, and to comply with an outer limit on Fund leverage risk based on value at risk. Funds that use derivative instruments in a limited amount are not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4, but must adopt and implement policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage the Fund's derivatives risk. Funds are subject to reporting and recordkeeping requirements regarding their derivatives use. The rule may affect the availability, liquidity or performance of derivatives and may not effectively limit the risk of loss from derivatives.

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's portfolio. Other risks also will be compounded. This is because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the Fund's assets. The Advisor expects that the implementation of the Fund's investment strategies, which may include a significant level of investment in derivatives, could have the effect of creating leverage in the Fund in that the Fund's potential exposure may be greater than its net assets.

Growth risk. Growth securities as a group may be out of favor and underperform the overall equity market while the market concentrates on other types of securities. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect future expectations. When it appears those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall.

Large capitalization company risk. Large capitalization companies may fall out of favor with investors based on market and economic conditions. In return for the relative stability and low volatility of large capitalization companies, the Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that focus on companies with smaller market capitalizations.

Small and medium capitalization company risk. The Fund will be exposed to additional risks as a result of investments in the securities of small and medium capitalization companies. Small and medium capitalization companies may fall out of favor with investors; may have limited product lines, operating histories, markets or financial resources; or may be dependent upon a limited management group. The prices of securities of small and medium capitalization companies generally are more volatile than those of large capitalization companies and are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earnings results and investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions, including those experienced during a recession. Securities of small and medium capitalization companies may underperform large capitalization companies, may be harder to sell at times and at prices the portfolio managers believe appropriate and may offer greater potential for losses.

Illiquid investment risk. Illiquid investment risk exists when particular investments are impossible or difficult to sell. Although most of the Fund's investments must be liquid at the time of investment, investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, the portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. The Fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of your investment to decline. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain investments, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Further, certain securities, once sold, may not settle for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). The Fund will not receive its sales proceeds until that time, which may constrain the Fund's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Foreign investments and emerging market risk. The Fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk. Foreign countries in which the Fund may invest may have markets that are less liquid, less regulated and more volatile than U.S. markets. The value of the Fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support and political or financial instability. Lack of information may also affect the value of these securities.

The value of the Fund's foreign investments may also be affected by foreign tax laws, special U.S. tax considerations and restrictions on receiving the investment proceeds from a foreign country. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale or disposition of, foreign securities may be subject to non-U.S. withholding or other taxes.

In some foreign countries, less information is available about issuers and markets because of less rigorous accounting and regulatory standards than in the United States. It may be difficult for the Fund to pursue claims against a foreign issuer in the courts of a foreign country. Some securities issued by non-U.S. governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of such governments. Even where a security is backed by the full faith and credit of a government, it may be difficult for the Fund to pursue its rights against the government. Some non-U.S. governments have defaulted on principal and interest payments, and more may do so. In certain foreign markets, settlement and clearance procedures may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in a single country or only a few countries in a particular geographic region, economic, political, regulatory or other conditions affecting such country or region may have a greater impact on Fund performance relative to a more geographically diversified fund.

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less fully developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility. Investors should be able to tolerate sudden, sometimes substantial, fluctuations in the value of their investments. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investment by foreigners or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will. Emerging market investments also face risks related to market manipulation, limited reliable access to capital, political risk, atypical foreign investment structures, lack of shareholder rights and remedies, and incomplete or inaccurate auditing and reporting standards.

Subsidiary risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The Cryptocurrency ETPs and other commodity-related instruments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund (see "Cryptocurrency Risk" above). There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in the Prospectus or SAI, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. However, the Fund wholly owns the Subsidiary, and the Fund and the Subsidiary are both managed by the Advisor, making it unlikely that the Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as intended, which could adversely affect the Fund. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies, capital structure, and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary.

Currency risk. The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation.

Sovereign debt risk. Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation and the Fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers.

Cryptocurrency tax risk. Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrencies are uncertain and an investment in cryptocurrencies may produce income that if directly earned by a RIC would not be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the applicable qualifying income requirement necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund may invest directly in a Cryptocurrency ETP, which is expected to be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and, therefore, an investment by the Fund in a Cryptocurrency ETP may be treated as a direct investment by the Fund in an undivided interest in the underlying cryptocurrency for such purposes. To the extent the Fund invests in Cryptocurrency ETPs, it will seek to restrict its income from such investments to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income requirement necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income requirement, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments. Accordingly, the extent to which the Fund invests in Cryptocurrency ETPs directly may be limited by the qualifying income requirement, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. Failure to comply with the qualifying income requirement could cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC and become subject to federal income tax thereby diminishing the returns for shareholders.

In 2014, the IRS released the Notice discussing certain aspects of the treatment of “convertible” virtual currency (that is, cryptocurrencies that have an equivalent value in fiat currency or that act as a substitute for fiat currency) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS stated in the Notice that such a cryptocurrency (i) is “property,” (ii) is not “currency” for purposes of the Code rules relating to foreign currency gain or loss and (iii) may be held as a capital asset. In 2019, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2019-24, 2019-44 I.R.B. 1044 and a set of “Frequently Asked Questions” (the “Ruling & FAQs”) that provide some additional guidance. The IRS and Treasury department have also recently released Proposed Regulations. The Proposed Regulations also provide guidance with respect to the calculation of gain or loss and the basis of cryptocurrencies under section 1001 and 1012 of the Code. The Proposed Regulations with respect to the computation of gain or loss are proposed to apply to taxable years for all sales and acquisitions of cryptocurrencies on or after January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the adoption of final regulations, however, taxpayers may rely on the Proposed Regulations.

However, the Existing IRS Guidance does not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of cryptocurrencies, including (i) whether convertible virtual currencies are properly treated as “commodities” for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) whether convertible virtual currencies are properly treated as “collectibles” for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and (iii) the proper method of determining a holder’s holding period for convertible virtual currencies acquired at different times or at varying prices. Other tax issues include the income and withholding taxation of incidental rights received through a fork in the blockchain, airdrops offered to cryptocurrency holders and other similar events, including situations where such rights are disclaimed, as is expected with respect to a Cryptocurrency ETP’s intended treatment of such events. The uncertainty surrounding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currencies and other cryptocurrencies could affect the performance of the Fund. Moreover, although the Revenue Ruling and FAQs address the treatment of hard forks, there continues to be uncertainty with respect to the timing and amount of the income inclusions.

There is limited guidance from the IRS with respect to the treatment of cryptocurrencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In any event, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not alter its positions or otherwise provide further guidance, potentially retroactive in effect, with respect to cryptocurrencies in the future or that a court would uphold the treatment set forth in the Existing IRS Guidance or in other guidance. For these reasons, the Fund’s investment in Cryptocurrency ETPs could result in unexpected and potentially retroactive recognition of taxable income, which could increase distributions to shareholders and subject the Fund to excise tax and income tax liability and potential loss in value, with effects that would be directly or indirectly negative or contrary to the Fund’s tax position and investment strategy, and result in the Fund altering its investment strategy, potentially resulting in substantial investment losses for shareholders. It is also unclear what additional guidance on the treatment of cryptocurrencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any such alteration of the current IRS positions or additional guidance could have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund’s cryptocurrency investments.

The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the cryptocurrency and commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income, including from commodity-linked derivatives) of the Fund attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its “Subpart

F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, and accordingly to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Advisor intends to conduct the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary in a manner consistent with the terms and conditions of applicable Treasury regulations, and will monitor the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in the Subsidiary.

Commodities risk. Investing in commodity-linked instruments may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, prolonged or intense speculation by investors, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, other weather phenomena, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in a particular commodity, the Fund will be more susceptible to risks associated with the particular commodity. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments. The Fund’s ability to gain exposure to commodities using derivatives, and other means, may be limited by tax considerations.

Convertible securities risk. A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive the interest paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion or exchange, such securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower than the yield on non-convertible debt. The value of a convertible security is usually a function of (1) its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege and (2) its worth, at market value, if converted into or exchanged for the underlying common stock. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalized companies whose stock prices may be volatile. The price of a convertible security often reflects such variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that non-convertible debt does not.

Convertible securities are subject to both stock market risk associated with equity securities and the credit and interest rate risks associated with fixed income securities. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security falls, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features.

REIT risk. The Fund may invest in pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests, called real estate investment trusts or REITs. Investments in real estate-related securities (including REITs) expose the Fund to risks similar to investing directly in real estate. The value of these investments may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying real estate, the creditworthiness of the issuer of the investments and changes in property taxes, interest rates, liquidity of the credit markets and the real estate regulatory environment. In addition, the values of REITs are affected by the condition of the economy as a whole, which affects the occupancy rates of various types of real estate (e.g., offices, shopping centers and hotels). The values of many REITs have fallen as a result of recent economic conditions, and may suffer further decline, or a prolonged period of little increase, as a result of poor economic conditions and resulting low occupancy and high foreclosure rates. Turmoil affecting foreclosures can prolong the depression of real estate prices.

Warrants risk. Warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities, and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. They have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. If a warrant held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the warrant.

Short positions risk. Short positions involve leverage and there is no limit on the amount of loss on a security that is sold short. The Fund may suffer significant losses if assets that the Fund sells short appreciate rather than depreciate in value. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest, or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Special risks of companies undergoing reorganization, restructuring or a spin-off. A reorganization or other restructuring or a spin-off pending at the time the Fund invests in a security may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated (if at all), resulting in losses to the Fund. Reorganizations, restructurings and spin-offs that result from actual or potential bankruptcies carry additional risk and the securities of companies involved in these types of activities are generally more likely to lose value than the securities of more financially stable companies. Additionally, investments in securities of companies being restructured involve special risks, including difficulty in obtaining information as to the financial condition of such issuers, the possibility that the issuer's management may be addressing a type of situation with which it has little experience, and the fact that the market prices of such securities are subject to above-average price volatility. These occurrences may have more serious consequences for an issuer undergoing reorganization, restructuring or a spin-off than for other issuers.

Investment company risk. Investing in securities issued by investment companies (including unit investment trusts. ETFs, and closed-end funds) involves risks similar to those of investing directly in the securities and other assets held by the investment company. In addition, the Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred by an investment company in which it invests, including advisory fees and other operating expenses as well as brokerage commissions. As a result, with respect to the Fund's investment in other investment companies, shareholders will be subject to two layers of fees and expenses in connection with their investment in the Fund. These expenses are in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Like other exchange-traded products, the shares of ETFs are bought and sold in the secondary market and may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant and the bid-ask spread could widen. Although the shares are listed for trading on an exchange, it cannot be assumed that an active trading market for the shares will be maintained. The lack of an active trading market for the shares may result in limited market liquidity and losses when selling the shares. In addition, ETFs may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs and there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent that (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform such functions, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, the bid-ask spread could widen, and shares could face trading halts and/or delisting.

ETFs that invest in commodities may be, or may become, subject to regulatory trading limits that could hurt the value of their securities. Some commodity ETFs also invest in commodity futures, which can lose money even when commodity prices are rising.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade in the secondary market at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the NAV of those shares. Closed-end funds have lower levels of daily transaction volume when compared to mutual funds or ETFs. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity.

Valuation risk. Many factors may influence the price at which the Fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the Fund's last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value methodologies. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded, but before the Fund determines its NAV. The Fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Fixed income securities risk. Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit, market and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the fund's investment in that issuer. The Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities, or "junk bonds". Market risk is the risk that the fixed income markets may become volatile and less liquid, and the market value of an investment may move up or down, sometimes quickly or unpredictably. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. Interest rates have been historically low, so the Fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may rise. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of fixed income and other securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the securities owned by the Fund falls, the value of your investment in the Fund will decline. The value of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the securities markets and on specific securities. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities. The value of a security may also fall due to specific conditions that affect a particular sector of the securities market or a particular issuer.

The market prices of securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by the Fund, generally goes down. Interest rates have been historically low, so the Fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may rise. Generally, the longer the maturity or duration of a fixed income security, the greater the impact of a rise in interest rates on the security's value. However, calculations of duration and maturity may be based on estimates and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Moreover, securities can change in value in response to other factors, such as credit risk. In addition, different interest rate measures (such as short- and long-term interest rates and U.S. and foreign interest rates), or interest rates on different types of securities or securities of different issuers, may not necessarily change in the same amount or in the same direction. When interest rates go down, the Fund's yield will decline. Also, when interest rates decline, investments made by the Fund may pay a lower interest rate, which would reduce the income received by the Fund.

Credit risk. If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by the Fund fails to pay, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security's credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment in the Fund could decline. If the Fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the Fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparty. In addition, the Fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the Fund's interests or to enforce its rights. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the Fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the companies issuing them and are not guarantees as to quality. Securities rated in the lowest category of investment grade (Baa/BBB) may possess certain speculative characteristics. Credit risk is typically greatest for the Fund's high yield debt securities, which are rated below the Baa/BBB categories or unrated securities of comparable quality ("junk bonds").

The Fund may invest in securities which are subordinated to more senior securities of the issuer, or which represent interests in pools of such subordinated securities. The Fund is more likely to suffer a credit loss on subordinated securities than on non-subordinated securities of the same issuer. If there is a default, bankruptcy or liquidation of the issuer, most subordinated securities are paid only if sufficient assets remain after payment of the issuer's non-subordinated securities. In addition, any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on subordinated securities.

High yield bonds risk. High yield securities, often called "junk" bonds, have a higher risk of issuer default or may be in default and are considered speculative. Changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of such securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade debt securities. The value of lower-quality debt securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. High yield bonds may also be less liquid than higher-rated securities, which means the Fund may have difficulty selling them at times, and it may have to apply a greater degree of judgment in establishing a price for purposes of valuing Fund shares. High yield bonds generally are issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of high yield bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of high yield bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay high yield bond holders. The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. High yield bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems high yield bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in a bond with lower yields and may lose income.

Cyber-security risk. Cyber-security incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, the administrator and/or its service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and Financial Intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay or call the security prior to its maturity date. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the Fund will not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The Fund may also lose any premium it paid on the security.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the Fund's share price to be more volatile.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is non-diversified under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

U.S. government securities risk. U.S. government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. U.S. government securities include issues by non-governmental entities (like financial institutions) that carry direct guarantees from U.S. government agencies as part of government initiatives in response to the market crisis or otherwise. Although the U.S. Government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. Government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Some of the U.S. government securities that the Fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae (formally known as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and Freddie Mac (formally known as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation).

Operational risk. Your ability to transact with the Fund or the valuation of your investment may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers or trading counterparties. Although the Fund attempts to minimize such failures through controls and oversight, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls that completely eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Value investing risk. The value approach to investing involves the risk that value stocks may remain undervalued. Value stocks as a group may be out of favor and underperform the overall equity market for a long period of time, while the market concentrates on growth stocks. Although the Fund will not concentrate its investments in any one industry or industry group, it may, like many value funds, weight its investments toward certain industries, thus increasing its exposure to factors adversely affecting issuers within those industries.

Please note that there are other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. More information about risks appears in the SAI. Before investing, you should carefully consider the risks that you will assume.

Fund Management

Investment Advisor

Patient Capital Management, LLC, located at One South Street, Suite 2550, Baltimore, Maryland 21202, serves as investment advisor to the Fund. The Advisor provides the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund.

The Predecessor Fund's shareholders approved Patient Capital as the new investment advisor to the Predecessor Fund effective May 26, 2023. Prior to May 26, 2023, Miller Value Partners, LLC, served as the Predecessor Fund's investment advisor (the "Previous Advisor"). The Fund's portfolio managers are the same portfolio managers who served the Predecessor Fund as employees of Patient Capital, and prior to that, as employees of the Previous Advisor.

Under the investment advisory agreement with the Trust, the Advisor supervises the management of the Fund's investments (including cash and short-term instruments) and business affairs. At its expense, the Advisor will provide office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Fund. As compensation for its services, the Fund will pay the Advisor a monthly advisory fee at the annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net assets of 1.00% on the first $100 million, 0.75% on the next $1.4 billion, and 0.60% on assets in excess of $1.5 billion. The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive the entire management fee it charges to the Subsidiary. This undertaking will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary and may be terminated only with the approval of the Board.

Prior to January 1, 2024, the Predecessor Fund paid an investment advisory fee computed daily and payable monthly, based on average daily net assets of 1.00% on the first $100 million, 0.75% on the next $2.5 billion, 0.70% on the next $2.5 billion, 0.675% on the next $2.5 billion, and 0.65% on amounts over $7.6 billion.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund paid an aggregate fee of 0.77% of average net assets after fee waivers, to the Advisor.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the Fund's advisory agreement with Patient Capital Management, LLC is available in the Fund's annual report on Form N-CSR for the period ended December 31, 2024.

Expense Limitation

The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, subject to the following limitations.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses (does not include fees and expenses of the Patient Opportunity Cayman Ltd.), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) to 0.88% of average daily net assets for all share classes of the Fund. This contractual limit may be referred to as the "Expense Cap." The Advisor may request recoupment from the Fund of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses under the Expense Cap for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment is taken into account) to exceed the lower of: (1) the Expense Cap in place at the time such amounts were waived or paid, or (2) the Fund's Expense Cap at the time of the recoupment. The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2026.

The Advisor has also contractually agreed to reimburse operating expenses applicable to Class I (other than management fees, front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses (does not include fees and expenses of the Patient Opportunity Cayman Ltd.), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses for Class I (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) to 0.93% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares. This contractual limit may be referred to as the "Class I Expense Cap." The Advisor may request recoupment from Class I of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses under the Class I Expense Cap for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Class I expense ratio (after recoupment is taken into account) to exceed the lower of: (1) the Class I Expense Cap in place at the time such amounts were waived or paid, or (2) the Class I Expense Cap at the time of the recoupment. The Class I Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2026.

The agreement related to the Expense Cap and the Class I Expense Cap may be terminated at any time by the Board upon 60 days' written notice to the Advisor, or by the Advisor with the consent of the Board.

Portfolio managers

The following individuals are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Samantha McLemore, CFA, has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since it commenced operation in 2024, the Predecessor Fund since 2017, and the Prior Predecessor Fund since 2014. She served as Assistant Portfolio Manager from 2008 to 2014. Ms. McLemore has worked on the Opportunity strategy since 2002 as an employee of the Previous Advisor. Ms. McLemore also is the sole managing member and Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor, which she founded in 2020.

Christina Malbon, CFA, has served as an Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Fund since it commenced operation in 2024 and the Predecessor Fund since April 2023, and previously served as a Senior Research Analyst of the Prior Predecessor Fund since 2013. Ms. Malbon has worked on the Opportunity strategy since starting with the Previous Advisor in 2013, working closely with Samantha McLemore in supporting portfolio investment decisions, research, and trading activities. Ms. Malbon joined Patient Capital Management in 2020 as a Senior Research Analyst.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Fund shares.

Distribution

Quasar Distributors, LLC ("Quasar" or the "Distributor"), a wholly-owned broker-dealer subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101 and is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

The Fund has adopted a Rule 12b-1 distribution plan. Under the plan, the Fund pays distribution and service fees based on annualized percentages of average daily net assets, of up to 0.25% for Class A shares; up to 1.00% for Class C shares; up to 0.25% for Class FI shares; and up to 0.50% for Class R shares. These fees are an ongoing expense and, over time, will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges. Class I and Class IS shares are not subject to Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees under the plan.

The Advisor and/or its affiliates make payments for distribution, shareholder servicing, marketing and promotional activities and related expenses out of their profits and other available sources, including profits from their relationships with the Fund. These payments are not reflected as additional expenses in the fee table contained in this Prospectus. The recipients of these payments may include affiliates of the Advisor, as well as non-affiliated broker/dealers, insurance companies, financial institutions and other Financial Intermediaries through which investors may purchase shares of the Fund, including your Financial Intermediary. The total amount of these payments is substantial, may be substantial to any given recipient and may exceed the costs and expenses incurred by the recipient for any fund-related marketing or shareholder servicing activities. The payments described in this paragraph are often referred to as “revenue sharing payments.” Revenue sharing arrangements are separately negotiated between the Advisor and/or their affiliates, and the recipients of these payments.

Revenue sharing payments create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of the Fund to you. Contact your Financial Intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive. Revenue sharing payments, as well as payments under the shareholder services and distribution plan (where applicable), also benefit the Advisor, and their affiliates to the extent the payments result in more assets being invested in the Fund on which fees are being charged.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings will be available on the Fund’s website at www.patientcapitalmanagement.com/opportunity-trust.

Shareholder Information

Share price

Shares of the Fund are sold at NAV per share, plus any applicable sales charge, which is calculated as of the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open for unrestricted business. However, the Fund’s NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. The NYSE is closed on weekends and most national holidays, including New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday/Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV will not be calculated on days when the NYSE is closed for trading.

Purchase and redemption requests are priced based on the next NAV per share calculated after receipt of such requests and any applicable sales charge. The NAV is the value of the Fund’s securities, cash and other assets, minus all expenses and liabilities (assets – liabilities = NAV). NAV per share is determined by dividing NAV by the number of shares outstanding (NAV/# of shares = NAV per share). The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management and administration fees, which are accrued daily.

In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. Each security owned by the Fund that is listed on a securities exchange is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. Where the security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price of the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded.

When determining NAV, the value of the Fund’s portfolio investments is based on readily available market quotations, which generally means a reliable valuation obtained from an exchange or other market, or fair value as determined by an independent pricing service and evaluated by the Advisor. If a market quotation is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the value of an investment, an investment will be valued by another method that the Advisor believes reflects fair value in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and the Advisor’s related procedures. Fair value pricing represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Accordingly, the Fund’s NAV may reflect certain portfolio investments’ fair values rather than their market prices.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that a fair value determination for an investment will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the investment.

Fair value pricing may be applied to non-U.S. securities. The trading hours for most non-U.S. securities end prior to the close of the NYSE, the time that the Fund's NAV is calculated. The occurrence of certain events after the close of non-U.S. markets, but prior to the close of the NYSE (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of non-U.S. securities when non-U.S. markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund may value non-U.S. securities at fair value, taking into account such events, when it calculates its NAV. Other types of securities that the Fund may hold for which fair value pricing might be required include, but are not limited to: (a) investments which are not frequently traded and/or the market price of which the Advisor believes may be stale; (b) illiquid securities, including "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (c) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (d) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended; and (e) fixed income securities that have gone into default and for which there is not a current market value quotation.

If the Fund has portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Choosing a class of shares to buy

Set forth below is information about the manner in which the Fund offers its shares. **For the variations applicable to shares offered through specific Financial Intermediaries, please see Appendix A to this Prospectus – Financial Intermediary Sales Charge Variations ("Appendix A")**. All variations described in Appendix A are applied by the identified Financial Intermediary. Sales charge variations may apply to purchases, sales and reinvestments of Fund shares and a shareholder transacting in Fund shares through an intermediary identified on Appendix A should read the terms and conditions of Appendix A carefully. A variation that is specific to a particular Financial Intermediary is not applicable to shares held directly with the Fund or through another intermediary. Please consult your Financial Intermediary with respect to any variations listed in Appendix A.

Individual investors can generally invest in Class A and Class C shares. Individual investors who invest directly with the Fund and who meet the $1,000,000 minimum initial investment requirement may purchase Class I shares.

Retirement Plans, Institutional Investors and Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries should refer to "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" below for a description of the classes available to them.

Investors not purchasing directly from the Fund may purchase shares through a Financial Intermediary. Please note that if you are purchasing shares through a Financial Intermediary, your Financial Intermediary may not offer all classes of shares. Financial Intermediaries making Fund shares available to their clients determine which share class(es) to make available. Your Financial Intermediary may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class, which may depend on, among other things, the type of investor account and the practices adopted by your Financial Intermediary. Certain Financial Intermediaries may impose their own investment fees and practices for purchasing and selling Fund shares, which are not described in this Prospectus or the SAI, and which will depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of the Financial Intermediary. Consult a representative of your Financial Intermediary about the availability of Fund shares and the Financial Intermediary's practices and other information.

Individual investors investing through a Financial Intermediary may be eligible to invest in Class I or Class IS shares, if such Financial Intermediary is acting solely as an agent on behalf of its customers pursuant to an agreement with the Fund's distributor and such investor's shares are held in an omnibus account on the books of the Fund. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Please note that the Fund does not charge any front-end load, deferred sales charge or other asset-based fee for sales or distribution of Class I shares and Class IS shares. However, if you purchase Class I or Class IS shares through a Financial Intermediary acting solely as an agent on behalf of its customers pursuant to an agreement with the Fund's distributor, that Financial Intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by the Financial Intermediary. Because the Fund is not a party to any commission arrangement between you and your Financial Intermediary, any purchases and redemptions of Class I or Class IS shares will be made by the Fund at the applicable NAV (before imposition of the sales commission). Any commissions charged by a Financial Intermediary are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table or expense example in this Prospectus nor are they reflected in the performance in the bar chart and table in this Prospectus because these commissions are not charged by the Fund.

Each class has different sales charges and expenses, allowing you to choose a class that may be appropriate for you.

When choosing which class of shares to buy, you should consider:

- How much you plan to invest
- How long you expect to own the shares
- The expenses paid by each class detailed in the fee table and example at the front of this Prospectus

- Whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of sales charges
- Availability of share classes

When choosing between Class A and Class C shares, keep in mind that, generally speaking, the larger the size of your investment and the longer your investment horizon, the more likely it will be that Class C shares will not be as advantageous as Class A shares. The annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees (see Distribution section above) on Class C shares may cost you more over the longer term than the front-end sales charge and service fees you would have paid for larger purchases of Class A shares. If you are eligible to purchase Class I shares, you should be aware that Class I shares are not subject to a front-end sales charge and generally have lower annual expenses than Class A or Class C shares.

Each class of shares, except Class IS, is authorized to pay fees for recordkeeping services to Financial Intermediaries (as defined below). As a result, operating expenses of classes that incur new or additional recordkeeping fees may increase over time.

You may buy shares:

- Through a Financial Intermediary. The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a Financial Intermediary. Such Financial Intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. Orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV, and any applicable sales charge, next computed after the order is received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order (or redemption) when the Financial Intermediary, or if applicable, the Financial Intermediaries authorized designee, receives the order.
- Directly from the Fund.

Your Financial Intermediary may provide shareholder services that differ from the services provided by other Financial Intermediaries. Services provided by your Financial Intermediary may vary by class. You should ask your Financial Intermediary to explain the shareholder services it provides for each class and the compensation it receives in connection with each class. Remember that your Financial Intermediary may receive different compensation depending on the share class in which you invest.

Your Financial Intermediary may not offer all classes of shares. You should contact your Financial Intermediary for further information.

Fund imposed sales charges and waivers include the following:

- The front-end sales charges that apply to the purchase of Class A shares
- The contingent deferred sales charges that apply to the redemption of Class C shares and certain Class A shares
- Who qualifies for lower sales charges on Class A shares
- Who qualifies for a sales charge waiver

Comparing the Fund's classes

The following table compares key features of the Fund's classes. You should also review the fee table and example at the front of this Prospectus carefully before choosing your share class. Your Financial Intermediary can help you choose a class that may be appropriate for you. Please contact your Financial Intermediary regarding the availability of Class FI, Class I, Class IS or Class R shares or, if you plan to purchase shares through the Fund, contact the Fund. You may be required to provide appropriate documentation confirming your eligibility to invest in these share classes. Your Financial Intermediary may receive different compensation depending upon which class you choose.

	Key features	Front-end sales charge	Contingent deferred sales charge	Annual distribution and service fees
Class A	• Front-end sales charge • You may qualify for reduction or waiver of front-end sales charge • Generally lower annual expenses than Class C	Up to 5.75%; reduced or waived for large purchases and certain investors. No charge for purchases of $1 million or more	1.00% on purchases of $1 million or more if you redeem within 18 months of purchase; waived for certain investors (for additional waiver information see "More about Contingent Deferred Sales Charges")	0.25% of average daily net assets
Class C	• No front-end sales charge • Contingent deferred sales charge for only 1 year • Generally higher annual expenses than Class A • Generally converts to Class A on the next monthly conversion processing date after the shares have been held for 8 years from the purchase date; please consult your Financial Intermediary for more information.	None	1.00% if you redeem within 1 year of purchase; waived for certain investors	1.00% of average daily net assets
Class FI	• No front-end or contingent deferred sales charge • Only offered to Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and eligible Retirement Plans	None	None	0.25% of average daily net assets

	Key features	Front-end sales charge	Contingent deferred sales charge	Annual distribution and service fees
Class I	• No front-end or contingent deferred sales charge • Only offered to institutional and other eligible investors • Generally lower annual expenses than the other classes, except for Class IS	None	None	None
Class IS	• No front-end or contingent deferred sales charge • Only offered to certain Institutional investors, Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund, and Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries • Generally lower annual expenses than the other classes	None	None	None
Class R	• No front-end or contingent deferred sales charge • Only offered to Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund, Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and Eligible Investment Programs	None	None	0.50% of average daily net assets

Sales charges

You can find information about sales charges and breakpoints below, on the Fund's website at www.patientcapitalmanagement.com/opportunity-trust, and in the SAI, which is also available on the website free of charge. For the sales charge variations applicable to shares offered through specific Financial Intermediaries, please see Appendix A.

Class A shares

You buy Class A shares at the offering price, which is the NAV plus a sales charge. Because of rounding in the calculation of the "offering price", the actual sales charge you pay may be more or less than that calculated using the percentages shown below. You pay a lower rate as the size of your investment increases to certain levels called breakpoints. You do not pay a sales charge on the Fund's distributions or dividends that you reinvest in additional Class A shares.

The table below shows the rate of sales charge you pay, depending on the amount of your investment. It also shows the amount of broker/dealer compensation that will be paid out of the sales charge if you buy Class A shares from a Financial Intermediary. Such Financial Intermediaries will receive the sales charge imposed on purchases of Class A shares and will retain the full amount of such sales charge. Financial Intermediaries will receive a Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fee payable on Class A shares at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class A shares serviced by them. These fees are an ongoing expense and, over time, will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

Amount of investment	Sales charge as a % of offering price	Sales charge as a % of net amount invested	Broker/dealer commission as a % of offering price[1]
Less than $25,000	5.75	6.10	5.75
$25,000 but less than $50,000	5.00	5.26	5.00
$50,000 but less than $100,000	4.50	4.71	4.50
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.50	3.63	3.50
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.50	2.56	2.50
$500,000 but less than $750,000	2.00	2.04	2.00
$750,000 but less than $1 million	1.50	1.52	1.50
$1 million but less than $5 million[1]	-0-	-0-	1.00
$5 million but less than $15 million[1]	-0-	-0-	0.50
$15 million but less than $1 billion[1]	-0-	-0-	0.25

[1] A Financial Intermediary may be paid a commission of up to 1.00% on Fund purchases of $1 million or more. Starting in the thirteenth month after purchase, the annual 12b-1 distribution and service fee of up to 0.25% will be paid to the Financial Intermediary. The Financial Intermediary will start receiving the annual 12b-1 distribution and service fee immediately if no commission is paid at purchase. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Investments of $1,000,000 or more

You do not pay a front-end sales charge when you make a purchase of $1,000,000 or more of Class A shares. However, if you redeem these Class A shares within 18 months of purchase, you will pay a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") of up to 1.00%. Any CDSC is based on the original cost of the shares or the current market value, whichever is less.

Qualifying for a reduced Class A sales charge

There are several ways you can combine multiple purchases of shares of the Fund to take advantage of the breakpoints in the Class A sales charge schedule. In order to take advantage of reductions in sales charges that may be available to you when you purchase Fund shares, you must inform your Financial Intermediary if you are eligible for a letter of intent or a right of accumulation and if you own shares of the Fund that are eligible to be aggregated with your purchases. Certain records, such as account statements, may be necessary in order to verify your eligibility for a reduced sales charge.

- Rights of Accumulation ("ROA") – You may combine your new purchase of Class A shares with other shares of the Fund you currently own for the purpose of qualifying for the lower front-end sales charge rates that apply to larger purchases. The applicable sales charge for the new purchase is based on the total of your current purchase and the current value, calculated using the current day public offering price of all other shares you own. You may also combine the account value of your spouse and children under the age of 21. Only the shares held at the intermediary or the transfer agent at which you are making the current purchase can be used for the purposes of a lower sales charge based on Rights of Accumulation.

  If you hold Fund shares in accounts at two or more Financial Intermediaries, please contact your Financial Intermediaries to determine which shares may be combined.

- Letter of Intent ("LOI") – By signing an LOI you can reduce your Class A sales charge. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period. The LOI will apply to all purchases of any of the shares of the Fund. Any shares purchased within 90 days of the date you sign the letter of intent may be used as credit toward completion, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after that date. Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains do not apply toward fulfillment of the LOI. Shares equal to 5.75% of the amount of the LOI will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If, at the end of that time the total amount of purchases made is less than the amount intended, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual purchases had the LOI not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrow shares. Any remaining escrow shares will be released to you.

  If you establish an LOI with the Fund you can aggregate your accounts as well as the accounts of your spouse and children under age 21. You will need to provide written instruction with respect to the other accounts whose purchases should be considered in fulfillment of the LOI. Only the accounts held at the Financial Intermediary or the Transfer Agent at which you are making the purchase can be used toward fulfillment of the LOI.

- Reinstatement Privileges – If you sell Class A shares of the Fund and withdraw your money from the Fund, you may reinstate into the same account, within 365 days of the date of your redemption, without paying a front-end sales charge if you paid a front-end sales charge when you originally purchased your shares. For purposes of a CDSC, if you paid a CDSC when you sold your shares, you would be credited with the amount of the CDSC proportional to the amount reinvested. Reinstated shares will continue to age, as applicable, from the date that you bought your original shares. This privilege can be used only once per calendar year per account. Contact your Financial Intermediary for additional information. You must identify and provide information to the Fund or your Financial Intermediary, as applicable, regarding your historical purchases and holdings, and you should also retain any records necessary to substantiate historical transactions and costs because the Fund, its transfer agent, and Financial Intermediaries will not be responsible for providing this information.

  You must identify and provide information to the Fund or your Financial Intermediary, as applicable, regarding your historical purchases and holdings, and you should also retain any records necessary to substantiate historical transactions and costs because the Fund, its transfer agent, and Financial Intermediaries will not be responsible for providing this information.

For the sales charge variations applicable to shares offered through specific Financial Intermediaries, please see Appendix A.

Waivers for certain Class A investors

Class A front-end sales charges are waived for the following types of investors, including:

- Investors purchasing shares directly though the Fund
- Employees of Financial Intermediaries
- Those who qualify for the Reinstatement Privilege as discussed above
- Trustees and officers of the Fund
- Employees of the Advisor and its subsidiaries
- Investors investing through eligible Retirement Plans as defined under "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" section below
- Investors who rollover fund shares from a qualified retirement plan into an IRA administered on the same retirement plan platform
- Purchases by separate accounts used to fund unregistered variable annuity contracts
- Purchases by investors participating in "wrap fee" or asset allocation programs or other fee-based arrangements sponsored by broker/dealers and other financial institutions, including Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries as defined under "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" section below
- Purchases by direct retail investment platforms through mutual fund "supermarkets," where the sponsor links its client's account (including IRAs) on such platforms to a master account in the sponsor's name
- Sales through Financial Intermediaries who offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee to their customers
- All existing retirement plan shareholders and retirement programs who were authorized to purchase Class A shares at NAV prior to November 20, 2006, are permitted to purchase additional Class A shares at NAV.

- Investors who are converted from Class I shares by their program provider

If you qualify for a waiver of the Class A front-end sales charge, you must notify your Financial Intermediary or the Fund at the time of purchase and provide sufficient information at the time of purchase to permit verification that the purchase qualifies for the front-end sales charge waiver.

For the sales charge variations applicable to shares offered through specific Financial Intermediaries, please see Appendix A.

Class C shares

Class C shares may be purchased only through Financial Intermediaries and may not be purchased directly from the Fund. You buy Class C shares at NAV with no front-end sales charge. However, if you redeem your Class C shares within one year of purchase, you will pay a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00%.

Financial Intermediaries selling Class C shares are paid a commission of up to 1.00% of the purchase price of the Class C shares they sell. Financial Intermediaries will receive Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fee payments on Class C shares at an annual rate of up to 1.00% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class C shares serviced by them following the first year of purchase. These fees are an ongoing expense and, over time, will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

Class C share conversion

Except as noted below, Class C shares will automatically convert to Class A shares after the shares have been held for 8 years from the purchase date; the shares will be converted on the next monthly conversion processing date after the 8 year anniversary of purchase. It is the responsibility of your Financial Intermediary and not the Fund, the transfer agent, the Distributor or the Advisor to ensure that you are credited with the proper holding period. If your Financial Intermediary does not have records verifying that your shares have been held for at least 8 years, your Financial Intermediary may not convert your Class C shares to Class A shares. Group retirement plans held in an omnibus recordkeeping platform through a Financial Intermediary that does not track participant-level share lot aging may not convert Class C shares to Class A shares. Customers of certain Financial Intermediaries may be subject to different terms or conditions, as set by their Financial Intermediary, in connection with such conversions. These Financial Intermediaries may convert Class C shares to Class A shares sooner than after 8 years of ownership. Please refer to Appendix A or contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

When Class C shares that a shareholder acquired through a purchase convert, any other Class C shares that the shareholder acquired as reinvested dividends and distributions related to those shares also will convert into Class A shares on a pro rata basis.

All conversions from Class C shares to Class A shares will be based on the per share NAV without the imposition of any sales load, fee or other charge. The conversion from Class C shares to Class A shares is not considered a taxable event for Federal income tax purposes.

Class FI shares

You buy Class FI shares at NAV with no front-end sales charge and no contingent deferred sales charge when redeemed.

Financial Intermediaries receive an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class FI shares serviced by them.

Class FI shares are only offered to Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and eligible Retirement Plans.

Class I shares

You buy Class I shares at NAV with no front-end sales charge and no contingent deferred sales charge when redeemed.

Class I shares are not subject to any Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees. However, if you purchase Class I shares through a Financial Intermediary acting solely as an agent on behalf of its customers pursuant to an agreement with the Fund's distributor, the Financial Intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by the Financial Intermediary.

Class I shares are only offered to institutional and other eligible investors. Refer to "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" below for more details.

Class IS shares

You buy Class IS shares at NAV with no front-end sales charge and no contingent deferred sales charge when redeemed.

Class IS shares are not subject to any Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees. However, if you purchase Class IS shares through a Financial Intermediary acting solely as an agent on behalf of its customers pursuant to an agreement with the

Fund's distributor, the Financial Intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by the Financial Intermediary.

Class IS shares are only offered to certain institutional and other eligible investors. Refer to "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" below for more details. In order to purchase Class IS shares, an investor must hold its shares in one account with the Fund, which account is not subject to payment of recordkeeping or similar fees by the Fund to any intermediary.

Class R shares

You buy Class R shares at NAV with no front-end sales charge and no contingent deferred sales charge when redeemed.

Financial Intermediaries receive an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fee of up to 0.50% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class R shares serviced by them.

Class R shares are only offered to Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund, Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and Eligible Investment Programs.

More about Contingent Deferred Sales Charges

The contingent deferred sales charge is based on the NAV at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is less, and therefore you do not pay a sales charge on amounts representing appreciation or depreciation. Shareholders who redeem Class C shares within one year of purchase will pay a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% based on the original cost of the shares or the current market value, whichever is less. In addition, there is no front-end sales charge on purchases of $1 million or more for Class A shares, but there is a maximum deferred sales charge of 1.00% based on the original cost of the shares or the current market value, whichever is less, if a shareholder redeems within 18 months of such purchase.

In addition, you do not pay a contingent deferred sales charge:

- On shares representing reinvested distributions and dividends
- On shares no longer subject to the contingent deferred sales charge

Each time you place a request to redeem shares, the Fund will first redeem any shares in your account that are not subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and then redeem the shares in your account that have been held the longest.

If you redeem shares of the Fund and pay a contingent deferred sales charge, you may, under certain circumstances, reinvest all or part of the redemption proceeds within 365 days and receive pro rata credit for any contingent deferred sales charge imposed on the prior redemption. Please see "Reinstatement Privileges" section above.

Contingent deferred sales charge waivers

The contingent deferred sales charge for each share class will be waived:

- On payments made through certain systematic withdrawal plans
- On distributions from eligible Retirement Plans as defined under "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" section below
- For Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund
- For involuntary redemptions of small account balances
- For 12 months following the death or disability of a shareholder (as defined in the Code)
- For shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment
- For mandatory post-retirement distributions from retirement plans or IRAs
- For tax-free returns of an excess contribution to any retirement plan

To have your contingent deferred sales charge waived, you or your Financial Intermediary must let the Fund know at the time you redeem shares that you qualify for such a waiver.

For the variations in CDSC waivers applicable to shares offered through specific Financial Intermediaries, please see Appendix A.

Additional Share Class Eligibility Information

Retirement Plans

"Retirement Plans" include 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit-sharing plans, non-qualified deferred compensation plans, employer sponsored benefit plans (including health savings accounts), other similar employer-sponsored retirement and benefit plans, and IRAs that are administered on the same IRA recordkeeping platform and that invest in the Fund through a single omnibus account with the Fund. Retirement Plans do not include individual retirement vehicles, such as traditional and Roth IRAs (absent an exception that is explicitly described in this Prospectus), Coverdell education savings accounts, individual 403(b)(7) custodial accounts, Keogh plans, SEPs, SARSEPs, SIMPLE IRAs or similar accounts.

Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund can generally invest in Class A, Class C, Class FI, Class I, Class IS, and Class R shares.

Investors who rollover fund shares from a Retirement Plan into an IRA administered on the same retirement plan platform may hold and purchase shares of the Fund to the same extent as the applicable Retirement Plan.

Although Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund are not subject to minimum initial investment requirements for any of these share classes, investment minimums may be imposed by a Financial Intermediary. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Other Retirement Plans

"Other Retirement Plans" include Retirement Plans investing through brokerage accounts and also include Retirement Plans with direct relationships to the Fund that are neither Institutional Investors nor investing through omnibus accounts. Other Retirement Plans and individual retirement vehicles, such as IRAs, are treated like individual investors for purposes of determining sales charges and any applicable sales charge reductions or waivers.

Other Retirement Plan investors can generally invest in Class A, Class C, and Class I shares. Individual retirement vehicles may also choose between these share classes.

Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries

"Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries" are investors who invest in the Fund through Financial Intermediaries that (i) charge such investors an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services, or (ii) offer Class A, Class FI, Class I, Class IS or Class R shares through a no-load network or platform ("Eligible Investment Programs"). Eligible Investment Programs may also include college savings vehicles such as Section 529 plans and direct retail investment platforms through mutual fund "supermarkets," where the sponsor links its client's account (including IRA accounts on such platforms) to a master account in the sponsor's name. The Financial Intermediary may impose separate investment minimums.

Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries may generally invest in Class A, Class FI, Class I or Class IS shares. Participants in Eligible Investment Programs may be able to convert Class A or Class C shares to Class I or Class IS shares. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Institutional Investors

"Institutional Investors" may include corporations, banks, trust companies, insurance companies, investment companies, foundations, endowments, defined benefit plans and other similar entities. The Financial Intermediary may impose additional eligibility requirements or criteria to determine if an investor, including the types of investors listed above, qualifies as an Institutional Investor.

Institutional Investors may invest in Class I or Class IS shares if they meet the $1,000,000 minimum initial investment requirement. Institutional Investors may also invest in Class A and Class C shares, which have different investment minimums, fees and expenses.

Class A shares — Retirement Plans

Retirement Plans may buy Class A shares. Under programs for current and prospective Retirement Plan investors sponsored by Financial Intermediaries, the front-end sales charge and contingent deferred sales charge for Class A shares are waived where:

- Such Retirement Plan's record-keeper offers only load-waived shares
- Fund shares are held on the books of the Fund through an omnibus account

Financial Intermediaries selling Class A shares to Retirement Plans with a direct omnibus relationship with the Fund will not be paid a commission on the purchase price of Class A shares sold by them. However, for certain Retirement Plans that are permitted to purchase shares at NAV, the Financial Intermediary may be paid a commission of up to 1.00% of the purchase price of the Class A shares that are purchased with regular ongoing plan contributions. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Class C shares — Retirement Plans

Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund may buy Class C shares at NAV without becoming subject to a contingent deferred sales charge. The Advisor does not pay Financial Intermediaries selling Class C shares to Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund a commission on the purchase price of Class C shares sold by them. Instead, immediately after purchase, these Financial Intermediaries may be paid an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fee of up to 1.00% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class C shares serviced by them. Please see the SAI for more details.

Retirement Plan programs with exchange features in effect prior to November 20, 2006, remain eligible for exchange from Class C shares to Class A shares in accordance with the program terms. Please see the SAI for more details.

Class FI shares

Class FI shares are offered only to Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and Retirement Plans.

Class I shares

Class I shares are offered only to Institutional Investors and individual investors (investing directly with the Fund) who meet the $1,000,000 minimum initial investment requirement, Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund and certain rollover IRAs, Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries, investors investing through a Financial Intermediary acting solely as agent on behalf of its customers pursuant to an agreement with the Fund's distributor, and other investors authorized by the Advisor.

Investors who qualify as Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries or who participate in Eligible Investment Programs made available through their Financial Intermediaries (such as investors in fee-based advisory or mutual fund "wrap" programs) are eligible to purchase Class I shares, among other share classes. In such cases your ability to hold Class I shares may be premised on your continuing participation in a fee-based advisory or mutual fund wrap program.

Your Financial Intermediary may reserve the right to redeem your Class I shares or convert them to Class A shares of the Fund, as applicable, if you terminate your fee-based advisory or mutual fund wrap program and are no longer eligible for Class I shares. You may be subject to a front-end sales charge in connection with such conversion, and you will be subject to the annual distribution and/or service fee applicable to Class A shares. Any redemption may generate a taxable gain or loss and significantly change the asset allocation of your account. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Certain waivers of these requirements for individuals associated with the Fund, the Advisor or its affiliates are discussed in the SAI.

Class IS shares

Class IS shares may be purchased only by Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund (either at the plan level or at the level of the Financial Intermediary), certain rollover IRAs and Institutional Investors, Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries, investors investing through a Financial Intermediary acting solely as agent on behalf of its customers pursuant to an agreement with the Fund's distributor, and other investors authorized by the Advisor. In order to purchase Class IS shares, an investor must hold its shares in one account with the Fund, which is not subject to payment of recordkeeping or similar fees by the Fund to any intermediary.

Investors who qualify as Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries or who participate in Eligible Investment Programs made available through their Financial Intermediaries (such as investors in fee-based advisory or mutual fund "wrap" programs) are eligible to purchase, directly or via exchange, Class IS shares, among other share classes. In such cases your ability to hold Class IS shares may be premised on your continuing participation in a fee-based advisory or mutual fund wrap program.

Your Financial Intermediary may reserve the right to redeem your Class IS shares or convert them for Class A shares of the Fund, as applicable, if you terminate your fee-based advisory or mutual fund wrap program and are no longer eligible for Class IS shares. You may be subject to a front-end sales charge in connection with such conversion, and you will be subject to the annual distribution and/or service fee applicable to Class A shares. Any redemption may generate a taxable gain or loss and significantly change the asset allocation of your account. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Class R shares

Class R shares are offered only to Retirement Plans with omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund (either at the plan level or at the level of the Financial Intermediary), to Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and through Eligible Investment Programs.

You buy Class R shares at NAV with no front-end sales charge and no contingent deferred sales charge when redeemed. Financial Intermediaries receive an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fee of up to 0.50% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class R shares serviced by them.

Certain waivers of these requirements for individuals associated with the Fund, the Advisor or its affiliates are discussed in the SAI.

Other considerations

Plan sponsors, plan fiduciaries and other Financial Intermediaries may choose to impose qualification requirements that differ from the Fund's share class eligibility standards. In certain cases this could result in the selection of a share class with higher distribution and service fees than otherwise would have been charged. The Fund is not responsible for, and has no control over, the decision of any plan sponsor, plan fiduciary or Financial Intermediary to impose such differing requirements. Please consult with your plan sponsor, plan fiduciary or Financial Intermediary for more information about available share classes.

Your Financial Intermediary may not offer all share classes. Please contact your Service Agent for additional details.

Buying shares

Generally	You may buy shares at their NAV next determined after receipt by your Financial Intermediary or the transfer agent of your purchase request in good order, plus any applicable sales charge. The Fund may not be available for sale in certain states. Prospective investors should inquire as to whether the Fund is available for sale in their state of residence. You must provide the following information for your order to be processed: • Name of fund being bought • Class of shares being bought • Dollar amount or number of shares being bought (as applicable) • Account number (if existing account)
Through a Financial Intermediary	You should contact your Financial Intermediary to open a brokerage account and make arrangements to buy shares. Your Financial Intermediary may charge an annual account maintenance fee.
Through the Fund	Please complete the account application and send it with your check payable to the Patient Opportunity Trust to the following address: **Regular Mail** Patient Opportunity Trust c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services P.O. Box 219252 Kansas City, MO 64121-9252 **Overnight Delivery** Patient Opportunity Trust c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 219252 Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

	The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the transfer agent of the Fund. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received on the Transfer Agent's premises. Subsequent purchases should be sent to the same address. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it together with the Invest by Mail form from your most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form include the Fund name, your name, address, and account number on a separate piece of paper along with your check made payable to the Fund to pay for the shares. For more information, please call the Patient Opportunity Trust at 800-655-0324 between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Central time (9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern time).
By telephone purchase	Investors may purchase additional shares of the Fund by calling 800-655-0324. You automatically have the ability to make telephone and/or internet purchases, unless you specifically decline. If your account has been open for at least 7 business days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network through an authorized bank or through a Financial Intermediary authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a purchase. If your order is received prior to 4 p.m. Eastern time, your shares will be purchased at the net asset value, plus applicable sales charge, calculated on the day your order is placed.
By wire	If you are making your initial investment in the Fund, before wiring funds, the Transfer Agent must have a completed account application. You can mail or overnight deliver your account application to the Transfer Agent at the above address. Upon receipt of your completed account application, your account will be established and a service representative will contact you to provide your new account number and wiring instructions. If you do not receive this information within one business day, contact the Transfer Agent. You may then instruct your bank to send the wire. Prior to sending the wire, please call the Fund at 800-655-0324 to advise them of the wire and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund, your name and your account number so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit immediately available funds by wire to: U.S. Bank National Association 777 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 ABA No. 075000022 Credit: U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC Account No. 112-952-137 Further Credit: Patient Opportunity Trust Shareholder Registration Shareholder Account Number If you are making a subsequent purchase, your bank should wire funds as indicated above. Before each wire purchase, you should be sure to notify the Transfer Agent. *It is essential that your bank include complete information about your account in all wire transactions.* If you have questions about how to invest by wire, you may call the Transfer Agent at 800-655-0324. Your bank may charge you a fee for sending a wire payment to the Fund. Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time to be eligible for same day pricing. Neither the Fund nor U.S. Bank National Association are responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system or from incomplete wiring instructions.
Through an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP")	You may authorize your Financial Intermediary or the transfer agent to transfer funds automatically from (i) a regular bank account, (ii) cash held in a brokerage account with a Financial Intermediary, or (iii) certain money market funds, in order to buy shares on a regular basis. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, complete the appropriate section on the Account application. Your signed Account application must be received at least 7 business days prior to the initial transaction.

- Amounts transferred must meet the applicable minimums (see “Purchase and Sale of Fund shares”)
- Amounts may be transferred monthly, every alternate month, quarterly, semi-annually or annually
- A $25 fee will be imposed if your AIP transaction is returned for any reason.

The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent sufficiently in advance of the next withdrawal. Please contact your financial institution to determine if it is an Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) network member. Your financial institution must be an ACH member in order for you to participate in the AIP.

The AIP is a method of using dollar cost averaging as an investment strategy that involves investing a fixed amount of money at regular time intervals. However, a program of regular investment cannot ensure a profit or protect against a loss as a result of declining markets. By continually investing the same amount, you will be purchasing more shares when the price is low and fewer shares when the price is high. Please call 800-655-0324 for additional information regarding the Fund’s AIP.

For more information, please contact your Financial Intermediary or the Fund, or consult the SAI.

Redeeming shares

Generally	You may redeem shares at their NAV next determined after receipt by your Financial Intermediary or the transfer agent of your redemption request in good order, less any applicable contingent deferred sales charge. Redemptions made through your Financial Intermediary may be subject to transaction fees or other conditions as set by your Financial Intermediary. If the shares are held by a fiduciary or corporation, partnership or similar entity, other documents may be required.
Redemption proceeds	The Fund typically sends the redemption proceeds on the next business day (a day when the NYSE is open for normal business) after the redemption request is received in good order and prior to market close, regardless of whether the redemption proceeds are sent via check, wire, or ACH transfer. While not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. Under unusual circumstances, the Fund may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, as permitted by federal securities law. If you did not purchase your shares with a wire payment, before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 15 calendar days from the purchase date. Your redemption proceeds may be delayed, or your right to receive redemption proceeds suspended if the NYSE is closed (other than on weekends or holidays) or trading is restricted, if an emergency exists, or otherwise as permitted by order of the SEC. If you have a brokerage account with a Financial Intermediary, your redemption proceeds will be sent to your Financial Intermediary. Your redemption proceeds can be sent by check to your address of record or by wire or electronic transfer (ACH) to your pre-designated bank account. There is a $15 wire charge per wire which will be deducted from your account balance on dollar specific trades or from the proceeds on complete redemptions and share specific trades. There is no charge for proceeds sent via the ACH network; however, most ACH transfers require two to three days for the bank account to receive credit. Telephone redemptions cannot be made if you notify the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 30 days before the redemption request. To change the bank account designated to receive wire or electronic transfers, you will be required to deliver a new written authorization and may be asked to provide other documents. In other cases, unless you direct otherwise, your proceeds will be paid by check mailed to your address of record. The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by paying out proceeds from cash or cash equivalent portfolio holdings, or by selling portfolio holdings. In stressed market conditions, redemption methods may include paying redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part by a distribution of securities from the Fund’s portfolio (a “redemption in-kind”). You may pay transaction costs to dispose of the securities, and you may receive less for them than the price at which they were valued for purposes of the redemption.

<table>
<tr><td>By mail</td><td>Contact your Financial Intermediary or, if you hold shares directly with the Fund, write to the Fund at the following address:

Regular Mail
Patient Opportunity Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252

Overnight Delivery
Patient Opportunity Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 219252
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the transfer agent of the Fund. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received on the Transfer Agent’s premises.

Your written request must provide the following:

• The Fund name, the class of shares being redeemed and your account number
• The dollar amount or number of shares being redeemed
• Signature of each owner exactly as the account is registered
• Signature guarantees, as applicable (see “Additional information about transactions”)
• If you have an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election to have tax withheld will be subject to 10% withholding.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Telephone and/or internet purchases</td><td>You automatically have the ability to make telephone and/or internet purchases, redemptions or exchanges, unless you specifically decline. Contact your Financial Intermediary or, if you hold shares directly with the Fund, call the Fund at 800-655-0324 between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Central time (9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern time) for more information. Please have the following information ready when you call:

• Name of Fund being redeemed
• Class of shares being redeemed
• Account number</td></tr>
</table>

- Before executing an instruction received by telephone, the Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that the telephone instructions are genuine. The telephone call may be recorded and the caller may be asked to verify certain personal identification information. If the Fund or its agents follows these procedures, they cannot be held liable for any loss, expense or cost arising out of any telephone redemption request that is reasonably believed to be genuine. This includes fraudulent or unauthorized requests. The Fund may change, modify or terminate these telephone redemption privileges at any time upon at least 60 days' written notice to shareholders. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close in order to receive that day's NAV. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call wait times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close.

  Shares held in IRA or other retirement accounts may be redeemed by telephone. Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold federal income taxes from any distribution.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP")

You may be permitted to schedule automatic redemptions of a portion of your shares. To qualify, you must own shares of the Fund with a value of at least $10,000 ($5,000 for Retirement Plan accounts) and each automatic redemption must be at least $50.

The following conditions apply:

- Redemptions may be made monthly, every alternate month, quarterly, semi-annually or annually
- If your shares are subject to a CDSC, the charge will be required to be paid upon redemption. However, the charge will be waived if your automatic redemptions are equal to or less than 2% per month of your account balance on the date the redemptions commence, up to a maximum of 12% in one year
- You must inform your Financial Intermediary or the Transfer Agent at the time you establish your Systematic Withdrawal that you are eligible for any CDSC waiver
- You should elect to have all dividends and distributions reinvested

If you elect this method of redemption, the Fund will send a check directly to your address of record, or will send the payments directly to a pre-authorized bank account by electronic funds transfer via the ACH network. For payment through the ACH network, your bank must be an ACH member and your bank account information must be maintained on your Fund account. This SWP may be terminated or modified by a shareholder or the Fund at any time without charge or penalty. You may also elect to terminate your participation in this SWP at any time by contacting the Transfer Agent sufficiently in advance of the next withdrawal.

A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares, and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the dividends credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the "Systematic Withdrawal Plan" section of the Fund's account application. Please call 800-655-0324 for additional information regarding the Fund's SWP.

Converting shares

Generally	Investors currently owning Class A, Class C, or Class FI shares who qualify as Clients of Eligible Financial Intermediaries and participate in Eligible Investment Programs made available through their Financial Intermediaries (such as investors in fee-based advisory or mutual fund "wrap" programs or invested through no-load networks or platforms), may be eligible to convert to Class I or Class IS shares under certain limited circumstances. Investors currently owning Class C shares who qualify as above, may convert to Class A shares under certain limited circumstances. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus titled "Additional Share Class Eligibility Information" or contact your Financial Intermediary for more information. Investors who hold Class I or IS shares of the Fund through a fee-based program, but who subsequently become ineligible to participate in the program or withdraw from the program, may be subject to conversion of their Class I or IS shares by their program provider to another class of shares of the Fund having expenses (including Rule 12b-1 fees) that may be higher than the expenses of the Class I or Class IS shares. Investors should contact their program provider to obtain information about their eligibility for the provider's program and the class of shares they would receive upon such a conversion. A conversion of shares of one class directly for shares of another class of the same Fund normally should not be taxable for federal income tax purposes. You should talk to your tax advisor before making a conversion.

Additional information about transactions

When you buy or redeem shares, your request must be in good order. This means you have provided the following information, without which your request may not be processed:

- Name of the Fund
- Your account number
- In the case of a purchase, the class of shares being bought
- In the case of a redemption, the class of shares being redeemed (if you own more than one class)
- Dollar amount or number of shares being bought or redeemed
- In certain circumstances, the signature of each owner exactly as the account is registered (see "Redeeming Shares")

All checks must be in U.S. Dollars drawn on a domestic bank. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund does not accept postdated checks or any conditional order or payment. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. A service fee of $25 will be deducted from a shareholder's Fund account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any purchases that do not clear.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

In certain circumstances, such as during periods of market volatility, severe weather and emergencies, shareholders may experience difficulties placing redemption orders by telephone. In that case, shareholders should consider using the Fund's other redemption procedures described under "Redeeming Shares."

The Transfer Agent or the Fund will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that any telephone exchange or redemption request is genuine, which may include recording calls, asking the caller to provide certain personal identification information, sending you a written confirmation or requiring other confirmation procedures from time to time. If these procedures are followed, neither the Fund nor its agents will bear any liability for these transactions.

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion to:

- Suspend the continued offering of shares
- Reject any purchase order in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Advisor or the Distributor such rejection is in the best interest of the Fund
- Suspend telephone transactions
- Suspend or postpone redemptions of shares on any day when trading on the NYSE is restricted or as otherwise permitted by the SEC
- Transfer your mutual fund account to your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your state's abandoned property laws

The Advisor reserves the right to:

- reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Fund's shares

It is important that the Fund maintains a correct address for each investor. An incorrect address may cause an investor's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Fund will attempt to locate the investor or rightful owner of the account. If the Fund is unable to locate the investor, then it will determine whether the investor's account can legally be considered abandoned. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your State's abandoned property laws. The investor's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Investors with a state of residence in Texas have the ability to designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. Please contact the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts for further information.

For your protection, the Fund or your Financial Intermediary may request additional information in connection with large redemptions, unusual activity in your account, or otherwise to ensure your redemption request is in good order. Please contact your Financial Intermediary or the Fund for more information.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses, supplements, and certain other shareholder documents you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders we reasonably believe are from the same family or household. Once implemented, if you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 800-655-0324 to request individual copies of documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, we will begin sending individual copies thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Signature guarantees

A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, is required if you:

- Are changing ownership on your account
- Are redeeming shares and sending the proceeds to an address or bank not currently on file
- Are redeeming shares and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days
- Are redeeming shares and want the check paid to someone other than the account owner(s)
- Are transferring the redemption proceeds to an account with a different registration
- Make a redemption request in excess of $50,000

The Fund or the Advisor may waive any of the above requirements in certain instances. In addition to the situations described above, the Fund, the Advisor, and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

Signature guarantees will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP"). A notary public is not an acceptable signature guarantor.

Anti-money laundering

In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, please note that the Transfer Agent will verify certain information on your account application as part of the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the account application, you must supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (e.g., partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending verification of this information or as otherwise required under these and other federal regulations.

Mandatory redemptions for non-direct accounts

"Non-direct accounts" include omnibus accounts and accounts jointly maintained by the Financial Intermediary and the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to ask you to bring your non-direct account up to a minimum investment amount determined by your Financial Intermediary if the aggregate value of the Fund shares in your account falls below $500 for any reason (including solely due to declines in NAV and/or failure to invest at least $500 within a reasonable period). You will be notified in writing and will have 60 days to make an additional investment to bring your account value up to the required level. If you choose not to do so within this 60-day period, the Fund may close your account and send you the redemption proceeds. If your share class is no longer offered, you may not be able to bring your account up to the minimum investment amount. Some shareholders who hold accounts in multiple classes of the same Fund may have those accounts aggregated for the purposes of these calculations. If your account is closed, you will not be eligible to have your account reinstated without imposition of any sales charges that may apply to your new purchase. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information. Any redemption of Fund shares may result in tax consequences to you (see "Taxes" for more information).

All accounts

The Fund may, with prior notice, change the minimum size of accounts subject to mandatory redemption, which may vary by class, or implement fees for small non-direct accounts.

Subject to applicable law, the Fund may, with prior notice, adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances.

For more information, please contact your Financial Intermediary or the Fund or consult the SAI.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Board has adopted policies and procedures to prevent frequent transactions in the Fund. The Fund discourages excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm the Fund's performance. Shareholders that purchase and hold Fund shares directly with the Fund will be restricted to no more than four "round trips" during any 12 month period. A round trip is a redemption out of the Fund followed by a purchase back into the Fund. The Fund may take other steps to reduce the frequency and effect of frequent trading activities in the Fund. These steps may include imposing a redemption fee, monitoring trading practices and using fair value pricing. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity may occur. Further, while the Fund makes efforts to identify and restrict frequent trading, the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through Financial Intermediaries and cannot always know or detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by the use of intermediaries or the use of group or omnibus accounts by those intermediaries. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its abilities in a manner that the Fund believes is consistent with shareholder interests.

The Fund monitors selected trades in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Fund believes that a shareholder has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder's accounts. In making such judgments, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of shareholders. Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In addition, the Fund's ability to monitor trades that are placed by individual shareholders within group or omnibus accounts maintained by Financial Intermediaries is limited because the Fund does not have simultaneous access to the underlying shareholder account information.

In compliance with Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act, the Distributor, on behalf of the Fund, has entered into written agreements with the Fund's Financial Intermediaries, under which the intermediary must, upon request, provide the Fund with certain shareholder and identity trading information so that the Fund can enforce its market timing policies.

The Fund employs fair value pricing selectively, as discussed above under "Share Price", to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies.

Record ownership

If you hold shares through a Financial Intermediary, your Financial Intermediary may establish and maintain your account and be the shareholder of record. In the event that the Fund holds a shareholder meeting, your Financial Intermediary, as record holder, will be entitled to vote your shares and may seek voting instructions from you. If you do not give your

Financial Intermediary voting instructions, your Financial Intermediary, under certain circumstances, may nonetheless be entitled to vote your shares.

Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes

Dividends and other distributions

The Fund generally pays dividends and distributes capital gain, if any, once a year in December and at such other times as necessary. The Fund may pay additional distributions and dividends in order to avoid a federal tax.

All distributions will be reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) receive distributions of net capital gain in cash, while reinvesting net investment income distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) receive all distributions in cash; or (3) reinvest net capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares, while receiving distributions of net investment income in cash.

If you hold shares directly with the Fund and you elect to receive dividends and/or distributions in cash, you have the option to receive such dividends and/or distributions via a direct deposit to your bank account by check.

If you elect to receive distributions and/or capital gains paid in cash, and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver the check, or if a check remains outstanding for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account, at the Fund's current NAV, and to reinvest all subsequent distributions. You may change the distribution option on your account at any time by writing or calling the Transfer Agent at least 5 days prior to record date of the next distribution.

Please contact your Financial Intermediary or the Fund to discuss what options are available to you for receiving your dividends and other distributions.

The Board reserves the right to revise the dividend policy or postpone the payment of dividends, if warranted in the Board's judgment, due to unusual circumstances.

Taxes

The following discussion is very general, applies only to shareholders who are U.S. persons, and does not address shareholders subject to special rules, such as those who hold fund shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account. Except as specifically noted, the discussion is limited to federal income tax matters, and does not address state, local, foreign or non-income taxes. Further information regarding taxes, including certain federal income tax considerations relevant to non-U.S. persons, is included in the SAI. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax adviser about federal, state, local and/or foreign tax considerations that may be relevant to your particular situation. This summary is based on current tax law, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action.

The Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

In general, the Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. A portion of the dividends received from the Fund (but none of its capital gain distributions) may qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in the Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the IRS.

You may want to avoid buying shares when the Fund is about to declare a dividend or capital gain distribution because it will be taxable to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

A tax is imposed at the rate of 3.8% on net investment income of U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds, and to all or a portion of undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends and capital gain distributions paid by the Fund and gain on the redemption of fund shares.

A dividend declared by the Fund in October, November or December and paid during January of the following year will, in certain circumstances, be treated as paid in December for tax purposes.

Each sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of the Fund is considered a taxable event and will generally result in capital gain or loss if you hold your Fund shares as capital assets. The gain or loss generally will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares twelve months or less, long term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for longer. Any capital loss on the sale of Fund shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Fund shares. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transaction. The Code limits the deductibility of capital losses in certain circumstances. An exchange of shares of one class directly for shares of another class of the Fund generally should not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You should talk to your tax adviser before making an exchange.

Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes is recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising the portfolio of the Fund. If the Fund meets certain requirements with respect to its holdings, it may elect to "pass through" to shareholders foreign taxes that it pays, in which case each shareholder will include the amount of such taxes in computing gross income, but will be eligible to claim a credit or deduction for such taxes, subject to generally applicable limitations on such deductions and credits. The Fund's investment in certain foreign securities, foreign currencies or foreign currency derivatives may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income.

The Fund may invest in U.S. REITs. REITs pool investors' funds for investment primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. Under the Code, an entity that qualifies as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes is generally not taxed on net income and gains it distributes to its shareholders if it complies with several requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income, and a requirement that it generally distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its taxable income (other than net capital gain) for each taxable year.

Investments in REIT equity securities may require the Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. The Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to the Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to the Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If the REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

“Qualified REIT dividends” (i.e. ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

REITs in which the Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, the Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

The Fund’s investments in Cryptocurrency ETPs, when made directly, may not produce qualifying income to the Fund for purposes of qualifying as a RIC. To the extent the Fund invests in such investments directly, the Fund intends to seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income).

After the end of each year, your Financial Intermediary will provide you with information about the distributions and dividends you received and any redemption of shares during the previous year. Because each shareholder’s circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax adviser about your investment in the Fund.

Additional information concerning taxation of the Fund and its shareholders is contained in the SAI. Tax consequences are not the primary consideration of the Fund in making investment decisions. You should consult your own tax adviser concerning federal, state and local taxation of distributions from the Fund.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of each class of the Fund for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share. The total returns in each table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Financial information presented for periods prior to January 19, 2024 is for the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is the accounting successor to the Predecessor Fund and has adopted its performance, financial statements and other historical information.

The information for the years ended December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024 was been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose audit report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's December 31, 2024 Annual Report on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request and on the Fund's website at www.patientcapitalmanagement.com/opportunity-trust. The information for the previous years was audited by the Predecessor Fund's previous independent registered public accounting firm.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year presented:

Class A Shares	**December 31, 2024 Consolidated**	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 30.18	$ 21.67	$ 38.25	$ 39.99	$ 28.85
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment loss[1]	(0.21)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.07)	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	8.16	8.66	(13.53)	(1.22)	11.15
Total income (loss) from operations	***7.95***	***8.51***	***(13.70)***	***(1.29)***	***11.14***
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.02)	—	(0.06)	—	—
Net realized gain	—	—	(2.82)	(0.45)	—
Total distributions:	**(0.02)**	**—**	**(2.88)**	**(0.45)**	**—**
Net asset value, end of year	$ 38.11	$ 30.18	$ 21.67	$ 38.25	$ 39.99
Total return[2]	***26.34 %***	***39.27 %***	***-36.09 %***	***-3.24 %***	***38.61 %***
Net assets, end of year (000s)	$ 753,061	$650,429	$512,731	$874,473	$941,942
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses[3]	1.76 %	2.12 %	1.53 %	1.21 %	1.28 %
Net expenses[3,4]	1.74	2.11	1.52	1.21	1.28
Net investment loss	(0.61)	(0.60)	(0.59)	(0.17)	(0.04)
Portfolio turnover rate	**31 %**	**35 %**	**40 %**	**55 %**	**64 %**

1 Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Performance figures, exclusive of sales charges, may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

3 Does not include fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 Effective April 30, 2020, the Advisor agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses, (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%. Prior to April 30, 2020, the limit was 1.20% and established at the class level (inclusive of 12b-1 and shareholder servicing fees). Interest expenses were 0.55%, 0.92%, 0.33%, 0.05% and 0.10% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Excluding interest, the net expense ratios were 1.19%, 1.19%, 1.19%, 1.16%, and 1.18% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended:

Class C Shares	December 31, 2024 Consolidated	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 26.93	$ 19.50	$ 35.02	$ 36.92	$ 26.84
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment loss[1]	(0.41)	(0.31)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.23)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	7.25	7.74	(12.33)	(1.08)	10.31
Total income (loss) from operations	***6.84***	***7.43***	***(12.70)***	***(1.45)***	***10.08***
Less distributions from:					
Net realized gain	—	—	*(2.82)*	*(0.45)*	—
Total distributions:	**—**	**—**	***(2.82)***	***(0.45)***	**—**
Net asset value, end of year	$ 33.77	$ 26.93	$ 19.50	$ 35.02	$ 36.92
Total return[2]	***25.40 %***	***38.10 %***	***-36.57 %***	***-3.95 %***	***37.56 %***
Net assets, end of year (000s)	$ 66,994	$ 71,345	$ 71,844	$152,662	$204,214
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses[3]	2.53 %	2.88 %	2.26 %	1.95 %	2.03 %
Net expenses[3,4]	2.52	2.87	2.26	1.95	2.03
Net investment loss	(1.38)	(1.37)	(1.35)	(0.89)	(0.88)
Portfolio turnover rate	**31 %**	**35 %**	**40 %**	**55 %**	**64 %**

1 Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Performance figures, exclusive of CDSC, may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

3 Does not include fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 Effective April 30, 2020, the Advisor agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses, (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%. Prior to April 30, 2020, the limit was 1.97% and established at the class level (inclusive of 12b-1 and shareholder servicing fees). Interest expenses were 0.55%, 0.92%, 0.33%, 0.05% and 0.10% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Excluding interest, the net expense ratios were 1.97%, 1.95%, 1.93%, 1.90% and 1.93% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended:

Class FI Shares	December 31, 2024 Consolidated	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 31.22	$ 22.43	$ 39.38	$ 41.19	$ 29.74
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment loss[1]	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.11)	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	8.44	8.96	(13.92)	(1.25)	11.50
Total income (loss) from operations	***8.20***	***8.79***	***(14.13)***	***(1.36)***	***11.45***
Less distributions from:					
Net realized gain	—	—	(2.82)	(0.45)	—
Total distributions:	—	—	***(2.82)***	***(0.45)***	—
Net asset value, end of year	$ 39.42	$ 31.22	$ 22.43	$ 39.38	$ 41.19
Total return[2]	***26.27 %***	***39.19 %***	***-36.15 %***	***-3.32 %***	***38.50 %***
Net assets, end of year (000s)	$ 8,351	$ 7,967	$ 7,033	$ 14,291	$ 14,458
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses[3]	1.83 %	2.17 %	1.60 %	1.29 %	1.35 %
Net expenses[3,4]	1.82	2.16	1.60	1.29	1.35
Net investment loss	(0.69)	(0.65)	(0.67)	(0.24)	(0.19)
Portfolio turnover rate	**31 %**	**35 %**	**40 %**	**55 %**	**64 %**

1 Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

3 Does not include fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 Effective April 30, 2020, the Advisor agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses, (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%. Prior to April 30, 2020, the limit was 1.26% and established at the class level (inclusive of 12b-1 and shareholder servicing fees). Interest expenses were 0.55%, 0.92%, 0.33%, 0.05% and 0.10% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Excluding interest, the net expense ratios were 1.27%, 1.24%, 1.27%, 1.24%, and 1.25% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended:

Class I Shares	December 31, 2024 Consolidated	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 33.53	$ 24.02	$ 41.95	$ 43.73	$ 31.48
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.11)	0.02	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	9.07	9.61	(14.85)	(1.33)	12.18
Total income (loss) from operations	***8.94***	***9.51***	***(14.96)***	***(1.31)***	***12.25***
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.09)	—	(0.15)	(0.02)	—
Net realized gain	—	—	(2.82)	(0.45)	—
Total distributions:	***(0.09)***	***—***	***(2.97)***	***(0.47)***	***—***
Net asset value, end of year	$ 42.38	$ 33.53	$ 24.02	$ 41.95	$ 43.73
Total return[2]	***26.71 %***	***39.59 %***	***-35.92 %***	***-3.01 %***	***38.91 %***
Net assets, end of year (000s)	$ 750,331	$646,120	$535,204	$1,135,832	$1,077,438
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses[3]	1.52 %	1.88 %	1.27 %	0.98 %	1.04 %
Net expenses[3,4]	1.48	1.85	1.25	0.98	1.03
Net investment income (loss)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.33)	0.05	0.23
Portfolio turnover rate	**31 %**	**35 %**	**40 %**	**55 %**	**64 %**

1 Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

3 Does not include fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 Effective April 30, 2020, the Advisor agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses, (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%. Separately, the Advisor has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses such that the previously described annual operating expenses, plus intermediary servicing fees and other class-specific expenses, will not exceed 0.93% for Class I. Interest expenses were 0.55%, 0.92%, 0.33%, 0.05% and 0.10% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Excluding interest, the net expense ratios were 0.93%, 0.93%, 0.92%, 0.93% and 0.93% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended:

Class IS Shares	December 31, 2024 Consolidated	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 33.59	$ 24.04	$ 42.05	$ 43.82	$ 31.52
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.07)	0.07	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	9.12	9.65	(14.92)	(1.35)	12.22
Total gain (loss) from operations	***8.99***	***9.55***	***(14.99)***	***(1.28)***	***12.30***
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.11)	—	(0.20)	(0.04)	—
Net realized gain	—	—	(2.82)	(0.45)	—
Total distributions:	***(0.11)***	—	***(3.02)***	***(0.49)***	—
Net asset value, end of year	$ 42.47	$ 33.59	$ 24.04	$ 42.05	$ 43.82
Total return[2]	***26.77 %***	***39.73 %***	***-35.90 %***	***-2.93 %***	***39.02 %***
Net assets, end of year (000s)	$ 997	$ 570	$ 1,146	$ 795	$ 734
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses[3]	1.44 %	1.78 %	1.30 %	0.90 %	0.97 %
Net expenses[3,4]	1.42	1.77	1.29	0.90	0.96
Net investment income (loss)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.23)	0.14	0.25
Portfolio turnover rate	**31 %**	**35 %**	**40 %**	**55 %**	**64 %**

1 Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized.

3 Does not include fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 Effective April 30, 2020, the Advisor agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses, (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%. Prior to April 30, 2020, the limit was 0.83% and established at the class level (inclusive of 12b-1 and shareholder servicing fees). Interest expenses were 0.54%, 0.89%, 0.33%, 0.05% and 0.10% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Excluding interest, the net expense ratios were 0.88%, 0.88%, 0.96%, 0.85% and 0.86% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended:

Class R Shares	December 31, 2024 Consolidated	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 29.87	$ 21.50	$ 37.99	$ 39.82	$ 28.81
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment loss[1]	(0.28)	(0.22)	(0.27)	(0.20)	(0.09)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	8.05	8.59	(13.40)	(1.18)	11.10
Total income (loss) from operations	***7.77***	***8.37***	***(13.67)***	***(1.38)***	***11.01***
Less distributions from:					
Net realized gain	—	—	*(2.82)*	*(0.45)*	—
Total distributions:	**—**	**—**	***(2.82)***	***(0.45)***	**—**
Net asset value, end of year	$ 37.64	$ 29.87	$ 21.50	$ 37.99	$ 39.82
Total return[2]	***26.01 %***	***38.93 %***	***-36.27 %***	***-3.48 %***	***38.22 %***
Net assets, end of year (000s)	$ 3,485	$ 3,658	$ 3,254	$ 8,055	$ 8,195
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses[3]	2.02 %	2.38 %	1.76 %	1.47 %	1.53 %
Net expenses[3,4]	2.01	2.37	1.76	1.47	1.53
Net investment loss	(0.85)	(0.87)	(0.90)	(0.44)	(0.32)
Portfolio turnover rate	**31 %**	**35 %**	**40 %**	**55 %**	**64 %**

1. Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.
2. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
3. Does not include fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.
4. Effective April 30, 2020, the Advisor agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses, (other than front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, Rule 12b-1 fees, intermediary servicing fees, or any other class-specific expenses) through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%. Prior to April 30, 2020, the limit was 1.55% and established at the class level (inclusive of 12b-1 and shareholder servicing fees). Interest expenses were 0.55%, 0.92%, 0.33%, 0.05% and 0.10% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Excluding interest, the net expense ratios were 1.46%, 1.43%, 1.42%, and 1.43% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Patient Opportunity Trust

Class A	LGOAX
Class C	LMOPX
Class FI	LMOFX
Class I	LMNOX
Class IS	MVISX
Class R	LMORX

(the "Fund")

Supplement dated July 21, 2025 to the
Statutory Prospectus dated April 30, 2025

Effective July 21, 2025, the following is added to Appendix A of the Fund's Statutory Prospectus:

Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC and Wells Fargo Advisors Financial Network, LLC (collectively, "Wells Fargo Advisors").

Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC operates a First Clearing business, but these rules are not intended to include First Clearing firms.

Effective April 1, 2026, Clients of Wells Fargo Advisors purchasing fund shares through Wells Fargo Advisors are eligible for the following sales charge discounts (also referred to as "breakpoints") and waivers, which can differ from discounts and waivers described elsewhere in the prospectus or statement of additional information ("SAI"). In all instances, it is the investor's responsibility to inform Wells Fargo Advisors at the time of purchase of any relationship, holdings, or other facts qualifying the investor for discounts or waivers. Wells Fargo Advisors can ask for documentation supporting the qualification.

Wells Fargo Advisors Class A share front-end sales charge waivers information.

Wells Fargo Advisors clients purchasing or converting to Class A shares of the fund in a Wells Fargo Advisors brokerage account are entitled to a waiver of the front-end load in the following circumstances:

- Wells Fargo Advisors employee and employee-related accounts according to Wells Fargo Advisor's employee account linking rules. Legacy accounts and positions receiving affiliate discounts prior to the effective date will continue to receive discounts. Going forward employees of affiliate businesses will not be offered NAV.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund.

WellsTrade, the firm's online self-directed brokerage account, generally offers no-load share classes but there could be instances where a Class A share is offered without a front-end sales charge.

Wells Fargo Advisors Class 529-A share front-end sales charge waivers information.

Wells Fargo Advisors clients purchasing or converting to Class 529-A shares of the fund through Wells Fargo Advisors transactional brokerage accounts are entitled to a waiver of the front-end load in the following circumstances:

- Shares purchased through a rollover from another 529 plan.

- Recontribution(s) of distributed funds are only allowed during the NAV reinstatement period as dictated by the sponsor's specifications outlined by the plan.

Wells Fargo Advisors is not able to apply the NAV Reinstatement privilege for 529 Plan account purchases placed directly at the fund company. Investors wishing to utilize this privilege outside of Wells Fargo systems will need to do so directly with the Plan or a financial intermediary that supports this feature.

Unless specifically described above, other front-end load waivers are not available on mutual fund purchases through Wells Fargo Advisors.

Wells Fargo Advisors Contingent Deferred Sales Charge information.

- Contingent deferred sales charges (CDSC) imposed on fund redemptions will not be rebated based on future purchases.

Wells Fargo Advisors Class A front-end load discounts.

Wells Fargo Advisors Clients purchasing Class A shares of the fund through Wells Fargo Advisors brokerage accounts will follow the following aggregation rules for breakpoint discounts:

- Effective April 1, 2026, SEP or SIMPLE IRAs will not be aggregated as a group plan. They will aggregate with the client's personal accounts based on Social Security Number. Previously established SEP and SIMPLE IRAs may still be aggregated as a group plan.
- Effective April 1, 2026, Employer-sponsored retirement plan (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans) accounts will aggregate with other plan accounts under the same Tax ID and will not be aggregated with other retirement plan accounts under a different Tax ID or personal accounts. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
- Gift of shares will not be considered when determining breakpoint discounts.

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Please retain this Supplement with your Statutory Prospectus.

Appendix A

Financial Intermediary Sales Charge Variations

The availability of certain initial or deferred sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular Financial Intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares.

Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge (load) waivers or contingent deferred (back-end) sales charge (load) ("CDSC") waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the Fund or the purchaser's Financial Intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge (load) waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular Financial Intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Please see "Choosing a class of shares to buy" on page 29 of this Prospectus for information about such waivers and discounts.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("Merrill Lynch")
Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Load Waivers Available at Merrill:

- Shares of mutual funds available for purchase by employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation, and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans provided the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Shares purchased through a Merrill investment advisory program
- Brokerage class shares exchanged from advisory class shares due to the holdings moving from a Merrill investment advisory program to a Merrill brokerage account
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform
- Shares purchased through the systematic reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same mutual fund in the same account
- Shares exchanged from level-load shares to front-end load shares of the same mutual fund in accordance with the description in the Merrill SLWD Supplement
- Shares purchased by eligible employees of Merrill or its affiliates and their family members who purchase shares in accounts within the employee's Merrill Household (as defined in the Merrill SLWD Supplement)
- Shares purchased by eligible persons associated with the fund as defined in this prospectus (e.g. the fund's officers or trustees)
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of a mutual fund redemption in front-end load shares provided (1) the repurchase is in a mutual fund within the same fund family; (2) the repurchase occurs within 90 calendar days from the redemption trade date, and (3) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill's account maintenance fees are not eligible for Rights of Reinstatement

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") Waivers on Front-end, Back-end, and Level Load Shares Available at Merrill

- Shares sold due to the client's death or disability (as defined by Internal Revenue Code Section 22e(3))
- Shares sold pursuant to a systematic withdrawal program subject to Merrill's maximum systematic withdrawal limits as described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement
- Shares sold due to return of excess contributions from an IRA account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to Internal Revenue Code
- Front-end or level-load shares held in commission-based, non-taxable retirement brokerage accounts (e.g. traditional, Roth, rollover, SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans) that are transferred to fee-based accounts or platforms and exchanged for a lower cost share class of the same mutual fund

Front-end Load Discounts Available at Merrill: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoint discounts, as described in this prospectus, where the sales load is at or below the maximum sales load that Merrill permits to be assessed to a front-end load purchase, as described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) Accumulation (ROA), as described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement, which entitle clients to breakpoint discounts based on the aggregated holdings of mutual fund family assets held in accounts in their Merrill Household
- Letters of Intent (LOI), which allow for breakpoint discounts on eligible new purchases based on anticipated future eligible purchases within a fund family at Merrill, in accounts within your Merrill Household, as further described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management ("Morgan Stanley")

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.
- Class C (i.e. level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services & Raymond James affiliates (“Raymond James”)

Effective March 1, 2019, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund’s Class C shares will have their shares converted at NAV to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC Waivers on Classes A, B and C shares available at Raymond James

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund’s prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts for mandatory post-retirement distributions from retirement plans or IRAs.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, and/or rights of accumulation

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the rights of accumulation calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial adviser about such assets.

<u>Janney Montgomery Scott LLC (“Janney”)</u>

Effective May 1, 2020, if you purchase fund shares through a Janney Montgomery Scott LLC (“Janney”) brokerage account, you will be eligible for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”), or back-end sales charge, waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales charge* waivers on Class A shares available at Janney

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Janney or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Janney.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within ninety (90) days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e. right of reinstatement).
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Class C shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Janney’s policies and procedures.

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares available at Janney

- Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund’s Prospectus.
- Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and other retirement accounts or mandatory post-retirement distributions from retirement plans or IRAs.
- Shares sold to pay Janney fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Janney.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Shares exchanged into the same share class of a different fund.

Front-end sales charge* discounts available at Janney: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in the fund’s Prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation (“ROA”), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at Janney. Eligible fund family assets not held at Janney may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial adviser about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, over a 13-month time period. Eligible fund family assets not held at Janney Montgomery Scott may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial adviser about such assets.

*Also referred to as an “initial sales charge.”

<u>Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (“OPCO”)</u>

Effective February 26, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an OPCO platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at OPCO

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through a OPCO affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares purchased form the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same amount, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Restatement)
- A shareholder in the Fund’s Class C shares will have their shares converted at NAV to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of OPCO
- Employees and registered representatives of OPCO or its affiliates and their family members
- Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund’s investment advisor or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

CDSC Waivers on A, Band C Shares available at OPCO

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts or mandatory post-retirement distributions from retirement plans or IRAs
- Shares sold to pay OPCO fees but only if the transaction is initiated by OPCO
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-end load Discounts Available at OPCO: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & **Letters of Intent**

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at OPCO. Eligible fund family assets not held at OPCO may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial adviser about such assets

Baird

Effective June 15, 2020, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Baird platform or account will only be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Investors A-shares Available at Baird

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing share of the same fund
- Share purchase by employees and registers representatives of Baird or its affiliate and their family members as designated by Baird
- A shareholder in the Fund's Investor C Shares will have their share converted at NAV to Investor A shares of the fund if the shares are no longer subject to CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Baird
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans or charitable accounts in a transactional brokerage account at Baird, including 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs

CDSC Waivers on Investor A and C shares Available at Baird

- Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's Prospectus
- Shares bought due to returns of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts or mandatory post-retirement distributions from retirement plans or IRAs
- Shares sold to pay Baird fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Baird
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Baird: Breakpoints and/or Rights of Accumulations

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of accumulations which entitles shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of the Fund's assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Baird. Eligible Fund assets not held at Baird may be included in the rights of accumulations calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial adviser about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of the Fund through Baird, over a 13-month period of time

Stifel

Effective February 5, 2025, shareholders purchasing or holding Patient Opportunity Trust shares, including existing fund shareholders, through a Stifel or affiliated platform that provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible for the following sales charge load waivers (including front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, (CDSC) sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the Fund's SAI.

CLASS A SHARES

As described elsewhere in this prospectus, Stifel may receive compensation out of the front-end sales charge if you purchase Class A shares through Stifel.

Rights of accumulation

Rights of accumulation (ROA) that entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts on front-end sales charges will be calculated by Stifel based on the aggregated holding of eligible assets in the Patient Opportunity Trust held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Stifel. Ineligible assets include Class A money market funds not assessed a sales charge. Patient Opportunity Trust assets not held at Stifel may be included in the calculation of ROA only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

The employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan may elect to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping as opposed to including all share classes at a shareholder or pricing group level.

Front-end sales charge waivers on Class A shares available at Stifel

- Class C shares that have been held for more than seven (7) years may be converted to Class A shares or other front-end share class(es) of the same fund pursuant to Stifel's policies and procedures. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to the exchange or conversion of such shares following a shorter holding period, those provisions shall continue to apply.
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Stifel or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Stifel.
- Shares purchased in a Stifel fee-based advisory program, often referred to as a "wrap" program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same or other fund within the Patient Capital fund family.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redeemed shares of Patient Opportunity Trust so long as the proceeds are from the sale of shares from an account with the same owner/beneficiary within 90 days of the purchase. For the absence of doubt, automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases, including salary deferral transactions and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are sold to cover Stifel Nicolaus' account maintenance fees are not eligible for rights of reinstatement.
- Shares from rollovers into Stifel from retirement plans to IRAs.
- Shares exchanged into Class A shares from another share class so long as the exchange is into the same fund and was initiated at the direction of Stifel. Stifel is responsible for any remaining CDSC due to the fund company, if applicable. Any future purchases are subject to the applicable sales charge as disclosed in this prospectus.
- Purchases of Class 529-A shares through a rollover from another 529 plan.
- Purchases of Class 529-A shares made for reinvestment of refunded amounts.
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charges Waivers on Class A and C Shares

- Death or disability of the shareholder or, in the case of 529 plans, the account beneficiary.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan not to exceed 12% annually.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Shares sold to pay Stifel fees or costs in such cases where the transaction is initiated by Stifel.
- Shares exchanged or sold in a Stifel fee-based program.

Share Class Conversions in Advisory Accounts

- Stifel continually looks to provide our clients with the lowest cost share class available based on account type. Stifel reserves the right to convert shares to the lowest cost share class available at Stifel upon transfer of shares into an advisory program.

Investment Advisor
Patient Capital Management, LLC
One South Street, Suite 2550
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Distributor
Quasar Distributors, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Custodian
U.S. Bank National Association
Custody Operations
1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent
U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1835 Market Street, Suite 310
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Legal Counsel
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
1111 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Privacy Notice

The Fund collects non-public information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- Information you give us orally; and/or
- Information about your transactions with us or others

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to guard your personal information and require third parties to treat your personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, the privacy policy of your Financial Intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared with unaffiliated third parties.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information
The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports
Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

The SAI, the annual and semi-annual reports, and other information such as the Fund's financial statements are available free of charge on the Fund's website at www.patientcapitalmanagement.com/opportunity-trust. You can obtain a free copy of the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, and financial statements, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund at 800-655-0324 or by writing to:

Patient Opportunity Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252

Reports and other information about the Fund are available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov; or
- For a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-23859)

Patient Capital Management