



AXS Income Opportunities Fund

Class A: OIOAX

Class D: OIODX

Class I: OIOIX

Summary Prospectus

May 13, 2022

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.axsinvestments.com/resources/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-833-AXS-ALTS (1-833-297-2587) or by sending an e-mail request to info@axsinvestments.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated February 28, 2022, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives

The **AXS Income Opportunities Fund** (the "Fund") seeks to maximize current income with potential for modest growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Information about waivers and discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled "YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUND – Buying Fund Shares" on page 28 and in "APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries" on page 45 of the Statutory Prospectus.

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Class A Shares	Class D Shares	Class I Shares
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)	None	None	None
Wire fee	\$20	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15	\$15
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management fees	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fee	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other expenses ¹	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%
Dividend and interest expenses on short sales	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
All other expenses	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ¹	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
Total annual fund operating expenses ²	1.70%	2.45%	1.45%

¹ "Other expenses" and "acquired fund fees and expenses" have been estimated for the current fiscal year. Actual expenses may differ from estimates.

² The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.65%, 2.40% and 1.40% of the average daily net assets of Class A shares, Class D shares, and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until May 13, 2024, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full years after the date of the waiver or payment. Any such reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

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

	One Year	Three Years
Class A Shares	\$738	\$1,080
Class D Shares	\$248	\$764
Class I Shares	\$148	\$459

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the portfolio turnover rate of the Fund's predecessor fund, Orinda Income Opportunities Fund, was 149% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in U.S. and non-U.S. securities and investment instruments including, but not limited to, equity securities, debt securities, and derivatives. The Fund's allocation to these various security types and asset classes will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities with the goal of maximizing current income. The Fund may invest without limit in foreign securities, and up to 50% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in the securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

Emerging markets are those countries that are considered to be emerging markets or developing economies by the World Bank or the International Finance Corporation or are included in any of Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) emerging market indices.

The Fund may invest without limit in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization, and the Fund will generally invest in the equity securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and registered investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund may also invest in the equity securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). The types of equity securities in which the Fund will generally invest include common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants, and depositary receipts. The Fund's investments in depositary receipts may include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). The Fund generally invests in dividend paying stocks. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in initial public offerings ("IPOs").

The Fund generally invests at least 50% of its net assets in REITs. As a result of its investments in REITs, the Fund is concentrated in the real estate industry.

The Fund may invest without limit in debt securities, provided that no more than 30% of its net assets are invested in debt securities rated below investment grade (known as "junk bonds"). The types of debt securities in which the Fund may invest generally include instruments and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and other non-governmental entities, those of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities, mortgage-related or mortgage-backed securities (including "sub-prime" mortgages), asset-backed securities, exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), floating rate loans, convertible securities, inflation-linked debt securities and subordinated debt securities. The Fund invests in debt securities of any duration and with a broad range of maturities, and the Fund's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments.

The Fund may also invest in "Rule 144A" securities, which are privately placed, restricted securities that may only be resold under certain circumstances to other qualified institutional buyers.

The Fund may invest up to 85% of its net assets in derivatives, including options, futures (such as bond, index, interest rate and currency futures, but excluding commodities futures) and swaps (such as credit-default swaps, interest rate swaps and total return swaps). These derivative instruments may be used for investment purposes; to modify or hedge the Fund's exposure to a particular investment or market related risk; to manage the volatility of the Fund; to hedge against adverse changes in the market price of securities, interest rates or currency exchange rates; and as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities.

The Fund may utilize leverage (by borrowing against a line of credit for investment purposes) equal to up to one-third of the value of its assets as part of the portfolio management process. The Fund may also sell securities short with respect to 100% of its net assets and may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security that it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position.

From time to time, the Fund may have a significant portion of its assets in one or more market sectors. In pursuing its investment objectives, the Fund may engage in frequent trading.

The Advisor may sell all or a portion of a position in the Fund's portfolio when, in its opinion, one or more of the following occurs, among other reasons: (1) the security or instrument has achieved its investment expectations; (2) the Advisor identifies more attractive investment opportunities for the Fund; or (3) the Fund requires cash to meet redemption requests.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Real Estate Industry Risk. Because the Fund concentrates its net assets in the real estate industry (by investing in REITs and other companies that invest in real estate assets), it is particularly vulnerable to the risks of the real estate industry. Declines in real estate values, changes in interest rates, economic downturns, overbuilding and changes in zoning laws and government regulations can have a significant negative effect on companies in the real estate industry. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. REITs are subject to the risks associated with foreign investments and emerging markets generally including different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, less regulations, less liquid securities markets, and volatility in the prices of securities due to economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Risk. In addition to the risks associated with securities of companies participating in the real estate industry, such as declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, decreases in property revenues, and increases in prevailing interest rates, property taxes and operating expenses, REITs are subject to certain other risks related to their structure and focus. REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. A REIT could possibly fail to qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment and so become subject to additional income tax liability that could cause to liquidate investments, borrow funds under adverse conditions or fail, or to maintain its exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). Various factors including the above may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In addition, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, in addition to bearing a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, shareholders of the Fund will also indirectly bear similar expenses of the REITs in which the Fund invests.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, and swaps. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign

financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than the markets of more mature economies and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.

Emerging Markets Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed markets. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

IPO Risk. The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer’s credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund’s income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund’s investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

High Yield (“Junk”) Bond Risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called “junk bonds”). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Leveraging Risk. Certain Fund transactions, such as entering into futures contracts, options, and short sales, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund’s investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

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 the Fund’s portfolio will typically decline.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities Risk. Private placement securities are securities that have been privately placed and are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). They are eligible for sale only to certain eligible investors. Private placements often may offer attractive opportunities for investment not otherwise available on the open market. Private placement and other “restricted” securities often cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act or an exemption from registration (such as Rules 144 or 144A). Private placements and other restricted securities may be considered illiquid securities.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Investment in securities of an MLP involves risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP’s general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner’s right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. Certain MLP securities may trade in low volumes due to their small capitalizations. Accordingly, those MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. MLPs generally own and operate assets that are used in the energy

sector, and they are therefore subject to risks impacting that sector, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices and/or interest rates, increased governmental or environmental regulation, reduced availability of commodities, declines in production, extreme weather and other natural disasters, and threats of terrorist attacks on energy assets. MLPs may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their businesses and the substances they handle. Changes in existing laws, regulations or enforcement policies governing the energy sector could significantly increase the compliance costs of MLPs. The Fund will select its investments in MLPs from the current small pool of issuers. Demand for investment opportunities in MLPs that operate energy-related businesses may exceed supply, which could make it difficult to operate the Fund.

MLP Tax Risk. MLPs are generally treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. entity that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes is not itself subject to federal income tax. Instead, the entity's partners are required to report on their federal income tax returns their shares of each item of the entity's income, gain, loss and deduction for each taxable year of the entity ending with or within the partner's taxable year. A cash distribution from a partnership is not itself taxable to the extent it does not exceed the distributee partner's basis in its partnership interest, and is generally treated as capital gain to the extent any cash distributed to a partner exceeds the partner's basis in the partnership. If the Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP, the Fund will be a partner in that MLP. Thus, the Fund will be required to take into account the Fund's allocable share of the income, gains, losses, deductions, expenses and credits recognized by each such MLP, regardless of whether the MLP distributes cash to the Fund. The cash distributions that the Fund may receive with respect to its investments in equity securities of MLPs may exceed the net taxable income allocated to the Fund from such MLPs because of tax deductions such as depreciation, amortization and depletion that will be allocated to the Fund from the MLPs. Depreciation or other cost recovery deductions passed through to the Fund from investments in MLPs in a given year will generally reduce the Fund's taxable income, but those deductions may be recaptured in the Fund's income in one or more subsequent years. When recognized and distributed, recapture income will generally be taxable to shareholders at the time of the distribution at ordinary income tax rates, even though those shareholders might not have held shares in the Fund at the time the deductions were taken by the Fund, and even though those shareholders will not have corresponding economic gain on their shares at the time of the recapture. In order to distribute recapture income or to fund redemption requests, the Fund may need to liquidate investments, which may lead to additional recapture income. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of an MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax, excise tax or another form of tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and could cause any such distributions received by the Fund to be treated as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain. Therefore, if any MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other forms of taxable entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced, which could cause a material decrease in the net asset value per share ("NAV") of the Fund's shares.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If the Fund invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Short Sales Risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are subject to market and interest rate risk and credit risk. When the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security decreases the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics, and is more susceptible to credit and interest rate risks. When the market price of such equity security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features and be more exposed to market risk. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalized companies with stock prices that may be more volatile than those of other companies.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally

to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

ETF and Mutual Fund Risk. Investing in ETFs or mutual funds will provide the fund with exposure to the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETFs or mutual funds hold. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF or a mutual fund, if the mutual fund is an index fund, may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF or mutual fund, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market, or discrepancies between the ETF or mutual fund and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. It may be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment vehicles directly. Investing in ETFs and mutual funds, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

ETN Risk. ETNs are debt securities that combine certain aspects of ETFs and bonds. ETNs are not investment companies and thus are not regulated under the 1940 Act. ETNs, like ETFs, are traded on stock exchanges and generally track specified market indices, and their value depends on the performance of the underlying index and the credit rating of the issuer. ETNs may be held to maturity, but unlike bonds there are no periodic interest payments and principal is not protected.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. The prices of warrants and rights may fluctuate as a result of speculation or other factors. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of their underlying securities and are highly volatile and speculative investments. If a warrant or right expires without being exercised, the Fund will lose any amount paid for the warrant or right.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

LIBOR Risk. Many financial instruments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party use or may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority, the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. In March 2021, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of the majority of the USD LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, although the remainder of LIBOR publications ended on December 31, 2021. The unavailability and/or discontinuation of LIBOR could have adverse impacts on newly issued financial instruments and existing financial instruments that reference LIBOR. While some instruments may contemplate a scenario in which LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate setting methodology, not all instruments may have such provisions and there is uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any alternative methodology. In addition, the unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain Fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. The potential effect of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined and may adversely affect the Fund's performance or net asset value.

Currency Risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease 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 United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Market Capitalization Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Asset Segregation Risk. As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must segregate liquid assets, or engage in other measures to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. The Fund may incur losses on derivatives and other leveraged investments (including the entire amount of the Fund's investment in such investments) even if they are covered.

Government-Sponsored Entities Risk. The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. There can be no assurance that

the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) when it is not obligated to do so.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund’s Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity 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 other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder’s ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund’s portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund’s performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

COVID-19 Related Market Events. The pandemic of the novel coronavirus respiratory disease designated COVID-19 has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, a domestic and global economic downturn, severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of many instruments. There have also been significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of the pandemic. The pandemic may result in domestic and foreign political and social instability, damage to diplomatic and international trade relations, and continued volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, are taking extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the pandemic may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Rates of inflation have also recently risen, which could adversely affect economies and markets. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the Fund by its service providers. Other market events like the COVID-19 pandemic may cause similar disruptions and effects.

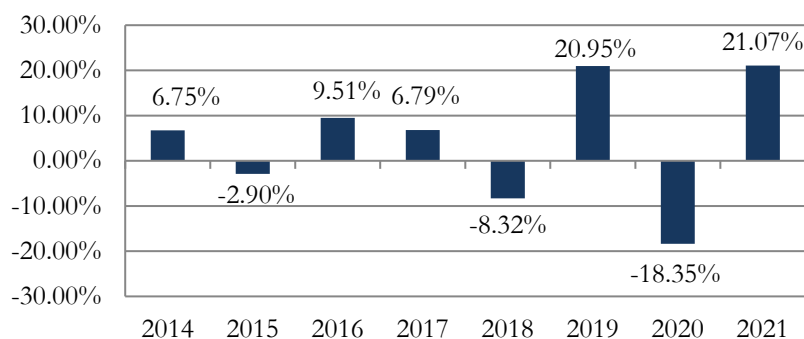
Performance

The Fund will acquire the assets and liabilities of the Orinda Income Opportunities Fund, a series of The RBB Fund, Inc., (the “Predecessor Fund”), following the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund which is expected to occur on May 13, 2022. As a result of the acquisition, the Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below for periods prior to May 14, 2022, reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Predecessor Fund’s performance from year to year for Class I Shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Predecessor Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The bar chart shows the performance of the Predecessor Fund’s Class I Shares. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. The information shown reflects the performance of the Orinda Income Opportunities Fund, a series of Advisors Series Trust, which was reorganized into the Predecessor Fund on April 28, 2017; the performance shown in the bar chart prior to that date reflects the performance of the Orinda Income Opportunities Fund. The Predecessor Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at the Fund’s website, www.axsinvestments.com or by calling the Fund at 1-833-AXS-ALTS (1-833-297-2587).

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



The Predecessor Fund's Class I Shares year-to-date return as of March 31, 2022 was -2.37%.

Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	16.91%	Quarter Ended 6/30/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	-40.84%	Quarter Ended 3/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns <i>(for Periods Ended December 31, 2021)</i>	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (6/28/2013)¹	Inception Date (9/27/2013)²
Class I Shares – Return Before Taxes	21.07%	3.20%	3.50%	N/A
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions*	19.85%	1.65%	1.67%	N/A
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	12.73%	1.92%	1.99%	N/A
Class A Shares - Return Before Taxes	14.79%	1.86%	2.57%	N/A
Class D Shares – Return Before Taxes	19.90%	2.17%	2.57%	N/A
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (Reflects No Deductions for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	-1.54%	3.57%	3.21%	3.24%

¹ The Class I and Class A Shares of the Orinda Income Opportunities Fund, a series of Advisors Series Trust, commenced operations on June 28, 2013.

² The Class D Shares of the Orinda Income Opportunities Fund, a series of Advisors Series Trust, commenced operations on September 27, 2013.

* After-tax returns 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I Shares will vary from returns shown for Class I Shares.

Investment Advisor

AXS Investments LLC (the "Advisor") is the Fund's investment advisor.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Ian Goltra and has served as the portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund since September 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A & D Shares		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	\$500
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	\$500
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$2,500	\$500
Class I Shares		
All Accounts	\$5,000	None

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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