



DoubleLine Funds Prospectus

December 17, 2018

Share Classes



This Prospectus tells you about the Class I and Class N shares of the DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund (the “Fund”), a series of DoubleLine Funds Trust (the “Trust”).

Please read this document carefully before investing, and keep it for future reference.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund

Class I Shares — DBRIX

Class N Shares — DLREX

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund’s annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund’s website (www.doublelinefunds.com), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically anytime by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you are a direct investor, by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by sending an e-mail request to DoubleLine at fundinfo@doubleline.com.

Beginning on January 1, 2019, you may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can call 877-DLINE11 (877-354-6311) or send an email request to fundinfo@doubleline.com to let the Fund know you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through your financial intermediary or all funds held with the fund complex if you invest directly with the Fund.



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A Note Regarding Debt Obligations

Generally, this Prospectus uses the terms debt security, debt obligation, bond, fixed-income instrument, fixed-income obligation and fixed-income security interchangeably. These terms should be considered to include any evidence of indebtedness, including, by way of example, a security or instrument having one or more of the following characteristics: a security or instrument issued at a discount to its face value, a security or instrument that pays interest at a fixed, floating, or variable rate, or a security or instrument with a stated principal amount that requires repayment of some or all of that principal amount to the holder of the security. These terms are interpreted broadly to include any instrument or security evidencing what is commonly referred to as an IOU rather than evidencing the corporate ownership of equity unless that equity represents an indirect or derivative interest in one or more debt securities. For this purpose, the terms also include instruments that are intended to provide one or more of the characteristics of a direct investment in one or more debt securities. This Prospectus also uses the term hybrid security to refer to a security that DoubleLine Alternatives LP, the Fund's investment adviser, DoubleLine Capital LP, the Fund's sub-adviser, or a third party creates by combining an income-producing debt security and the right to receive payment based on the change in the price of an equity security.

Fund Summary

DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return (capital appreciation and current income) which exceeds the total return of its benchmark index over a full market cycle. The Fund's current benchmark index is the Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Total Return Index (the "**Dow Jones U.S. REIT Index**").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 90 days of purchase)	None	None
Fee for Redemption by Wire	\$15	\$15
Exchange Fee	None	None
Account Fee	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Management Fees	0.45%	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses) ²	0.29%	0.29%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^{2, 3}	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%	1.00%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁴	(0.09%)	(0.09%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.66%	0.91%

¹ The Fund expects to enter into index-related swap transactions, under which the Fund will incur fees payable to its counterparties and other costs. The Fund estimates that it will pay fees to its swap counterparties at the time of the Fund's inception of approximately 0.50%, expressed as an annualized percentage of the notional amounts of the index-related swap transactions. Actual costs may be higher or lower and will change over time. The Fund's swap returns are typically also reduced by amounts based on short-term interest rates (applied against the notional amounts of the swaps) and by other amounts. Swap-related fees and other costs are not included in the table above or in the example below. See "Index Risk — Note regarding Index-Based Swaps" in this Prospectus for more information regarding such fees and other costs.

² Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are expenses indirectly incurred by the Fund as a result of its investments in one or more underlying funds, including exchange-traded funds ("**ETFs**") and money market funds.

⁴ DoubleLine Alternatives LP ("**DoubleLine Alternatives**") has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and to reimburse the Fund for other ordinary operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit ordinary operating expenses to an amount not to exceed 0.65% for Class I shares and 0.90% for Class N shares. Ordinary operating expenses exclude taxes, commissions, mark-ups, litigation expenses, indemnification expenses, interest expenses, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and any extraordinary expenses. These expense limitations are expected to apply until at least December 11, 2020,

except that they may be terminated by the Board of Trustees at any time. To the extent that DoubleLine Alternatives waives its investment advisory fee and/or reimburses the Fund for other ordinary operating expenses, it may seek reimbursement of a portion or all of such amounts at any time within three fiscal years after the fiscal year in which such amounts were waived or reimbursed, subject to the expense limitation in place at the time such amounts were waived or reimbursed.

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.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all 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 (taking into account the Fund's expense limitation for the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Class I	Class N
1 Year	\$67	\$93
3 Years	\$231	\$309

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund incurs transaction costs 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 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.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks total return (capital appreciation and current income) in excess of the benchmark index, currently the Dow Jones U.S. REIT Index, over a full market cycle.

The Fund will seek to use derivatives, or a combination of derivatives and direct investments, to provide a return (before fees and expenses) that

approximates the performance of the Colony Capital Fundamental US Real Estate Index (the "**Index**"). The Fund will also invest in a portfolio of debt securities to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. *The Fund uses investment leverage as part of its principal investment strategies. The Fund expects normally to invest an amount approximately equal to its net assets directly in a portfolio of debt securities while also maintaining notional exposure to the Index, providing the Fund with economic exposure to the Index in an amount up to the value of the Fund's net assets. As a result, the Fund's total investment exposure (direct investments in debt securities plus notional exposure to the Index) will typically be equal to approximately 200% of the Fund's net asset value, with approximately half of that investment exposure being to the Index and the other half to a portfolio of debt securities. It is possible that the Fund could lose money on both its investments in debt securities and its exposure to the Index at the same time.*

The Fund will normally use derivatives in an attempt to create an investment return that approximates (before fees and expenses) the Index's return. For example, the Fund might enter into swap transactions or futures transactions designed to provide the Fund a return before fees and expenses approximating the Index's return, including swap transactions or futures transactions where the reference asset is the Index or a modified version of the Index, one or more components of the Index, or an unrelated index or basket of securities. The transaction pricing of any given swap transaction will reflect a number of factors that will cause the return on the swap transaction to underperform the Index. Please see "Index Risk — Note regarding Index-Based Swaps" in this Prospectus for more information. The Fund expects to use only a small percentage of its assets to attain the desired exposure to the Index because of the structure of the derivatives the Fund expects to use. As a result, use of those derivatives along with the Fund's investments in a portfolio of debt securities will create investment leverage in the Fund's portfolio. In certain cases, derivatives based on the Index or that use the Index as the reference asset might be unavailable or the pricing of those derivatives might be unfavorable; in those cases, the Fund might attempt to approximate the Index's return by purchasing some or all of the securities comprising the Index, or portions of the Index, at the time. If the Fund at any time invests directly in the securities comprising the Index, the assets so invested will be unavailable for investment in debt instruments, and the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy fully and achieve its investment objective may be limited.

To the extent use of the above-described derivatives strategy leaves a substantial portion of the Fund's assets available for other investment by

the Fund, the Fund expects to invest those assets in a portfolio of debt instruments managed by DoubleLine Capital LP ("**DoubleLine Capital**"), the Fund's sub-adviser, to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. References to the "Adviser" in this Prospectus shall refer to either DoubleLine Alternatives (the Fund's investment adviser) or DoubleLine Capital (the Fund's sub-adviser), or both, as applicable.

The Colony Capital Fundamental US Real Estate Index. The Index is a rules-based index that incorporates the fundamental criteria described below originally developed by Colony Capital, Inc. The Index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly by applying a systematic methodology to the universe of real estate investment trusts ("**REITs**"), excluding mortgage REITs, that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange LLC ("**NYSE**"), The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("**Nasdaq**") or the NYSE American LLC ("**NYSE American**") and that meet minimum market capitalization (\$1 billion) and average daily trading value criteria. The Index's methodology screens the universe of REITs to identify quality issuers by excluding the least-profitable REITs and those with relatively high yields and, using a valuation screen, excludes the most expensive REITs, as measured by an enterprise value to operating profits ratio. The Index's methodology also seeks to identify quality issuers and to mitigate balance sheet risk by excluding REITs with relatively high leverage, as measured by a net debt to earnings ratio. The remaining REITs, after applying these screens, are then weighted by market capitalization (subject to certain concentration and diversification limits) to derive the Index's composition. The Index's methodology requires that, with each rebalance/reconstitution, the Index includes at least 25 constituents; there is no maximum number of Index constituents. As of December 14, 2018, the Index was comprised of 60 constituents selected from a selection universe of 182 REITs. Barclays Bank PLC ("**Barclays**") owns the intellectual property and licensing rights related to the Index, and Barclays Index Administration, a function within the investment bank of Barclays, performs the role of index sponsor and administers the Index.

Through the Fund's investments related to the Index, the Fund will have significant exposure to REITs and the risks of investing in real estate assets. As a result, the Fund's net asset value will be affected by factors affecting the real estate sector and/or REIT securities to a greater degree than a fund that invests more broadly. REITs tend to be smaller and medium capitalization issuers in relation to the equity markets as a whole, though the Fund may have investment exposure to REITs of any market capitalization, including small, mid or large capitalization issuers. Please see "Market Capitalization Risk" in this Prospectus for more information.

The Fund's net asset value may experience more volatility than that of a fund with broader exposure to the market.

If derivatives designed to provide the Fund a return approximating the Index's return become unavailable or for other reasons, DoubleLine Alternatives may seek investment exposure to the REIT securities comprising the Index by investing in derivative instruments whose reference assets are other REIT-related indices or issuers, by investing directly in some or all of the REIT securities comprising the Index, or by investing in REIT-focused pooled investment vehicles that may provide comparable exposure. DoubleLine Alternatives or the Fund's Board of Trustees may in their sole discretion and without advance notice to shareholders select, in place of the Index, another index (such as the Dow Jones U.S. REIT Index) or a basket of investments. The Fund may gain exposure to any substitute index or basket of investments in any manner DoubleLine Alternatives determines appropriate, including those described above with respect to how the Fund may obtain exposure to the Index.

Although a portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in instruments whose performance is based on an index, the Fund's overall portfolio includes other investments. Therefore, the Fund is not designed to replicate the performance of any index. The Fund's performance will deviate, potentially significantly, from the performance of any index used by the Fund.

The Fund will likely enter into swap transactions related to the Index with a single or a limited number of counterparties for the foreseeable future and, at the time of the Fund's inception, the Fund expects to obtain exposure to the Index through swap transactions with a single counterparty. In selecting swap counterparties for the Fund, DoubleLine Alternatives will normally consider a variety of factors, including, without limitation: cost; the quality, reliability, and responsiveness of a counterparty; the operational compatibility between a counterparty and DoubleLine Alternatives; and a counterparty's creditworthiness.

The Fund's Investments in Debt Instruments. Under normal circumstances, to the extent use of the above-described derivatives strategy leaves a substantial portion of the Fund's assets available for other investment by the Fund, the Fund intends to invest those assets in a portfolio of debt instruments managed by DoubleLine Capital to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. The Fund may invest directly in debt instruments; alternatively, DoubleLine Capital may choose to invest all or a portion of the Fund's assets in one or more fixed income

funds advised by DoubleLine Capital or a related party of DoubleLine Capital. Debt instruments in which the Fund may invest may include, by way of example, (i) securities or other income-producing instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations (including inflation-protected securities); (ii) corporate obligations; (iii) mortgage-backed securities (including commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities) and other asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“**CMOs**”), government mortgage pass-through securities, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (e.g., interest-only and principal-only securities), and inverse floaters; (iv) collateralized debt obligations (“**CDOs**”), including collateralized loan obligations (“**CLOs**”); (v) foreign securities (corporate and government, including foreign hybrid securities), including emerging market securities; (vi) bank loans and assignments and other fixed and floating rate loans (including, among others, senior loans, second lien or other subordinated or unsecured fixed or floating rate loans, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities), which may take the form of loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans (“covenant-lite” loans); (vii) municipal securities and other debt obligations issued by states, local governments, and government-sponsored entities, including their agencies, authorities, and instrumentalities; (viii) inflation-indexed bonds; (ix) convertible securities; (x) preferred securities; (xi) payment-in-kind bonds; (xii) zero-coupon bonds; (xiii) custodial receipts, cash and cash equivalents; (xiv) short-term, high quality investments, including, for example, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances, certificates of deposit, bank time deposits, repurchase agreements, and investments in money market mutual funds or similar pooled investments; and (xv) other instruments bearing fixed, floating, or variable interest rates of any maturity. The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, but does not intend to invest in the equity or “first loss” tranche of such investments.

In managing the Fund’s portfolio of debt instruments, under normal market conditions, the portfolio managers intend to seek to construct an investment portfolio with an overall dollar-weighted average effective duration of between one and three years. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund’s portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage pre-payment rates as determined by DoubleLine Capital. The longer a

portfolio's effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The effective duration of the Fund's portfolio of debt instruments may vary materially from its target range, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the portfolio will always be within its target range. DoubleLine Capital monitors the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio of debt instruments to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk.

The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any credit quality, which may include securities that are at the time of investment unrated or rated BB+ or lower by S&P Global Ratings ("**S&P**") or Ba1 or lower by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("**Moody's**") or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated securities judged by DoubleLine Capital to be of comparable quality. Corporate bonds and certain other fixed income instruments rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and determined by DoubleLine Capital to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as "junk bonds." Generally, lower-rated debt securities offer a higher yield than higher-rated debt securities of similar maturity but are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. The Fund may invest up to 33 1/3% of its net assets in junk bonds, bank loans and assignments rated below investment grade or unrated but determined by DoubleLine Capital to be of comparable quality, and credit default swaps of companies in the high yield universe. DoubleLine Capital does not consider the term "junk bonds" to include any mortgage-backed securities or any other asset-backed securities, regardless of their credit rating or credit quality.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in inverse floater securities and interest-only and principal-only securities. An inverse floater is a type of instrument, which may be backed by or related to a mortgage-backed security, that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to movements in interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Because an inverse floater inherently carries financial leverage in its coupon rate, it can change very substantially in value in response to changes in interest rates. Interest-only and principal-only securities may also be backed by or related to a mortgage-backed security. Holders of interest-only securities are entitled to receive only the interest on the underlying obligations but none of the principal, while holders of principal-only securities are entitled to receive all of the principal but none of the interest on the underlying obligations. As a result, they are highly sensitive to actual or anticipated changes in prepayment rates on the underlying securities.

The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in debt instruments (including hybrid securities) issued or guaranteed by companies, financial institutions and government entities in emerging market countries. An “emerging market country” is a country that, at the time the Fund invests in the related fixed income instruments, is classified as an emerging or developing economy by any supranational organization such as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development or any affiliate thereof (the “**World Bank**”) or the United Nations, or related entities, or is considered an emerging market country for purposes of constructing a major emerging market securities index.

The Fund may pursue its investment objective and obtain exposures to some or all of the asset classes described above by investing in other investment companies, including, for example, other open-end or closed-end investment companies and ETFs, including those sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties. The Fund may engage in short sales or take short positions, either to earn additional return or to hedge existing investments.

In managing the Fund’s debt instruments, the portfolio managers typically use a controlled risk approach. The techniques of this approach attempt to control the principal risk components of the fixed income markets and may include, among other factors, consideration of DoubleLine Capital’s view of the following: the potential relative performance of various market sectors, security selection available within a given sector, the risk/reward equation for different asset classes, liquidity conditions in various market sectors, the shape of the yield curve and projections for changes in the yield curve, potential fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates, and current fiscal policy.

The portfolio managers utilize active asset allocation in managing the Fund’s investments in debt instruments.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. By way of example, sales may occur when the Fund’s portfolio managers determine to take advantage of what the portfolio managers consider to be a better investment opportunity, when the portfolio managers believe the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities, when the portfolio managers perceive deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, or when the individual security has reached the portfolio managers’ sell target.

Principal Risks

The value of the Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio investments increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks affecting the Fund that can cause a decline in value are:

- ***affiliated fund risk:*** the risk that, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Adviser will have an incentive to invest the Fund's assets in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, and will have an incentive to invest in such investment companies over investment companies sponsored or managed by others. Similarly, the Adviser will have an incentive to delay or decide against the sale of interests held by the Fund in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties.
- ***asset-backed securities investment risk:*** the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.
- ***collateralized debt obligations risk:*** the risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, collateralized bond obligations ("**CBOs**"), CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO potentially to be deemed liquid by the Adviser under liquidity policies approved by the Board. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the

possibility that the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

- **confidential information access risk:** the risk that the intentional or unintentional receipt of material, non-public information (“**Confidential Information**”) by the Adviser could limit the Fund’s ability to sell certain investments held by the Fund or pursue certain investment opportunities on behalf of the Fund, potentially for a substantial period of time. Also, certain issuers of floating rate loans or other investments may not have any publicly traded securities (“**Private Issuers**”) and may offer private information pursuant to confidentiality agreements or similar arrangements. The Adviser may access such private information, while recognizing that the receipt of that information could potentially limit the Fund’s ability to trade in certain securities, including if the Private Issuer later issues publicly traded securities. In addition, in circumstances when the Adviser declines to receive Confidential Information from issuers of floating rate loans or other investments, the Fund may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to evaluating the issuer and the price the Fund would pay or receive when it buys or sells those investments, and the Fund may not take advantage of investment opportunities that it otherwise might have if it had received such Confidential Information. In managing the Fund, the Adviser may seek to avoid the receipt of Confidential Information about the issuers of floating rate loans or other investments being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held in the Fund’s portfolio if the receipt of the Confidential Information would restrict one or more of the Adviser’s clients, including, potentially, the Fund, from trading in securities they hold or in which they may invest.
- **counterparty risk:** the risk that the Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts and other instruments, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, entered into directly by the Fund or held by special purpose or structured vehicles in which the Fund invests. Subject to certain U.S. federal income tax limitations, the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number of transactions it can enter into with a single counterparty. The Fund will likely enter into swap transactions related to the Index with a single or a limited number of counterparties for the foreseeable future and, at the time of the Fund’s inception, the Fund expects to obtain exposure to the Index through swap transactions with

a single counterparty. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small set of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.

- **debt securities risks:**

- **credit risk:** the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.
- **extension risk:** the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- **interest rate risk:** the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest

rates increase. Certain other investments, such as inverse floaters and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. In recent years, the U.S. has experienced historically low interest rates. However, as of the date of this Prospectus, interest rates have begun to rise, increasing the exposure of bond investors to the risks associated with rising interest rates.

- **prepayment risk:** the risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **derivatives risk:** the risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, may not be available at the time or price desired, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, will increase the Fund's transaction costs, or will increase the Fund's volatility; that derivatives may create investment leverage; that, when a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the cash investment; that the positions may be improperly executed or constructed; or that, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives will not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge.
- **emerging market country risk:** the risk that investing in emerging markets will be subject to greater political and economic instability, greater volatility in currency exchange rates, less developed securities markets, possible trade barriers, currency transfer restrictions, a more limited number of potential buyers, an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid, less governmental supervision and regulation, unavailability of currency hedging techniques, differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, thinner trading markets, different

clearing and settlement procedures and custodial services, and less developed legal systems than in many more developed countries.

- **equity issuer risk:** the risk that the market price of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, including due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself. Through the Fund's investments related to the Index, the Fund will have significant exposure to REITs and the risks of investing in real estate assets. As a result, the Fund's net asset value will be affected by factors affecting the real estate sector and/or REIT securities to a greater degree than a fund that invests more broadly.
- **financial services risk:** the risk that an investment in issuers in the financial services sector or transactions with one or more counterparties in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by, among other things: (i) changes in governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and the types of loans and other financial commitments financial services companies 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; (ii) fluctuations, including as a result of interest rate changes or increased competition, in the availability and cost of capital funds on which the profitability of financial services companies is largely dependent; (iii) deterioration of the credit markets; (iv) credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers, especially when financial services companies are exposed to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios; (v) financial losses associated with investment activities, especially when financial services companies are exposed to financial leverage; (vi) the risk that any financial services company experiences substantial declines in the valuations of its assets, takes action to raise capital, or ceases operations; (vii) the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector; and (viii) the interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies, including the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies.
- **focused investment risk:** a fund that invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular market, industry, sector, group of industries or sectors, country, region, group of countries or asset class is subject to

greater risk than a fund that invests in a more diverse investment portfolio. In addition, the value of such a fund is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political, regulatory or other occurrence affecting, for example, the particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the Fund is invested. This is because, for example, issuers in a particular market, industry, region, sector or asset class may react similarly to specific economic, market, regulatory, political or other developments. The particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the Fund may focus its investments may change over time and the Fund may alter its focus at inopportune times.

- **foreign currency risk:** the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies.
- **foreign investing risk:** the risk that the Fund's investments will be affected by political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. If the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, receives income in foreign currencies, or holds foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies. Foreign markets are also subject to the risk that a foreign government could restrict foreign exchange transactions or otherwise implement unfavorable currency regulations.
- **high yield risk:** the risk that debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality are predominantly speculative. These instruments, commonly known as "junk bonds," have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, and less secondary market liquidity.
- **index risk:** the risk that the Fund's investments in derivatives based on the Index or that use the Index as the reference asset, or other substitute investment exposure to the Index, may underperform the return of the Index for a number of reasons, including, for example,

(i) the performance of derivatives related to the Index may not correlate with the Index and/or may underperform the Index due to transaction costs, fees, or other aspects of the transaction's pricing; (ii) the Fund may not be able to find counterparties willing to enter into derivative instruments whose returns are based on the return of the Index or find parties who are willing to do so at an acceptable cost or level of risk to the Fund; and (iii) errors may arise in carrying out the Index's methodology, or the Index provider may incorrectly report information concerning the Index. Although it is anticipated that DoubleLine Alternatives will license from the Index's sponsor the right to use the Index as part of implementing the Fund's principal investment strategies, there can be no guarantee that the Index will be maintained indefinitely or that the Fund will be able to continue to utilize the Index to implement the Fund's principal investment strategies indefinitely. If the sponsor of the Index ceases to maintain the Index, the Fund no longer has the ability to utilize the Index to implement its principal investment strategies, or other circumstances exist that DoubleLine Alternatives or the Fund's Board of Trustees concludes substantially limit the Fund's ability to create cost-effective synthetic investment exposure to the Index, DoubleLine Alternatives or the Fund's Board of Trustees may substitute the Index with another index that it chooses in its sole discretion and without advance notice to shareholders. There can be no assurance that any substitute index so selected will be similar to the Index or will perform in a manner similar to the Index. Unavailability of the Index could affect adversely the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

- ***inflation-indexed bond risk:*** the risk that such bonds will change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.
- ***investment company and exchange-traded fund risk:*** the risk that an investment company or other pooled investment vehicle, including any ETFs or money market funds, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses.

- **large shareholder risk:** the risk that certain account holders, including the Adviser or funds or accounts over which the Adviser (or related parties of the Adviser) has investment discretion, may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by those shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Adviser (or related parties of the Adviser), will adversely affect the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs, and accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains to shareholders.
- **leveraging risk:** the risk that certain investments by the Fund involving leverage may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the Fund's portfolio, and the risk of loss in excess of invested capital.
- **limited operating history risk:** the risk that a newly formed fund has no or a limited operating history to evaluate and may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies.
- **liquidity risk:** the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment. Illiquidity may be the result of, for example, low trading volume, lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions that limit or prevent the Fund from selling securities or closing derivative positions. During periods of substantial market disruption, a large portion of the Fund's assets could potentially experience significant levels of illiquidity. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment.
- **loan risk:** includes the risk that (i) if the Fund holds a loan through another financial intermediary, or relies on a financial intermediary to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial intermediary; (ii) any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, because, for example, the value of the collateral securing a loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate, and the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws; (iii) investments in highly

leveraged loans or loans of stressed, distressed, or defaulted issuers may be subject to significant credit and liquidity risk; (iv) a bankruptcy or other court proceeding could delay or limit the ability of the Fund to collect the principal and interest payments on that borrower's loans or adversely affect the Fund's rights in collateral relating to a loan; (v) there may be limited public information available regarding the loan and the relevant borrower(s); (vi) the use of a particular interest rate benchmark, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), may limit the Fund's ability to achieve a net return to shareholders that consistently approximates the average published Prime Rate of U.S. banks; (vii) the prices of certain floating rate loans that include a feature that prevents their interest rates from adjusting if market interest rates are below a specified minimum level may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates should interest rates rise but remain below the applicable minimum level; (viii) if a borrower fails to comply with various restrictive covenants that may be found in loan agreements, the borrower may default in payment of the loan; (ix) if the Fund invests in "covenant-lite" loans, it may have fewer rights against the borrowers of such loans; (x) the Fund's investments in loans may be subject to risks associated with collateral impairment or access and risks associated with investing in unsecured loans; (xi) opportunities to invest in loans or certain types of loans, such as senior loans, may be limited; (xii) transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale, which may result in sale proceeds related to the sale of loans not being available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans; (xiii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund; and (xiv) loans may not be classified as "securities" under the federal securities laws and, therefore, when the Fund invests in a loan, it may not be entitled to the protections against fraud and misrepresentation contained in the federal securities laws. The Fund may invest in loans directly or indirectly by investing in shares of the DoubleLine Floating Rate Fund and in either case will be subject to the risks described above.

- **market capitalization risk:** the risk that investing substantially in issuers in one market capitalization category (large, medium or small) may adversely affect the Fund because of unfavorable market conditions particular to that category of issuers. REITs tend to be smaller and medium capitalization issuers in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Investing in smaller and medium capitalization

issuers may involve special risks because those companies may have a narrower focus, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers, dependence on a few key employees, and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. In addition, securities of these companies are subject to the risk that, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or an industry will shrink or disappear with little forewarning as a result of adverse economic or market conditions, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Securities of smaller and medium capitalization issuers may therefore be subject to greater price volatility and may decline more significantly in market downturns than securities of larger companies. Smaller and medium capitalization issuers may also require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position; and may have substantial borrowings or may otherwise have a weak financial condition, and may be susceptible to bankruptcy. Transaction costs for these investments are often higher than those of larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information about smaller and medium capitalization issuers. Accordingly, shares in REITs can, and at times will, perform differently than large company stocks.

- **market risk:** the risk that markets will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, political, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current low interest rate environment.
- **mortgage-backed securities risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate,

increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.

- **portfolio management risk:** the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results or that the securities held by the Fund will underperform other comparable funds because of the portfolio managers' choice of investments.
- **preferred securities risk:** the risk that: (i) certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions; (ii) preferred stocks may be subject to redemption, including at the issuer's call, and, in the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return; (iii) preferred stocks are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments; and (iv) preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.
- **price volatility risk:** the risk that the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down.
- **real estate risk:** the risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate sector, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local and regional market conditions. Equity REITs, which invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property and derive most of their income from rents, are generally affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure, for example, construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity

REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate, and thus may be subject to risks associated with both real estate ownership and investments in mortgage-related securities. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**") or the exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**1940 Act**"). REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.

- **restricted securities risk:** the Fund may hold securities that are restricted as to resale under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.
- **securities or sector selection risk:** the risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of the portfolio managers' choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.

- **short position risk:** the risk that an increase in the value of an instrument with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund.
- **structured products and structured notes risk:** the risk that an investment in a structured product, which includes, among other things, CDOs, mortgage-backed securities, other types of asset-backed securities and certain types of structured notes, may decline in value due to changes in the underlying instruments on which the product is based. The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued securities to create different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, credit quality, payment priorities and interest rate provisions. The cash flow or rate of return on a structured investment may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the underlying investments or referenced indicator. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with the underlying investments, index or reference obligation, and are subject to counterparty risk. Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. Structured notes are derivative securities for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Where the Fund's investments in structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations.
- **U.S. Government securities risk:** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.
- **valuation risk:** the risk that the valuation of the Fund's investments involves subjective judgment. There can be no assurance that the Fund

will value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their market values or that the Fund will be able to sell any investment at a price equal to the valuation ascribed to that investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). Certain securities in which the Fund may invest may be more difficult to value accurately, especially during periods of market disruptions or extreme market volatility. Incorrect valuations of the Fund's portfolio holdings could result in the Fund's shareholder transactions being effected at an NAV that does not accurately reflect the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in the dilution of shareholder interests.

Please see "Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks" in this Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

Because this is a new Fund that does not yet have an operating history, a bar chart and table describing the Fund's annual performance are not yet available. Once available, information on the Fund's investment results, including its net asset value per share, can be obtained at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by visiting the Fund's website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Alternatives is the investment adviser to the Fund. DoubleLine Capital is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Fund are:

Name	Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with the Adviser
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Since the Fund's inception	Chief Executive Officer — DoubleLine Capital
Jeffrey J. Sherman	Since the Fund's inception	Deputy Chief Investment Officer — DoubleLine Capital; President — DoubleLine Alternatives

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I and Class N shares on any business day when the NYSE opens for regular trading, except that the Fund is not available for purchase or redemption on holidays when the principal U.S. bond markets are closed, such as Columbus Day and Veterans Day. You may purchase or redeem shares by written request via mail (DoubleLine Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311), or through authorized dealers, brokers, or other service providers (“**financial intermediaries**”). Telephone transactions will be permitted unless you decline this privilege on your initial purchase application. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts for different types of accounts are shown below, although we may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	Minimum Initial Investment:		Subsequent Investment:
	Regular Accounts	IRAs/ HSAs	All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$100
Class N Shares	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$100

The minimum investment may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. Certain financial intermediaries also may have their own investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund’s minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries’ discretion. The Fund reserves the right to change or waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts without prior notice or to waive the minimum investment amounts for certain intermediaries or individual investors in its discretion.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. If you invest through such tax-advantaged arrangements, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal 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, the Adviser, and the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return (capital appreciation and current income) which exceeds the total return of its benchmark index over a full market cycle. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental, which means the Fund may change its investment objective without shareholder approval or prior notice. The Fund's current benchmark index is the Dow Jones U.S. REIT Index.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks total return (capital appreciation and current income) in excess of the benchmark index, currently the Dow Jones U.S. REIT Index, over a full market cycle.

The Fund will seek to use derivatives, or a combination of derivatives and direct investments, to provide a return (before fees and expenses) that approximates the performance of the Index. The Fund will also invest in a portfolio of debt securities to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. *The Fund uses investment leverage as part of its principal investment strategies. The Fund expects normally to invest an amount approximately equal to its net assets directly in a portfolio of debt securities while also maintaining notional exposure to the Index, providing the Fund with economic exposure to the Index in an amount up to the value of the Fund's net assets. As a result, the Fund's total investment exposure (direct investments in debt securities plus notional exposure to the Index) will typically be equal to approximately 200% of the Fund's net asset value, with approximately half of that investment exposure being to the Index and the other half to a portfolio of debt securities. It is possible that the Fund could lose money on both its investments in debt securities and its exposure to the Index at the same time.*

The Fund will normally use derivatives in an attempt to create an investment return that approximates (before fees and expenses) the Index's return. For example, the Fund might enter into swap transactions or futures transactions designed to provide the Fund a return before fees and expenses approximating the Index's return, including swap transactions or futures transactions where the reference asset is the Index or a modified version of the Index, one or more components of the Index, or an unrelated index or basket of securities. The transaction pricing of any given swap transaction will reflect a number of factors that will cause the return on the

swap transaction to underperform the Index. Please see “Index Risk — Note regarding Index-Based Swaps” in this Prospectus for more information. The Fund expects to use only a small percentage of its assets to attain the desired exposure to the Index because of the structure of the derivatives the Fund expects to use. As a result, use of those derivatives along with the Fund’s investments in a portfolio of debt securities will create investment leverage in the Fund’s portfolio. In certain cases, derivatives based on the Index or that use the Index as the reference asset might be unavailable or the pricing of those derivatives might be unfavorable; in those cases, the Fund might attempt to approximate the Index’s return by purchasing some or all of the securities comprising the Index, or portions of the Index, at the time. If the Fund at any time invests directly in the securities comprising the Index, the assets so invested will be unavailable for investment in debt instruments, and the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategy fully and achieve its investment objective may be limited.

To the extent use of the above-described derivatives strategy leaves a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets available for other investment by the Fund, the Fund expects to invest those assets in a portfolio of debt instruments managed by DoubleLine Capital, the Fund’s sub-adviser, to seek to provide additional total return over the long term.

The Colony Capital Fundamental US Real Estate Index. The Index is a rules-based index that incorporates the fundamental criteria described below originally developed by Colony Capital, Inc. The Index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly by applying a systematic methodology to the universe of REITs, excluding mortgage REITs, that are listed on the NYSE, Nasdaq or the NYSE American and that meet minimum market capitalization (\$1 billion) and average daily trading value criteria. The Index’s methodology screens the universe of REITs to identify quality issuers by excluding the least-profitable REITs and those with relatively high yields and, using a valuation screen, excludes the most expensive REITs, as measured by an enterprise value to operating profits ratio. The Index’s methodology also seeks to identify quality issuers and to mitigate balance sheet risk by excluding REITs with relatively high leverage, as measured by a net debt to earnings ratio. The remaining REITs, after applying these screens, are then weighted by market capitalization (subject to certain concentration and diversification limits) to derive the Index’s composition. The Index’s methodology requires that, with each rebalance/reconstitution, the Index includes at least 25 constituents; there is no maximum number of Index constituents. As of December 14, 2018, the Index was comprised of 60 constituents selected from a selection universe

of 182 REITs. Barclays owns the intellectual property and licensing rights related to the Index, and Barclays Index Administration, a function within the investment bank of Barclays, performs the role of index sponsor and administers the Index.

Through the Fund's investments related to the Index, the Fund will have significant exposure to REITs and the risks of investing in real estate assets. As a result, the Fund's net asset value will be affected by factors affecting the real estate sector and/or REIT securities to a greater degree than a fund that invests more broadly. REITs tend to be smaller and medium capitalization issuers in relation to the equity markets as a whole, though the Fund may have investment exposure to REITs of any market capitalization, including small, mid or large capitalization issuers. Please see "Market Capitalization Risk" in this Prospectus for more information. The Fund's net asset value may experience more volatility than that of a fund with broader exposure to the market.

If derivatives designed to provide the Fund a return approximating the Index's return become unavailable or for other reasons, DoubleLine Alternatives may seek investment exposure to the REIT securities comprising the Index by investing in derivative instruments whose reference assets are other REIT-related indices or issuers, by investing directly in some or all of the REIT securities comprising the Index, or by investing in REIT-focused pooled investment vehicles that may provide comparable exposure. DoubleLine Alternatives or the Fund's Board of Trustees may in their sole discretion and without advance notice to shareholders select, in place of the Index, another index (such as the Dow Jones U.S. REIT Index) or a basket of investments. The Fund may gain exposure to any substitute index or basket of investments in any manner DoubleLine Alternatives determines appropriate, including those described above with respect to how the Fund may obtain exposure to the Index.

Although a portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in instruments whose performance is based on an index, the Fund's overall portfolio includes other investments. Therefore, the Fund is not designed to replicate the performance of any index. The Fund's performance will deviate, potentially significantly, from the performance of any index used by the Fund.

The Fund will likely enter into swap transactions related to the Index with a single or a limited number of counterparties for the foreseeable future and, at the time of the Fund's inception, the Fund expects to obtain exposure to the Index through swap transactions with a single counterparty. In selecting

swap counterparties for the Fund, DoubleLine Alternatives will normally consider a variety of factors, including, without limitation: cost; the quality, reliability, and responsiveness of a counterparty; the operational compatibility between a counterparty and DoubleLine Alternatives; and a counterparty's creditworthiness.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of investments comprised of real estate-related investments, including REITs, and income-producing investments. For purposes of this policy, "real estate-related investments" include, among others, securities issued by REITs of any kind, including commercial, residential, industrial, mortgage, and other types of REITs; investments issued by issuers engaged substantially in the ownership, construction, development, financing, management, servicing, sale, and/or leasing of commercial, residential, and/or industrial real estate; and instruments the returns of which are substantially determined by reference to any of the foregoing. For purposes of this policy, "income-producing investments" include but are not limited to securities or investments that pay interest or dividends, including obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations; corporate obligations; mortgage-backed securities; asset-backed securities; foreign securities (corporate and government, including foreign hybrid securities); emerging market securities (corporate and government); bank loans and assignments; and other securities bearing fixed or variable interest rates of any maturity. For purposes of calculating investment in real estate-related investments and income-producing investments for purposes of this policy, the Fund reserves the right to use an investment's notional value where determined appropriate in the Adviser's discretion. If the Fund changes this policy, it will notify shareholders at least 60 days in advance of the change.

The Fund's Investments in Debt Instruments. Under normal circumstances, to the extent use of the above-described derivatives strategy leaves a substantial portion of the Fund's assets available for other investment by the Fund, the Fund intends to invest those assets in a portfolio of debt instruments managed by DoubleLine Capital to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. The Fund may invest directly in debt instruments; alternatively, DoubleLine Capital may choose to invest all or a portion of the Fund's assets in one or more fixed income funds advised by DoubleLine Capital or a related party of DoubleLine Capital. Debt instruments in which the Fund may invest may include, by way of example, (i) securities or other income-producing instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or

sponsored corporations (including inflation-protected securities); (ii) corporate obligations; (iii) mortgage-backed securities (including commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities) and other asset-backed securities, CMOs, government mortgage pass-through securities, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (e.g., interest-only and principal-only securities), and inverse floaters; (iv) CDOs, including CLOs; (v) foreign securities (corporate and government, including foreign hybrid securities), including emerging market securities; (vi) bank loans and assignments and other fixed and floating rate loans (including, among others, senior loans, second lien or other subordinated or unsecured fixed or floating rate loans, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities), which may take the form of loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans (“covenant-lite” loans); (vii) municipal securities and other debt obligations issued by states, local governments, and government-sponsored entities, including their agencies, authorities, and instrumentalities; (viii) inflation-indexed bonds; (ix) convertible securities; (x) preferred securities; (xi) payment-in-kind bonds; (xii) zero-coupon bonds; (xiii) custodial receipts, cash and cash equivalents; (xiv) short-term, high quality investments, including, for example, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances, certificates of deposit, bank time deposits, repurchase agreements, and investments in money market mutual funds or similar pooled investments; and (xv) other instruments bearing fixed, floating, or variable interest rates of any maturity. The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, but does not intend to invest in the equity or “first loss” tranche of such investments.

In managing the Fund’s portfolio of debt instruments, under normal market conditions, the portfolio managers intend to seek to construct an investment portfolio with an overall dollar-weighted average effective duration of between one and three years. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund’s portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage pre-payment rates as determined by DoubleLine Capital. The longer a portfolio’s effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The effective duration of the Fund’s portfolio of debt instruments may vary materially from its target range, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the portfolio will always be within its target range. DoubleLine Capital monitors the effective

duration of the Fund's portfolio of debt instruments to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk.

Please see "A Note Regarding Debt Obligations" in the beginning of this Prospectus. Mortgage-backed securities include, among others, government mortgage pass-through securities, CMOs, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities and inverse floaters. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements.

The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any credit quality, which may include securities that are at the time of investment unrated or rated BB+ or lower by S&P or Ba1 or lower by Moody's or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated securities judged by DoubleLine Capital to be of comparable quality. Corporate bonds and certain other fixed income instruments rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and determined by DoubleLine Capital to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as "junk bonds." Generally, lower-rated debt securities offer a higher yield than higher-rated debt securities of similar maturity but are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. The Fund may invest up to 33⅓% of its net assets in junk bonds, bank loans and assignments rated below investment grade or unrated but determined by DoubleLine Capital to be of comparable quality, and credit default swaps of companies in the high yield universe. DoubleLine Capital does not consider the term "junk bonds" to include any mortgage-backed securities or any other asset-backed securities, regardless of their credit rating or credit quality.

Investment in secured or unsecured fixed or floating rate loans arranged through private negotiations between a borrowing corporation, government or other entity and one or more financial institutions may be in the form of participations in loans or assignments of all or a portion of loans from third parties.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in inverse floater securities and interest-only and principal-only securities. An inverse floater is a type of instrument, which may be backed by or related to a mortgage-backed security, that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the

opposite direction to movements in interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Because an inverse floater inherently carries financial leverage in its coupon rate, it can change very substantially in value in response to changes in interest rates. Interest-only and principal-only securities may also be backed by or related to a mortgage-backed security. Holders of interest-only securities are entitled to receive only the interest on the underlying obligations but none of the principal, while holders of principal-only securities are entitled to receive all of the principal but none of the interest on the underlying obligations. As a result, they are highly sensitive to actual or anticipated changes in prepayment rates on the underlying securities.

The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in debt instruments (including hybrid securities) issued or guaranteed by companies, financial institutions and government entities in emerging market countries. An “emerging market country” is a country that, at the time the Fund invests in the related fixed income instruments, is classified as an emerging or developing economy by any supranational organization such as the World Bank or the United Nations, or related entities, or is considered an emerging market country for purposes of constructing a major emerging market securities index.

The Fund may pursue its investment objective and obtain exposures to some or all of the asset classes described above by investing in other investment companies, including, for example, other open-end or closed-end investment companies and ETFs, including those sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties. The amount of the Fund’s investment in certain investment companies may be limited by law or by tax considerations.

In managing the Fund’s debt instruments, the portfolio managers typically use a controlled risk approach. The techniques of this approach attempt to control the principal risk components of the fixed income markets and may include, among other factors, consideration of DoubleLine Capital’s view of the following: the potential relative performance of various market sectors, security selection available within a given sector, the risk/reward equation for different asset classes, liquidity conditions in various market sectors, the shape of the yield curve and projections for changes in the yield curve, potential fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates, and current fiscal policy.

The portfolio managers utilize active asset allocation in managing the Fund’s investments in debt instruments.

Except as expressly prohibited by this Prospectus or its Statement of Additional Information (“**SAI**”), the Fund may make any investment or use any investment strategy consistent with applicable law. The Fund may engage in short sales or take short positions, either to earn additional return or to hedge existing investments. The Fund may enter into derivatives transactions of any kind for hedging purposes or otherwise to gain, or reduce, long or short exposure to one or more asset classes or issuers. The Fund may use derivatives transactions with the purpose or effect of creating investment leverage. Although the Fund reserves the right to invest in derivatives of any kind, it currently expects that it may use the following types of derivatives: excess return swaps, total return swaps, futures contracts and options on futures contracts, in order to gain efficient long or short investment exposures as an alternative to cash investments or to hedge against portfolio exposures; interest rate swaps, to gain indirect long or short exposures to interest rates, issuers, or currencies, or to hedge against portfolio exposures; and excess return swaps, total return swaps and credit derivatives (such as credit default swaps), put and call options, and exchange-traded and structured notes, to take indirect long or short positions on indexes, securities, currencies, commodities or other indicators of value. Any use of derivatives strategies entails the risks of investing directly in the securities or instruments underlying the derivatives strategies, as well as the risks of using derivatives generally, and in some cases the risks of leverage, described in this Prospectus and in the Fund’s SAI.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. By way of example, sales may occur when the Fund’s portfolio managers determine to take advantage of what the portfolio managers consider to be a better investment opportunity, when the portfolio managers believe the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities, when the portfolio managers perceive deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, or when the individual security has reached the portfolio managers’ sell target.

Principal Risks

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. Among the principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its NAV, yield and total return, are (in alphabetical order) the following:

- Affiliated Fund Risk
- Asset-Backed Securities Investment Risk
- Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk
- Confidential Information Access Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Debt Securities Risks
- Derivatives Risk
- Emerging Market Country Risk
- Equity Issuer Risk
- Financial Services Risk
- Focused Investment Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk
- Foreign Investing Risk
- High Yield Risk
- Index Risk
- Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk
- Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk
- Large Shareholder Risk
- Leveraging Risk
- Limited Operating History Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Loan Risk
- Market Capitalization Risk
- Market Risk
- Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk
- Portfolio Management Risk
- Preferred Securities Risk
- Price Volatility Risk
- Real Estate Risk
- Restricted Securities Risk
- Securities or Sector Selection Risk
- Short Position Risk
- Structured Products and Structured Notes Risk
- U.S. Government Securities Risk
- Valuation Risk

Other Information Regarding Principal Investment Strategies

All percentage limitations and requirements as to investments will apply only at the time of an investment to which the limitation or requirement is applicable and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment. Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether any investment complies with the Fund's limitation or requirement.

Principal Risks

Risk is the chance that you will lose money on your investment or that it will not earn as much as you expect. In general, the greater the risk, the more money your investment may earn for you — and the more you can lose. **The value of the Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio investments increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the Fund.** When you sell your shares of the Fund, they could be worth more or less than what you paid for them.

The Fund is affected by changes in the economy, in portfolio securities and in the various markets for financial instruments. There is also the possibility that investment decisions the Adviser makes with respect to the investments of the Fund will not accomplish what they were designed to achieve or that the investments will have disappointing performance.

Your investment in the Fund may be subject (in varying degrees) to the following risks discussed below. The Fund may be more susceptible to some of the risks than others.

Affiliated Fund Risk

Investing in other investment companies or private investment vehicles sponsored or managed by the Adviser or related parties of the Adviser, including other series of the Trust (each, a “**DoubleLine Fund**” and, collectively, the “**DoubleLine Funds**”), involves potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its related parties may receive fees based on the amount of assets invested in such other investment vehicles, which fees may be higher than the fees the Adviser receives for managing the Fund. Investment by the Fund in those other vehicles may be beneficial in the management of those other vehicles, by helping to achieve economies of scale or enhancing cash flows. Due to this and other factors, the Adviser will have an incentive to invest the Fund's assets in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, and will have an incentive to invest in such investment companies over investment companies sponsored or managed by others. Similarly, the Adviser will have an incentive to delay or decide against the sale of interests held by the Fund in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties. The Adviser has agreed to reduce its advisory fee to the extent of advisory fees paid to the Adviser or its related parties by other investment vehicles in respect of assets of the Fund invested in those

vehicles. This agreement will reduce, but will not eliminate, the conflicts described above. Due to the prohibitions contained in the 1940 Act on certain transactions between a registered investment company and affiliated persons of it, or affiliated persons of those affiliated persons, the Fund may not be able to invest in a DoubleLine Fund, even if the investment would be appropriate for the Fund.

Asset-Backed Securities Investment Risk

Asset-backed investments tend to increase in value less than other debt securities when interest rates decline, but are subject to similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. In a period of declining interest rates, the Fund may be required to reinvest more frequent prepayments on asset-backed investments in lower-yielding investments. Asset-backed securities in which the Fund invests may have underlying assets that include, among others, motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, home equity loans, leases of various types of real, personal and other property (including those relating to aircrafts, telecommunication, energy, and/or other infrastructure assets and infrastructure-related assets), and receivables from credit card agreements. There is a risk that borrowers may default on their obligations in respect of those underlying obligations. Certain assets underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to asset-backed security holders. Holders also may experience delays in payment or losses on the securities if the full amounts due on underlying sales contracts or receivables are not realized because of unanticipated legal or administrative costs of enforcing the contracts or because of depreciation or damage to the collateral securing certain contracts, or other factors. The values of asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying asset pools, and are therefore subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain circumstances, the mishandling of related documentation also may affect the rights of security holders in and to the underlying collateral. The insolvency of entities that generate receivables or that utilize the assets may result in added costs and delays in addition to losses associated with a decline in the value of underlying assets. Certain asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the related collateral as do mortgage-backed securities; nor are they provided government guarantees of repayment as are some mortgage-backed securities. Credit card receivables generally are unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off

certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. In addition, some issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. The impairment of the value of collateral or other assets underlying an asset-backed security, such as a result of non-payment of loans or non-performance of other collateral or underlying assets, may result in a reduction in the value of such asset-backed securities and losses to the Fund. It is possible that many or all asset-backed securities will fall out of favor at any time or over time with investors, affecting adversely the values and liquidity of the securities.

Equipment Trust Certificates (ETCs) and Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates (EETCs) Risk: ETCs and EETCs are types of asset-backed securities that generally represent undivided fractional interests in a trust whose assets consist of a pool of equipment retail installment contracts or leased equipment. EETCs are similar to ETCs, except that the securities have been divided into two or more classes, each with different payment priorities and asset claims (see “—Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk” in the Fund’s SAI for information regarding how different classes or tranches of interests issued by an issuer can affect the risks of an investment in EETCs). ETCs and EETCs are typically issued by specially-created trusts established by airlines, railroads, or other transportation firms. The assets of ETCs and EETCs are used to purchase equipment, such as airplanes, railroad cars, or other equipment, which may in turn serve as collateral for the related issue of the ETCs or EETCs, and the title to such equipment is held in trust for the holders of the issue. The equipment generally is leased from the specially-created trust by the airline, railroad or other firm, which makes rental or lease payments to the specially-created trust to provide cash flow for payments to ETC and EETC holders. Holders of ETCs and EETCs must look to the collateral securing the certificates, typically together with a guarantee provided by the lessee firm or its parent company for the payment of lease obligations, in the case of default in the payment of principal and interest on the ETCs or EETCs. ETCs and EETCs are subject to the risk that the lessee or payee defaults on its payments, and risks related to potential declines in the value of the equipment that serves as collateral for the issue. ETCs and EETCs are generally regarded as obligations of the company that is leasing the equipment and may be shown as liabilities in its balance sheet as a capitalized lease in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals. The lessee company, however, does not own the

equipment until all the certificates are redeemed and paid. In the event the company defaults under its lease, the trustee may terminate the lease. If another lessee is not available, then payments on the certificates would cease until another lessee is available.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk

The Fund may invest in CDOs, which are a type of asset-backed security, and include CBOs, CLOs, and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which may be backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses. The cash flows from the CDO trust are generally split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or “first loss” tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Holders of interests in the senior tranches are entitled to the lowest interest rate payments but those interests generally represent safer investments than more junior tranches because, should there be any default, senior tranches are typically paid first. The holders of interests in the most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, typically are entitled to be paid the highest interest rate payments but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying debt instrument default. If some debt instruments go into default and the cash collected by the CDO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CDO trust typically has higher ratings and lower potential yields than the underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, more senior CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however,

an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO potentially to be deemed liquid by the Adviser under liquidity policies approved by the Board. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Confidential Information Access Risk

In managing the Fund, the Adviser may seek to avoid the receipt of Confidential Information about the issuers of floating rate loans or other investments being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held in the Fund's portfolio if the receipt of the Confidential Information would restrict one or more of the Adviser's clients, including, potentially, the Fund, from trading in securities they hold or in which they may invest. In many instances, issuers offer to furnish Confidential Information to prospective purchasers or holders of the issuer's loans or other securities. In circumstances when the Adviser declines to receive Confidential Information from these issuers, the Fund may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to evaluating the issuer and the price the Fund would pay or receive when it buys or sells those investments, and the Fund may not take advantage of investment opportunities that it otherwise might have if it had received such Confidential Information. Further, in situations when the Fund is asked, for example, to grant consents, waivers or amendments with respect to such investments, the Adviser's ability to assess such consents, waivers and amendments may be compromised.

In certain circumstances, the Adviser may determine to receive Confidential Information, including on behalf of clients other than the Fund. Receipt of Confidential Information by the Adviser could limit the Fund's ability to sell certain investments held by the Fund or pursue certain investment opportunities on behalf of the Fund, potentially for a substantial period of time. In certain situations, the Adviser may create information walls around persons having access to the Confidential Information to limit the restrictions on others at the Adviser. Those measures could impair the ability of those persons to assist in managing the Fund.

Counterparty Risk

The Fund will be subject to credit risk presented by another party (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded or cleared instruments or another third party in the case of over-the-counter instruments) that promises to honor an obligation to the Fund with respect to the derivative contracts and other instruments, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, entered into directly by the Fund or held by special purpose or structured vehicles in which the Fund invests. If such a party becomes bankrupt or insolvent or otherwise fails or is unwilling to perform its obligations to the Fund due to financial difficulties or for other reasons, the Fund may experience significant losses or delays in realizing on any collateral the counterparty has provided in respect of the counterparty's obligations to the Fund or recovering collateral that the Fund has provided and is entitled to recover. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy, insolvency or other event of default (e.g., cross-default) of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative transaction would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative transaction and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will likely be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. Counterparty risk with respect to certain exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives may be further complicated by U.S. financial reform legislation. Subject to certain U.S. federal income tax limitations, the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number or the value of transactions they can enter into with a single counterparty.

The Fund will likely, for the foreseeable future, obtain exposure to an index through swap transactions with a single or a limited number of counterparties and, at the time of the Fund's inception, the Fund expects to obtain exposure to the Index through swap transactions with a single counterparty. Counterparty risks will be more pronounced for the Fund due to the single or limited number of counterparties expected to be used by the Fund for the foreseeable future.

Debt Securities Risks

Debt securities are subject to various risks including, among others, credit risk and interest rate risk. These risks can affect a security's price volatility to varying degrees, depending upon the nature of the instrument.

Credit risk: refers to the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as junk bonds), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. In addition, lack of or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancements for a fixed income security may affect its credit risk. Credit risk of a security may change over time, and securities which are rated by ratings agencies may be subject to downgrade, which may have an indirect impact on the market price of securities. Ratings are only opinions of the agencies issuing them as to the likelihood of re-payment. They are not guarantees as to quality and they do not reflect market risk. If an issuer or counterparty fails to pay interest or otherwise fails to meet its obligations to the Fund, the Fund's income might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall, and if an issuer or counterparty fails to pay principal, the value of the investment might fall and the Fund could lose the amount of its investment.

Extension risk: refers to the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Interest rate risk: refers to the risk that the values of debt instruments held by the Fund will change in response to changes in interest rates. In general, the value of a fixed-income instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase, whereas the

value of an instrument with negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to increases in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a bond that is used to determine the sensitivity of an instrument's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of three years generally would be expected to fall approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Adjustable rate instruments also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other things). During periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the interest rate payments of adjustable rate instruments may lag the changes in market interest rates or may have limits on the maximum increase in interest rates. Conversely, there may not be any limitations or caps on the adjustment down of interest rate payments during periods of declining market interest rates. In recent years, the U.S. has experienced historically low interest rates. However, as of the date of this Prospectus, interest rates have begun to rise, increasing the exposure of bond investors to the risks associated with rising interest rates.

Prepayment Risk: Many types of debt securities, including floating rate loans and asset-backed securities, may reflect an interest in periodic payments made by borrowers. Although debt securities and other obligations typically mature after a specified period of time, borrowers may pay them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, all or a portion of the obligation will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay an obligation which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid and the Fund will probably be unable to reinvest those proceeds in an investment with as great a yield, causing the Fund's yield to decline. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those investments at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those investments could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment and result in

lower yields to shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation, especially with respect to certain loans and asset-backed securities. The effect of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.

Derivatives Risk

The Fund's use of derivatives may involve risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives can be highly complex and may perform in ways unanticipated by the Adviser and may not be available at the time or price desired. Derivatives positions may also be improperly executed or constructed.

The Fund's use of derivatives involves the risk that the other party to the derivative contract will fail to make required payments or otherwise to comply with the terms of the contract. In the event the counterparty to a derivative instrument becomes insolvent, the Fund potentially could lose all or a large portion of the value of its investment in the derivative instrument. Derivatives transactions can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile, and the Fund could lose significantly more than the amount it invests. Because most derivatives involve contractual arrangements with a counterparty, the Fund's ability to enter into them requires a willing counterparty. The Fund's ability to close out or unwind a derivatives position prior to expiration or maturity may also depend on the ability and willingness of the counterparty to enter into a transaction closing out the position.

Derivatives may be difficult to value and highly illiquid and/or volatile. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price.

Use of derivatives may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders and, therefore, may increase the amount of taxes payable by taxable shareholders.

The Fund may use derivatives to create investment leverage and the Fund's use of derivatives may otherwise cause its portfolio to be leveraged. Leverage increases the Fund's portfolio losses when the value of its investments declines. Since many derivatives involve leverage, adverse

changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

When the Fund enters into a derivatives transaction as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the derivative transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the underlying investment. When the Fund uses a derivative for hedging purposes, it is possible that the derivative will not in fact provide the anticipated protection, and the Fund could lose money on both the derivative transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge. While hedging strategies involving derivatives can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse developments could impair the effectiveness of the Fund's derivatives transactions and cause the Fund to lose value. For instance, in December 2015, the SEC proposed new regulations applicable to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments. If adopted as proposed, these regulations could significantly limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives and other instruments, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives, and adversely affect the Fund's performance, efficiency in implementing its strategy, liquidity and ability to pursue its investment objective.

When it takes a derivatives position, the Fund may be required to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated accounts, post collateral or make margin payments. Assets that are segregated or used as cover, margin or collateral may be required to be in the form of cash or liquid securities, and typically may not be sold while the derivatives position is open unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. If markets move against the Fund's position, the Fund may be required to maintain or post additional assets and may have to dispose of existing investments to obtain assets acceptable as collateral or margin. This may prevent the Fund from pursuing its investment objective. Assets that are segregated or used as cover, margin or collateral typically are invested, and these investments are subject to risk and may result in losses to the Fund. These losses may be substantial, and may be in addition to losses incurred by using the

derivative in question. If the Fund is unable to close out its position, it may be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expires or matures, and the Fund will continue to be subject to investment risk on the assets. In addition, the Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of its margin from an intermediary if that intermediary were to experience financial difficulty. Segregation, cover, margin and collateral requirements may impair the Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require the Fund to sell a portfolio security or close out a derivatives position at a disadvantageous time or price.

Emerging Market Country Risk

Investing in emerging market countries involves substantial risk due to limited information; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets as compared to those in developed countries; currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.

Political and economic structures in many emerging market countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. Some of these countries may have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies.

The securities markets of emerging market countries may be substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States and other developed nations. The limited size of many securities markets in emerging market countries and limited trading volume in issuers compared to the volume in U.S. securities or securities of issuers in other developed countries could cause prices to be erratic for reasons other than factors that affect the quality of the securities. In addition, emerging market countries' exchanges and broker-dealers may generally be subject to less regulation than their counterparts in developed countries. Brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups, custodial expenses and other transaction costs are generally higher in emerging market countries than in developed countries. As a result, funds that invest in emerging market countries have operating expenses that are higher than funds investing in other securities markets.

Emerging market countries may have different clearance and settlement procedures than in the U.S., including significantly longer settlement cycles for purchases and sales of securities, and in certain markets there may be times when settlements fail to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Further, satisfactory custodial services for investment securities may not be available in some emerging market countries, which may result in the Fund incurring additional costs and delays in transporting and custodying such securities outside such countries. Delays in settlement or other problems could result in periods when assets of the Fund are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Fund to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems or the risk of intermediary counterparty failures could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of a portfolio security due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Fund due to subsequent declines in the value of such portfolio security or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

Some emerging market countries have a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than the U.S. and other developed countries. Such social, political and economic instability could disrupt the financial markets in which the Fund invests and adversely affect the value of its investment portfolio.

Currencies of emerging market countries have sometimes experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar, and major devaluations have historically occurred in certain countries. A devaluation of the currency in which portfolio securities are denominated will negatively impact the value of those securities. Emerging market countries have and may in the future impose capital controls, foreign currency controls and repatriation controls. In addition, some currency hedging techniques may be unavailable in emerging market countries, and the currencies of emerging market countries may experience greater volatility in exchange rates as compared to those of developed countries.

Equity Issuer Risk

The market prices of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions that are not necessarily related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate

earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. They also may decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, the values of equity securities may decline for a number of reasons that may relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Through the Fund's investments related to the Index, the Fund will have significant exposure to REITs and the risks of investing in real estate assets. As a result, the Fund's net asset value will be affected by factors affecting the real estate sector and/or REIT securities to a greater degree than a fund that invests more broadly.

Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than bonds and other debt securities, although under certain market conditions various fixed income investments may have comparable or greater price volatility. The values of equity securities paying dividends at high rates may be more sensitive to change in interest rates than are other equity securities.

Financial Services Risk

Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and the 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. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies increases the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from

financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact the sector, especially when financial services companies are exposed to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios. Financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector, especially when financial services companies are exposed to financial leverage. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Focused Investment Risk

A fund that invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular market, industry, sector, group of industries or sectors, country, region, group of countries or asset class is subject to greater risk than a fund that invests in a more diverse investment portfolio. In addition, the value of such a fund is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political, regulatory or other occurrence affecting, for example, the particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the fund is invested. This is because, for example, issuers in a particular market, industry, region, sector or asset class may react similarly to specific economic, market, regulatory, political or other developments. The particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the Fund may focus its investments may change over time and the Fund may alter its focus at inopportune times.

To the extent the Fund invests in the securities of a limited number of issuers, it is particularly exposed to adverse developments affecting those issuers, and a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect the Fund's performance more than if the Fund invested in the securities of a larger number of issuers. In addition, the limited number of issuers to which the Fund may be exposed may provide the Fund exposure to substantially the same market, industry, sector, group of industries or sectors, country, region, group of countries, or asset class, which may increase the risk of loss as a result of focusing the Fund's investments, as discussed above.

Foreign Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which the Fund's investments are traded and/or in

which the Fund receives income, or currencies in which the Fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to other currencies. In the case of hedging positions, currency risk includes the risk that the currency the Fund is seeking exposure to will decline in value relative to the foreign currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including changes in supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, and currency controls or other political and economic developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Except as otherwise provided in the Fund's principal investment strategies, the Fund may use derivatives to acquire positions in currencies the values to which the Fund is exposed through its investments. This presents the risk that the Fund could lose money on its exposure to a particular currency and also lose money on the derivative. The Fund also may take overweighted or underweighted currency positions and/or hedge the currency exposure of the securities in which it has invested. As a result, the Fund's currency exposure may differ (in some cases significantly) from the currency exposure of its investments and/or its benchmarks.

Foreign Investing Risk

Investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets may involve greater risks than investments in domestic securities because the Fund's performance may depend on factors other than the performance of a particular company. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund.

As compared to U.S. companies, foreign issuers generally disclose less financial and other information publicly and are subject to less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards. In addition, there may be limited information generally regarding factors affecting a particular foreign market, issuer, or security.

Foreign countries typically impose less thorough regulations on brokers, dealers, stock exchanges, corporate insiders and listed companies than does the United States and foreign securities markets may be less liquid and more volatile than domestic markets. Investment in foreign securities involves higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes

by foreign governments. In addition, security trading and custody practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Fund. Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect an investment in a foreign security or in foreign markets or issuers generally. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or may be less frequent than in the United States which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio.

Because foreign securities generally are denominated and pay dividends or interest in foreign currencies, and the Fund may hold various foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates with respect to the U.S. dollar or with respect to other foreign currencies or by unfavorable currency regulations imposed by foreign governments. If the Fund invests in securities issued by foreign issuers, the Fund may be subject to these risks even if all of the Fund's investments are denominated in United States dollars. This risk may be heightened with respect to issuers whose revenues are principally earned in a foreign currency but whose debt obligations have been issued in United States dollars or other hard currencies.

Foreign issuers may become subject to sanctions imposed by the U.S. or another country or other governmental or non-governmental organizations, which could result in the immediate freeze of the foreign issuers' assets or securities. The imposition of such sanctions could impair the market value of the securities of such foreign issuers and limit the Fund's ability to buy, sell, receive or deliver the securities.

High Yield Risk

Debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality are predominantly speculative. They are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings or by companies with questionable credit strength. These instruments, commonly known as "junk bonds," have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, general economic downturn, and less secondary market liquidity. This potential lack of liquidity may make it more difficult for the Fund to value these instruments accurately. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of

issuers (particularly those that are highly leveraged) to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity.

Index Risk

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. There are a number of reasons that the Fund's investments in derivatives based on the Index or that use the Index as the reference asset, or other substitute investment exposure to the Index, may underperform the return of the Index. Because an index used by the Fund may not be widely used and information regarding its components and/or its methodology may not generally be known to industry participants, it may be difficult for the Fund to find willing counterparties to engage in total or excess return swaps or other derivative instruments based on the return of such index, and the Fund might have to rely on a single counterparty or a limited number of counterparties for this purpose, increasing the credit and counterparty risk to the Fund and, potentially, the cost of such transactions. The provider of an index may provide model portfolios of securities in the index to the Fund's swap counterparties to facilitate the counterparties' ability to provide swaps whose returns are based on the index. Because an index may be privately licensed from an index sponsor, not generally available for public use, or for other reasons, there may be only a single or a limited number of counterparties willing or able to serve as counterparties to a swap agreement where returns are based on the index, especially if the provider of the index fails to provide the model portfolios referred to above. Under some circumstances, there may not be any counterparties willing or able to serve as a counterparty to a swap agreement where the returns are based on those of the Index, or willing to do so at an acceptable cost or level of risk to the Fund. The Fund may only be able to enter into swap agreements whose returns are based on the return of an index, or a modified version of an index, with the sponsor of the index or a related person of the sponsor of the index. In cases where the sponsor of the index is the only swap counterparty available to the Fund or where other swap counterparties are required to obtain information regarding the index from the sponsor of the index, the cost of the swaps entered into by the Fund will typically be higher than in the case of swaps where the index components are broadly known. If any such swap agreements are not available for any reason, the Fund may have to invest in other derivative instruments, "baskets" of stocks, or individual securities in an attempt to replicate the performance of an index, whose performance may be significantly less correlated to the performance of the index and which would adversely affect the Fund's ability to also invest in debt instruments in accordance with its principal investment strategies. It is

possible that the unavailability of such swap agreements would make it impossible for the Fund to continue to pursue its principal investment strategies.

The Fund may remain invested in derivatives related to an index or the underlying components of an index even when the level of the index is declining or when the Adviser believes the values of its component securities may be overvalued. Accordingly, a decline in the level of a relevant index used by the Fund should be expected to reduce the overall total return of the Fund. The Fund's performance could be lower than other types of funds that do not attempt to track an index and may actively allocate their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline. With respect to the portion of the Fund invested to earn a return that relates to the performance of an index, the Adviser does not typically expect to use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of volatility in the level of the index or to reduce the impact of periods when the level of the index declines. Accordingly, a decline in the level of such an index should be expected to reduce the overall total return of the Fund. It is possible that the Fund could lose money on its investments in debt securities and its index exposure, at the same time.

While index sponsors generally provide descriptions of what an index is designed to achieve, index providers do not generally provide any warranty or guarantee or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of their indexes, and do not guarantee that the published indexes will be in line with their described index methodologies. The Fund and the Adviser similarly do not provide any warranty, guarantee or acceptance of liability for an index or the data used.

Errors in respect of the accuracy or completeness of the data underlying an index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time, if at all. In addition, errors may arise in carrying out an index's methodology, or an index provider may incorrectly report information concerning the index. These risks may be particularly prevalent where an index is less commonly used. For example, during a period where an index contains incorrect constituents or when an index provider reports incorrect information regarding index constituents, the Fund may have market exposure to investments that are not constituents of the index and may have over- or under-exposure to the index's correct constituents. As such, errors may potentially result in a negative or positive performance impact to the Fund and its shareholders, and may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Further, apart from scheduled

rebalances, index providers may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to their underlying indexes in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents. Where an index is rebalanced and the Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio to bring it in line with such index, any transaction and trading costs (including among other things any bid/ask spreads) arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne by the Fund.

Calculation of the Index's return reflects the deduction of an amount intended to represent an estimate of the transaction costs of buying and selling the Index's constituents, which will have the effect of reducing the Index's return.

In certain cases, the values of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to approximate. There are a number of factors that will prevent derivatives or other strategies used by the Fund from fully achieving a desired correlation with an index or a basket of securities, including, for example, the impact of fees, expenses and transaction costs, including borrowing and brokerage costs and bid-ask spreads, which are not reflected in index returns (see also "Note regarding Index-Based Swap" in this risk below). Other factors include, but are not limited to (i) disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for derivative instruments or securities in which the Fund invests; (ii) certain indexed securities will create leverage to the extent that they increase or decrease in value at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in an index, which will result in increased risks associated with leverage; (iii) performance of derivatives related to an index utilized by the Fund may not correlate with the performance of the index and the Fund will incur other operating and investing expenses that are not applicable to the index or basket of securities that the Fund, or a component thereof, is designed to track; (iv) large or unexpected movements of assets into and out of the Fund (due to share purchases or redemptions, for example), potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the index; (v) the impact of accounting standards or changes thereto; (vi) changes to the applicable index that are not disseminated in advance; and (vii) a possible need to conform the Fund's portfolio holdings to comply with investment restrictions or policies or regulatory or tax law requirements.

Although the Fund or the Adviser may license from an index's sponsor the right to use an index as part of implementing the Fund's principal investment strategies, there can be no guarantee that the index will be maintained indefinitely or that the Fund will be able to continue to utilize the selected index to implement its principal investment strategies indefinitely. In addition, other events could result in the Fund no longer

having the ability to utilize an index to implement its principal investment strategies (e.g., the Fund may no longer be able to create cost-effective synthetic investment exposure to an index to pursue all of its principal investment strategies). In such instances, the Adviser or the Board of Trustees may substitute an index with another index that they choose in their sole discretion and without advance notice to the shareholders. If the Fund selects and uses one or more other indices or other investments as part of its principal investment strategies, there can be no assurance that any substitute index, or basket of securities and other investments, selected will be similar to an index or basket previously used by the Fund or will perform in a manner similar to such index or basket. Unavailability of an index (or a similar index) could affect adversely the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective or desired exposures. The manner in and extent to which the Fund gains exposure to an index may be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may bear on the Fund's ability to so qualify.

Note regarding Index-Based Swaps. The information presented in the tables entitled "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" within the summary section of this Prospectus and the Fund's Summary Prospectus is prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**"). In accordance with those requirements, the tables include information regarding the Fund's actual or estimated operating expenses, but do not include certain investment-related expenses (other than any Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses shown). For example, investment-related expenses not shown in the tables include brokerage commissions and undisclosed markups on principal transactions, which reduce the return on your investment in the Fund and may be significant. The tables also do not include expenses incurred in connection with the Fund's investments in swap agreements or certain other derivative instruments. In cases where the Fund enters into a swap transaction or certain other transactions based on an index or that use an index as the reference asset, the transaction pricing will typically reflect, among other things, compensation to the counterparty for providing the investment exposure. The transaction pricing also may reflect charges by the Index sponsor for the use of the Index sponsor's intellectual property and/or index data in connection with the transaction. Swap transaction returns are typically also reduced by amounts based on short-term interest rates (applied against the notional amounts of the swaps) and by other amounts. These investment-related costs may be significant and will cause the return on the Fund's investment in a swap transaction or other transaction based on the index or that uses the index as the reference

asset to underperform the index. The terms of these transactions may change over time, potentially in response to market conditions, without notice to shareholders.

Certain indices may offer different versions of the same index, including a total return version and an excess return version. The performance of an excess return index typically represents the performance of the total return version of the index that is in excess of a short-term interest rate, such as 1-month LIBOR. Accordingly, an excess return version of an index should be expected to underperform the total return version of the same index. As a general matter, the fees to be paid to a counterparty in respect of a swap transaction based on, or with as its reference asset, the total return version of an index should be expected to exceed the fees to be paid to a counterparty in respect of a swap transaction based on, or with as its reference asset, the excess return version of the same index by a factor reflective of a short-term interest rate. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund expects to enter into swap transactions where the reference asset is the excess return version of the Index; however, it may enter into swap transactions where the reference asset is based on any other calculation of the Index's return.

Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk

Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal values are periodically adjusted according to a measure of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. With regard to municipal inflation-indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds, the inflation adjustment is reflected in the semi-annual coupon payment. As a result, the principal value of municipal inflation-indexed bonds and such corporate inflation-indexed bonds does not adjust according to the rate of inflation. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds may cause a potential cash flow mismatch to investors, because an

increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be treated as interest income currently subject to tax at ordinary income rates even though investors will not receive repayment of principal until maturity. If the Fund invests in such bonds, it will be required to distribute such interest income in order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company and eliminate the Fund-level tax, without a corresponding receipt of cash, and therefore may be required to dispose of portfolio securities at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to make such distributions.

Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk

Investments in open-end and closed-end investment companies, and other pooled investment vehicles, including any ETFs or money market funds, involve substantially the same risks as investing directly in the instruments held by these entities. However, the total return from such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of the investment company or ETF. The Fund must pay its *pro rata* portion of an investment company's or ETF's fees and expenses, which may include performance fees that could be substantial (such as certain non-registered investment companies that may charge up to 20% or more of the gains on the Fund's investments). An investment company or ETF may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Shares of a closed-end investment company or ETF may expose the Fund to risks associated with leverage and may trade at a premium or discount to the NAV of the closed-end fund's or the ETF's portfolio securities depending on a variety of factors, including market supply and demand. Money market mutual funds in which the Fund may invest are subject to Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and invest in a variety of short-term, high quality, dollar-denominated money market instruments. Money market funds are not designed to offer capital appreciation. In addition, certain money market funds may impose a fee upon the sale of shares or may temporarily suspend the ability of investors to redeem shares if such a fund's liquidity falls below required minimums, which may adversely affect the Fund's returns or liquidity. Due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Adviser may choose to invest a portion of the Fund's assets in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or may choose to invest in such investment companies over investment companies sponsored or managed by others. Please see "Affiliated Fund Risk" in this section for a discussion of such conflicts. Applicable law may limit the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Large Shareholder Risk

Certain account holders, including the Adviser or funds or accounts over which the Adviser (or a related party of the Adviser) has investment discretion, may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. For example, the Adviser and/or its related parties currently provide asset allocation investment advice, including potentially recommending the purchase and/or sale of shares of the Fund, to a number of large investors. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by large shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares or a purchase of Fund shares in large amounts and/or on a frequent basis, including as a result of asset allocation decisions made by the Adviser (or a related party of the Adviser), will adversely affect the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. This risk will be particularly pronounced if one shareholder owns a substantial portion of the Fund. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs and/or lead to the liquidation of the Fund. Such transactions also potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any).

Leveraging Risk

The Fund may use or create investment leverage in seeking to achieve its investment objective. Certain transactions, including, for example, when-issued, delayed-delivery, and forward commitment purchases, inverse floaters, loans of portfolio securities, repurchase agreements (or reverse repurchase agreements), and the use of some derivatives, can result in leverage. In addition, the Fund may achieve investment leverage by borrowing money. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amounts of loss or gain the Fund might realize, and creates the likelihood of greater volatility of the value of the Fund's investments. In transactions involving leverage, a relatively small market movement or change in other underlying indicator can lead to significantly larger losses to the Fund. There is risk of loss in excess of invested capital. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of leverage may also require the Fund to liquidate its other holdings at disadvantageous times and prices in order to satisfy repayment, interest payment, or margin obligations or to meet asset segregation or coverage requirements. See "Borrowing Risk" in the Fund's SAI.

The Fund uses investment leverage as part of its principal investment strategies, and the Fund's total investment exposure (direct investments in debt securities plus notional exposure to the Index (as described in the Fund's principal investment policies)) will typically be equal to approximately 200% of the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money on investments intended to achieve performance similar to a basket or an index and, at the same time, may lose money on its investments in debt instruments and other investments.

Limited Operating History Risk

The Fund is newly formed and has no operating history for investors to evaluate. The Fund may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies and remain viable. If the Fund fails to achieve sufficient scale, it may be liquidated.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may invest in securities that trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid than other investments or that the Fund's investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold or closed out, the Fund may have to sell at a lower price than the price at which the Fund is carrying the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all, each of which would have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. It is possible that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment or that the Fund may be forced to sell large amounts of securities more quickly than it normally would in the ordinary course of business. In such a case, the sale proceeds received by the Fund may be substantially less than if the Fund had been able to sell the securities in more-orderly transactions, and the sale price may be substantially lower than the price previously used by the Fund to value the securities for purposes of determining the Fund's NAV. In addition, if the Fund sells investments with extended settlement times (e.g., certain kinds of loans (see "Loan Risk")), the settlement proceeds from the sales will not be available to meet the Fund's redemption obligations for a substantial period of time. In order to honor redemptions pending settlement of such investments, the Fund may be forced to sell other investment positions with shorter settlement cycles when the Fund would not otherwise have done so, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. If another fund or investment pool in which the Fund invests is not publicly offered or there is no public market for its shares or accepts

investments subject to certain legal restrictions, such as lock-up periods implemented by private funds, the Fund will typically be prohibited by the terms of its investment from selling or redeeming its shares in the fund or pool, or may not be able to find a buyer for those shares at an acceptable price. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions (e.g., if interest rates rise or fall significantly, if there is significant inflation or deflation, increased selling of debt securities generally across other funds, pools and accounts, changes in investor perception, or changes in government intervention in the financial markets) independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. In such cases, shares of the Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may decline in value or the Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain issuer or sector. During periods of substantial market disruption, a large portion of the Fund's assets could potentially experience significant levels of illiquidity. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment.

Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the growth of capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of certain types of bonds and similar instruments, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty.

Loan Risk

Investments in loans are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt obligations, including, among others, credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, and extension risk. In addition, in many cases loans are subject to the risks associated with below-investment grade securities. This means loans are often subject to significant credit risks, including a greater possibility that the borrower will be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. This risk of default will increase in the

event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates (which will increase the cost of the borrower's debt service).

The interest rates on floating rate loans typically adjust only periodically. Accordingly, adjustments in the interest rate payable under a loan may trail prevailing interest rates significantly, especially if there are limitations placed on the amount the interest rate on a loan may adjust in a given period. Certain floating rate loans have a feature that prevents their interest rates from adjusting if market interest rates are below a specified minimum level. When interest rates are low, this feature could result in the interest rates of those loans becoming fixed at the applicable minimum level until interest rates rise above that level. Although this feature is intended to result in these loans yielding more than they otherwise would when interest rates are low, the feature might also result in the prices of these loans becoming more sensitive to changes in interest rates should interest rates rise but remain below the applicable minimum level.

In addition, investments in loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid. Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate loans, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate loans. For example, if the credit quality of the borrower related to a floating rate loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline. The secondary market for loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may increase the expenses of the Fund or cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in the loan, resulting in a material decline in the Fund's NAV.

Opportunities to invest in loans or certain types of loans, such as senior loans, may be limited. Alternative investments may provide lower yields and may, in the Adviser's view, offer less attractive investment characteristics. The limited availability of loans may be due to a number of reasons, including that direct lenders may allocate only a small number of loans to new investors, including the Fund. There also may be fewer loans made or available that the Adviser considers to be attractive investment opportunities, particularly during economic downturns. Also, lenders or agents may have an incentive to market only the least desirable loans to investors such as the Fund. If the market demand for loans increases, the availability of loans for purchase and the interest paid by borrowers may decrease.

Loans and certain other forms of direct indebtedness may not be classified as “securities” under the federal securities laws and, therefore, when the Fund purchases such instruments, it may not be entitled to the protections against fraud and misrepresentation contained in the federal securities laws.

Additional risks of investments in loans may include:

Agent/Intermediary Risk. If the Fund holds a loan through another financial intermediary, as is the case with a participation, or relies on another financial intermediary to administer the loan, as is the case with most multi-lender facilities, the Fund’s receipt of principal and interest on the loan and the value of the Fund’s loan investment will depend at least in part on the credit standing of the financial intermediary and therefore will be subject to the credit risk of the intermediary. The Fund will be required to rely upon the financial intermediary from which it purchases a participation interest to collect and pass on to the Fund such payments and to enforce the Fund’s rights and may not be able to cause the financial intermediary to take what it considers to be appropriate action. As a result, an insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization of the financial intermediary may delay or prevent the Fund from receiving principal, interest and other amounts with respect to the Fund’s interest in the loan. In addition, if the Fund relies on a financial intermediary to administer a loan, the Fund is subject to the risk that the financial intermediary may be unwilling or unable to demand and receive payments from the borrower in respect of the loan, or otherwise unwilling or unable to perform its administrative obligations.

Collateral Impairment Risk. The terms of certain loans in which the Fund may invest require that collateral be maintained to support payment of the borrower’s obligations under the loan. However, the value of the collateral may decline after the Fund invests, and the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the Fund. In addition, the Fund’s interest in collateral securing a loan may be found invalid or may be used to pay other outstanding obligations of the borrower under applicable law. In the event that a borrower defaults, the Fund’s access to the collateral may be limited by bankruptcy and other insolvency laws. There is also the risk that the collateral may be difficult to liquidate, or that all or some of the collateral may be illiquid. The Fund may have to participate in legal proceedings or take possession of and manage assets that secure the issuer’s obligations. This could increase the Fund’s operating expenses and decrease its NAV.

Equity Securities and Warrants. The acquisition of equity securities may generally be incidental to the Fund's purchase of a loan. The Fund may acquire equity securities as part of an instrument combining a loan and equity securities of a borrower or its affiliates. The Fund also may acquire equity securities issued in exchange for a loan or in connection with the default and/or restructuring of a loan, including subordinated and unsecured loans, and high-yield securities. Equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks and securities convertible into common stock. Equity securities are subject to market risks and the risks of changes to the financial condition of the issuer, and fluctuations in value.

Highly Leveraged Transactions. The Fund may invest in loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions. These transactions may include operating loans, leveraged buyout loans, leveraged capitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing. Those loans are subject to greater credit and liquidity risks than other types of loans. If the Fund voluntarily or involuntarily sold those types of loans, it might not receive the full value it expected.

Stressed, Distressed or Defaulted Borrowers. The Fund can also invest in loans of borrowers that are experiencing, or are likely to experience, financial difficulty. These loans are subject to greater credit and liquidity risks than other types of loans. In addition, the Fund can invest in loans of borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection or that have had involuntary bankruptcy petitions filed against them by creditors. Various laws enacted for the protection of debtors may apply to loans. A bankruptcy proceeding or other court proceeding could delay or limit the ability of the Fund to collect the principal and interest payments on that borrower's loans or adversely affect the Fund's rights in collateral relating to a loan. If a lawsuit is brought by creditors of a borrower under a loan, a court or a trustee in bankruptcy could take certain actions that would be adverse to the Fund. For example:

- Other creditors might convince the court to set aside a loan or the collateralization of the loan as a "fraudulent conveyance" or "preferential transfer." In that event, the court could recover from the Fund the interest and principal payments that the borrower made before becoming insolvent. There can be no assurance that the Fund would be able to prevent that recapture.

- A bankruptcy court may restructure the payment obligations under the loan so as to reduce the amount to which the Fund would be entitled.
- The court might discharge the amount of the loan that exceeds the value of the collateral.
- The court could subordinate the Fund's rights to the rights of other creditors of the borrower under applicable law, decreasing, potentially significantly, the likelihood of any recovery on the Fund's investment.

Limited Information Risk. Because there is limited public information available regarding loan investments, the Fund's investments in such instruments are particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Fund's portfolio managers.

Interest Rate Benchmarks. Interest rates on loans typically adjust periodically, often based on changes in a benchmark rate, plus a premium or spread over the benchmark rate. The benchmark rate may be LIBOR, the Prime Rate, or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders (each as defined in the applicable loan agreement).

Some benchmark rates may reset daily; others reset less frequently. The interest rate on LIBOR-based loans is reset periodically, typically based on a period between 30 days and one year. Certain floating or variable rate loans may permit the borrower to select an interest rate reset period of up to one year or longer. Investing in loans with longer interest rate reset periods may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. Interest rates on loans with longer periods between benchmark resets will typically trail market interest rates in a rising interest rate environment.

Certain loans may permit the borrower to change the base lending or benchmark rate during the term of the loan. One benchmark rate may not adjust to changing market or interest rates to the same degree or as rapidly as another, permitting the borrower the option to select the benchmark rate that is most advantageous to it and less advantageous to the Fund. To the extent the borrower elects this option, the interest income and total return the Fund earns on the investment may be adversely affected as compared to other investments where the borrower does not have the option to change the base lending or benchmark rate.

On July 27, 2017, the head of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined.

Restrictive Loan Covenants. Borrowers must comply with various restrictive covenants that may be contained in loan agreements. They may include restrictions on dividend payments and other distributions to stockholders, provisions requiring the borrower to maintain specific financial ratios, and limits on total debt. They may include requirements that the borrower prepay the loan with any free cash flow. A break of a covenant that is not waived by the agent bank (or the lenders) is normally an event of default that provides the agent bank or the lenders the right to call the outstanding amount on the loan. If a lender accelerates the repayment of a loan because of the borrower's violation of a restrictive covenant under the loan agreement, the borrower might default in payment of the loan.

Some of the loans in which the Fund may invest or to which the Fund may obtain exposure may be "covenant-lite." Such loans contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans. Such loans generally do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default or force a borrower into bankruptcy restructuring if certain criteria are breached. Under such loans, lenders typically must rely on covenants that restrict a borrower from incurring additional debt or engaging in certain actions. Such covenants can be breached only by an affirmative action of the borrower, rather than by a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition. Accordingly, the Fund may have fewer rights against a borrower when it invests in or has exposure to such loans and so may have a greater risk of loss on such investments as compared to investments in or exposure to loans with additional or more conventional covenants.

Senior Loan and Subordination Risk. In addition to the risks typically associated with debt securities and loans generally, senior loans are also subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan, which typically holds a senior position in the capital structure of a borrower, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans.

The Fund's investments in senior loans may be collateralized with one or more of (1) working capital assets, such as accounts receivable and inventory, (2) tangible fixed assets, such as real property, buildings and equipment, (3) intangible assets such as trademarks or patents, or (4) security interests in shares of stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries or affiliates. In the case of loans to a non-public company, the company's shareholders or owners may provide collateral in the form of secured guarantees and/or security interests in assets they own. However, the value of the collateral may decline after the Fund buys the senior loan, particularly if the collateral consists of equity securities of the borrower or its affiliates. If a borrower defaults, insolvency laws may limit the Fund's access to the collateral, or the lenders may be unable to liquidate the collateral. A bankruptcy court might find that the collateral securing the senior loan is invalid or require the borrower to use the collateral to pay other outstanding obligations. If the collateral consists of stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries, the stock may lose all of its value in the event of a bankruptcy, which would leave the Fund exposed to greater potential loss. As a result, a collateralized senior loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value.

If a borrower defaults on a collateralized senior loan, the Fund may receive assets other than cash or securities in full or partial satisfaction of the borrower's obligation under the senior loan. Those assets may be illiquid, and the Fund might not be able to realize the benefit of the assets for legal, practical or other reasons. The Fund might hold those assets until the Adviser determined it was appropriate to dispose of them. If the collateral becomes illiquid or loses some or all of its value, the collateral may not be sufficient to protect the Fund in the event of a default of scheduled interest or principal payments.

The Fund can invest in senior loans that are not secured. If the borrower is unable to pay interest or defaults in the payment of principal, there will be no collateral on which the Fund can foreclose. Therefore, these loans typically present greater risks than collateralized senior loans.

Due to restrictions on transfers in loan agreements and the nature of the private syndication of senior loans including, for example, the lack of publicly-available information, some senior loans are not as easily purchased or sold as publicly-traded securities. Some senior loans and other Fund investments are illiquid, which may make it difficult for the

Fund to value them or dispose of them at an acceptable price. Direct investments in senior loans and investments in participation interests in or assignments of senior loans may be limited.

Settlement Risk. Transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of such loans for a substantial period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of such loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans.

The Fund may invest in loans directly or indirectly by investing in shares of the DoubleLine Floating Rate Fund and in either case will be subject to the risks described above.

Market Capitalization Risk

Stocks fall into three broad market capitalization categories — large, medium and small. A fund that invests substantially in one of these categories carries the risk that due to current market conditions that category may be out of favor with investors.

Through the Fund's investments related to the Index, the Fund will have significant exposure to REITs and the risks of investing in real estate assets. REITs tend to be smaller and medium capitalization issuers in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Investing in smaller and medium capitalization issuers may involve special risks because those companies may have a narrower focus, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers, dependence on a few key employees, and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. In addition, securities of these companies are subject to the risk that, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or an industry will shrink or disappear with little forewarning as a result of adverse economic or market conditions, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Securities of smaller and medium capitalization issuers may therefore be subject to greater price volatility and may decline more significantly in market downturns than securities of larger companies. Smaller and medium capitalization issuers may also require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position; and may have substantial borrowings or may otherwise have a weak financial condition, and may be susceptible to bankruptcy. Transaction costs for these investments are often higher than those of larger capitalization companies.

There is typically less publicly available information about smaller and medium capitalization issuers. Accordingly, shares in REITs can, and at times will, perform differently than large company stocks.

Market Risk

Various market risks can affect the price or liquidity of an issuer's securities in which the Fund may invest. Returns from the securities in which the Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. Adverse events occurring with respect to an issuer's performance or financial position can depress the value of the issuer's securities. The liquidity in a market for a particular security will affect its value and may be affected by factors relating to the issuer, as well as the depth of the market for that security. Other market risks that can affect value include a market's current attitudes about types of securities, market reactions to political or economic events, including litigation, and tax and regulatory effects (including lack of adequate regulations for a market or particular type of instrument). During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for loans may become highly illiquid. In such an event, the Fund may find it difficult to sell loans it holds, and, for loans it is able to sell in such circumstances, the trade settlement period may be longer than anticipated.

Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, political, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when they would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current low interest rate environment.

The United States and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. For example, in recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates, such as by purchasing bonds. Steps by those regulators, including, for example, steps to reverse, withdraw, curtail or taper such activities, could have a material adverse effect on prices for the Fund's portfolio of investments and on the management of the Fund. The withdrawal of support, failure of efforts in response to a

financial crisis, or investor perception that those efforts are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which the Fund invests or the issuers of such securities in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation also may change the way in which the Fund or the Adviser are regulated. Such legislation, regulation, or other government action could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and affect the Fund's performance.

Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect an investment in a security or in markets or issuers generally. In addition, political developments in foreign countries or the United States may at times subject such countries to sanctions from the U.S. government, foreign governments and/or international institutions that could negatively affect the Fund's investments in issuers located in, doing business in or with assets in such countries.

Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the European Monetary Union ("**EMU**") and the potential for certain countries to withdraw from the institution has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund's portfolio investments. In June 2016, the United Kingdom approved a referendum to leave the EU and, in March 2017, the United Kingdom commenced the formal process of withdrawing from the EU. Significant uncertainty remains in the market regarding the ramifications of that development, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. As and to the extent the United Kingdom negotiates its exit from the EU and makes various decisions regarding its post EU-status, as governed by the Treaty of Lisbon, markets may be further disrupted at various times given the uncertainty surrounding the country's trade, financial, and other arrangements.

The Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments in instruments in accordance with the Fund's principal investment strategies to strive to meet the Fund's investment objective under all types of market conditions, including unfavorable market conditions.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

Mortgage-backed securities include, among other things, participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans purchased from individual lenders by a federal agency or originated and issued by private lenders and involve, among others, the following risks:

Credit and Market Risks of Mortgage-Backed Securities. Investments by the Fund in fixed rate and floating rate mortgage-backed securities will entail credit risks (*i.e.*, the risk of non-payment of interest and principal) and market risks (*i.e.*, the risk that interest rates and other factors could cause the value of the instrument to decline). Many issuers or servicers of mortgage-backed securities guarantee timely payment of interest and principal on the securities, whether or not payments are made when due on the underlying mortgages. This kind of guarantee generally increases the quality of a security, but does not mean that the security's market value and yield will not change. The values of mortgage-backed securities may change because of changes in the market's perception of the credit quality of the assets held by the issuer of the mortgage-backed securities or an entity, if any, providing credit support in respect of the mortgage-backed securities. In addition, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund also may purchase securities that are not guaranteed or subject to any credit support. An investment in a privately issued mortgage-backed security may be less liquid and subject to greater credit risks than an investment in a mortgage-backed security that is issued or otherwise guaranteed by a federal government agency.

Like bond investments, the value of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities will tend to rise when interest rates fall, and fall when rates rise. Floating rate mortgage-backed securities generally tend to have more moderate changes in price when interest rates rise or fall, but their current yield will be affected. In addition, the mortgage-backed securities market in general may be adversely affected by changes in governmental legislation or regulation. Factors that could affect the value of a mortgage-backed security include, among other things, the types and amounts of insurance which an individual mortgage or that specific mortgage-backed security carries, the default and delinquency rate of the mortgage pool, the amount of time the mortgage loan has

been outstanding, the loan-to-value ratio of each mortgage and the amount of overcollateralization or undercollateralization of a mortgage pool.

The residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Fund's mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally increased in the last decade and potentially could begin to increase again. A decline in or flattening of housing values (as has been experienced in recent years and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates. Also, a number of residential mortgage loan originators have experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Reduced investor demand for mortgage-related securities has resulted and may continue to result in limited new issuances of mortgage-related securities and limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities and limit the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Fund. It is possible that such limited liquidity in secondary markets could continue or worsen.

Ongoing developments in the residential mortgage market may have additional consequences to the market for mortgage-backed securities. In past years, delinquencies and losses generally increased with respect to securitizations involving residential mortgage loans and potentially could begin increasing again as a result of a weakening housing market and the seasoning of securitized pools of mortgage loans. Many so-called sub-prime mortgage pools are currently distressed and may be trading at significant discounts to their face value.

Additionally, mortgage lenders have adjusted their loan programs and underwriting standards, which has reduced the availability of mortgage credit to prospective mortgagors. This has resulted in reduced availability of financing alternatives for mortgagors seeking to refinance their mortgage loans. The reduced availability of refinancing options for mortgagors has resulted in higher rates of delinquencies, defaults and losses on mortgage loans, particularly in the case of, but

not limited to, mortgagors with adjustable rate mortgage loans or interest-only mortgage loans that experience significant increases in their monthly payments following the adjustment date or the end of the interest-only period (see “Adjustable Rate Mortgages” below for further discussion of adjustable rate mortgage risks). These events, alone or in combination with each other and with deteriorating economic conditions in the general economy, may continue to contribute to higher delinquency and default rates on mortgage loans. The tighter underwriting guidelines for residential mortgage loans, together with lower levels of home sales and reduced refinance activity, also may have contributed to a reduction in the prepayment rate for mortgage loans generally and this may continue. The values of mortgage-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying mortgage pools, and therefore are subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain circumstances, the mishandling of related documentation also may affect the rights of security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

The U. S. Government conservatorship of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“**Freddie Mac**”) and the Federal National Mortgage Corporation (“**Fannie Mae**”) in September 2008 and its ultimate resolution may adversely affect the real estate market, the value of real estate-related assets generally and markets generally. In addition, there may be proposals from the U.S. Congress or other branches of the U.S. Government regarding the conservatorship, including regarding reforming Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or winding down their operations, which may or may not come to fruition. There can be no assurance that such proposals, even those that are not adopted, will not adversely affect the values of the Fund’s assets.

The Federal Housing Finance Agent (“**FHFA**”), as conservator or receiver of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac prior to its appointment if it determines that performance of the contract is burdensome and repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of Fannie Mae’s or Freddie Mac’s affairs. In the event the guaranty obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are repudiated, the payments of interest to holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for

repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders.

Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent. If FHFA were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”). CMBS include securities that reflect an interest in, or are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Prepayment, Extension and Redemption Risks of Mortgage-Backed Securities. Mortgage-backed securities may reflect an interest in monthly payments made by the borrowers who receive the underlying mortgage loans. Although the underlying mortgage loans are for specified periods of time, such as 20 or 30 years, the borrowers can, and historically have paid them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, a portion of the mortgage-backed security which represents an interest in the underlying mortgage loan will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay a mortgage which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, a portion of the Fund’s higher yielding securities are likely to be redeemed and the Fund will probably be unable to replace them with securities having as great a yield. Prepayments can result in lower yields to shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation. This is known as prepayment risk. Mortgage-backed securities also are subject to extension risk. Extension risk is the possibility that rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate. This particular risk may effectively change a security which was considered short or intermediate term into a long-term security. The values of long-term securities generally fluctuate more

widely in response to changes in interest rates than short or intermediate-term securities. In addition, a mortgage-backed security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer. If a mortgage-backed security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem or pay-off the security, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Liquidity Risk of Mortgage-Backed Securities. The liquidity of mortgage-backed securities varies by type of security; at certain times the Fund may encounter difficulty in disposing of such investments. Investments in privately issued mortgage-backed securities may have less liquidity than mortgage-backed securities that are issued by a federal government agency. Because mortgage-backed securities have the potential to be less liquid than other securities, the Fund may be more susceptible to liquidity risks than funds that invest in other securities. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of mortgage-backed securities suffered periods of illiquidity when disfavored by the market. It is possible that the Fund may be unable to sell a mortgage-backed security at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. There are certain risks associated specifically with CMOs. CMOs are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. The expected average life of CMOs is determined using mathematical models that incorporate prepayment assumptions and other factors that involve estimates of future economic and market conditions. These estimates may vary from actual future results, particularly during periods of extreme market volatility. Further, under certain market conditions, such as those that occurred in 1994, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the average weighted life of certain CMOs may not accurately reflect the price volatility of such securities. For example, in periods of supply and demand imbalances in the market for such securities and/or in periods of sharp interest rate movements, the prices of CMOs may fluctuate to a greater extent than would be expected from interest rate movements alone. CMOs issued by private entities are not obligations issued or guaranteed by the U. S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and are not guaranteed by any government agency, although the securities underlying a CMO may be subject to a guarantee. Therefore, if the collateral securing the CMO, as well as any third party credit support or guarantees, is insufficient to make payments when due, the holder could sustain a loss.

CMOs and other mortgage-backed securities may be structured similarly to CDOs and may be subject to similar risks. See “—Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk” in the Prospectus and SAI for more information. For example, the cash flows from a CMO trust may be split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or “first loss” tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Interest holders in senior tranches are entitled to the lowest interest rates but are generally safer investments than more junior tranches because, should there be any default, senior tranches are typically paid first. The most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, typically are due to be paid the highest interest rates but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying mortgage loan default. If some loans default and the cash collected by the CMO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first.

Adjustable Rate Mortgages. Adjustable Rate Mortgages (“**ARMs**”) contain maximum and minimum rates beyond which the mortgage interest rate may not vary over the lifetime of the security. In addition, many ARMs provide for additional limitations on the maximum amount by which the mortgage interest rate may adjust for any single adjustment period. Alternatively, certain ARMs contain limitations on changes in the required monthly payment. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on an ARM, any excess interest is added to the principal balance of the mortgage loan, which is repaid through future monthly payments. If the monthly payment for such an instrument exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable mortgage interest rate and the principal payment required at such point to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess is used to reduce the then-outstanding principal balance of the ARM.

In addition, certain ARMs may provide for an initial fixed, below-market or teaser interest rate. During this initial fixed-rate period, the payment due from the related mortgagor may be less than that of a traditional loan. However, after the teaser rate expires, the monthly payment required to be made by the mortgagor may increase dramatically when the interest rate on the mortgage loan adjusts. This increased burden on the mortgagor may increase the risk of delinquency or default on the mortgage loan and in turn, losses on the mortgage-backed security into which that loan has been bundled.

Interest and Principal Only Securities Risk. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are usually structured with two classes that receive different portions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of debt instruments, such as mortgage loans. In one type of stripped mortgage-backed security, one class will receive all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or “**IO**” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal from the mortgage assets (the principal-only, or “**PO**” class). The yield to maturity (the expected rate of return on a bond if held until the end of its lifetime) on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund’s yield to maturity from these securities. If the assets underlying the IO class experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to recoup fully, or at all, its initial investment in these securities. PO class securities tend to decline in value if prepayments are slower than anticipated.

Inverse Floaters and Related Securities Risk. Investments in inverse floaters and similar instruments expose the Fund to the same risks as investments in debt securities and derivatives, as well as other risks, including those associated with leverage and increased volatility. An investment in these securities typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed rate security. Distributions on inverse floaters and similar instruments will typically bear an inverse relationship to short-term interest rates and typically will be reduced or, potentially, eliminated as interest rates rise. Inverse floaters may be considered to be leveraged, including if their interest rates vary by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in a reference rate of interest (typically a short-term interest rate). The leverage inherent in inverse floaters is associated with greater volatility in their market values. Investments in inverse floaters and similar instruments that have mortgage-backed securities underlying them will expose the Fund to the risks associated with those mortgage-backed securities and the values of those investments may be especially sensitive to changes in prepayment rates on the underlying mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage-backed securities are a type of asset-backed security and therefore are subject to the risks described above under “Asset-Backed Security Investment Risk.”

Portfolio Management Risk

Portfolio management risk is the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes, sectors, securities, or other investments may prove to be incorrect and may not anticipate actual market movements or the impact of economic conditions generally. No matter how well a portfolio manager evaluates market conditions, the investments a portfolio manager chooses may fail to produce the intended result, and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund.

Preferred Securities Risk

In addition to many of the risks associated with both fixed income securities (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk) and common shares or other equity securities (e.g., market risk, equity issuer risk), preferred securities are also subject to deferral risk. Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for an extended period. Preferred securities also may contain provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip (in the case of noncumulative preferred securities) or defer (in the case of cumulative preferred securities), dividend payments. If the Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving any distributions. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common shares or other securities.

Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return.

Preferred securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases in which dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities. In addition, uncertainty regarding the tax and regulatory treatment of

preferred securities may reduce demand for such securities and tax and regulatory considerations may limit the extent of the Fund's investments in certain preferred securities.

Price Volatility Risk

The value of the Fund's investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down. Different parts of the market and different types of securities can react differently to political or economic or other developments. Issuer, political or economic developments can affect a single issuer, multiple issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region or market as a whole. Prices of some securities tend to be more volatile in the short-term. The fewer the number of issuers in which the Fund invests and/or the greater the use of leverage, the greater the potential volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Real Estate Risk

The value of the Fund's portfolio could change in light of factors affecting the real estate sector. Factors affecting real estate values include the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, adequacy of rent to cover operating expenses, and local and regional market conditions. The value of real estate-related investments also may be affected by changes in interest rates, macroeconomic developments, and social and economic trends.

Equity REITs, which invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property and derive most of their income from rents, are generally affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure, for example, construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate, and thus may be subject to risks associated with both real estate ownership and investments in mortgage-related securities. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to

qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Code or the exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. Subject to any future regulatory guidance to the contrary, any distribution of income attributable to qualified REIT dividends from the Fund's investment in a REIT will ostensibly not qualify for the deduction that would be available to a non-corporate shareholder were the shareholder to own such REIT directly. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.

Restricted Securities Risk

The Fund may hold securities that are restricted as to resale under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.

Securities or Sector Selection Risk

The risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of a portfolio manager's choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.

Short Position Risk

The Fund may borrow an instrument from a broker or other institution and sell it to establish a short position in the instrument. The Fund may also

enter into a derivative transaction in order to establish a short position with respect to a reference asset. The Fund may make a profit or incur a loss depending upon whether the market price of the instrument or the value of the position decreases or increases between the date the Fund established the short position and the date on which the Fund must replace the borrowed instrument or otherwise close out the transaction. An increase in the value of an instrument with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out the position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The loss to the Fund from a short position is potentially unlimited.

Structured Products and Structured Notes Risk

Generally, structured investments are interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of underlying investment interests or securities. These investment entities may be structured as trusts or other types of pooled investment vehicles. This type of restructuring generally involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity of the underlying investments and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying investments or referencing an indicator related to such investments. The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued securities to create different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, credit quality, payment priorities and interest rate provisions.

The cash flow or rate of return on a structured investment may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the underlying investments or referenced indicator. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. As a result, a relatively small decline in the value of the underlying investments or referenced indicator could result in a relatively large loss in the value of a structured product. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with the underlying investments, index or reference obligation, and are subject to counterparty risk. The Fund generally has the right to receive payments to which it is entitled only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer. While certain structured investment vehicles enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in structured vehicles generally pay their share of the investment vehicle's administrative and other expenses.

Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities discussed herein, structured products carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from underlying investments will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the underlying investments may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the security may be subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Structured products include, among other things, CDOs, mortgage-backed securities, other types of asset-backed securities and certain types of structured notes.

Structured notes are derivative securities for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." These factors may include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate or LIBOR), referenced bonds and stock indices. Some of these factors may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying instruments referenced in such notes. In some cases, the impact of the movements of these factors may increase or decrease through the use of multipliers or deflators.

Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Where the Fund's investments in structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference instrument or security may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero and any further changes in the reference instrument may then reduce the principal amount payable on maturity. In the case of structured notes where the reference instrument is a debt instrument, such as credit-linked notes, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the issuer of the reference instrument and the issuer of the structured note.

U.S. Government Securities Risk

Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, their obligations are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve greater risk than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities. In addition, certain governmental entities have been subject to regulatory scrutiny regarding their accounting policies and practices and other concerns that may result in legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences that could adversely affect the credit quality, availability or investment character of securities issued or guaranteed by these entities.

The events surrounding the U.S. federal government debt ceiling and any resulting agreement could adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. The downgrade by S&P and other future downgrades could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Fund and the Fund itself. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments.

In recent periods, the values of U.S. Government securities have been affected substantially by increased demand for them around the world. Changes in the demand for U.S. Government securities may occur at any time and may result in increased volatility in the values of those securities.

Valuation Risk

The valuation of the Fund's investments involves subjective judgment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their market values or that the Fund will be able to sell any investment at a price equal to the valuation ascribed to that investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's NAV. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including, for example, high yield bonds, commodities, derivatives, emerging market securities, mortgage-related securities, complex securities, and thinly-traded or illiquid investments may be more difficult to value accurately, especially during periods of market disruptions or extreme market volatility. Technological issues or other service disruption issues involving third party service providers may also cause the Fund to value its investments incorrectly. Incorrect valuations of the Fund's portfolio holdings could result in the Fund's shareholder transactions being effected at an NAV that does not accurately reflect the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in the dilution of shareholder interests.

Temporary Defensive Strategies

When attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that may be inconsistent (including materially inconsistent) with the Fund's principal investment strategies. The Adviser then may, but is not required to, temporarily use alternative strategies that are mainly designed to limit the Fund's exposure to such adverse conditions under the circumstances. In implementing these strategies, the Fund may invest primarily in, among other things, U.S. Government and agency obligations, fixed or floating rate investments, derivative instruments, cash or money market instruments (including money market funds), or any other securities or instruments that the portfolio managers consider consistent with such defensive strategies or deemed consistent with the then existing market conditions. By way of example, the Fund may hold a higher than normal proportion of its assets in cash in times of extreme market stress. The Fund may also use derivatives, such as futures contracts, interest rate swaps, and credit default swaps, as an efficient means to adjust the Fund's interest rate, credit, and other exposures in connection with taking such temporary defensive positions. During periods when the Fund has taken temporary defensive positions, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is required by law to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual report and semi-annual report to shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. The SAI, annual report, semi-annual report, and Form N-Q will be available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

The investment adviser for the Fund is DoubleLine Alternatives, with offices at 333 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1800, Los Angeles, California 90071. DoubleLine Alternatives is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. DoubleLine Alternatives has been investment adviser to the Fund since the inception of the Fund. DoubleLine Alternatives manages the investment portfolio and business affairs of the Fund pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and DoubleLine Alternatives.

DoubleLine Alternatives was founded in 2015. Jeffrey Sherman serves as the President of DoubleLine Alternatives.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement, DoubleLine Alternatives has engaged DoubleLine Capital, with offices at 333 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1800, Los Angeles, California 90071, to serve as sub-adviser to the Fund to manage the Fund's investments in debt instruments. DoubleLine Capital is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. DoubleLine Capital was co-founded by Jeffrey E. Gundlach and Philip A. Barach in December 2009. Mr. Gundlach serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of DoubleLine Capital. Mr. Barach serves as President of DoubleLine Capital.

As of October 31, 2018, DoubleLine Alternatives had approximately \$788 million of assets under management, and DoubleLine Capital had approximately \$121 billion of assets under management.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals serve as portfolio managers. Mr. Sherman is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Fund's portfolio that provides exposure to real estate-related investments. Mr. Gundlach and Mr. Sherman are together jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Fund's portfolio that is invested in debt instruments. Please see the SAI for additional information about other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, the portfolio managers' compensation, and the portfolio

managers' ownership of shares of the Fund. The composition of the portfolio management team, including individual portfolio managers, may change over time.

Portfolio Manager	Length of Service with the Fund	Business Experience During the Past Five Years
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Since the Fund's inception	Mr. Gundlach is the founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DoubleLine Capital and is Chief Investment Officer (CIO) of DoubleLine Capital. Mr. Gundlach has been CEO and CIO of DoubleLine Capital since its inception in December 2009.
Jeffrey J. Sherman	Since the Fund's inception	Mr. Sherman was named as DoubleLine Capital's Deputy Chief Investment Officer in June 2016. He has been a Portfolio Manager of DoubleLine Capital since September 2010. He has been President of DoubleLine Alternatives since April 2015.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements

The Trust and DoubleLine Alternatives have entered into an Investment Management Agreement (the "**Advisory Agreement**"), under the terms of which the Fund has employed DoubleLine Alternatives to manage the investment of the assets of the Fund, to place orders for the purchase and sale of its portfolio securities, and to be responsible for overall management of the Fund's business affairs, subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays to DoubleLine Alternatives as compensation for the services rendered, facilities furnished, and expenses paid by it, fees at the following annual rate:

**Annual Management
Fee Rate
(As a Percentage
of the Fund's
Average Daily
Net Asset Value)**

Fund	
DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund	0.45%

DoubleLine Alternatives has agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and to reimburse other ordinary operating expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses of each class of the Fund's shares to an amount not to exceed the following annual rates (based on each share class's average daily net assets):

Fund	Class I	Class N
DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund	0.65%	0.90%

Ordinary operating expenses exclude taxes, commissions, mark-ups, litigation expenses, indemnification expenses, interest expenses, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and any extraordinary expenses. The expense limitations described in the table above are expected to apply until at least December 11, 2020, and may only be terminated sooner by vote of the Fund's Board of Trustees at any time.

Fees waived or expenses reimbursed by DoubleLine Alternatives may be recouped from the Fund in the three fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the fees were waived or expenses reimbursed. Any such recoupment is subject to the review of the Fund's Board of Trustees and may not cause the Fund's ordinary operating expenses to exceed the Fund's expense limitation that was in place when the fees were waived or expenses reimbursed. Additionally, DoubleLine Alternatives would generally seek recoupment only in accordance with the terms of any expense limitation of the Fund that is in place at the time of recoupment. Further information about fees recouped and fees subject to potential recoupment may be found in the SAI.

If the Fund invests in other DoubleLine funds, DoubleLine Alternatives will waive its advisory fees in an amount equal to the advisory fees paid to DoubleLine Alternatives or a related party by other DoubleLine funds in respect of Fund assets so invested.

The Advisory Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of DoubleLine Alternatives, or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement, DoubleLine Alternatives, including its officers, directors, and partners, shall not be subject to any liability to the Trust or the Fund, or to any shareholder, officer, director, partner, or Trustee thereof, for any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services under the Advisory Agreement.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement (the “**Sub-Advisory Agreement**”), DoubleLine Alternatives has engaged DoubleLine Capital to serve as sub-adviser to the Fund to manage the Fund’s investments in debt instruments. DoubleLine Capital is not compensated directly by the Fund, but is paid by DoubleLine Alternatives. DoubleLine Alternatives pays a monthly fee to DoubleLine Capital, calculated at the annual rate (as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily NAV) of 0.225%.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of DoubleLine Capital, or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Sub-Advisory Agreement, DoubleLine Capital, including its officers, directors, and partners, shall not be subject to any liability to DoubleLine Alternatives, the Trust or the Fund, or to any shareholder, officer, director, partner, or Trustee of any of the foregoing, for any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services under the Sub-Advisory Agreement.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund will be contained in the Fund’s report to shareholders for the period ending March 31, 2019.

Additional Information

The Trustees of the Trust oversee generally the operations of the Fund and the Trust. The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others DoubleLine Alternatives and the Fund’s custodian, transfer agent, and accountants, who provide services to the Fund.

Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements and are not intended third party (or other form of) beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements. The Trust's and the Fund's contractual arrangements are not intended to create any shareholder rights to enforce such contracts directly against the service providers or to seek any remedy under those contracts directly against the service providers.

This Prospectus has been designed to meet the regulatory purpose of providing information concerning the Trust and the Fund that you should consider carefully in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. Neither this Prospectus, the SAI, nor the Fund's registration statement, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any shareholder, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

Share Class Features

Types of Shares Available

Class I and Class N shares are offered in this Prospectus. Expenses vary between the classes. You should consider carefully and consult your financial intermediary regarding which of these share classes you may be eligible to purchase. Class I shares are available directly from the Fund or through certain financial intermediaries, without the payment of any sales load. Class N shares are available directly from the Fund or through certain financial intermediaries, without the payment of any sales load.

You should consider carefully, and ask your financial intermediary about, the amount of any 12b-1 fee that will apply to your investment in the Fund and whether you would pay a lower 12b-1 fee if you were to purchase shares of another share class or if you were to purchase shares of the Fund directly from the Fund or through a different platform or intermediary.

Expenses

There are two types of expenses related to mutual funds: expenses you pay directly (called a sales load) and expenses that are deducted from fund assets.

Expenses You Pay Directly. Neither Class I nor Class N shares have sales loads.

Expenses You Pay Through the Fund. The costs of managing and administering the Fund are spread among shareholders of each class of shares. These operating costs cover such things as investment management, distribution (“**Rule 12b-1 fees**”) and shareholder servicing, custody, auditing, administrative and transfer agency expenses, and fees and expenses of Trustees.

Choosing a Share Class

The different share classes have different expense structures and eligibility requirements. You should choose the cost structure that best meets your needs and for which you are eligible. You will have higher ongoing operating expenses if you purchase Class N shares than you would if you purchased Class I shares. However, Class I shares require a substantially higher initial investment.

You should consider that all or a portion of the Rule 12b-1 fees relating to your investment in Class N shares may serve as compensation to your financial intermediary for services it provides.

Please see the eligibility requirements for each share class below.

The chart below summarizes the features of the different share classes. If you purchase shares through a financial intermediary, your financial intermediary may charge a commission for effecting the transaction or charge you other fees.

This chart is only a general summary, and you should read the description of the fees and expenses of each share class below and in the Fund Summary in this Prospectus.

	Minimum Initial Investment:		Subsequent Investment:			
	Regular Accounts	IRAs/ HSAs	All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans	Initial Sales Charge (Load)	Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Load	Annual 12b-1 Fee
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$100	None	None	None
Class N Shares	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$100	None	None	0.25%

The Trust may suspend the offering of the Fund's shares for any period of time.

Class I Shares

If you meet the initial \$100,000 investment minimum for regular accounts or \$5,000 for IRA/HSA accounts, you may purchase Class I shares at their current NAV directly from the Fund by contacting the Fund's transfer agent, or from financial intermediaries that make shares of the Fund available to their customers. Class I shares are not subject to a sales charge or to any 12b-1 fees.

Class N Shares

You may purchase Class N shares of the Fund at their current NAV directly from the Fund or through certain financial intermediaries, such as a bank, trust company, broker-dealer, or other financial organization, that charge an advisory fee, management fee, consulting fee, fee in lieu of brokerage commissions or other similar fee for their services and that have made special arrangements with the Fund's distributor to offer Class N shares to their clients. Class N shares are not subject to a sales charge. Class N shares are subject to a 12b-1 fee of 0.25%.

How to Buy Shares

General Information

The Fund offers more than one class of shares. Shares of each class of the Fund represent an equal *pro rata* interest in that share class of the Fund.

Class I shares are offered at their current NAV. If you meet the initial \$100,000 investment minimum for regular accounts or \$5,000 for IRA/HSA accounts, you may purchase Class I shares directly from the Fund by contacting the Fund's transfer agent, or from financial intermediaries that make shares of the Fund available to their customers.

You may purchase Class N shares of the Fund at their current NAV directly from the Fund or through certain financial intermediaries, such as a bank, trust company, broker-dealer, or other financial organization, that charge an advisory fee, management fee, consulting fee, a fee in lieu of brokerage commissions or other similar fee for their services and that have made special arrangements with the Fund's distributor to offer Class N shares to their clients.

You pay no sales charge to invest in Class I or Class N shares of the Fund. The price you pay for the Fund's shares is the Class's NAV per share, plus any applicable sales load.

Your order to purchase shares will be priced based on the next NAV calculated after your order is received in good order by the Fund. A purchase order is not in good order if the Fund does not, for example, receive all required documentation and information. In order for you to receive the Fund's share price next calculated, the Fund, the Fund's transfer agent, or an authorized financial intermediary must receive your order in good order. In the case of a request furnished to an authorized financial intermediary, the request must be subsequently communicated properly to the Fund; your financial intermediary is responsible for ensuring that your request is received by the Fund timely and in good order. Because financial intermediaries' processing times and arrangements with the Fund may vary, please ask your financial intermediary or plan administrator, if any, when your account will be credited. The Fund may at its discretion reject any purchase order for Fund shares.

Distribution and Rule 12b-1 Fees (Class N Shares Only); Other Distribution-Related Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "**Plan**") with respect to its Class N shares. The Fund makes payments under the Plan to the Fund's distributor to compensate it for services provided and expenses incurred by it to promote the sale of the relevant class of shares, reduce redemptions of those shares, and maintain or improve services provided to shareholders of that class of shares by financial intermediaries. The Plan is a compensation plan that provides for payments at an annual rate (based on average daily net assets) of 0.25% for Class N shares. Because the Fund's Rule 12b-1 fees attributable to Class N shares are paid out of the Fund's Class N assets, on an ongoing basis, they will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales loads. All shareholders of Class N shares share in the expense of Rule 12b-1 fees paid from the assets attributable to that Class; however, because these shareholders hold their shares through varying arrangements (for example, directly or through financial intermediaries), they may not share equally in the benefits of the Plan applicable to their class of shares. The Fund may pay distribution fees and other amounts described in this Prospectus at a time when shares of the Fund are unavailable for purchase.

In addition to payments under the Plan, the Fund may enter into non-Plan agreements and also may reimburse its distributor or other related parties for some or all of certain payments made to financial intermediaries by the distributor or other parties, or may make payments directly to financial intermediaries, that provide certain administrative, recordkeeping, and account maintenance services. (For more information regarding these payments, see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” below). The amount of the payments made by the Fund is reviewed by the Trustees periodically.

The Adviser, at its own expense and out of its own assets, also may provide other compensation to financial intermediaries in connection with sales of the Fund’s shares. Such compensation may include, but is not limited to, financial assistance to financial intermediaries in connection with conferences, sales, or training programs for their employees; business building programs and seminars or informational meetings for the public; advertising or sales campaigns; or other financial intermediary-sponsored special events, including support in respect of marketing materials. In some instances, this compensation may be made available only to certain financial intermediaries whose representatives have sold or are expected to sell significant amounts of Fund shares. Dealers may not use sales of the Fund’s shares to qualify for this compensation to the extent prohibited by the laws or rules of any state or any self-regulatory agency, such as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.

The amount of payments made to different financial intermediaries may not be the same. These payments may provide incentives for such financial intermediaries to make shares of the Fund available to their customers, and may allow the Fund greater access to such financial intermediaries, their employees and their customers than would be the case if no payments were made. Such access advantages include, but are not limited to, placement of the Fund on a list of mutual funds offered as investment options to the financial intermediary’s customers (sometimes referred to as “**Shelf Space**”); access to the financial intermediary’s registered representatives; and/or the ability to assist in training and educating the financial intermediary’s registered representatives.

Although the amount of such payments may be more or less, payments made by the Adviser from its own assets to a financial intermediary for the sale of the Fund’s shares where the financial intermediary is compensated based on its customers’ assets are generally made at an annual rate that ranges between 0.05% and 0.15% of the intermediary’s customers’ assets

invested in the Fund. These payments are in addition to payments an intermediary may receive from the Fund's Rule 12b-1 fees or from the Fund for shareholder services as discussed above.

If payments to financial intermediaries in respect of a particular mutual fund complex exceed payments made by other mutual fund complexes, your financial advisor and the financial intermediary employing him or her may have an incentive to recommend that fund complex over others. Please speak with your financial advisor to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial advisor and his or her firm in respect of shares of the Fund and by sponsors of other mutual funds he or she may recommend to you. You should also consult disclosures made by your financial intermediary at the time of purchase.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries for Shareholder Services

Financial intermediaries are firms that, for compensation, sell shares of mutual funds, including shares of a DoubleLine Fund, and/or provide certain administrative, recordkeeping, and account maintenance services to mutual fund shareholders. Financial intermediaries may include, among others, brokers, registered broker-dealers, financial planners or advisors, retirement plan service providers, banks, and insurance companies. In some cases, a financial intermediary may hold its clients' Fund shares in nominee or street name. Shareholder services provided by a financial intermediary may (though will not necessarily) include, among other things: processing and mailing trade confirmations, periodic statements, prospectuses, annual reports, semi-annual reports, shareholder notices, and other SEC-required communications; capturing and processing tax data; issuing and mailing dividend checks to shareholders who have selected cash distributions; preparing record date shareholder lists for proxy solicitations; collecting and posting distributions to shareholder accounts; and establishing and maintaining systematic withdrawals and automated investment plans and shareholder account registrations. The compensation paid to a financial intermediary by the Fund's distributor, the Adviser, or the Fund in respect of these services is typically paid periodically over time, during the period when the financial intermediary's clients hold investments in the Fund. The amount of continuing compensation paid to different financial intermediaries for distribution and/or shareholder services varies. In most cases, the compensation is a percentage of the value of the financial intermediary's clients' investments in the Fund. Variations in compensation may, but will not necessarily, reflect enhanced or additional services provided by the financial intermediary. In addition to payments under the Plan described above, the

Fund may reimburse its distributor and/or other related parties some or all of certain types of payments made to financial intermediaries, or may make payments directly to financial intermediaries, that provide certain administrative, recordkeeping, and account maintenance services. The amount of the payments made by the Fund is reviewed by the Trustees periodically.

Calculation of NAV

The NAV of each class of the Fund, except as noted below, is typically calculated as of the close of trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) each day the NYSE opens for regular trading, and the Fund is not available for purchase or redemption on holidays when the NYSE is scheduled to be closed. The Fund's assets are normally valued as of this time for the purpose of computing the Fund's NAV. In addition, the Fund does not calculate its NAV and is not available for purchase or redemption on holidays when the principal U.S. bond markets are closed, such as Columbus Day and Veterans Day. The time as of which shares are priced and the time until which purchase and redemption orders are accepted for processing at the NAV calculated that day may be changed by the Fund in its discretion as permitted by applicable law or the SEC. In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally will not consider information that first becomes available to the market only after the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, such as securities transactions that occur after that time.

The Fund values its portfolio securities for purposes of calculating its NAV using procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees. Those procedures allow for a variety of methodologies to be used to value the Fund's securities. The specific methodologies used for a particular security may vary based on the market data available for a specific security at the time the Fund calculates its NAV or based on other considerations. The procedures also permit a level of judgment to be used in the valuation process. Accordingly, the methodologies summarized below are not an exhaustive list of the methodologies the Fund may use to value a security and they may not represent the means by which the Fund's investments are valued on any particular business day.

A share class's NAV is determined by adding the values of the Fund's securities, cash and other assets attributable to that class, subtracting all of the Fund's expenses and liabilities attributable to that class, and then dividing by the total number of shares outstanding for that class of the Fund (assets-liabilities/# of shares = NAV). The Fund's investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued based on market value.

Equity securities are typically valued at the last reported sales price on the principal exchange or market on which they are traded or, if there were no sales that day, at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices.

Securities traded on Nasdaq are generally valued at the Nasdaq official closing price, which may not be the last sales price. If the Nasdaq official closing price is not available for a security, that security will generally be valued using the mean between the closing bid and asked prices.

Market values for domestic and foreign fixed income securities are normally determined on the basis of valuations provided by independent pricing services. Prices obtained from independent pricing services use various inputs, including, but not limited to, information provided by broker-dealers; pricing formulas, such as dividend discount models; option valuation formulas; estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics; and discounted cash flow models that might be applicable. The Fund will generally value over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives on the basis of valuations obtained from counterparties, published index closing levels or evaluated prices supplied by independent pricing services, some or all of which may be based on market data from trading on exchanges that closed significantly before the time as of which the Fund calculates its net asset value. Forward foreign currency contracts are generally valued based on rates provided by independent data providers. Exchange traded options, futures and options on futures are generally valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange on which they principally trade. The valuations of securities that trade principally on a foreign market that closes before the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV may be based on quotations or other information as of that earlier closing time. The Fund will generally value its investments in other investment companies and private funds, such as hedge funds, at their reported NAVs, to the extent available.

The Fund may hold investment positions in sizes smaller than institutionally-sized round lot positions (sometimes referred to as 'odd lots'). Pricing services generally provide evaluations on the basis of institutionally-sized round lots. The Fund does not generally apply discounts to pricing service evaluations of securities when it holds and values odd lot positions. If the Fund sells a position in an odd-lot transaction, the sale price may be less than the value at which the position has been held by the Fund.

Investments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are valued in U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from independent data providers. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the values of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar.

If market quotations are unavailable or deemed unreliable for a security or if a security's value may have been significantly affected by events occurring after the close of a securities market on which the security principally trades but before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Fund may, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, attempt to assign a value to the security. This fair value may be higher or lower than any available market price or quotation for such security and, because this process necessarily depends upon judgment, this value also may vary from valuations determined by other funds using their own valuation procedures. While the Fund's use of fair value pricing is intended to result in calculation of an NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Fund cannot guarantee that any fair value price will, in fact, approximate the amount the Fund would actually realize upon the sale of the securities in question.

Foreign markets may be closed on days when the Fund prices its shares (e.g., on non-U.S. holidays), and foreign markets may be open on weekends and other days when the Fund does not price its shares. The value of such assets or the Fund's shares may change significantly on days when the Fund's shares are not able to be purchased, redeemed or exchanged.

The current NAV per share of the Fund is available on the Fund's website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

Verification of Identity

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires that investment companies such as the Trust obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means for you is that when you open an account directly with the Fund, the Fund's transfer agent will ask you for your name, address, date of birth, taxpayer identification 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 may also be required to supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted (though an APO or FPO box number can be used by active duty

military personnel). The transfer agent also may ask to see your driver’s license or other identification documents, and may consult third-party databases to help verify your identity.

The Fund will generally reject your new account application if you do not provide the required identifying information. The Fund will attempt to collect any missing information required on the application by contacting you, or if applicable, your broker. If the Fund is unable to obtain this information within a timeframe established by the transfer agent in its sole discretion (for example, 72 hours), which may change from time to time, your application will be rejected. With respect to opened accounts, the Fund reserves the right to close your account at the then-current day’s NAV and remit proceeds to you via check if it is unable to verify your identity. The Fund will attempt to verify your identity within a timeframe established at its sole discretion (for example, 96 hours), which may change from time to time. If you are purchasing shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, check with the financial intermediary for details concerning these requirements.

Minimum Investments for Shares

The minimum investment requirements for initial and subsequent investment in shares of the Fund are as follows:

	Minimum Initial Investment:		Subsequent Investment:
	Regular Accounts	IRAs/ HSAs	All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$100
Class N Shares	\$2,000	\$500	\$100

The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. The minimum initial and subsequent purchase amounts may be reduced or waived by the Fund’s distributor, the Adviser, or the Fund for specific investors or types of investors, including, without limitation, employee benefit plans, retirement plans, a financial intermediary authorized to sell shares of the Fund, employees of the Adviser and their family members, the Adviser’s affiliates or related parties,

employees of the Adviser's affiliates or related parties and their family members; investment advisory clients of the Adviser; and current or former Trustees of the Trust and their family members. A person's family members include a person's spouse or life partner and other members of the person's immediate family, including step and adoptive relationships. Certain intermediaries also may have investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund's minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries' discretion. The Fund reserves the right to change the minimum investment amounts without prior notice.

If your non-retirement account in the Fund falls below the minimum investment necessary to open the particular type of account as a result of redemptions and or exchanges for six months or more, the Fund may close your account and send you the proceeds upon 60 days' written notice.

New Account Application

If you are making your initial investment in the Fund and need a New Account Application or need help completing the New Account Application, please contact the transfer agent at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or speak with your representative at your financial intermediary.

Purchase by Mail

You may purchase shares by sending a check made payable to "DoubleLine Funds", together with a completed New Account Application in the case of an initial investment, to:

Via Regular Mail

DoubleLine Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Via Express, Registered or Certified Mail

DoubleLine Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 E. Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Subsequent investments should be accompanied by the Invest by Mail form that is attached to your account statement or a note specifying the Fund name, your account number, and the name(s) your account is registered in.

All investments must be in U.S. dollars drawn on domestic banks. *The Fund will not accept cash, money orders, checks drawn on banks outside the U.S., travelers' checks, starter checks, or credit card checks.* Third-party checks, except those payable to an existing shareholder, will not be accepted. In addition, the Fund will not accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment. **If your check does not clear, you will be responsible for any loss the Fund incurs. You also will be charged \$25 for every check returned unpaid.**

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposits in the mail or with such services, or receipt at a 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 at the transfer agent's offices.

Additionally, 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 of 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.

Purchase by Telephone

If you have not declined telephone transaction privileges on your account application, you may purchase additional shares of the Fund by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311). If your account has been open for at least 15 days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making this purchase. If your purchase order is received in good order before the close of trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on a day the NYSE opens for regular trading and the principal U.S. bond markets are open, your shares will be purchased at the NAV plus any applicable sales charge calculated on that day. Please see "How to Buy Shares — General Information" for information on purchasing shares through a financial intermediary.

Purchase by Internet

If you have an existing account and are placing a subsequent investment, you may do so by accessing your account online at DoubleLineFunds.com. An investor must first establish a direct account by completing and mailing the appropriate New Account Application.

If a shareholder elects to place purchases for their direct account online, the shareholder will be required to establish a user ID and password. Shareholders are responsible for keeping their user IDs and passwords private. The Fund will not be liable for relying on any instructions submitted online. Submitting transactions online may be difficult (or impossible) during times when online communications may be under unusual stress. If a shareholder elects not to view their account or effect transactions online, the shareholder should not establish online account access. If online account access has already been established and the shareholder no longer wants the account accessible online, the shareholder can call 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) and request to suspend online access.

Purchase by Wire

If you are making your first investment in the Fund, before you wire funds, the transfer agent must have a completed New Account Application. You may mail or overnight deliver your New Account Application to the transfer agent. Upon receipt of your completed New Account Application, the transfer agent will establish an account for you. The shareholder account number assigned will be required as part of the instruction that should be provided to your bank to send the wire. Your bank must include both the name of the Fund you are purchasing, the shareholder account number, and the name on the account per the New Account Application so that monies can be correctly applied.

U.S. Bank, N.A.
777 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
ABA No. 075000022
Credit: U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account No. 112-952-137
Further Credit: DoubleLine Funds [Name of Fund and Share Class]

(Shareholder Account Number, Shareholder Name)

Before sending your fed wire, please call the transfer agent at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) to advise them of the wire. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit to your account upon receipt of the fed wire.

Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Automatic Investment Plan

Once your account has been opened with the initial minimum investment you may make additional purchases at regular intervals through the Automatic Investment Plan (“**AIP**”). The AIP provides a convenient method to have monies deducted from your bank account for investment into the Fund (if your AIP falls on a weekend or holiday, it will be processed on the following business day). In order to participate in the AIP each purchase must be in the amount of \$100 or more and your financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If your financial institution rejects your payment, the Fund’s transfer agent will charge a \$25 fee to your Fund account. To begin participating in the AIP, please complete the AIP section on the New Account Application or call the Fund’s transfer agent at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) for instructions. Your signed New Account Application must be received by the Fund’s transfer agent at least 15 calendar days prior to the initial transaction through the AIP. Any request to change or terminate your AIP should be submitted to the transfer agent at least five calendar days prior to the effective date of the next transaction.

Purchases Through an Authorized Third Party

You may buy the Fund’s shares through certain broker-dealers and financial intermediaries. If purchases of the Fund’s shares are arranged and settlement is made at an investor’s election through a registered broker-dealer, other than the Fund’s distributor, that broker-dealer may, at its discretion, charge a fee for that service. From time to time, shares of the Fund may only be available from a single broker-dealer or a limited number of broker-dealers, which may limit the Fund’s ability to attract assets.

How to Redeem Shares

General Information

You may redeem shares on any day when the NYSE opens for regular trading, except that the Fund is not available for redemption on holidays when the principal U.S. bond markets are closed, such as Columbus Day and Veterans Day. Your shares will be redeemed at the next NAV calculated after your order is received by the Fund in good order. A redemption request in good order must include, among other things, the exact name in which the shares are registered, the account number, and the number of shares or the dollar amount of shares to be redeemed, and, for written requests, a signature matching the account registration, together with any other materials or information required by the Fund, the transfer agent or any other agents duly appointed for that purpose. If you invest or hold your shares through a financial intermediary, see "Redemptions Through Your Financial Intermediary or Other Authorized Third Party" below.

The Fund typically seeks to send redemption proceeds on the next business day (as provided above) 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; however, the Fund reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds as long as seven days after the receipt of a redemption request. In case of emergencies or when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC or applicable law, the Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payment for more than seven days. If any portion of the shares to be redeemed represents an investment made by check or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network, the Fund may delay the payment of the redemption proceeds until the transfer agent is reasonably satisfied that the purchase amount has been collected. This may take up to 15 calendar days from the date of purchase.

The Adviser expects to use a variety of resources to honor requests to redeem shares of the Fund, including available cash; short-term investments; interest, dividend income and other monies earned on portfolio investments; the proceeds from the sale or maturity of portfolio holdings; and various other techniques, including, without limitation, repurchase agreements. As of the date of this Prospectus, the DoubleLine Funds, including the Fund, also have available to them an uncommitted line of credit that they may draw on to manage their liquidity needs. A DoubleLine Fund that invest in securities with longer settlement cycles may use a committed credit facility, when available, to manage its liquidity

needs and honor redemption requests. There can be no assurance that any credit facility, even a committed credit facility, will be available to the Fund or available in sufficient amounts to the Fund under all circumstances. A variety of other measures, such as redemptions in kind (i.e., payment in portfolio investments rather than cash), may also be used to honor redemptions. The Adviser does not expect to honor redemption requests in kind regularly, but reserves the right to do so. If your shares are redeemed in kind you will incur transaction costs upon disposition of the assets received in the distribution, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale. In addition, you would continue to be subject to the risks of any market fluctuation in the value of the assets you receive in kind until they are sold. The Adviser expects to use the resources and measures discussed above, among others, to meet redemption requests in regular and stressed market conditions.

A signature guarantee may be required of all account holders for any redemption request in excess of \$100,000 where proceeds are requested to be sent by check, when a redemption request is received by the transfer agent and the account address has changed within the last 30 calendar days, when redemption proceeds are to be sent or payable to any person, address or bank account not on the Fund's records, or if ownership is being changed on your account. 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. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements.

Shareholders who have an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to 10% withholding.

Shares held in IRA or other retirement plan accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 1-877-354-6311. Investors should consider whether or not to withhold taxes from any such redemption.

Redemptions by Mail

You may sell shares by writing a letter that includes:

- your name(s) and signature(s) as they appear on the New Account Application form
- your account number
- the Fund name
- the dollar amount or number of shares you want to redeem
- how and where to send the proceeds

Mail your letter of instruction to:

Via Regular Mail

DoubleLine Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Via Express, Registered or Certified Mail

DoubleLine Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 E. Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Your letter of instruction must be accompanied by a signature guarantee or other documentation, if required (see "Signature Guarantees" below).

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposits in the mail or with such services, or receipt at a 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 at the transfer agent's offices.

Signature Guarantees

Some circumstances require written orders, along with a signature guarantee from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member. These include:

- redemptions requests for amounts in excess of \$100,000, where proceeds are requested to be sent by check;
- when a redemption request is received by the transfer agent and the account address has changed within the last 30 calendar days;
- when redemption proceeds are to be sent or payable to any person, address or bank account not on the Fund's record; or
- if ownership is being changed on your account.

The Fund and/or the transfer agent may require a signature guarantee or other acceptable signature authentication in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation. The Fund or the transfer agent reserves the right to waive any signature guarantee requirement at its discretion. Investors who have purchased shares through a financial intermediary may be subject to different requirements and should check with their financial intermediary to determine whether signature guarantee requirements or other security arrangements apply to their accounts.

A signature guarantee helps protect against fraud. You can obtain one from most banks, securities dealers, credit unions or savings associations but not from a notary public. You may be required to pay a fee for a signature guarantee. Please call 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) to ensure that your signature guarantee will be processed correctly.

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

Redemptions by Telephone

You may redeem shares by telephone request unless you have declined to have this option. You may have a check sent to the address of record, proceeds may be wired to your bank account of record, or funds may be sent via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network using the bank

instructions previously established on your account. Redemption proceeds will typically be sent on the business day following your redemption. Wires are subject to a \$15 fee. There is no charge to have proceeds sent via ACH and proceeds are typically credited to your bank within two to three business days after redemption. Except as noted above under “—General Information,” proceeds will be processed within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request in good order. Call the transfer agent at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) to request a redemption. Telephone redemption requests must be for a minimum of \$100.

By establishing telephone redemptions, you authorize the Fund’s transfer agent to act upon telephone instructions. Before executing an instruction received by telephone, the Fund’s transfer agent will use reasonable procedures to seek to confirm that the telephone instructions are provided by a person authorized to transact on the account. These procedures will include recording the telephone call and asking the caller for a form of personal identification. 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).

During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual wait times. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Redemptions by Internet

If you have an existing account and are placing a redemption request, you may do so by accessing your account online at DoubleLineFunds.com. Proceeds from online redemptions may be sent via check, ACH or wire to the bank account of record. Online redemptions are not available for all direct accounts because in certain cases, a signature guarantee may be required.

If a shareholder elects to place redemptions for their direct account online, the shareholder will be required to establish a user ID and password. Shareholders are responsible for keeping their user IDs and passwords private. The Fund will not be liable for relying on any instructions submitted online. Submitting transactions online may be difficult (or impossible) during times when online communications may be under unusual stress. If a shareholder elects not to view their account or effect transactions online, the shareholder should not establish online account access. If online

account access has already been established and the shareholder no longer wants the account accessible online, the shareholder can call 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) and request to suspend online access.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

As another convenience, you may redeem shares through the systematic withdrawal plan (“**SWP**”). To begin participating in the SWP, please complete the SWP section on the New Account Application or call the Fund’s transfer agent at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) for instructions. Under the SWP, you may choose to receive a specified dollar amount generated from the redemption of shares in your account. In order to participate in the SWP, your account balance must be at least \$10,000 and there must be a minimum withdrawal of \$500. If you elect this redemption method, the Fund will send a check to your address of record, or will send the payment via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network, directly to your bank account. For payment through the ACH network, your bank must be an ACH member and your bank account information must be on file with the Fund. The plan may be terminated by the Fund at any time.

You may elect to terminate your participation in the SWP at any time by contacting the transfer agent five days prior to the effective date or next scheduled withdrawal.

To reach the transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, call toll free in the U.S. 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311). Outside the U.S. call 213-633-8200 [collect].

Redemptions Through Your Financial Intermediary or Other Authorized Third Party

You may redeem shares through certain financial intermediaries. If redemptions of the Fund’s shares are arranged and settlement is made at an investor’s election through a financial intermediary, that financial intermediary may, at its discretion, charge a fee for that service.

You may sell your shares of the Fund back to the Fund through your financial intermediary on any day when the NYSE opens for regular trading and the principal U.S. bond markets are open. The financial intermediary may charge you a fee for its services. Redemption requests will be priced at the NAV next determined after they are received in good order by the Fund. In the case of a request furnished to an authorized financial intermediary, the request must be subsequently communicated properly to the Fund;

your financial intermediary is responsible for ensuring that your request is received by the Fund timely and in good order. Please contact your financial intermediary for instructions on how to place redemption requests. Because financial intermediaries' processing times and arrangements with the Fund may vary, please ask your financial intermediary when your account will be debited.

If you redeem shares through your financial intermediary, your financial intermediary is responsible for ensuring that the Fund's transfer agent receives your redemption request in good order. If your financial intermediary receives Federal Reserve wires, you may instruct that your redemption proceeds be forwarded by wire to your account with it; you also may instruct that your redemption proceeds be forwarded to you by a wire transfer. Please indicate your financial intermediary's or your own complete wiring instructions. Your financial intermediary may charge you separately for this service.

Other Account Policies

Trading Limits

Frequent trading activity by Fund shareholders can reduce the Fund's long-term performance in a variety of ways, including as a result of increased trading and transaction costs, disruption to the Fund's stated portfolio management strategy, and the need to maintain an elevated cash position to meet redemptions (and lost opportunity costs as a result thereof) and forced liquidations. In addition, certain short-term trading activities that attempt to take advantage of inefficiencies in the valuation of the Fund's securities holdings may dilute the interests of the remaining shareholders and result in unwanted distributions of capital gains to fund shareholders, including short term capital gains taxable to shareholders subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates. A DoubleLine Fund with foreign investment exposure may be subject to elevated risks of market timing activities by investors. For example, a DoubleLine Fund may have exposure to assets that trade on exchanges that close before the time it calculates its net asset value. Some investors may seek to take advantage of perceived price arbitrage opportunities that those circumstances may present. Such shareholder activity presents the potential for existing investors' interests to be diluted.

Accordingly, the Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders. These policies and procedures include:

Trading Limit Policies

- The Fund may reject any purchase order for any reason and without prior notice. The Fund or the Fund's transfer agent may reject a purchase order of any investor or group of investors or person acting on behalf of any investor or investors, whose pattern of trading or transaction history involves, in the opinion of the Adviser or the Fund's transfer agent, actual or potential harm to the Fund.

Additional Trading Limit Policies

- The Trust reserves the right to prohibit any acquisition of the Fund's shares (through either a purchase or exchange from another DoubleLine Fund) in which the acquirer has previously completed multiple round trip transactions in the Fund in accordance with the Trust's policies and procedures. For this purpose, a round trip transaction consists of the acquisition of shares of a particular DoubleLine Fund (through either a purchase or exchange from another DoubleLine Fund) and the subsequent redemption of shares of that Fund (through either a sale or an exchange into another DoubleLine Fund). These limits on round trip transactions do not, however, limit a shareholder's right to redeem their shares.
- The Trust monitors exchanges and redemptions out of the Fund in accordance with the Trust's policies and procedures.
- Exceptions to these trading limits must be approved by the Fund's President or designee and reported to the Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis.

These restrictions do not necessarily apply to asset allocation programs (including mutual funds that invest in other mutual funds for asset allocation purposes, and not for short-term trading) or (except to the extent noted in the next paragraph) to omnibus accounts, *i.e.*, accounts on behalf of multiple, undisclosed investors, maintained by brokers and other financial intermediaries (including 401(k) or other group retirement

accounts), or to involuntary transactions and automatic investment programs, such as dividend reinvestment, or transactions pursuant to the Fund's systematic investment or withdrawal program. The Fund also may waive these restrictions on terms acceptable to the Fund and the Adviser, including in connection with investments by financial institutions related to obligations the financial institutions may have to third parties. The limitations and monitoring activities described above may not be applied to transactions below certain thresholds.

While financial intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts may be required to or may voluntarily impose restrictions on the trading activity of accounts traded through those financial intermediaries, the Fund's ability to impose restrictions with respect to accounts traded through particular intermediaries may vary depending on the intermediaries' systems capabilities, applicable contractual and legal restrictions, and cooperation of those financial intermediaries. Moreover, the Trust cannot always identify or reasonably detect excessive trading through omnibus accounts or accounts otherwise facilitated by financial intermediaries that transmit purchase, exchange and redemption orders to the Fund, and thus the Fund may have difficulty curtailing such activity. In lieu of applying round trip transaction or other limits at the omnibus account level, the Trust or the Adviser may determine to take other action to detect and deter frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares, including, potentially, requesting and reviewing the underlying trading information for the sub-accounts trading through an omnibus account or permitting a financial intermediary to apply its own policies or procedures designed to detect and prevent excessive or abusive short-term trading in lieu of applying the Fund's procedures.

The Trust and the Adviser may rely on the Fund's service providers, including the Fund's transfer agent and/or administrator, to monitor for abusive short-term trading activities.

Exchange Privilege

You can exchange your Class I shares or Class N shares in the Fund for Class I or Class N shares, respectively, in another DoubleLine Fund (if available). Any exchange is subject to the same minimums as an initial or subsequent investment, as applicable. You can request your exchange in writing, by calling the transfer agent at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311), or by accessing your account online at DoubleLineFunds.com. Be sure to read the current Prospectus for the DoubleLine Fund into which you are exchanging. Exchanges may only be made on days when both affected

DoubleLine Funds are open for business. Any new account established through an exchange will have the same registration as the account from which you are exchanging and will have the same privileges as your original account (as long as they are available). In addition, the Trust reserves the right to change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend this privilege during unusual market conditions, to the extent permitted under applicable SEC rules.

Conversion of Shares Between Classes

From time to time, the Fund may authorize the conversion of shares of one class to another share class, provided that the shares of the other class are eligible for sale in the owner's state of residence and all other applicable terms and conditions are met. Further information about conversion of shares between classes may be found in the SAI.

Notice Regarding Delivery of Fund Documents

You will receive periodic mailings regarding the Fund. In order to reduce the volume of mail you receive, only one copy of each mailing (including, for example, fund Prospectuses) may be sent to an address shared by two or more accounts or to shareholders we reasonably believe are from the same family or household. If you would like to receive one copy of a mailing for each account, please call 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) to request individual copies of these documents. You must submit a written request to receive individual copies of a Prospectus or shareholder report. It may take up to thirty days to process your request.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property

It is important that the Fund maintain 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. In accordance with state 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. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to the state government of your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the inactivity period specified in your state's abandoned property laws, which varies by state. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The investor's last known address of record determines

which state has jurisdiction. The state may redeem escheated shares and, if you subsequently seek to reclaim your proceeds of liquidation from the state, you may only be able to recover the amount received when the shares were redeemed. To help protect their accounts, shareholders should keep their accounts up-to-date and active, which may include calling the Fund at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) to generate shareholder initiated activity such as completing an account transaction. Investors who are residents of the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. Please contact the Fund to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

Cost Basis Reporting

When you redeem or exchange Fund shares, the Fund or, if you purchase your shares through a financial intermediary, your financial intermediary generally is required to report to you and the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) on an IRS Form 1099-B or other applicable form cost-basis information with respect to those shares, as well as information about whether any gain or loss on your redemption or exchange is short- or long-term and whether any loss is disallowed under the “wash sale” rules. Such reporting generally is not required for shares held in a retirement or other tax-advantaged account. Cost basis is typically the price you pay for your shares (including reinvested dividends), with adjustments for certain commissions, wash-sales, organizational actions, and other items, including any returns of capital paid to you by the Fund in respect of your shares. Cost basis is used to determine your net gains and losses on any shares you redeem or exchange in a taxable account.

The Fund or your financial intermediary, as applicable, will permit you to select from a list of alternative cost basis reporting methods to determine your cost basis in Fund shares. If you do not select a particular cost basis reporting method, the Fund or financial intermediary will apply its default cost basis reporting method to your shares. If you hold your shares directly in the Fund account, the Fund’s default method (or the method you have selected by notifying the Fund) will apply; if you hold your shares in an account with a financial intermediary, the intermediary’s default method (or the method you have selected by notifying the intermediary) will apply. Please contact the Fund at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or consult your financial intermediary, as appropriate, for more information on the available methods for cost basis reporting and how to select or change a particular method. You should consult your tax advisor concerning the application of these rules to your investment in the Fund, and to determine which available cost basis method is best for you.

Distributions

The amount of distributions of net investment income and of net realized long- and short-term capital gains payable to shareholders will be determined separately for each Fund class. Dividends of the net investment income of the Fund, if any, will be declared and paid at least monthly. The Fund will distribute net realized short-term capital gains and net realized long-term capital gains, if any, at least annually. Your distributions will be reinvested in the Fund unless you instruct the Fund otherwise. You may change your distribution election in writing or by telephone. Any change should be submitted to the transfer agent by phone at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or in writing to DoubleLine Funds, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 at least five calendar days prior to the record date of the next distribution. The Fund does not charge any fees or sales loads on shares purchased through the automatic reinvestment of distributions. You may request that distributions be paid by check. If you elect to receive distributions of net investment income 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 then current NAV and will reinvest all subsequent distributions until instructed otherwise.

Taxes

This section provides a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to an investment in the Fund; it is not intended to be a full discussion of tax laws and the effects of such laws on you, or to address all aspects of taxation that may apply to specific types of shareholders, such as foreign persons. Furthermore, this discussion is based on the Code and Treasury regulations issued thereunder that are in effect as of the date of this Prospectus, which provisions are subject to change, including retroactively. There may be other federal, state, or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding your investment in the Fund (including the status of your distributions from the Fund). Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

Taxes on Dividends and Distributions. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated the gains, rather than how long you have owned your

shares. Distributions that the Fund properly reports to you as gains from investments that the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year generally are treated as long-term capital gains includible in your net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of gains from investments that the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less and gains on the sale of or payments on bonds characterized as having market discount generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income that the Fund properly reports to you as derived from qualified dividend income are taxed in the hands of individuals at the reduced rates applicable to net capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. The Fund does not expect a significant portion of its distributions to derive from qualified dividend income.

Subject to any future regulatory guidance to the contrary, any distribution of income attributable to qualified REIT dividends from the Fund's investment in a REIT will ostensibly not qualify for the deduction that would be available to a non-corporate shareholder were the shareholder to own such REIT directly. Furthermore, distributions of income or gain attributable to derivatives with respect to REIT securities, including swaps, will not constitute qualified REIT dividends and will not be eligible for such deduction.

The Code generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on the "net investment income" of certain individuals, estates and trusts to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, net investment income generally includes dividends paid by the Fund, including any capital gain dividends, and net gains recognized on the sale, redemption, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of the Fund. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this tax on their investment in the Fund.

Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid). Distributions are taxable in the manner described herein whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares of the Fund.

Distributions by the Fund to retirement plans and other tax-advantaged accounts that qualify for tax-advantaged treatment under federal income tax laws generally will not be taxable. Special tax rules apply to investments through such plans and/or accounts. You should consult your tax advisor to determine the suitability of the Fund as an investment through such a plan

and/or account and the tax treatment of distributions (including distributions of amounts attributable to an investment in the Fund) from such a plan and/or account.

The Fund's investment in certain debt obligations, derivatives and hedging transactions can cause the Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such investments. Thus, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate investments, including at times when it may not be advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements (see "Tax Status of the Fund" below). Such dispositions could result in realization of capital gains, including short-term capital gains generally taxable to shareholders at ordinary income rates when distributed to them.

Distributions by the Fund to shareholders that are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Code ("foreign shareholders") properly reported by the Fund as (1) Capital Gain Dividends, (2) short-term capital gain dividends or (3) interest-related dividends, each as defined and subject to certain conditions described in the SAI, generally are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax.

Distributions by the Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends (e.g., dividends attributable to dividend and foreign-source interest income or to short-term capital gains or U.S. source interest income to which the exception from withholding described above does not apply) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

If you are a non-U.S. investor, please consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

Taxes When You Sell, Redeem or Exchange Your Shares. Any gain resulting from a sale, redemption, or exchange (including an exchange for shares of another fund) of your shares in the Fund generally will be subject to federal income tax at either short-term or long-term capital gain rates depending on how long you owned your shares.

Tax Status of the Fund. The Fund intends to elect and intends to qualify and to be eligible to be treated each year as a regulated investment company under the Code, such that the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on income and gains timely distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies and their shareholders, the Fund must meet requirements with respect to

the sources of its income, the diversification of its assets, and the distribution of its income. The Fund could in some cases cure a failure to comply with these requirements, including by paying a Fund-level tax and, in the case of a diversification failure, disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such a failure, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund would be subject to federal income tax on its net income at regular corporate rates without reduction for distributions to shareholders. When distributed, that income would also be taxable to shareholders as an ordinary dividend to the extent attributable to the Fund's earnings and profits, thereby potentially diminishing shareholder returns.

Investments in Foreign Securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes. In that case, the Fund's return on those securities may be decreased. If the Fund meets certain requirements with respect to its asset holdings, it will be eligible to elect to permit shareholders of the Fund to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by the Fund. In addition, investments in foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the Fund's distributions.

Derivatives. The Fund's use of derivatives may affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders and, therefore, may increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. In addition, the tax rules applicable to derivatives are in many cases uncertain under current law. An adverse determination, future guidance by the IRS or Treasury regulations, in each case with potentially retroactive effect, might bear adversely on the Fund's ability to satisfy the distribution or other requirements to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Investments in Other Funds. Special tax consequences may apply to shareholders of the Fund as a result of its investments in other funds. Please see the SAI under "Distributions and Taxes" for more information.

Backup Withholding. The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold on distributions paid to a shareholder who (1) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (2) who is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, or (3) who has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding.

Reporting. Shareholders will be advised annually as to the federal tax status of distributions made by the Fund for the preceding calendar year.

Consult your tax advisor about other possible tax consequences. This is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Fund. You should consult your tax advisor for more information on your own tax situation, including possible other federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in the Fund. For more information, see “Distributions and Taxes” in the SAI.

Disclaimers

As part of the license agreements related to the use of the Index, the Fund is required to include the following disclaimers in this Prospectus. The following disclaimers have been provided by Colony Capital, Inc. and Barclays Bank PLC, respectively. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser has verified the information in these disclaimers and both the Fund and the Adviser disclaim responsibility for the content of these disclaimers.

Colony Capital, Inc.

The Colony Capital Fundamental US Real Estate Index (the “Index”) has been licensed by Barclays for use by DoubleLine Alternatives LP. Colony Capital is a registered trademark of Colony Capital QIS, LLC or its affiliates and has been sub-licensed for use for certain purposes by DoubleLine Alternatives LP. DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund (the “Fund”) is not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by Colony Capital QIS, LLC or any of its affiliates. Neither Colony Capital QIS, LLC nor any of its affiliates make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the Index to track market performance. Colony Capital QIS, LLC’s and its affiliates’ only relationship to DoubleLine Alternatives LP with respect to the Index is through the sublicensing of certain rules incorporated in the Index and certain trademarks, service marks, and/or trade names owned by Colony Capital QIS, LLC and its affiliates through Barclays and/or its affiliates to DoubleLine Alternatives LP. The Index is not determined, composed, or calculated by Colony Capital QIS, LLC. Neither Colony Capital QIS, LLC nor its affiliates are responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices or amount of shares of the Fund or the timing of the issuance or sale of shares of the Fund or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which shares of the Fund

are to be converted into cash, surrendered, or redeemed, as the case may be. Colony Capital QIS, LLC and its affiliates have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Fund. There is no assurance that investment products based on the Index shall accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. Colony Capital QIS, LLC and its affiliates are not investment advisors with respect to investors in the Fund. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by Colony Capital QIS, LLC or its affiliates to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

NEITHER COLONY CAPITAL QIS, LLC NOR ITS AFFILIATES GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX, ANY DATA RELATED THERETO, OR ANY COMMUNICATIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL, WRITTEN, OR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH RESPECT THERETO AND LICENSOR AND ITS AFFILIATES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. COLONY CAPITAL QIS, LLC AND ITS AFFILIATES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR USE, OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY DOUBLELINE ALTERNATIVES LP, INVESTORS IN THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL LICENSOR OR ITS AFFILIATES BE LIABLE, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR FOR LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME, OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Barclays Bank PLC

©Barclays Bank PLC, its wholly-owned subsidiary ©Barclays Capital Inc. or an affiliate (collectively "**Barclays**") owns the intellectual property and licensing rights in and to the Colony Capital Fundamental US Real Estate Index (the "**Index**") and either entity may act as licensor of the Index. All rights reserved.

Neither Barclays nor the Index Sponsor, as defined below, make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to DoubleLine Colony Real Estate and Income Fund (the "**Fund**") or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in transactions generally or other

instruments or related derivatives or in the Index particularly or the ability of the Barclays indices, including without limitation, the Index, to track the performance of any market or underlying assets or data. Neither Barclays nor the Index Sponsor has any obligation to take the needs of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Index.

Barclays' indices are administered, calculated and published by the Index Sponsor. The Index Sponsor role is performed by Barclays Index Administration ("**BINDA**"), a distinct function within the Investment Bank of Barclays Bank PLC. As the administrator of the Barclays family of indices, BINDA operates independently from Barclays Investment Bank's sales, trading, structuring and banking departments. Notwithstanding the foregoing, potential conflicts of interest may exist where: (i) Barclays acts in multiple capacities with respect to a particular Barclays index, including but not limited to functioning as index sponsor, index administrator, calculation agent, licensing agent, and/or publisher; (ii) sales, trading or structuring desks in Barclays Investment Bank launch products linked to the performance of a Barclays index, which are typically hedged by Barclays' trading desks. In hedging an index, a trading desk may purchase or sell constituents of that index. These purchases or sales may affect the prices of the index constituents which could in turn affect the level of that index; and (iii) Barclays may use price contributions from trading desks in Barclays Investment Bank as a pricing source for a Barclays index. Barclays has in place policies and governance procedures (including separation of reporting lines) that are designed to avoid or otherwise appropriately manage such conflicts of interest and ensure the independence of BINDA and the integrity of Barclays indices. Where permitted and subject to appropriate restrictions, BINDA personnel regularly interact with trading and structuring desk personnel in Barclays Investment Bank regarding current market conditions and prices although decisions made by BINDA are independent and not influenced by trading and structuring desk personnel. Additional information about Barclays indices together with copies of the BINDA IOSCO Compliance Statement and Control Framework are available at: <https://index.barcap.com/Home/BINDA>.

The Index Sponsor is under no obligation to continue the calculation, publication and dissemination of the Index or the level of the Index. While the Index Sponsor currently employs the methodology ascribed to the Index (and application of such methodology shall be conclusive and binding), no assurance can be given that market, regulatory, juridical, financial, fiscal or other circumstances (including, but not limited to, any changes to or any suspension or termination of or any other events affecting any constituent within the Index) will not arise that would, in the view of the Index Sponsor,

necessitate an adjustment, modification or change of such methodology. In certain circumstances, the Index Sponsor may suspend or terminate the Index.

BARCLAYS AND THE INDEX SPONSOR DO NOT GUARANTEE, AND SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY TO THE PURCHASERS OR TRADERS, AS THE CASE MAY BE, OF THE FUND OR TO THIRD PARTIES FOR, THE QUALITY, ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE BARCLAYS INDICES, OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN, OR FOR INTERRUPTIONS IN THE DELIVERY OF THE BARCLAYS INDICES. BARCLAYS AND THE INDEX SPONSOR MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE BARCLAYS INDICES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE INDEX, OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL BARCLAYS OR THE INDEX SPONSOR HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES SAVE TO THE EXTENT THAT SUCH EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

Financial Highlights

Because the Fund is newly formed, there is no financial or performance information for the Fund included in this Prospectus. You may request this information, when it becomes available, at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or visiting the Fund's website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

PRIVACY POLICY

What Does DoubleLine Do With Your Personal Information?

This notice provides information about how DoubleLine collects, shares, and protects your personal information, and how you might choose to limit our ability to share certain information about you. Please read this notice carefully.

Why do we need your personal information?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday businesses, to appropriately tailor the services offered to you (where applicable), and to comply with our regulatory obligations. Accordingly, information, confidential and proprietary, plays an important role in the success of our business. However, we recognize that you have entrusted us with your personal and financial data, and we recognize our obligation to keep this information secure. Maintaining your privacy is important to us, and we hold ourselves to a high standard in its safekeeping and use. Most importantly, DoubleLine does not sell its customers' non-public personal information to any third parties. DoubleLine uses its customers' non-public personal information primarily to complete financial transactions that its customers request (where applicable), to make its customers aware of other financial products and services offered by a DoubleLine affiliated company, and to satisfy obligations we owe to regulatory bodies.

Information we may collect

We may collect various types of personal data about you, including:

- Your personal identification information, which may include your name and passport information, your IP address, politically exposed person ("PEP") status, and such other information as may be necessary for us to provide our services to you and to complete our customer due diligence process and discharge anti-money laundering obligations;
- Your contact information, which may include postal address and e-mail address and your home and mobile telephone numbers;

- Your family relationships, which may include your marital status, the identity of your spouse and the number of children that you have;
- Your professional and employment information, which may include your level of education and professional qualifications, your employment, employer’s name and details of directorships and other offices which you may hold; and
- Financial information, risk tolerance, sources of wealth and your assets, which may include details of shareholdings and beneficial interests in financial instruments, your bank details and your credit history.

Where we obtain your personal information

DoubleLine may collect non-public information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- Information you may give us orally;
- Information about your transactions with us or others;
- Information you submit to us in correspondence, including emails or other electronic communications; and
- Information about any bank account you use for transfers between your bank account and any Fund account, including information provided when effecting wire transfers.

Information Collected from Websites

Websites maintained by DoubleLine or its service providers may use a variety of technologies to collect information that help DoubleLine and its service providers understand how the website is used. Information collected from your web browser (including small files stored on your device that are commonly referred to as “cookies”) allow the websites to recognize your web browser and help to personalize and improve your user experience and enhance navigation of the website. You can change your cookie preferences by changing the setting on your web browser to delete or reject cookies. If you delete or reject cookies, some website pages may not function properly. Certain portions of doublelinefunds.com are

maintained or controlled by third parties, each of which has privacy policies which may differ, in some cases significantly, from the privacy policies described in this notice. Please contact your DoubleLine representative if you would like to receive more information about the privacy policies of third parties.

How and why we may share your information

DoubleLine does not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except that we may disclose the information listed above, as follows:

- It may be necessary for DoubleLine to provide information to nonaffiliated third parties in connection with our performance of the services we have agreed to provide you. For example, it might be necessary to do so in order to process transactions and maintain accounts.
- DoubleLine will release any of the non-public information listed above about a customer if directed to do so by that customer or if DoubleLine is authorized by law to do so, such as in the case of a court order, legal investigation, or other properly executed governmental request.
- In order to alert a customer to other financial products and services offered by an affiliate, DoubleLine may share information with an affiliate, including companies using the DoubleLine name. Such products and services may include, for example, other investment products offered by a DoubleLine company. If you prefer that we not disclose non-public personal information about you to our affiliates for this purpose, you may direct us not to make such disclosures (other than disclosures permitted by law) by calling 1 (213) 633-8200. If you limit this sharing and you have a joint account, your decision will be applied to all owners of the account.

We will limit access to your personal account information to those agents and vendors who need to know that information to provide products and services to you. Your information is not provided by us to nonaffiliated third parties for marketing purposes. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to guard your non-public personal information.

Notice to “natural persons” residing in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”)

If you reside in the EEA, we may transfer your personal information outside the EEA, and will ensure that it is protected and transferred in a manner consistent with legal requirements applicable to the information. This can be done in a number of different ways, for instance:

- the country to which we send the personal information may have been assessed by the European Commission as providing an “adequate” level of protection for personal data;
- the recipient may have signed a contract based on standard contractual clauses approved by the European Commission; or
- where the recipient is located in the U.S., it may be a certified member of the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield scheme.

In other circumstances, the law may permit us to otherwise transfer your personal information outside the EEA. In all cases, however, any transfer of your personal information will be compliant with applicable data protection law.

Retention of personal information and security

Your personal information will be retained for as long as required:

- for the purposes for which the personal information was collected;
- in order to establish or defend legal rights or obligations or to satisfy any reporting or accounting obligations; and/or
- as required by data protection laws and any other applicable laws or regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to, U.S. laws and regulations applicable to our business.

We will undertake commercially reasonable efforts to protect the personal information that we hold with appropriate security measures.

Access To and Control of Your Personal Information

Depending on your country of domicile, you may have the following rights in respect of the personal information about you that we process:

- the right to access and port personal information;
- the right to rectify personal information;
- the right to restrict the use of personal information;
- the right to request that personal information is erased; and
- the right to object to processing of personal information.

Although you have the right to request that your personal information be deleted at any time, applicable laws or regulatory requirements may prohibit us from doing so. If you are an investor in the DoubleLine funds, certain of the rights described above that may apply to direct clients of DoubleLine domiciled or resident outside the United States will not apply to you. In addition, if you invest in a DoubleLine fund through a financial intermediary, DoubleLine may not have access to personal information about you.

If you wish to exercise any of the rights set out above, please contact privacy@doubleline.com.

Changes to DoubleLine's Privacy Policy

As required by U.S. federal law, DoubleLine will notify customers of DoubleLine's Privacy Policy annually. DoubleLine reserves the right to modify its privacy policy at any time, but in the event that there is a change that affects the content of this notice materially, DoubleLine will promptly inform its customers of that change, in accordance with applicable law.



DoubleLine Funds

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The Fund's SAI provides more details about the Fund's investments and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this document and is legally considered part of this Prospectus. The SAI can be reviewed and photocopied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders.

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

You can obtain a free copy of these documents (when available), request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund:

By Internet:

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com

By Telephone:

Call 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or your financial intermediary.

By Mail:

Write to:

DoubleLine Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201

From the SEC

Reports and other information about the Fund (including its SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at (202) 551-8090. The reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

DoubleLine Funds Trust Investment Company Act File Number 811-22378

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