

DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund

Share Class (Ticker):

Class I (DBLFX)

Class N (DFLNX)

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its principal risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and the most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.doublelinefunds.com/documents. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by sending an e-mail request to DoubleLine at fundinfo@doubleline.com.

This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated July 31, 2019, each as supplemented from time to time, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated March 31, 2019.

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.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek to maximize current income and total return.

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. If you purchase Class I shares through a broker or other financial intermediary acting as an agent on behalf of its customers, that financial intermediary may charge you a commission. Such commissions, if any, are not charged by the Fund and are not reflected in the fee table or expense example below.

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 Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Management Fees	0.40%	0.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses)	0.07%	0.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.48%	0.73%

¹ "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. Because these costs are indirect, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial statements, since financial statements only include direct costs of the Fund and not the indirect costs of investing in the underlying funds. When the Fund invests in other investment vehicles sponsored by DoubleLine Capital LP (an "**Adviser**" or "**DoubleLine Capital**") or a related party of the Adviser ("**other DoubleLine funds**"), the Adviser will waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees paid by the other DoubleLine funds in respect of Fund assets so invested. The Adviser waived advisory fees in the amount of 0.05% pursuant to this waiver agreement in respect of investments made in other DoubleLine funds during the Fund's most recent fiscal year. The effects of this waiver are reflected in the table above. This waiver agreement may be terminated at any time with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

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

	Class I	Class N
1 Year	\$49	\$75
3 Years	\$154	\$233
5 Years	\$269	\$406
10 Years	\$604	\$906

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 66% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income instruments. These fixed income instruments include but are not limited to securities issued or guaranteed by the United States 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. If the Fund changes this investment policy, it will notify shareholders at least 60 days in advance of the change.

The Fund may invest in fixed income instruments of any credit quality, including those 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 Investors Service, Inc. (“**Moody’s**”) or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Corporate bonds and certain other fixed income instruments rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as

“junk bonds”. The Fund may invest up to 33 ⅓% of its net assets in junk bonds, bank loans and assignments rated below investment grade or unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, and credit default swaps of companies in the high yield universe. The Adviser 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 up to 5% of its net assets in defaulted corporate securities. The Fund might do so, for example, where the portfolio managers believe the restructured enterprise valuations or liquidation valuations may exceed current market values. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities.

The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in fixed income 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 investment companies 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 portfolio, 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 the Adviser’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.

The Adviser monitors the duration of the Fund's portfolio securities to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. In managing the Fund's investments, under normal market conditions, the portfolio managers intend to seek to construct an investment portfolio with a dollar-weighted average effective duration of no less than two years and no more than eight 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 the Adviser. The effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially from its target range, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio will always be within its target range.

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 a 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.
- **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, 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.
- **defaulted securities risk:** the risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (e.g., a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers. Such investments entail high risk and have speculative characteristics.
- **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; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; 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, as compared to foreign developed markets, increases the likelihood that the Fund will lose money, due to more limited information about the issuer and/or the security; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets; the possibility of 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.
- **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.

- **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 investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets, as compared to investments in U.S. securities or in issuers with predominantly domestic market exposure, may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, and foreign taxes. 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. In addition, foreign securities may be subject to currency exchange rates or regulations, the imposition of economic sanctions or other government restrictions, higher transaction and other costs, reduced liquidity, and delays in settlement.
- **high yield risk:** the risk that debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and of comparable or lesser 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.
- **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.
- **leveraging risk:** the risk that certain investments by the Fund involving leverage may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the value of the Fund's portfolio, and the risk of loss in excess of invested capital.
- **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:** 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 appreciate less than other instruments in response 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 loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans (“covenant-lite” loans), it may have fewer rights against the borrowers of such loans, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer remedies in the event of default; (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; and (xiii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. 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 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. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are subordinate in their right to receive payment of interest and re-payment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities.

- **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.
- **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. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, real estate investment trusts ("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 risk that the Fund may be prevented or limited by law or the terms of an agreement from selling a security (a "**restricted security**"). To the extent that the Fund is permitted to sell a restricted security, there can be no assurance that a trading market

will exist at any particular time, and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the security 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.
- **structured products and structured notes risk:** the risk that an investment in a structured product, which includes, among other things, collateralized debt obligations ("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 a 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. 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 Fund will not value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their market values or that the Fund will not 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**"). The valuation of the Fund's investments involves subjective judgment. 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.

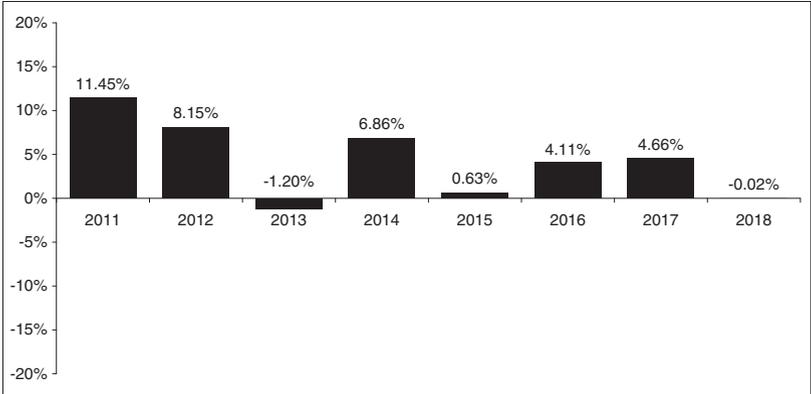
Please see "Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for a more detailed description of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Class I shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's inception. The table below shows how the average annual total returns of the Fund's shares for the 1-year, 5-year, and since inception periods compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund's

past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/ or expense limitations (which applied to the Fund from inception through July 24, 2012), performance would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's investment results can be obtained at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by visiting the Fund's website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

Class I Shares



During the period shown above, the highest and lowest quarterly returns earned by the Fund's Class I shares were:

Highest:	4.35%	Quarter ended 9/30/2011
Lowest:	(2.36%)	Quarter ended 12/31/2016

The year-to-date total return for the Fund's Class I shares as of June 30, 2019 was 6.07%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2018)

Core Fixed Income Fund	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (June 1, 2010)
Class I			
Return Before Taxes	(0.02%)	3.22%	4.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(1.36%)	1.75%	3.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(0.02%)	1.80%	3.05%
Class N			
Return Before Taxes	(0.27%)	2.95%	4.58%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index			
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>	0.01%	2.52%	2.93%

The Fund's after-tax returns as shown in the above table are calculated using the historical highest applicable individual federal marginal income tax rates for the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to your investment. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of shares of the Fund, a tax deduction is provided that may benefit the investor. After-tax returns are for Class I shares only. After-tax returns for other classes may vary. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. This index covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Capital is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Fund are:

Name	Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with the Investment Adviser
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Since the Fund's inception in June 2010	Chief Executive Officer
Jeffrey J. Sherman	Since September 2016	Deputy Chief Investment Officer

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I and Class N shares on any business day when the New York Stock Exchange opens for regular trading. 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 an 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.

