

Share Class (Ticker):

Class I (DBLSX)

Class N (DLSNX)

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.html. 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, 2018, each as supplemented from time to time, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated March 31, 2018.

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 current income.

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

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Management Fees	0.35%	0.35%
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	0.43%	0.68%

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 (the “**Adviser**”) or another DoubleLine Adviser (“**other DoubleLine funds**”), the Adviser will waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees paid to the Advisers by other DoubleLine funds in respect of Fund assets so invested. The Adviser waived advisory fees in the amount of 0.01% 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	\$44	\$69
3 Years	\$138	\$218
5 Years	\$241	\$379
10 Years	\$542	\$847

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 62% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks current income by investing principally in debt securities of any kind. The Fund may invest without limit in mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type, including those guaranteed by, or secured by collateral that is guaranteed by, the United States Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations, as well as those of private issuers not subject to any guarantee. Mortgage-backed securities include, among others, government mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“**CMOs**”), multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (e.g., interest-only and principal-only securities) and inverse floaters. The Fund may also invest in corporate debt obligations; asset-backed securities; foreign securities (corporate and government, including foreign hybrid securities); emerging market securities (corporate and government); inflation-indexed bonds; bank loans and assignments; income-producing securitized products, including collateralized loan obligations (“**CLOs**”); preferred securities; and other instruments bearing fixed or variable interest rates of any maturity.

The Adviser will normally seek to construct an investment portfolio for the Fund with a dollar-weighted average effective duration of three years or less. 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 significantly from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the Fund’s investment portfolio will not exceed three years at any time. The Fund may invest in individual securities of any maturity or duration.

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.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest primarily in fixed income and other income-producing instruments rated investment grade and unrated securities considered by the Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. The Fund may, however, invest up to 50% of its total assets in fixed income and other income-producing instruments rated below investment grade and those that are unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Those instruments include high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as junk bonds. 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 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. The Adviser may seek to manage the dollar-weighted average effective duration of the Fund’s portfolio through the use of derivatives and other instruments (including, among others, inverse floaters, futures contracts, U.S. Treasury swaps, interest rate swaps and total return swaps). The Fund may incur costs in implementing duration management strategies, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in duration management strategies or that any duration management strategy employed by the Fund will be successful.

The Fund may enter into derivatives transactions and other instruments 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 also use derivatives transactions with the purpose or effect of creating investment leverage. For example, the Fund may use 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 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, or other indicators of value.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds. “Bonds” include bonds, debt securities and fixed income and income-producing instruments of any kind issued by governmental or private-sector entities. Most bonds consist of a security or instrument having one or more of the following characteristics: a fixed-income security, a security issued at a discount to its face value, a security that

pays interest, whether fixed, floating or variable, or a security with a stated principal amount that requires repayment of some or all of that principal amount to the holder of the security. The Adviser interprets the term bond broadly as an 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.

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, ETFs, and domestic or foreign private investment vehicles, 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.

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.
- **collateralized debt obligations risk:** the risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation (“**CDO**”) depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which a 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 a 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.
- **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. 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 Summary 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.
- **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.
- **derivatives risk:** the risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, 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; 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.

- **financial services risk:** the risk that an investment in issuers 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 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 a 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.
- **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 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:** 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 are typically in loan agreements, the borrower may default in payment of the loan; (ix) 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; (x) opportunities to invest in loans or certain types of loans, such as senior loans, may be limited; (xi) 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 a Fund's redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans; and (xii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. A Fund may invest in loans directly or indirectly by investing in shares of the DoubleLine Floating Rate Fund and will in either case 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.
- ***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 industry, 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 real estate investment trusts ("**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 securities, 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.
- **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.
- **structured products and structured notes risk:** the risk that an investment in a structured product 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. Where a 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.

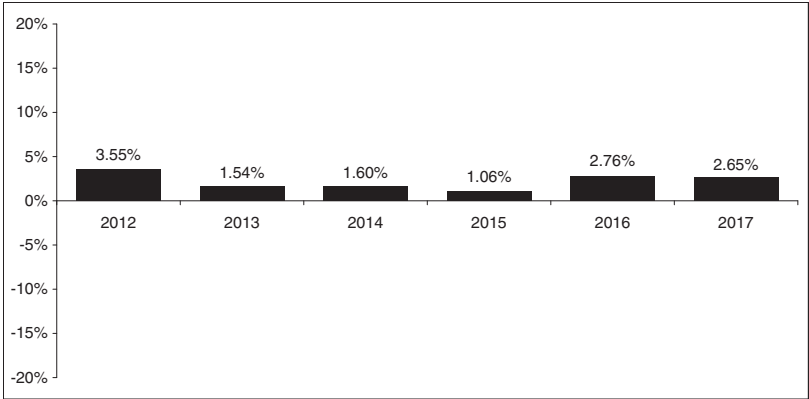
Please see "Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Fund.

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 two broad-based securities market indexes. 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 have applied to the Fund since inception), 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:	1.24%	Quarter ended 6/30/2016
Lowest:	(0.30%)	Quarter ended 6/30/2013

The year-to-date total return for the Fund’s Class I shares as of June 30, 2018 was 0.47%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

Low Duration Bond Fund	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (September 30, 2011)
Class I			
Return Before Taxes	2.65%	1.92%	2.30%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.58%	0.93%	1.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.50%	1.01%	1.34%
Class N			
Return Before Taxes	2.30%	1.67%	2.04%
ICE BofAML1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>			
	0.42%	0.56%	0.55%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate 1-3 Year Bond Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>			
	0.86%	0.86%	0.94%

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 ICE BofAML1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of the direct sovereign debt of the U.S. Government having a maturity of at least one year and less than three years. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate 1-3 Year Bond Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of investment grade, dollar denominated, fixed rate, taxable bonds having a maturity of at least one year and less than three years. 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
Philip A. Barach	Since the Fund's inception in September 2011	President
Robert Cohen	Since September 2016	Portfolio Manager
Luz M. Padilla	Since the Fund's inception in September 2011	Portfolio Manager

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, except 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. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 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 Fund's 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.

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