

DoubleLine Multi-Asset Growth Fund

Share Class (Ticker):

Class A (DMLAX)

Class I (DMLIX)

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 29, 2022, each as supplemented from time to time, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated March 31, 2022.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries (defined below), including when purchasing Class I shares through a broker or other financial intermediary acting as an agent on your behalf.** You may qualify for an initial sales charge (load) discount on an investment in Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, \$50,000 or more in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about this discount is available from your financial intermediary and under “Share Class Features — Choosing a Share Class” on page 309 of this Prospectus. Such commissions and other fees, 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; more details about the fees charged to each share class are available under “Share Class Features — Choosing a Share Class” in this Prospectus).

Share Class	Class A	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price)	4.25%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	0.75% ¹	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 A	Class I
Management Fees	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses)	0.65%	0.64%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.14%	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.99%	1.73%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ^{2,3}	-0.51%	-0.52%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ^{2,3}	1.48%	1.21%

¹ A contingent deferred sales charge (load) of 0.75% applies only to purchases of \$1 million or more of Class A shares if the shares are redeemed within 18 months of purchase.

- 2 "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 or advised by DoubleLine Capital LP (the "Adviser" or "DoubleLine Capital") or a related party of the Adviser ("other DoubleLine funds"), the Adviser has contractually agreed to 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 0.08% and 0.08% for Class A shares and Class I shares, respectively, 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 agreement are reflected in the table above. This waiver agreement will apply until at least July 29, 2023, except that it may be terminated at any time with the consent of the Board of Trustees.
- 3 The Adviser 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 1.40% for Class A shares and 1.15% for Class I 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 will apply until at least July 31, 2023, except that they may be terminated by the Board of Trustees at any time. To the extent that the Adviser 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 A	Class I
1 Year	\$569	\$123
3 Years	\$976	\$494
5 Years	\$1,407	\$890
10 Years	\$2,604	\$1,998

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	Class A	Class I
1 Year	\$569	\$123
3 Years	\$976	\$494
5 Years	\$1,407	\$890
10 Years	\$2,604	\$1,998

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 27% of the average value of its portfolio. However, the portfolio turnover rate is determined using a required formula which does not call for the inclusion of cash or cash equivalent instruments or certain derivatives transactions. If the Fund's transactions in cash and cash equivalent instruments and derivatives were reflected in the calculation, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate shown would be higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by actively allocating its assets across asset classes, market sectors, and specific investments. The Adviser allocates the Fund's assets in response to changing market, economic, and political factors and events that the Fund's portfolio managers believe may affect the value of the Fund's investments. The Adviser will attempt to construct a portfolio with the potential for capital appreciation, but may also seek to control risk by active allocation among asset classes, market and economic sectors, and issuers. The Fund's portfolio will be actively managed, and the allocation of the Fund's assets to asset classes, market sectors, and issuers will change over time, sometimes rapidly.

The Fund's principal investments may include:

Equity Investments — Equity securities, of any kind, of U.S. or foreign issuers of any size.

Debt Obligations — Debt obligations, of any kind, of domestic or foreign private or governmental issuers, including, by way of example, loans, including, without limitation, participations and assignments, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations, and other asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest in investments of any maturity and of any quality, including defaulted securities, and may invest without limit in securities rated below investment grade and in unrated securities of any credit quality.

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". When purchasing unrated securities for the Fund, the Adviser may assess such unrated securities as being of comparable ratings quality to other bonds and assign an internal credit rating to such unrated bonds.

Real Estate — Investments in real estate-related assets, such as, for example, real estate investment trusts ("**REITs**"), real estate operating companies, brokers, developers, and builders; property management firms; and mortgage servicing firms.

Commodities — Investments intended to provide exposure to one or more physical commodities or commodities indices. Investments may include, by way of example, ETFs, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps, securities designed to provide commodity-based exposures, and common or preferred stocks of subsidiaries of the Fund that invest directly or indirectly in precious metals and minerals or other commodity-related investments.

Currencies — Investment positions in various foreign currencies, including actual holdings of those currencies, and forward, futures, swap, and option contracts with respect to foreign currencies.

Short-Term Investments — 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.

There is no limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be allocated to one or more specific asset classes or market sectors. The Fund's Adviser currently expects, however, that the Fund will typically invest at least 20% of its assets in equity securities and other equity-related investments and at least 20% of its assets in debt obligations and short-term investments; the Fund may invest less than these amounts at any time if the Fund's Adviser believes it may be in the Fund's best interest to do so. The Fund may invest without limit in obligations of issuers in any country or group of countries, including emerging market countries.

The Fund has historically pursued its investment objective and principal investment strategies and obtained exposures to some or all of the asset classes described above by investing in other investment companies, including investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties. The Fund may invest substantially all of its assets in other investment companies. These investments may include 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 Fund may from time to time invest in one or more subsidiary private investment vehicles organized outside the United States that invest directly or indirectly in precious metals, minerals, or other commodity-related investments or in derivatives transactions relating to precious metals, minerals or commodities, or other types of transactions where the Adviser determines that it may benefit the Fund if the subsidiary invests in those transactions. The amount of the Fund's investment in certain investment companies or investment pools may be limited by law or by tax considerations.

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.

Except as expressly prohibited by the Fund's Prospectus or its Statement of Additional Information, the Fund may make any investment or use any investment strategy consistent with applicable law. The Fund may engage in short sales, 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: 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, or to hedge against portfolio exposures. The Fund may use futures contracts and other derivatives, such as swaps, to gain long or short exposure to one or more physical commodities or indexes of commodities.

The Adviser may sell investments when it believes they no longer offer attractive potential future returns compared to other appropriate investment opportunities or they present undesirable risks, or in order to limit losses on securities that have declined in value.

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 Fund's principal risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

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

- **active management risk:** the risk that the Fund will fail to meet its investment objective and that the Fund's investment performance will depend, at least in part, on how its assets are allocated and reallocated among asset classes, sectors, underlying funds and/or investments and that such allocation will focus on asset classes, sectors, underlying funds, and/or investments that perform poorly or underperform other asset classes, sectors, underlying funds, and/or available investments. Any given investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results, and the Fund's portfolio may underperform other comparable funds because of portfolio management decisions related to, among other things, the selection of investments, portfolio construction, risk assessments, and/or the outlook on market trends and opportunities.
- **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.
- **commodities risk:** the risk that the value of the Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the values of the Fund's investment exposures to commodities or commodity-related instruments, which may be extremely volatile and difficult to value. The value of commodities and commodity-related instruments may be affected by, among other factors, market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting supply, demand and/or other market fundamentals with respect to a particular sector, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.
- **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; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; that the Fund will be unable to enforce contractual

remedies if its counterparty defaults; that if a counterparty (or an affiliate of a counterparty) becomes bankrupt, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract or may obtain limited or no recovery in a bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding. 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 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, counterparty or other obligor to the Fund will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due, which may reduce the Fund's income and/or reduce, in whole or in part, the value of the Fund's investment. Actual or perceived changes in the financial condition of an obligor, changes in economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, instrument, or obligor, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an obligor, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an obligor's ability to honor its obligations 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 or instruments also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the obligor, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the obligor's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the obligor 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. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The risks associated with rising interest rates may be particularly acute in the current market environment because the Federal Reserve Board recently raised rates and may continue to do so.
- **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.
- **LIBOR phase out/transition risk:** the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**") is the offered rate for wholesale, unsecured funding available to major international banks. The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party have been historically tied to LIBOR. LIBOR may also be a significant factor in relation to payment obligations under a derivative investment and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. LIBOR is currently in the process of being phased out. The transition from LIBOR and the terms of any replacement rate(s), including, for example, a secured overnight financing rate ("**SOFR**") or another rate based on SOFR, may adversely affect transactions that use LIBOR as a reference rate, financial institutions that engage in such transactions, and the financial markets generally. There are significant differences between LIBOR and SOFR, such as LIBOR being an unsecured lending rate while SOFR is a secured lending rate. As such, the transition away from LIBOR may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

- **defaulted securities risk:** the significant 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 (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings). 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.

ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. 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. Please see "debt securities risks – LIBOR phase out/transition risk" herein for more information.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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, less protective custody practices, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, delayed or infrequent settlement of transactions, 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, tariffs 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 its shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company’s fees and expenses. To the extent the Adviser determines to invest Fund assets in other investment companies, the Adviser will have an incentive to invest in other DoubleLine funds over investment companies sponsored or managed by others and to maintain such investments once made due to its own financial interest in those products and other business considerations.
- **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 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 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 loan is unsecured; (xi) there is a limited secondary market; (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 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, such as larger, more established companies being unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, or, conversely, stocks of smaller companies being more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other things, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers and there typically being less publicly available information about small capitalization companies.
- **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 or general market conditions, including real or perceived adverse political, economic or market conditions, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, recession, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment, 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. Market risk involves 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. During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for some or all of the Fund’s investments may become highly illiquid. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. Please see “debt securities risks – interest rate risk” herein for more information.
- **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 repayment of principal to other classes of the issuer’s securities.
- **operational and information security risks:** an investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in investment losses to the Fund, a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.
- **portfolio turnover risk:** the risk that frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities may result in higher Fund expenses and may result in larger distributions of taxable capital gains to investors as compared to a fund that trades less frequently.

- **preferred securities risk:** the risk that: (i) the terms of 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.
- **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, regional, and general 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 mortgage-related investments. 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. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.
- **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, index or interest rate 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, collateralized debt obligations, 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, indexes, interest rates or other factors on which the product is based ("**reference measure**"). Depending on the reference measure used and the use of multipliers or deflators (if any), changes in interest rates and movement of the reference measure may cause significant price and cash flow fluctuations. 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 reference measure, are subject to counterparty risk and typically do not have direct rights against the reference measure. Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws and may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity, reducing the Fund's income and the value of the investment. At a particular point in time, the Fund may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk.
- **tax risk:** in order to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code, the Fund must meet requirements regarding, among other things, the source of its income. Certain investments in commodity-linked derivatives do not give rise to qualifying income for this purpose, and it is possible that certain investments in other commodity-linked instruments, ETFs and other investment pools will not give rise to qualifying income. Any income the Fund derives from investments in instruments that do not generate qualifying income must be limited to a maximum of 10% of the

Fund's annual gross income. If the Fund were to earn non-qualifying income in excess of 10% of its annual gross income, it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company for that year. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund would be subject to tax and shareholders of the Fund would be subject to the risk of diminished returns.

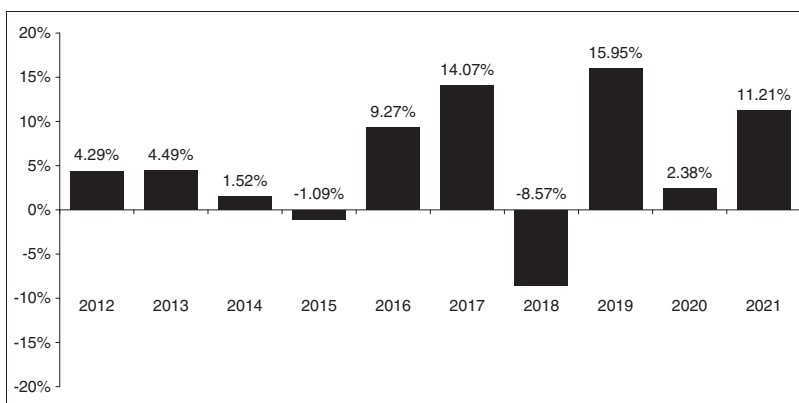
- **U.S. Government securities risk:** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued 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 periods shown compare to those of three broad-based securities market indexes. The bar chart does not reflect the impact of sales loads applicable to Class A shares; if it did, returns would be less than those shown. 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 periods shown above, the highest and lowest quarterly returns earned by the Fund's Class I shares were:

Highest:	10.56%	Quarter ended 6/30/2020
Lowest:	-17.97%	Quarter ended 3/31/2020

The year-to-date total return for the Fund's Class I shares as of June 30, 2022 was -16.26%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2021)

Multi-Asset Growth Fund	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception (December 20, 2010)
Class I				
Return Before Taxes	11.21%	6.61%	5.11%	4.82%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.92%	4.80%	3.27%	3.06%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.62%	4.38%	3.18%	2.99%
Class A				
Return Before Taxes	6.12%	5.42%	4.38%	4.13%
S&P 500® Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>				
	28.71%	18.47%	16.55%	15.21%
Blended Benchmark: MSCI ACWI (60%)/Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (40%)¹ <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>				
	8.78%	10.11%	7.91%	7.13%
Blended Benchmark: MSCI ACWI (60%)/Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (40%) hedged to USD¹ <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>				
	10.28%	10.16%	8.67%	7.75%

¹ The blended benchmarks have been included to provide investors with additional means of evaluating the Fund's performance.

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 S&P 500® Index is an unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index and Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index hedged to USD represent measures of the global investment-grade, fixed rate bond markets. These multi-currency benchmarks include treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers. Returns on the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index are calculated on a currency unhedged basis; returns on the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index hedged to USD are calculated on a currency hedged basis in U.S. dollars. The MSCI ACWI is a market-capitalization-weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of stock performance throughout the world, including both developed and emerging markets. 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 December 2010	Chief Executive Officer
Samuel Garza	Since the Fund's inception in December 2010	Portfolio Manager
Jeffrey J. Sherman	Since the Fund's inception in December 2010	Deputy Chief Investment Officer

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I and Class A 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 the Fund 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 A Shares	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$100
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$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.

