



RATIONAL INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Class A: RTFAX Class C: RTFCX Institutional Shares: RTFIX

PROSPECTUS

April 20, 2018

This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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FUND SUMMARY – RATIONAL INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and is included in the section of the Fund’s prospectus entitled **How to Buy Shares** on page 18 and **Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers**, and in the sections of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information entitled **Reduction of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 52 and **Waiver of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 53.

| Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment) | Class A Shares | Class C Shares | Institutional Share Class |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) | 5.75% | None | None |
| Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the original purchase price or the net asset value of shares at the time of redemption) | 1.00% ⁽¹⁾ | 1.00% ⁽²⁾ | None |
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions | None | None | None |
| Redemption Fee | None | None | None |
| Exchange Fee | None | None | None |
| | | | |
| Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | | |
| Management Fees | 1.50% | 1.50% | 1.50% |
| Distribution (12b-1) Fees | 0.25% | 1.00% | 0.00% |
| Other Expenses ⁽³⁾ (including shareholder services fee of 0.25% applicable to Institutional Shares, Class A Shares and Class C Shares only) | 0.73% | 0.73% | 0.73% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾ | 0.03% | 0.03% | 0.03% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 2.51% | 3.26% | 2.26% |
| Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽⁴⁾ | (0.48%) | (0.48%) | (0.48%) |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements | 2.03% | 2.78% | 1.78% |

⁽¹⁾ In the case of investments at or above the \$1 million breakpoint (where you purchased your shares through a brokerage account and you did not pay a sales charge), a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) will be assessed on shares redeemed within two years of purchase.

⁽²⁾ Maximum Deferred Sales Charge on Class C Shares applies to shares sold within 12 months of purchase.

⁽³⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

⁽⁴⁾ The Fund’s investment advisor, Rational Advisors, Inc. (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary in order to limit the Fund’s total annual fund operating expenses (after the fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, and exclusive of acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage costs, interest, taxes and dividends, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation or reorganizational costs) to not more than 1.75%, 2.00%, and 2.75% of the Institutional Shares, Class A Shares, and Class C Shares daily net assets, respectively, through April 30, 2019. This arrangement may only be terminated prior to this date with the agreement of the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Under certain conditions, the Advisor may recapture operating expenses reimbursed under this agreement for a period of three years from when such reimbursement occurred, if the recapture can be achieved within the expense limits in effect at the time of such reimbursement and any expense limits in place at the time of the recoupment.

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

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

| <u>YEAR</u> | Class A Shares | Class C Shares | Institutional Share Class |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | \$769 | \$381 | \$181 |
| 3 | \$1,269 | \$959 | \$660 |

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares at the end of those periods:

| <u>YEAR</u> | Class A Shares | Class C Shares | Institutional Share Class |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | \$769 | \$281 | \$181 |
| 3 | \$1,269 | \$959 | \$660 |

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. In the future, the portfolio turnover rate for the most recent fiscal year will be provided here.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund's investment sub-advisor, Cicero Capital Partners, LLC (the "Sub-Advisor") seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing primarily in U.S. agency and non-agency commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS") and other commercial real estate structured securities, such as real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund's CMBS investments will be primarily in securities that are rated investment grade. The Fund considers CMBS to be rated investment grade if, at the time of purchase, the security is rated at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, the sub-advisor determines the CMBS to be of comparable quality. The Fund may also invest up to 15% of the Fund's net assets in CMBS that are below investment grade (which is also known as "junk", and may include securities rated as low as C and non-rated securities). The Fund's CMBS investments will have an average maturity ranging between 1 and 10 years and a duration ranging between 0 and 10 years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The Fund may also use hedging strategies by investing in exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), exchange traded notes ("ETNs") and derivative hedging products (options, futures and credit default swaps) to hedge core positions

and protect gains and principal. The Fund may also utilize leverage (*i.e.* borrowing against a line of credit), subject to the limits of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). Certain of the Fund’s investments may have legal or contractual restrictions on resale or are otherwise illiquid, which means any security that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security (“Illiquid Securities”). The Fund will not invest more than 15% of the Fund’s net assets in these Illiquid Securities. Below investment grade non-agency commercial mortgage backed securities are deemed to be Illiquid Securities.

The Sub-Advisor utilizes a tactical investment strategy for the Fund that leverages its experience in commercial real estate credit analysis to generate a stable monthly cash flow while attempting to limit risk, with the potential to outperform both equity and fixed income markets. The Sub-Advisor employs its due diligence process on the underlying collateral of each investment. The underlying loans of the mortgage related securities are analyzed to mitigate future potential credit issues. The Fund seeks to invest at opportunistic entry points. Every investment is evaluated for multiple exit strategies prior to investing and all of the investments in the Fund’s portfolio are re-evaluated monthly for changes in credit profile and on-going inclusion in the portfolio from a risk/reward perspective.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), which means a relatively high percentage of the Fund’s assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of companies that could be in the same or related economic sectors.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund’s net asset value and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return and the value of the Fund and your investment.

- **CMBS Risk.** Investing in CMBS entails various risks: liquidity risks, interest rate risks, market risks, structural risks, geographical concentration risks; and in the case of non-agency CMBS, credit risk. Most CMBS are subject to risks associated with their structure and execution, including the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors, how credit losses affect the issuing vehicle and the returns to investors in such CMBS.

Non-Agency CMBS Credit Risk. Credit risk on non-agency CMBS arises primarily from the potential for losses due to delinquencies and defaults by the borrowers in payments on the underlying obligations and the risk that the servicer fails to perform its duties. Certain individual non-agency CMBS securities (tranches) may be more

sensitive to default rates because payments may be subordinated to other securities of the same non-agency CMBS. In addition, concentrations of non-agency CMBS of a particular type, as well as concentrations of non-agency CMBS issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the non-agency CMBS to additional risk.

- **Credit Risk.** There is a risk that issuers will not make payments on fixed income securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of fixed income securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. The issuer of a fixed income security may also default on its obligations.
- **Credit Default Swaps Risk.** Credit default swaps ("CDS") are typically two-party financial contracts that transfer credit exposure between the two parties. Under a typical CDS, one party (the "seller") receives pre-determined periodic payments from the other party (the "buyer"). The seller agrees to make compensating specific payments to the buyer if a negative credit event occurs, such as the bankruptcy or default by the issuer of the underlying debt instrument. The use of CDS involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions, such as potentially heightened counterparty, concentration and exposure risks.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities.
- **ETF Risk.** An investment in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in an open-end investment company (mutual fund) that has the same investment objectives, strategies, and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate up or down, and the Fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs may be subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Other

investment companies including ETFs in which the Fund invests are also subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds.

- **ETN Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk. In addition, ETNs are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues the notes will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. ETNs constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers.
- **Futures Risk.** The Fund's use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying security because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the securities upon which they are based.
- **Hedging Risk.** Hedging is a strategy in which the Fund uses a derivative or other type of security to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or even long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Securities with longer maturities and durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than securities with shorter maturities and durations. For example, (a) if interest rates go up by 1.0%, the price of a 4% coupon bond will decrease by approximately 1.0% for a bond with 1 year to maturity and approximately 4.4% for a bond with 5 years to maturity and (b) the price of a portfolio with a duration of five years would be expected to fall approximately five percent if interest rates rose by one percentage point and a portfolio with a duration of two years would be expected to fall approximately two percent if interest rates rose by one percentage point.

- **Leverage Risk.** Using derivatives or borrowing money to purchase securities can create leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of mutual funds that do not use such techniques.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Some securities held by the Fund may be difficult to sell, or illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquid securities may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.
- **Management Risk.** The portfolio managers' judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio manager's judgment will produce the desired results.
- **Market Risk.** Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.
- **Mortgage-Related Securities Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities, particularly those with complex or highly variable terms, entail greater prepayment and liquidity risks than other fixed-income securities. As a result, their prices may be more volatile and their trading market may be more limited than that of other fixed income securities.
- **Non-diversification Risk.** Because a relatively high percentage of a non-diversified Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of companies that could be in the same or related economic sectors, the Fund's portfolio may be more susceptible to any single economic, technological or regulatory occurrence than the portfolio of a diversified fund.
- **Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk.** Lower-quality securities present greater risk than securities of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. These securities are considered speculative in nature. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its securities. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price.
- **Options Risk.** There are risks associated with the Fund's options-based hedging strategy. This strategy involves the sale and purchase of call and put options on ETFs, indices, interest rates and volatility. Generally, options may not be an effective hedge because they may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Additionally, the underlying reference instrument on which the option is based may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. As the buyer of a call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the underlying reference instrument does not rise above the strike price, which means the option will

expire worthless. As the buyer of a put option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the underlying reference instrument does not fall below the strike price, which means the option will expire worthless. Additionally, purchased options may decline in value due to changes in price of the underlying reference instrument, passage of time and changes in volatility. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument falls below the strike price. As a seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument rises above the strike price. The Fund's losses are potentially large in a written put transaction and potentially unlimited in an unhedged written call transaction. Option premiums are treated as short-term capital gains and when distributed to shareholders, are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account. Options are also subject to leverage and volatility risk, liquidity risk, tracking risk, and sub-strategy risk.

- **Prepayment Risk.** During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying mortgage-backed securities or other debt securities usually accelerates. Prepayment may shorten the effective maturities of these securities, reducing their yield and market value, and the Fund may have to reinvest at a lower interest rate.
- **Real Estate Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risks of the real estate market as a whole, such as taxation, regulations and economic and political factors that negatively impact the real estate market and the direct ownership of real estate. These may include decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, rising operating costs, interest rates and property taxes. In addition, some real estate related investments are not fully diversified and are subject to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. REITs are heavily dependent upon the management team and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation.
- **Security Risk.** The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security in the Fund's portfolio.
- **Sub-Prime Mortgage Risk.** Lower-quality notes, such as those considered "sub-prime" are more likely to default than those considered "prime" by a rating evaluation agency or service provider. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for sub-prime notes and reduce the Fund's ability to sell these securities. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price. Additionally, borrowers may seek bankruptcy protection which would delay resolution of security holder claims and may eliminate or materially reduce liquidity.

Advisor: Rational Advisors, Inc. is the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor").

Sub-Advisor: Cicero Capital Partners, LLC ("Cicero") is the Fund's investment sub-advisor (the "Sub-Advisor").

Portfolio Managers: Robert Neighoff, Managing Partner, Chief Compliance Officer and Portfolio Manager of Cicero, and Evan Kurtz, Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Advisor, are primarily and jointly responsible for the day to day management of the Fund and have served the Fund in this capacity since the Fund commenced operations in 2018.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The minimum initial purchase for each class of shares of the Fund is \$1,000. For Class A, and Class C Shares, the minimum subsequent investment is \$50; for Institutional Shares, the minimum subsequent investment is \$500. For each class of shares, the minimum initial and subsequent investment through the Systematic Investment Program (“SIP”) is \$50. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone or through a financial intermediary to the Fund or the Transfer Agent and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. If you are investing in a tax-deferred plan, distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from the plan.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund’s investment objective is current income. The investment objective of the Fund is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. If the Board decides to change the Fund’s investment objective, shareholders will be given 60 days’ advance notice.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Sub-Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing primarily in CMBS and other commercial real estate structured securities, such as REITs. The Fund’s CMBS investments will be primarily be in securities that are rated investment grade. The Fund considers CMBS to be rated investment grade if, at the time of purchase, the security is rated at least BBB- by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services or the equivalent by another nationally recognized

statistical rating organization or, if unrated, the sub-advisor determines the CMBS to be of comparable quality. The Fund may also invest up to 15% of the Fund's net assets in CMBS that are below investment grade (which is also known as "junk" and may include securities rated as low as C and non-rated securities). The Fund's CMBS investments will have an average maturity ranging between 1 and 10 years and a duration ranging between 0 and 10 years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The Fund may also use hedging strategies by investing in ETFs, ETNs, and derivative hedging products (options, futures and credit default swaps) to hedge core positions and protect gains and principal. The Fund may also utilize leverage (*i.e.* borrowing against a line of credit), subject to the limits of the 1940 Act. Certain of the Fund's investments may be Illiquid Securities. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of the Fund's net assets in these Illiquid Securities. Below investment grade non-agency commercial mortgage backed securities are deemed to be Illiquid Securities.

The Sub-Advisor utilizes a tactical investment strategy for the Fund that leverages its experience in commercial real estate credit analysis to generate a stable monthly cash flow while attempting to limit risk, with the potential to outperform both equity and fixed income markets. The Sub-Advisor employs its due diligence process on the underlying collateral of each investment, including, but not limited to, analysis of property cash flows, competitive sub-market, potential lease rollovers, capital expenditures budgets, and bond cash flows. The underlying loans of the mortgage related securities are analyzed to mitigate future potential credit issues. The Fund seeks to invest at opportunistic entry points. Every investment is evaluated for multiple exit strategies prior to investing, and all the investments in the Fund's portfolio are re-evaluated monthly for changes in credit profile and on-going inclusion in the portfolio from a risk/reward perspective.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" for purposes of the 1940 Act, which means a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of companies that could be in the same or related economic sectors.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, the Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other investment companies, including affiliated funds advised by the Advisor, Catalyst Capital Advisors LLC, and AlphaCentric Advisors LLC.

Temporary Defensive Positions

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions, which are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. For example, the Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in money market instruments, including cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, other investment grade fixed income securities, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, money market funds and repurchase agreements. If the Fund invests in a money market fund, the shareholders of the Fund generally will be subject to duplicative

management fees. Although the Fund would do this only in seeking to avoid losses, the Fund will be unable to pursue its investment objective during that time, and it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. The Fund also may also invest in money market instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Principal Investment Risks

All mutual funds carry a certain amount of risk. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable, and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant. An investment in the Fund is not a complete investment program.

The following summarizes the principal risks of the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return and the value of the Fund and your investment.

- **CMBS Risk.** Investing in CMBS entails various risks: liquidity risks, interest rate risks, market risks, structural risks, geographical concentration risks; and in the case of non-agency CMBS, credit risk. Most CMBS are subject to risks associated with their structure and execution, including the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors, how credit losses affect the issuing vehicle and the return to investors in such CMBS. CMBS are subject to particular risks, including lack of standardized terms, shorter maturities than residential mortgage loans and payment of all or substantially all of the principal only at maturity rather than regular amortization of principal.

Non-Agency CMBS Credit Risk. Credit risk on non-agency CMBS arises primarily from the potential for losses due to delinquencies and defaults by the borrowers in payments on the underlying obligations and the risk that the servicer fails to perform. Certain individual non-agency CMBS securities (tranches) may be more sensitive to default rates because payments may be subordinated to other securities of the same non-agency CMBS. In addition, concentrations of non-agency CMBS of a particular type, as well as concentrations of non-agency CMBS issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the non-agency CMBS to additional risk. Non-agency CMBS are, generally, securities backed by obligations (including certificates of participation in obligations) that are principally secured by mortgages on real property or interests therein having a multifamily or commercial use, such as regional malls, other retail space, office buildings, industrial or warehouse properties, hotels, nursing homes and senior living centers. Additional risks may be presented by the type and use of a particular commercial property. Special risks are presented by hospitals, nursing homes, hospitality properties and certain other property types. Commercial property values and net operating income are subject to volatility, which may result in net operating income becoming

insufficient to cover debt service on the related mortgage loan. The repayment of loans secured by income-producing properties is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project rather than upon the liquidation value of the underlying real estate. Furthermore, the net operating income from and value of any commercial property is subject to various risks, including changes in general or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments; the solvency of the related tenants; declines in real estate values; declines in rental or occupancy rates; increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies; acts of God; terrorist threats and attacks and social unrest and civil disturbances. In addition, the repayment of loans secured by income producing properties typically is dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project and the cash flow generated therefrom.

- **Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer may default on a security by failing to pay interest or principal when due. If an issuer defaults, a Fund will lose money. Many fixed income securities receive credit ratings from NRSROs, which assign ratings to securities by assessing the likelihood of issuer default. Lower credit ratings correspond to higher credit risk. If a security has not received a rating, the Fund must rely entirely upon the Sub-Advisor's credit assessment. Fixed income securities generally compensate for greater credit risk by paying interest at a higher rate. The difference between the yield of a security and the yield of a U.S. Treasury security with a comparable maturity (the spread) measures the additional interest paid for risk. Spreads may increase generally in response to adverse economic or market conditions. A security's spread may also increase if the security's rating is lowered, or the security is perceived to have an increased credit risk. An increase in the spread will cause the price of the security to decline.
- **Credit Default Swap Risk.** Credit default swaps ("CDS") are typically two-party financial contracts that transfer credit exposure between the two parties. Under a typical CDS, one party (the "seller") receives pre-determined periodic payments from the other party (the "buyer"). The seller agrees to make compensating specific payments to the buyer if a negative credit event occurs, such as the bankruptcy or default by the issuer of the underlying debt instrument. The use of CDS involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions, such as potentially heightened counterparty, concentration and exposure risks.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A Fund may use derivatives to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. A Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to:

changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities.

- **ETF Risk.** An investment in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in an open-end investment company (mutual fund) that has the same investment objectives, strategies, and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate up or down, and the Fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs may be subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Other investment companies including ETFs in which the Fund invests are also subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds.
- **ETN Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk. In addition, ETNs are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues the notes will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. ETNs constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers.
- **Futures Risk.** The Fund's use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying security because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the securities upon which they are based.

- **Hedging Risk.** Hedging is a strategy in which the Fund uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or even long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Securities with longer maturities and durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than securities with shorter maturities and durations. For example, if interest rates go up by 1.0%, the price of a 4% coupon bond will decrease by approximately 1.0% for a bond with 1 year to maturity and approximately 4.4% for a bond with 5 years to maturity and (b) the price of a portfolio with a duration of five years would be expected to fall approximately five percent if interest rates rose by one percentage point and a portfolio with a duration of two years would be expected to fall approximately two percent if interest rates rose by one percentage point.
- **Leverage Risk.** Using derivatives or borrowing money to purchase securities can create leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of mutual funds that do not use such techniques.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- **Management Risk.** The net asset value of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of the securities and derivatives in which it invests. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Sub-Advisor's allocation of the Fund's assets using its stock selection, call writing and risk management strategies. The Sub-Advisor's objective judgments, based on investment strategy, about the attractiveness and potential appreciation or depreciation of particular investments in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Sub-Advisor's investment strategy will produce the desired results. The portfolio manager's judgement about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio manager's judgement will produce the desired result.
- **Market Risk.** Overall stock and bond market risks may also affect the value of a Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets. Stocks and bonds involve the risk that they may never reach what the manager believes is their full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the security's intrinsic worth or the manager misgauged that

worth. They also may decline in price, even though, in theory, they are already undervalued.

- **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of mortgage loans, some of which are guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. However, the guarantee of these types of securities relates to the principal and interest payments and not the market value of such securities. In addition, the guarantee only relates to the mortgage-backed securities held by a Fund and not the purchase of shares of the Fund.

Mortgage-backed securities do not have a fixed maturity and their expected maturities may vary when interest rates rise or fall. An increased rate of prepayments on the Fund's mortgage-backed securities will result in an unforeseen loss of interest income to the Fund as the Fund may be required to reinvest assets at a lower interest rate. A decreased rate of prepayments lengthens the expected maturity of a mortgage-backed security. The prices of mortgage-backed securities may decrease more than prices of other fixed-income securities when interest rates rise.

- **Non-diversification Risk.** The Fund is non-diversified. This means that it may invest a larger portion of its assets in a limited number of companies than a diversified fund. Because a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of companies that could be in the same or related economic sectors, the Fund's portfolio may be more susceptible to any single economic, technological or regulatory occurrence than the portfolio of a diversified fund.
- **Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk.** Lower-quality securities present a significant risk for loss of principal and interest. These securities offer the potential for higher return, but also involve greater risk than securities of higher quality, including an increased possibility that the security's issuer, obligor or guarantor may not be able to make its payments of interest and principal (credit quality risk). If that happens, the value of the security may decrease, and the Fund's share price may decrease and its income distribution may be reduced. These securities are considered speculative in nature. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates (interest rate risk) could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its securities (liquidity risk). Such securities may also include "Rule 144A" securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price.
- **Options Risk.** There are risks associated with the Fund's options-based hedging strategy. This strategy involves the sale and purchase of call and put options on ETFs, indices, interest rates and volatility. Generally, options may not be an effective hedge because they may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Additionally, the underlying reference instrument on which the option is based may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. As the buyer of a call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the underlying reference instrument does not rise above the strike price, which means the option will expire worthless. As the buyer of a put option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the underlying reference instrument does not fall below the strike

price, which means the option will expire worthless. Additionally, purchased options may decline in value due to changes in price of the underlying reference instrument, passage of time and changes in volatility. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument falls below the strike price. As a seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument rises above the strike price. The Fund's losses are potentially large in a written put transaction and potentially unlimited in an unhedged written call transaction. Option premiums are treated as short-term capital gains and when distributed to shareholders, are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account.

In general, option prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including:

1. *Leverage and Volatility Risk:* Option contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low initial investment normally required in trading options permits a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in the underlying reference instrument may result in an immediate and substantial loss. The use of options leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral requirements. The use of options can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.
2. *Liquidity Risk:* Although it is anticipated that the options traded will be actively traded, it is possible that particular options might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring it to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
3. *Tracking Risk:* Options may not be perfect substitutes for the securities or other underlying reference instrument they are intended to track or hedge. Factors such as differences in supply and demand for certain options may cause their returns to deviate from the sub-advisor's expectations. Consequently, option returns may not be highly correlated to the securities they are intended to hedge.
4. *Sub-strategy Risk:* Certain hedging strategies known as spreads or straddles expose the Fund to the risk that these sub-strategies may not perform as expected. In a spread transaction the Fund will invest in a combination of long and sold (written) positions on an option on an underlying reference instrument but with, for example, different strike prices. The long option may underperform while the sold option increases in price more than the sub-advisor expects. In a straddle transaction the Fund will invest in long puts and calls or sell puts and calls on an underlying reference instrument.

Long straddle options may expire worthless. Short straddle options expose the Fund to potentially large losses on sold puts and potentially unlimited losses on sold calls.

- **Prepayment Risk.** Many types of fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk, including mortgage-backed securities. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. This is more likely to occur when interest rates fall. The prepayment of principal can adversely affect the return of the Fund since it may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities that pay a lower interest rate. Generally, mortgage-backed securities compensate for the increased risk associated with prepayments by paying a higher yield. The additional interest paid for risk is measured by the difference between the yield of a mortgage-backed security and the yield of a U.S. Treasury security with a comparable maturity (the spread). An increase in the spread may cause the price of the mortgage-backed security to decline. Spreads generally increase in response to adverse economic or market conditions. Spreads may also increase if the security is perceived to have an increased prepayment risk or is perceived to have less market demand.
- **Real Estate/REIT Risk.** The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns. The value of REITs and other real estate-related investments is sensitive to changes in real estate values and rental income, property taxes, interest rates, tax and regulatory requirements, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties and the issuer's management skills. In the event of a default by an underlying tenant or borrower, a REIT could experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor or mortgagee and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. In addition, the value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT. Also, REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities.
- **Security Risk.** The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security in the Fund's portfolio. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund invests in securities that may be more volatile and carry more risk than some other forms of investment. The price of securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Security prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses, lack of earnings, failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.
- **Sub-Prime Mortgage Risk.** Lower-quality notes, such as those considered "sub-prime" are more likely to default than those considered "prime" by a rating evaluation agency or service provider. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for sub-prime notes and reduce the Fund's ability to sell these securities. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price. Additionally, borrowers may seek bankruptcy protection which would delay resolution of security holder claims and may eliminate or materially reduce liquidity.

Non-Principal Investment Risks

In addition to the principal investment risks discussed above, the following summarizes the non-principal risks of the Fund.

Affiliated Investment Company Risk. The Fund invests in affiliated underlying funds (the "Affiliate Advised Funds"), unaffiliated underlying funds, or a combination of both. The Advisor, therefore, is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Fund's assets among the underlying funds. The Advisor will receive more revenue to the extent it selects a Affiliate Advised Fund rather than an unaffiliated fund for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio. In addition, the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate the Fund's assets to those Affiliate Advised Funds for which the net advisory fees payable to the Advisor are higher than the fees payable by other Affiliate Advised Funds. Affiliate Advised Funds are also subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Affiliate Advised Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds.

CLO Risk. CLOs are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of loan obligations. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, decrease of market value due to collateral defaults and removal of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. The risks of investing in CLOs depend largely on the tranche invested in and the type of the underlying loans in the tranche of the CLO in which the Fund invests. CLOs also carry risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk, which are described above.

Manager-of-Managers Order

An affiliate of the Advisor has received an exemptive order (the "Order") from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that permits the Advisor, with the Trust's Board of Trustees' approval, to enter into or materially amend sub-advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisors who are not affiliated with the Advisor without obtaining shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified if and when a new sub-advisor is employed by the Advisor within 90 days of such change.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policies

A description of the Fund's policies regarding disclosure of the securities in the Fund's portfolio is found in the Statement of Additional Information and on the Fund's website at www.rationalmf.com.

Cybersecurity

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its service providers to carry

out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Fund and its service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund, the advisor, the sub-advisor and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests; counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Purchasing Shares

You may buy shares on any business day. This includes any day that the Fund is open for business, other than weekends and days on which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is closed, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

The Fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") per share as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE every day the NYSE is open. The NYSE normally closes at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time ("EST"). A Fund's NAV is calculated by taking the total value of the Fund's assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing by the total number of shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent.

All shares will be purchased at the NAV per share (plus applicable sales charges, if any) next determined after the Fund receives your application or request in good order. All requests received in good order by the Fund before 4:00 p.m. (EST) will be processed on that same day. Requests received after 4:00 p.m. EST will be processed on the next business day.

| |
|---|
| Good Order: When making a purchase request, make sure your request is in |
|---|

good order. “Good order” means your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund and share class
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased
- a completed purchase application or investment stub
- check payable to the Fund

Multiple Classes

The Fund offers four classes of Shares: Class A Shares, Class C Shares, and Institutional Shares. Class T shares are offered through a separate prospectus. Not all share classes may be available in all states.

Choosing a Share Class

To choose the share class of the Fund that is best suited to your needs and goals, consider the amount of money you want to invest, how long you expect to invest it and whether you plan to make additional investments. As shown below, a sales charge structure applies to Class A and Class C Shares. You should consider, for example, that it may be possible to reduce the front-end sales charges imposed on purchases of Class A Shares. Among other ways, Class A Shares have a series of “breakpoints,” which means that the front-end sales charges decrease as the amount invested increases. (The breakpoint schedule is set out below under “Sales Charges.”)

The following are some of the main differences between Class A Shares, Class C Shares, and Institutional Shares of the Fund:

Class A Shares

- Front-end sales charges, as described below under “Sales Charges.”
- A contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) will be assessed on shares redeemed within two years of purchase, unless waived as described in Appendix A.
- Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.
- A non-Rule 12b-1 shareholder servicing fee of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Class C Shares

- No front-end sales charges, all of your money goes to work for you right away.
- Back-end deferred sales charges on shares sold within 12 months of purchase and as described below under “Sales Charges.”
- Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees of 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.
- A non-Rule 12b-1 shareholder servicing fee of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Institutional Shares

- No sales charges.

- A non-Rule 12b-1 shareholder servicing fee of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

For the estimated expenses of each share class, see the section entitled “Fees and Expenses of the Fund.”

Sales Charge Waivers and Reductions Available Through Certain Financial Intermediaries

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the Fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may impose different sales charges other than those listed below for Class A, and Class C shares and may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of sales load waivers or reductions. **Such intermediary-specific sales charge variations are described in Appendix A to this prospectus, titled “Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers”.** Appendix A is incorporated by reference into (or legally considered part of) this prospectus.

In all instances, it is the shareholder’s responsibility to notify the Fund or the shareholder’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the shareholder for sales charge reductions or waivers and maintain records as needed. For reductions and waivers not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Fund or through another intermediary to receive these reductions or waivers.

Sales Charges on Class A Shares

Purchases of Class A Shares of the Fund are subject to the following front-end sales charges. The up-front sales charge does not apply to Class A shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions.

| Amount of Purchase | Sales Charge as % of Public Offering Price* | Sales Charge as % of Net Amount Invested | Authorized Dealer Commission as % of Public Offering Price |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Less than \$50,000 | 5.75% | 6.10% | 5.00% |
| \$50,000 but less than \$100,000 | 4.75% | 4.99% | 4.00% |
| \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 | 4.00% | 4.17% | 3.25% |
| \$250,000 but less than \$500,000 | 3.00% | 3.09% | 2.50% |
| \$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000 | 2.50% | 2.56% | 2.00% |
| \$1,000,000 and above** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

* Offering price includes the front-end sales load. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amount set forth above because of rounding that occurs in the calculations used to determine your sales charge.

**+ A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% of the redemption amount applies to Class A Shares redeemed up to 2 years after purchase where you purchased your shares through a brokerage account and you did not pay a sales charge. Certain intermediaries may provide different CDSC waivers or discounts, which are described in Appendix A to this prospectus, entitled “Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers”.

How to Reduce Your Class A Sales Charge

The Fund offers a number of ways to reduce or eliminate the up-front sales charge on Class A shares.

Class A Shares, Reductions and Waivers

There are no sales charges on reinvested distributions. Reduced sales charges are available to shareholders with investments of \$50,000 or more. In addition, you may qualify for reduced sales charges under the following circumstances.

Letter of Intent: An investor may qualify for a reduced sales charge immediately by stating his or her intention to invest in one or more of the funds in the Rational Funds Family (“Funds”), during a 13-month period, a dollar amount that would qualify for a reduced sales charge set forth in the table under the sub-section “Sales Charges” above, and by signing a Letter of Intent, which may be signed at any time within 90 days after the first investment to be included under the Letter of Intent. However, if an investor does not buy enough shares to qualify for the lower sales charge by the end of the 13-month period (or when you sell your shares, if earlier), the additional shares that were purchased due to the reduced sales charge credit the investor received will be liquidated to pay the additional sales charge owed.

Rights of Accumulation: You may add the current value of all of your existing Fund shares to determine the front-end sales charge to be applied to your current Class A purchase. Only balances currently held entirely at the Fund or, if held in an account through a financial services firm, at the same firm through whom you are making your current purchase, will be eligible to be added to your current purchase for purposes of determining your Class A sales charge. You may include the value of the Fund’s investments held by the members of your immediately family, including the value of the Fund’s investments held by you or them in individual retirement plans, such as individual retirement accounts, or IRAs, provided such balances are also currently held entirely at the Funds or, if held in an account through a financial services firm, at the same financial services firm through whom you are making your current purchase. The value of shares eligible for a cumulative quantity discount equals the cumulative cost of the shares purchased (not including reinvested dividends) or the current account market value; whichever is greater. The current market value of the shares is determined by multiplying the number of shares by the previous day’s NAV. If you believe there are cumulative quantity discount eligible shares that can be combined with your current purchase to achieve a sales charge breakpoint, you must, at the time of your purchase (including at the time of any future purchase) specifically identify those shares to your current purchase broker-dealer.

Investments of \$1 Million or More: For each Fund, with respect to Class A shares, if you invest \$1 million or more, either as a lump sum or through our rights of accumulation quantity discount or letter of intent programs, you can buy Class A shares without an initial sales charge.

However, if (i) you invest \$1 million or more, (ii) you do not pay an initial shares charge and (iii) you purchased your shares through a brokerage account, you may be subject to a 1.00% CDSC on shares redeemed within two years of purchase (excluding shares purchased with reinvested dividends and/or distributions). The CDSC for these Class A shares is based on the lesser of redemption NAV or NAV at the time of purchase. The holding period for the CDSC begins on the day you buy your shares. Your shares will age one month on that same date the next month and each following month. For example, if you buy shares on the 15th of the month, they will age one month on the 15th day of the next month and each following month. To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you place a request to sell shares we will first sell any shares in your account that are not subject to a CDSC. If there are not enough of these to meet your request, we will sell the shares in the order they were purchased.

Class A Sales Charge Waivers: Each Fund may sell Class A shares at NAV (i.e. without the investor paying any initial sales charge) to certain categories of investors, including: (1) investment advisory clients or investors referred by the Fund’s Advisor or its affiliates; (2) officers and present or former Trustees of the Trust; directors and employees of selected dealers or agents; the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor or direct descendant (collectively “relatives”) of any such person; any trust, individual retirement account or retirement plan account for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative; if such shares are purchased for investment purposes (such shares may not be resold except to the Fund); (3) the Fund’s Advisor or its affiliates and certain employee benefit plans for employees of the Fund’s Advisor; (4) fee-based financial planners and registered investment advisors who are purchasing on behalf of their clients where there is an agreement in place with respect to such purchases; (5) registered representatives of broker-dealers who have entered into selling agreements with the Fund’s Advisor for their own accounts; and (6) participants in no-transaction-fee programs of broker dealers that have entered into an agreement with respect to such purchases

For more information regarding which intermediaries may have agreements with the Funds or distributor and their policies and procedures with respect to purchases at NAV, see **Appendix A** to this prospectus, titled “**Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers**”. In addition, certain intermediaries may also provide for different sales charge discounts, which are also described in **Appendix A** to this prospectus.

Sales Charge on Class C Shares

Class C Shares are sold without an initial front-end sales charge so that the full amount of your purchase is invested in the Fund. A deferred sales charge of 1.00% applies, however, if Class C Shares are sold within 12 months of purchase.

Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions are not subject to a deferred sales charge. In addition, the deferred sales charge may be waived in certain circumstances. See “Waiver of Deferred Sales Charge – Class C Shares” below. The deferred sales charge is based upon the lesser of: (1) the NAV of the shares redeemed or (2) the original purchase price of such shares.

The holding period for the deferred sales charge begins on the day you buy your shares. Your shares will age one month on that same date the next month and each following month. For example, if you buy shares on the 15th of the month, they will age one month on the 15th day of

the next month and each following month. To keep your deferred sales charges as low as possible, each time you place a request to sell shares, we will first sell any shares in your account that are not subject to a deferred sales charge. If there are not enough of these shares available, we will sell shares that have the lowest deferred sales charge.

For purposes of the deferred sales charge, we use the effective date for each individual purchase.

Waiver of Deferred Sales Charge – Class C Shares

Certain intermediaries may provide for sales charge discounts, which are described in **Appendix A** to this prospectus, entitled “Intermediary-Specific Charge Reductions and Waivers”.

Distribution Plans

The Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan (the “12b-1 Plan”) on behalf of each class of shares, which allows the Fund to pay fees to financial intermediaries (which may be paid through the Distributor) for the sale and distribution of these Shares. Pursuant to the Fund’s 12b-1 Plan, the Fund may finance from the assets of each class of shares, certain activities or expenses that are intended primarily to result in the sale of the respective class of shares.

The maximum Rule 12b-1 fee for Class A and Institutional shares is 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the class of shares. However, the 12b-1 Plan has not been implemented for the Institutional Shares and there are no plans to impose these fees.

With respect to Class C Shares, the fee paid by the Fund is 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Class C Shares. Of this amount, 0.75% represents distribution fees and 0.25% represents shareholder servicing fees paid to institutions that have agreements with the Distributor to provide such services.

Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

In addition to paying fees under the 12b-1 Plan, the Fund may pay service fees to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Advisor or Distributor, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Fund may waive or reduce the maximum amount of Rule 12b-1 fees it pays from time to time at its sole discretion. In addition, a financial intermediary (including the Distributor, the Advisor or their affiliates) may voluntarily waive or reduce any fees to which they may be entitled. From time to time, the Distributor may pay out of its reasonable profits and other

resources (including those of its affiliates) advertising, marketing and other expenses for the benefit of the Fund.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

The Trust has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan with respect to the Fund's Class A, Class C, and Institutional Class Shares. The Fund may pay Shareholder Services Fees up to 0.25% of the average daily NAV of Class A Shares, Class C Shares (in addition to those included in the Fund's 12b-1 fees above for Class C Shares only), and Institutional Class Shares to financial intermediaries for providing shareholder assistance, maintaining shareholder accounts and communicating or facilitating purchases and redemptions of Shares.

Opening an Account

You may purchase shares directly through the Fund's transfer agent or through a brokerage firm or other financial institution that has agreed to sell Fund shares. If you purchase shares through a brokerage firm or other financial institution, you may be charged a fee by the firm or institution.

If you are investing directly in the Fund for the first time, please call toll-free 800-253-0412 to request a Shareholder Account Application. You will need to establish an account before investing. Be sure to sign up for all the account options that you plan to take advantage of. For example, if you would like to be able to redeem your shares by telephone, you should select this option on your Shareholder Account Application. Doing so when you open your account means that you will not need to complete additional paperwork later.

If you are purchasing through the Fund's transfer agent, send the completed Shareholder Account Application and a check payable to the Fund to the following address:

Rational Funds
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha NE 68130

All purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks. No cash, credit cards or third party checks will be accepted. A \$20 fee will be charged against your account for any payment check returned to the transfer agent or for any incomplete electronic funds transfer, or for insufficient funds, stop payment, closed account or other reasons. If a check does not clear your bank or the Fund is unable to debit your pre-designated bank account on the day of purchase, the Fund reserves the right to cancel the purchase. If your purchase is canceled, you will be responsible for any losses or fees imposed by your bank and losses that may be incurred as a result of a decline in the value of the canceled purchase. Your investment in the Fund should be intended to serve as a long-term investment vehicle. The Fund is not designed to provide you with a means of speculating on the short-term fluctuations in the stock market. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request that it regards as disruptive to the efficient management of the Fund, which includes investors with a history of excessive trading. The Fund also reserves the right to stop offering shares at any time.

If you choose to pay by wire, you must call the Fund's transfer agent, at 800-253-0412 to obtain instructions on how to set up your account and to obtain an account number and wire instructions.

Wire orders will be accepted only on a day on which the Fund, the custodian and the transfer agent are open for business. A wire purchase will not be considered made until the wired money and purchase order are received by the Fund. Any delays that may occur in wiring money, including delays that may occur in processing by the banks, are not the responsibility of the Fund or the transfer agent. The Fund presently does not charge a fee for the receipt of wired funds, but it may charge shareholders for this service in the future.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. This means that when you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. We may also ask for other identifying documents or information, and may take additional steps to verify your identity. We may not be able to open your account or complete a transaction for you until we are able to verify your identity.

Minimum Purchase Amount

The minimum initial purchase for the Fund's Class A, Class C, and Institutional Shares is \$1,000. For Class A, and Class C Shares, the minimum subsequent investment is \$50; for Institutional Shares, the minimum subsequent investment is \$500. For Class A Shares, Class C Shares, and Institutional Shares, the minimum initial and subsequent investment through the Systematic Investment Program ("SIP") is \$50. The Fund reserves the right to change the amount of these minimums from time to time or to waive them in whole or in part for certain accounts. Investment minimums may be higher or lower for investors purchasing shares through a brokerage firm or other financial institution. To the extent investments of individual investors are aggregated into an omnibus account established by an investment advisor, broker or other intermediary, the account minimums apply to the omnibus account, not to the account of the individual investor.

Systematic Investment Program ("SIP")

You may invest on a regular basis in Shares of the Fund through the SIP. To participate, you must open an account with the Trust by calling 800-253-0412, request and complete an application, and invest at least \$50 at periodic intervals (\$25 for Current Employees). Minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements may be different for accounts with your investment professional.

Once you have signed up for the SIP, the Trust will automatically withdraw money from your bank account and invest it, subject to any applicable sales charges, in either Class A Shares or Class C Shares of the Fund, as you specify. Your participation in the SIP may be canceled if you do not maintain sufficient funds in your bank account to pay for your investment.

Additional Investments

The minimum subsequent investment in the Fund is \$500. You may purchase additional shares of the Fund by check or wire. Your bank wire should be sent as outlined above. You also may purchase Fund shares by making automatic periodic investments from your bank account. To use this feature, select the automatic investment option in the account application and provide the necessary information about the bank account from which your investments will be made. You may revoke your election to make automatic investments by calling 800-253-0412 or by writing to the Fund at:

Rational Funds
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha NE 68130

Other Purchase Information

The Fund may limit the amount of purchases and refuse to sell to any person. If your electronic funds transfer is incomplete, payment is not completed due to insufficient funds, stop payment, closed account, a check does not clear your bank, or the Fund is unable to debit your predesignated bank account, you will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Fund. If you are already a shareholder, the Fund can, with notice, redeem shares from any identically registered account in the Fund as reimbursement for any loss incurred. You may be prohibited or restricted from making future purchases in the Fund.

You may invest in the Fund through brokers or agents who have entered into selling agreements with the Fund's distributor. The brokers and agents are authorized to receive purchase orders on behalf of the Fund. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee receives the order. The broker or agent may set their own initial and subsequent investment minimums. You may be charged a fee if you use a broker or agent to buy shares of the Fund. Finally, various servicing agents use procedures and impose restrictions that may be in addition to, or different from those applicable to investors purchasing shares directly from the Fund. You should carefully read the program materials provided to you by your servicing agent.

Market Timing

The Fund discourages market timing. Market timing is an investment strategy using frequent purchases, redemptions and/or exchanges in an attempt to profit from short term market movements. To the extent that the Fund significantly invests in small or mid-capitalization equity securities, because these securities are often infrequently traded, investors may seek to trade Fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Market timing may result in dilution of the value of Fund shares held by long term shareholders, disrupt portfolio management and increase Fund expenses for all shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted a policy directing the Fund to reject any purchase order with respect to one investor, a related group of investors or their agent(s), where

it detects a pattern of purchases and sales of the Fund that indicates market timing or trading that it determines is abusive. This policy applies uniformly to all Fund shareholders. While the Fund attempts to deter market timing, there is no assurance that it will be able to identify and eliminate all market timers. For example, certain accounts called “omnibus accounts” include multiple shareholders. Omnibus accounts typically provide the Fund with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day where purchasers of Fund shares and redeemers of Fund shares are netted against one another and the identities of individual purchasers and redeemers whose orders are aggregated are not known by the Fund. The netting effect often makes it more difficult for the Fund to detect market timing, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to do so. Brokers maintaining omnibus accounts with the Fund have agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker, to the Fund upon request. If the Fund becomes aware of market timing in an omnibus account, it will work with the broker maintaining the omnibus account to identify the shareholder engaging in the market timing activity. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order for any reason, including purchase orders that it does not think are in the best interest of the Fund or its shareholders or if the Fund thinks that trading is abusive.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

You may redeem your shares on any business day. Redemption orders received in proper order by the Fund’s transfer agent or by a brokerage firm or other financial institution that sells Fund shares before 4:00 p.m. ET (or before the NYSE closes if the NYSE closes before 4:00 p.m. ET) will be effective at that day's NAV. Your brokerage firm or financial institution may have an earlier cut-off time.

You may redeem your shares in the Fund through brokers or agents who have entered into selling agreements with the Fund’s distributor. The brokers and agents are authorized to receive redemption orders on behalf of the Fund. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a brokers authorized designee receives the order. You may be charged a fee if you use a broker or agent to redeem shares of the Fund. Finally, various servicing agents use procedures and impose restrictions that may be in addition to, or different from those applicable to investors redeeming shares directly from the Fund. You should carefully read the program materials provided to you by your servicing agent.

Shares of the Fund may be redeemed by mail or telephone. You may receive redemption payments in the form of a check or federal wire transfer, subject to any applicable redemption fee. If you redeem your shares through a broker-dealer or other institution, you may be charged a fee by that institution.

By Mail. You may redeem any part of your account in the Fund at no charge by mail. Your request, in good order, should be addressed to:

Rational Funds
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2

“Good order” means your request for redemption must:

- Include the Fund name and account number;
- Include the account name(s) and address;
- State the dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem; and
- Be signed by all registered share owner(s) in the exact name(s) and any special capacity in which they are registered.

The Fund may require that the signatures be guaranteed if you request the redemption check be mailed to an address other than the address of record, or if the mailing address has been changed within 30 days of the redemption request. The Fund may also require that signatures be guaranteed for redemptions of \$50,000 or more. Signature guarantees are for the protection of shareholders. You can obtain a signature guarantee from most banks and securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, both signatures must be guaranteed. Please call the transfer agent at 800-253-0412 if you have questions. At the discretion of the Fund, you may be required to furnish additional legal documents to insure proper authorization.

By Telephone. You may redeem any part of your account in the Fund by calling the transfer agent at 800-253-0412. You must first complete the Optional Telephone Redemption and Exchange section of the investment application to institute this option. The Fund, the transfer agent and the custodian are not liable for following redemption instructions communicated by telephone to the extent that they reasonably believe the telephone instructions to be genuine. However, if they do not employ reasonable procedures to confirm that telephone instructions are genuine, they may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. Procedures employed may include recording telephone instructions and requiring a form of personal identification from the caller.

The Fund may terminate the telephone redemption procedures at any time. During periods of extreme market activity it is possible that shareholders may encounter some difficulty in telephoning the Fund, although neither the Fund nor the transfer agent have ever experienced difficulties in receiving and in a timely fashion responding to telephone requests for redemptions or exchanges. If you are unable to reach the Fund by telephone, you may request a redemption or exchange by mail.

Redemption Fee and CDSC. Currently, the Fund does not charge a redemption fee. Shareholders in the Fund who purchased \$1 million or more Class A shares through a brokerage account and did not pay a front-end sales charge will be assessed a 1.00% CDSC on shares redeemed within two years after the date of their purchase. Shareholders who purchase Class C Shares do not pay an initial front-end sales charge but will be assessed a 1.00% CDSC on shares redeemed within 12 months after the date of their purchase.

The Fund uses a "first in, first out" method for calculating the CDSC. This means that shares held the longest will be redeemed first, and shares held the shortest time will be redeemed last.

The CDSC is paid to the Advisor to reimburse expenses incurred in providing distribution-related services to the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to modify, waive or eliminate the CDSC at any time. If the Fund institutes a redemption fee, the Fund will notify you at least 60 days prior to the effective date of the change. The Statement of Additional Information contains further details about the CDSC and the conditions for waiving these fees.

Redemptions in Kind: The Fund reserves the right to honor requests for redemption or repurchase orders by making payment in whole or in part in readily marketable securities (“redemption in kind”) if the amount is greater than the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s assets. The securities will be chosen by the Fund, may be either a pro rata payment of each of the securities held by the Fund or a representative sample of securities, and will be valued under the Fund’s NAV procedures. A shareholder will be exposed to market risk until these securities are converted to cash and may incur transaction expenses in converting these securities to cash.

Additional Information. If you are not certain of the requirements for redemption please call the transfer agent at 800-253-0412. Redemptions specifying a certain date or share price cannot be accepted and will be returned. You will be mailed the proceeds on or before the seventh calendar day following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds by check or electronic transfer. The Fund typically expect to pay redemptions from cash, cash equivalents, proceeds from the sale of fund shares, any lines of credit and then from the sale of portfolio securities. Under certain circumstances, as described immediately above, redemption proceeds may be paid in kind rather than in cash. These redemption payment methods will be used in regular and stressed market conditions. You may be assessed a fee if the Fund incurs bank charges because you request that the Fund re-issue a redemption check. Also, when the NYSE is closed (or when trading is restricted) for any reason other than its customary weekend or holiday closing or under any emergency circumstances, as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payment dates.

Because the Fund incurs certain fixed costs in maintaining shareholder accounts, the Fund may require you to redeem all of your shares in the Fund on 30 days written notice if the value of your shares in the Fund is less than \$1,000 due to redemption, or such other minimum amount as the Fund may determine from time to time. You may increase the value of your shares in the Fund to the minimum amount within the 30-day period. All shares of the Fund are also subject to involuntary redemption if the Board of Trustees determines to liquidate the Fund. An involuntary redemption will create a capital gain or a capital loss, which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax advisor.

Reinstatement Privilege: Shareholders have a one-time right, within 60 days of redeeming Class A shares to reinvest the redemption proceeds at the next determined NAV in Class A shares without any sales charge. The investor must notify the Trust in writing of the reinvestment by the shareholder in order to eliminate a sales charge. If the shareholder redeems Class A shares and utilizes the reinstatement privilege, there may be tax consequences.

Exchanging Shares

On any business day when the NYSE is open, you may exchange Shares of a Fund for the same class of Shares of any other Rational Fund offering such shares, including for shares of other Rational Funds.

Additional Information

In order to exchange Shares of a Fund on a particular day, the Fund or its designated agent must receive your request before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) that day.

The Trust may terminate or modify the exchange privilege at any time. In the case of termination or material changes other than the elimination of applicable sales charges, you will be given 60 days prior notice. However, the Fund's management or Advisor may determine from the amount, frequency and pattern of exchanges that a shareholder is engaged in excessive trading that is detrimental to the Fund and other shareholders. If this occurs, the Fund may terminate the availability of exchanges to that shareholder and may bar that shareholder from purchasing other Funds. (See "Market Timing")

An exchange is treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and, depending on the circumstances, you may realize a short or long-term capital gain or loss. In addition, if you exchange shares of the Fund that imposes a sales charge into another Fund that imposes such a charge, there may be special tax consequences.

The SAI contains more information about exchanges.

Exchanging Class A Shares

For Class A Shares, the Trust makes exchanges at NAV (determined after the order is considered received), plus any applicable sales charges. A CDSC is not imposed on exchanges of Class A shares.

Exchanging Class C Shares

Class C Shares for a Fund may be exchanged for Class C Shares of any other Rational Fund offering such shares. The Trust makes exchanges at NAV (determined after the order is considered received), without a sales charge.

Exchanging Institutional Shares

For Institutional Shares, the Trust makes exchanges at NAV (determined after the order is considered received) without a sales charge.

How to Exchange Shares

1. Satisfy the minimum account balance requirements

- You must maintain the required minimum account balance in the Fund out of which you are exchanging Shares.

2. Satisfy the minimum investment requirements

- You must meet the minimum investment requirements of the Fund into which you are exchanging Shares.

3. **Call (You must have completed the appropriate section on your account application)**

- The Fund at 800-253-0412
- Your Investment Professional

OR

Write

- Mutual Fund and Variable Insurance Trust
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street, Suite 2
Omaha, NE 68130

4. **Provide the required information**

- Name of the Fund from which you wish to make the exchange (exchange OUT OF)
- Specify the share class
- Your account number
- The name and address on your account (account registrations must be identical)
- The dollar amount or number of Shares to be exchanged
- Name of the Fund into which you wish to make the exchange (exchange INTO) — (Make sure this Fund offers the applicable class of shares)
- Your signature (for written requests)

(For corporations, executors, administrators, trustees and guardians, and in certain other special circumstances, telephone exchanges will not be available and you will need a New Technology Medallion Signature Guarantee in order to make an exchange.)

Converting Shares

Shareholders of the Fund may elect on a voluntary basis to convert their shares in one class of the Fund into shares of a different class of the Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements for investment in the new share class. Shares may only be converted into a share class with a lower expense ratio than the original share class. Shares held through a financial intermediary offering a fee-based or wrap fee program that has an agreement with the Advisor or the Fund's distributor may be automatically converted by the financial intermediary, without notice, to a share class with a lower expense ratio than the original share class, if such conversion is consistent with the fee-based or wrap fee program's policies.

An investor may directly or through his or her financial intermediary contact the Fund to request a voluntary conversion between share classes of the Fund as described above. You may be required to provide sufficient information to establish eligibility to convert to the new share class. All permissible conversions will be made on the basis of the relevant NAVs of the two classes without the imposition of any sales load, redemption fee or other charge. A share conversion within the Fund will not result in a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. The Fund may change, suspend or terminate this conversion feature at any time.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Advisor and/or its affiliates may pay out of their own profits and reasonable resources amounts (including items of material value) to certain financial intermediaries that support the sale of Shares or provide services to Fund shareholders. The amounts of these payments could be significant, and may create an incentive for the financial intermediaries or their employees or associated persons to recommend or sell Shares of the Fund to you. These payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of the Fund's Prospectus because they are not paid by the Fund.

These payments are negotiated and may be based on such factors as the number or value of Shares that the financial intermediary sells or may sell; the value of client assets invested; or the type and nature of services or support furnished by the financial intermediary. These payments may be in addition to payments made by the Fund to the financial intermediary under a Rule 12b-1 Plan and/or shareholder service fees arrangement. You can ask your financial intermediary for information about any payments it receives from the Advisor, its affiliates, or the Fund and any services the financial intermediary provides. The Fund's SAI contains additional information on the types of additional payments that may be paid.

VALUING FUND ASSETS

The Fund's assets are generally valued at their market value. If market prices are not available or, in the Advisor's opinion, market prices do not reflect fair value, or if an event occurs after the close of trading on the domestic exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (but prior to the time the NAV is calculated) that materially affects fair value, the Advisor will value the Fund's assets at their fair value according to policies approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before a Fund calculates its NAV, the Advisor may need to price the security using the Fund's fair value

pricing guidelines. In these cases, the Fund's NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair value rather than their market price. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. If a security, such as a small cap security, is so thinly traded that reliable market quotations are unavailable, the Advisor may need to price the security using fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund's NAV by short term traders. The Fund may use pricing services to determine market value. The Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAV of the underlying investment companies in its portfolio, and the prospectuses of those companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing. Because the Fund may invest in securities primarily listed on foreign exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of some of the Fund's portfolio securities may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell Fund shares.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund typically distributes substantially all of its net investment income in the form of dividends and taxable capital gains to its shareholders. These distributions are automatically reinvested in the Fund unless you request cash distributions on your application or through a written request to the Fund. The Fund expects that its distributions will consist of both capital gains and dividend income. The Fund may make distributions of its net realized capital gains (after any reductions for capital loss carry forwards) annually.

The Fund declares ex-dates and pays dividends on investment income, if any, monthly.

Taxes

In general, selling shares of the Fund and receiving distributions (whether reinvested or taken in cash) are taxable events. Depending on the purchase price and the sale price, you may have a gain or a loss on any shares sold. Any tax liabilities generated by your transactions or by receiving distributions are your responsibility. You may want to avoid making a substantial investment when the Fund is about to make a taxable distribution because you would be responsible for any taxes on the distribution regardless of how long you have owned your shares. The Fund may produce capital gains even if it does not have income to distribute and performance has been poor.

Early each year, the Fund will mail to you a statement setting forth the federal income tax information for all distributions made during the previous year. If you do not provide your taxpayer identification number, your account will be subject to backup withholding.

The tax considerations described in this section do not apply to tax-deferred accounts or other non-taxable entities. Because each investor's tax circumstances are unique, please consult with your tax advisor about your investment.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Advisor

Rational Advisors, Inc. has been retained by the Trust under Management Agreements to act as the investment advisor to the Fund subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees. Management of mutual funds is currently its primary business. The Advisor is under common control with Catalyst Capital Advisors LLC and AlphaCentric Advisors LLC, the investment advisers of other funds in the same group of investment companies also known as a "fund complex". Information regarding the funds in the Fund Complex can be found at <http://intelligentalts.com>. The Advisor oversees the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund's investment program. The address of the Advisor is 36 North New York Avenue, Huntington, NY 11743.

Under the terms of the management agreement, the Advisor is responsible for formulating the Fund's investment policies, making ongoing investment decisions and directing portfolio transactions.

Sub-Advisor

Cicero Capital Partners, LLC located at 7061 Deepage Drive, Suite 207, Columbia, MD 21045, serves as sub-advisor to the Fund. Subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees, Cicero is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's investments. Cicero is responsible for selecting the Fund's investments according to its investment objective, policies, and restrictions. Cicero was founded in 2009 and, in addition to serving as the sub-advisor to the Fund, provides investment advice to other pooled investment vehicles. Under the terms of the sub-advisory agreement, the Advisor pays the Sub-Advisor 50% of the net management fee paid to the Advisor by the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

Robert Neighoff and Evan Kurtz are jointly and primarily responsible for the day to day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Robert Neighoff

Managing Partner, Chief Compliance Officer and Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Advisor

Mr. Neighoff has served as the Managing Partner, Chief Compliance Officer and Portfolio Manager of Cicero since 2011. Prior to joining Cicero, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at VERO Capital Management (2010-2011), a Principal in the Real Estate Finance Group of American Capital (2005-2010) and a Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities Trader for the

Royal Bank of Scotland (2000-2005). Mr. Neighoff graduated from the University of Maryland with a BA in English and a minor in Finance and Accounting.

Evan Kurtz

Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Advisor

Mr. Kurtz is a Partner and Portfolio Manager of Cicero since 2015. Prior to joining Cicero, Mr. Kurtz was a Principal at American Capital from (2006-2015) and an Associate Director in KPMG's structured finance group from (2001-2005). Mr. Kurtz graduated from Williams College with a BA in Economics.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of shares of the Fund.

Advisory Fees

The Advisor is entitled to receive a fee equal to 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary in order to limit the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses (after the fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, and exclusive of acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage costs, interest, taxes and dividends, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 1.75%, 2.00%, and 2.75% of the Institutional Shares, Class A Shares, and Class C Shares daily net assets, respectively, through April 30, 2019. This arrangement may only be terminated prior to this date with the agreement of the Fund's Board of Trustees. Under certain conditions, the Advisor may recapture operating expenses reimbursed under this agreement for a period of three years following the date on which such reimbursement occurred, if the recapture can be achieved within the expense limits in effect at the time of such reimbursement and any expense limits in place at the time of the recoupment. The Advisor (not the Fund) may pay certain financial institutions (which may include banks, brokers, securities dealers and other industry professionals) a fee for providing distribution related services for the Fund's shareholders to the extent these institutions are allowed to do so by applicable statute, rule or regulation. A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees' approval of the management agreement with the Advisor will be available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2018.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not commenced operations, therefore has no financial highlights.

Appendix A

INTERMEDIARY-SPECIFIC SALES CHARGE REDUCTIONS AND WAIVERS

Specific intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of sales charge reductions and waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the shareholder's responsibility to notify the Fund or the shareholder's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the shareholder for sales charge reductions or waivers.

MERRILL LYNCH

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the respective Fund's prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
- Shares purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same Fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- Directors or Trustees of the Funds, and employees of the Advisor or any of its affiliates, as described in the prospectus
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement)

CDSC Waivers on A and C Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to A and C shares only)

Front-end load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time

RBC CAPITAL MARKETS, LLC ("RBC")

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at RBC

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans.

The information disclosed in the appendix is part of, and incorporated in, the prospectus.

PRIVACY NOTICE
MUTUAL FUND & VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Rev. July 2017

FACTS

WHAT DOES MUTUAL FUND & VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some, but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depends on the product or service that you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and wire transfer instructions
- account transactions and transaction history
- investment experience and purchase history

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

| Reasons we can share your personal information: | Does Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust share information? | Can you limit this sharing? |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| For our everyday business purposes - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus. | YES | NO |
| For our marketing purposes - to offer our products and services to you. | NO | We don't share |
| For joint marketing with other financial companies. | NO | We don't share |
| For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and records. | NO | We don't share |
| For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your credit worthiness. | NO | We don't share |
| For our affiliates to market to you | NO | We don't share |
| For non-affiliates to market to you | NO | We don't share |

QUESTIONS? Call 1-800-253-0412

PRIVACY NOTICE

MUTUAL FUND & VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

| What we do: | |
|---|---|
| How does Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust protect my personal information? | <p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p> |
| How does Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust collect my personal information? | <p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account or deposit money • direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities • seek advice about your investments <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p> |
| Why can't I limit all sharing? | <p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness. • affiliates from using your information to market to you. • sharing for non-affiliates to market to you. <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p> |

| Definitions | |
|------------------------|--|
| Affiliates | <p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust does not share with affiliates.</i> |
| Non-affiliates | <p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust doesn't share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i> |
| Joint marketing | <p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust doesn't jointly market.</i> |

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Several additional sources of information are available to you. The Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), incorporated into this Prospectus by reference, contains detailed information on Fund policies and operations, including policies and procedures relating to the disclosure of portfolio holdings by the Fund’s affiliates. The annual reports contain management’s discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance results as of the Fund’s latest annual fiscal year end.

Call the Fund at (800) 253-0412 to request free copies of the SAI, the annual report and the semi-annual report, to request other information about the Fund and to make shareholder inquiries. You may also obtain this information from the Fund’s internet site at www.rationalmf.com.

You may review and copy information about the Fund (including the SAI and other reports) at the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call the SEC at 1-202-551-8090 for room hours and operation. You also may obtain reports and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC’s Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.