



Aristotle/Saul Global Equity Fund
Class I Shares: ARSOX

Summary Prospectus

May 4, 2021

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <http://aristotlefunds.com/prospectussai/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-888-661-6691 or by sending an e-mail request to aristotlefunds@umb.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2021, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Aristotle/Saul Global Equity Fund (the "Global Equity Fund" or "Fund") is to seek to maximize long-term capital appreciation and income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Global Equity Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Class I Shares
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	1.00%
Wire fee	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.70%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.37%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.07%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ¹	(0.27)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses¹	0.80%

1 The Global Equity Fund's Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.80% of the average daily net assets of Class I Shares of the Global Equity Fund. This agreement is in effect until April 30, 2022, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Global Equity Fund's Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Global Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Global Equity 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. The example reflects the Fund's contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$82	\$314	\$564	\$1,281

Portfolio Turnover

The Global Equity 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Global Equity Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Global Equity Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including amounts borrowed for investment purposes) in equity securities. The Global Equity Fund primarily invests its assets in equity securities that are listed on an exchange or that are otherwise publicly traded in the United States or in a foreign country. The Global Equity Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are investment companies that invest in portfolios of securities designed to track particular market segments or indices, the shares of which are bought and sold on securities exchanges.

Under normal market conditions, the Global Equity Fund invests in at least three different countries, including emerging market countries, with at least 40% of its net assets invested in securities of issuers located outside the United States. The Global Equity Fund's investments in foreign securities may include investments through American, European and Global Depository Receipts ("ADRs," "EDRs," and "GDRs," respectively). Depository receipts represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by banks.

The strategy seeks to maximize total return, which includes both long-term capital appreciation and income via equity dividends. In selecting investments for the Global Equity Fund, Aristotle Capital Management, LLC (the "Advisor" or "Aristotle Capital"), the Fund's investment advisor, employs a fundamental, bottom-up approach. The Advisor focuses first on the quality of a company's business and then considers whether the company's securities are available at an attractive price relative to what the Advisor believes to be their fair value. The Advisor seeks to identify high quality businesses by focusing on companies with all or most of the following attributes: attractive business fundamentals; experienced, motivated company management; pricing power; sustainable competitive advantages; financial strength; history of or prospects for paying dividends; and/or high or consistently improving market position, return on invested capital and operating margins. The Global Equity Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalizations, but typically invests in companies with a market capitalization above \$2 billion at initial investment.

The Global Equity Fund generally seeks favorable performance relative to its benchmarks, the MSCI All Country World Index (net) and the MSCI World Index (net). However, the Advisor is not constrained by the composition of either index in selecting investments for the Global Equity Fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Global Equity Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Global Equity Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Global Equity Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Global Equity Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and GDR. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Currency Risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Emerging Markets Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have less government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed markets. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Recent Market Events. An outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has resulted in a global pandemic and has caused major disruptions to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets experienced and may continue to experience extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments was and may continue to be disrupted as a result. Liquidity for many instruments was and may continue to be greatly reduced for extended periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. The impact of these measures, and whether they will be effective to mitigate the economic and market disruption, will not be known for some time. In addition, the outbreak of COVID-19, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the Fund by its service providers. Other market events like the COVID-19 outbreak may cause similar disruptions and effects.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

ETF Risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Global Equity Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Global Equity Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Company Risk. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Sector Focus Risk. The Global Equity Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. For example, as of December 31, 2020, 27.8% of the Fund's total assets was invested in the technology sector. Companies in the technology sector can be significantly affected by intense competition, consumer preferences, problems with product compatibility and government regulation.

Liquidity Risk. The Global Equity Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Global Equity Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

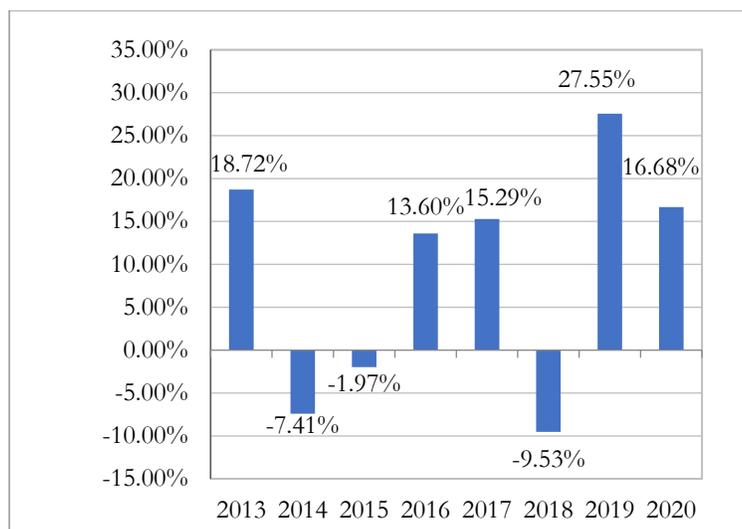
Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. Issuers or securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Global Equity Fund by showing changes in the Global Equity Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of certain broad-based market indexes. Prior to May 1, 2020, the Fund's principal investment strategy permitted investments in fixed income securities, as well as certain tactical investment strategies including short sales, investments in futures, forward contracts, distressed debt, purchase and sale of options, and pursuing merger arbitrage opportunities. Updated performance information is available at the Global Equity Fund's website, www.aristotlefunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-888-661-6691. The Global Equity Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Global Equity Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	19.67%	Quarter Ended 06/30/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(23.30)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

The year-to-date return for the Fund as of March 31, 2021 was 7.05%.

Average Annual Total Returns for periods ended December 31, 2020	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (03/30/12)
Return Before Taxes	16.68%	12.01%	7.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions*	15.29%	10.76%	6.96%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	10.83%	9.39%	6.17%
MSCI All Country World Index (net) (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.25%	12.26%	10.04%
MSCI World Index (net) (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.90%	12.19%	10.68%

* After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Advisor

Aristotle Capital Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio management team that is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Global Equity Fund's portfolio is comprised of Howard Gleicher, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor, and Gregory D. Padilla, CFA, Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Gleicher and Mr. Padilla are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Global Equity Fund. Mr. Gleicher has been a portfolio manager of the Global Equity Fund since its inception on March 30, 2012, and Mr. Padilla has served as a portfolio manager of the Global Equity Fund since January 1, 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Global Equity Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount:

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	\$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$2,500	\$100

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Global Equity Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Global Equity Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Global Equity Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Global Equity 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 Global Equity Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.