



Aristotle Core Equity Fund
Class I Shares: ARSLX

Summary Prospectus

May 1, 2022

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 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, 2022, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Aristotle Core Equity Fund (the "Core Equity Fund" or "Fund") is to seek long-term growth of capital.

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 Core 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	0.50%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.29%
Shareholder service fee	0.09%
All other expenses	0.20%
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.79%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ¹	(0.14)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses¹	0.65%

1 The Core Equity Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Core Equity 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 0.65% of the Core Equity Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement is in effect until April 30, 2023, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Core Equity Fund's Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Core Equity 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 Core Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Core 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 Core Equity 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
\$66	\$238	\$425	\$965

Portfolio Turnover

The Core 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 Core Equity Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Core Equity Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including amounts borrowed for investment purposes) in equity securities. The Core Equity Fund’s investments in equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, depository receipts, shares of publicly-traded real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), warrants and rights. The Core Equity Fund’s investments in depository receipts may include American, European, and Global Depository Receipts (“ADRs,” “EDRs,” and “GDRs,” respectively). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. EDRs and GDRs have the same qualities as ADRs, except that they may be traded in several international trading markets. Although the Core Equity Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization and from any country, it invests primarily in large U.S. companies. Aristotle Atlantic Partners, LLC, the Core Equity Fund’s Advisor, applies its investment process to a universe of companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$2 billion at initial investment.

In pursuing the Core Equity Fund’s investment objective, the Advisor employs a fundamental, bottom-up research driven approach to identify companies for investment by the Core Equity Fund. The Advisor seeks to identify companies that it believes are positioned to benefit from one or more of the following: (i) shifts in industry spending, government spending and consumer trends; (ii) gains in market share from innovative products and strong intellectual property; and (iii) cyclical trends in the industry in which they operate and capable management that can take advantage of those trends. Additionally, the Advisor integrates environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors into its investment process by incorporating a proprietary research methodology that reviews companies against global norms with respect to factors such as environmental protection, human rights, labor standards and corruption. The Advisor believes this portion of the process helps identify companies where management may be making decisions that raise both operational and reputational risks that may have a material impact on a company’s overall valuation and financial performance. At times, the Core Equity Fund’s assets may be invested in securities of relatively few industries or sectors.

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 Core Equity Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Core Equity Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Core Equity Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Core Equity 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 Core Equity Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Core Equity Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Core Equity Fund invests.

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.

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 Core 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, 2021, 28.3% 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.

COVID-19 Related Market Events. The pandemic of the novel coronavirus respiratory disease designated COVID-19 has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, a domestic and global economic downturn, severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of many instruments. There have also been significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of the pandemic. The pandemic may result in domestic and foreign political and social instability, damage to diplomatic and international trade relations, and continued volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. 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, are taking extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the pandemic may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Rates of inflation have also recently risen, which could adversely affect economies and markets. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, 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 pandemic may cause similar disruptions and effects.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Risk. The Core Equity Fund's investment in REITs will subject the Core Equity Fund to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses.

ETF Risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Core Equity Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Core Equity 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 Core Equity Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

ESG Criteria Risk. While the Advisor believes that the integration of ESG analysis as part of the investment process contributes to its risk management approach, the Fund's consideration of ESG criteria in making its investment decisions may affect the Fund's exposure to risks associated with certain issuers, industries and sectors, which may impact the Fund's investment performance.

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 Core 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, EDRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs, EDRs 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, and the issuing bank may deduct custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. The prices of warrants and rights may fluctuate as a result of speculation or other factors. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of their underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. If a warrant or right expires without being exercised, the Fund will lose any amount paid for the warrant or right.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise. Convertible preferred stock allows the holder to convert the preferred shares into a fixed number of common shares, usually after a predetermined date. Like preferred stock, convertible preferred stock generally pays a dividend at a specified rate and has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends but ranks behind bonds, including convertible bonds, in priority upon liquidation.

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 Fund's 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

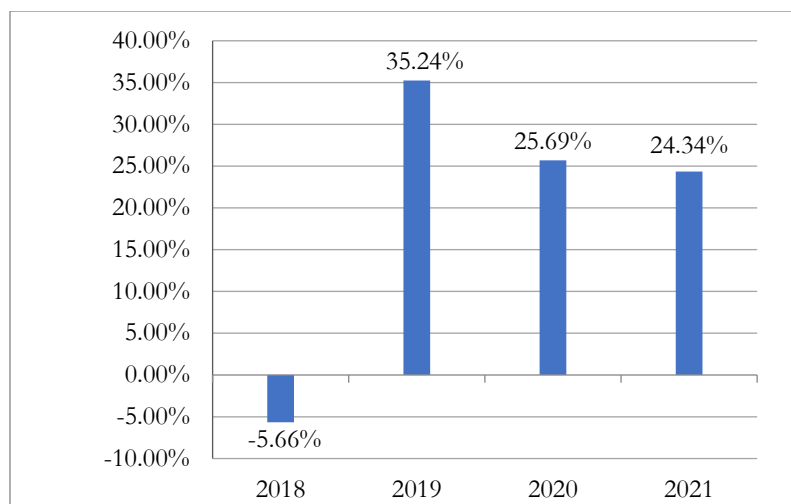
in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Core Equity Fund by showing changes in the 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 a broad-based market index. Updated performance information is available at the Core Equity Fund’s website, www.aristotlefunds.com, or by calling the Core Equity Fund at 1-888-661-6691. The Core Equity Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	22.13%	Quarter Ended 06/30/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(16.75)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

The year-to-date return for the Fund as of March 31, 2022 was (6.90)%.

Average Annual Total Returns for periods ended December 31, 2021	1 Year	Since Inception (3/31/17)
Return Before Taxes	24.34%	19.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions*	23.89%	18.73%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	14.73%	15.39%
S&P 500 Index (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.71%	18.05%

* 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 Atlantic Partners, LLC (the “Advisor” or “Aristotle Atlantic”)

Portfolio Managers

Owen Fitzpatrick, CFA, Principal, Managing Director, Lead Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, Thomas M. Hynes, Jr., CFA, Principal, Managing Director, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, and Brendan O’Neill, CFA, Principal, Director,

Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, have been jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Core Equity Fund's portfolio since the Core Equity Fund's inception on March 31, 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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