



Panagram AAA CLO ETF

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.: CLOX

Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.: CLOZ

Prospectus

**December 29, 2023
as supplemented April 24, 2024**

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Panagram AAA CLO ETF (CLOX) Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF (CLOZ)

This Prospectus describes two series (each, a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds") of Series Portfolios Trust (the "Trust").

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary Section	1
Panagram AAA CLO ETF	1
Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF	8
Additional Information About the Funds	15
Investment Objective	15
Principal Investment Strategies	15
Principal Risks	17
Portfolio Holdings	22
Management of the Funds	22
Investment Adviser	22
Portfolio Manager	23
How to Buy and Sell Shares	23
Book Entry	24
Investing in the Funds	24
Frequent Purchases and Redemption of Shares	24
Determination of Net Asset Value	24
Fair Value Pricing	25
Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies	25
Dividends, Distributions, and Their Taxation	25
Dividends and Distributions	25
Taxes	26
Taxes on Distributions	26
Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange	27
Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units	28
Foreign Taxes	28
Distribution	28
Rule 12b-1 Distribution Fees	28
Premium/Discount Information	29
Additional Notices	29
Other Information	29
Financial Highlights	30
Privacy Notice	PN

Summary Section

Panagram AAA CLO ETF

Investment Objective

The Panagram AAA CLO ETF seeks to generate current income, with a secondary objective of capital preservation.

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 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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.20%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.20%

(1) The expense information in the table has been restated to reflect current Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”).

(2) “Other Expenses” are estimated for the Fund’s current fiscal year.

(3) AFFE are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. AFFE has been restated to reflect current expenses. If such expenses were not restated, they would have been 0.01%.

(4) Under the Fund’s investment advisory agreement with Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Panagram”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all AFFE incurred by the Fund.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or sell 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:

One Year	Three Years
\$20	\$64

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 rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the Fund’s most recent fiscal period ended August 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) that are rated, at the time of purchase, AAA or an equivalent rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) (or, if unrated, securities deemed by the Adviser) to be of comparable quality).

CLOs are structured products with a “long-only” investment strategy (*i.e.*, a strategy that does not include short positions) that issue multiple tranches of asset-backed securities. CLOs are collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans. The Fund intends to invest primarily in AAA rated tranches of CLOs, which is the highest quality rating that a CLO can receive. CLOs are securities structured to be exposed to the senior secured loans in a corporate capital structure, which means that the loans have payment priority over unsecured debt and common equity in a default situation. These loans are often issued as “covenant lite” loans, which have few or no financial maintenance covenants. “Financial maintenance covenants” are covenants that require a borrower to maintain certain financial metrics during the life of the loan, such as maintaining certain levels of cash flow or limiting leverage. In the absence of such covenants, the CLO manager may be unable to declare an event of default if financial performance deteriorates, renegotiate the terms of the loan based upon the elevated risk levels, or take other actions to help mitigate losses.

The Fund is a “non-diversified” fund, meaning that a relatively high percentage of its assets are invested in a limited number of issuers of securities. However, the Fund will not invest more than 20% of its total assets in CLOs managed by a single CLO manager. The Fund will only invest in CLOs with a minimum initial total offering size of \$250 million. In addition to investments in CLOs rated, at the time of purchase, AAA, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in CLOs rated AA or A by an NRSRO. The Fund invests primarily in CLOs that are U.S. dollar denominated, and the Fund may invest in CLOs of any maturity or duration. CLOs typically have floating or variable interest rates, though some CLOs have fixed rates.

The Fund’s portfolio managers will select investments for the Fund by sourcing opportunities in primary (*i.e.*, the initial offering for a security) and secondary markets (*i.e.*, markets where the securities are traded following the initial offering) for CLO debt securities. The Adviser focuses on CLO tranches rated AAA, which are senior to other tranches of the CLO. In addition, the Adviser will evaluate the Fund’s investment portfolio to balance total returns and capital protection by analyzing structural leverage (leverage embedded in the CLO) and portfolio composition.

The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of any particular index. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser applies a bottom-up approach that reviews the current market environment for potential investment opportunities, including newly issued and secondary market CLOs. The Adviser’s analysis of each CLO includes: assessment of the manager of the CLO; analysis of the CLO’s documentation, cash flow waterfall and structural terms; assessment of the CLO’s ability to meet principal and interest payments to its various tranches; performance of the CLO’s underlying collateral and the CLO’s tranches under stressed market conditions; and general industry trends and any changing financial market conditions. The Adviser monitors the Fund’s investment portfolio on a daily basis and attempts to proactively position investments for changing market conditions, and the Fund may sell or reduce a position when the Adviser perceives a more attractive investment becomes available or the value of an investment becomes unattractive, taking into consideration current market conditions. The Fund may also sell an investment based on the Adviser’s re-evaluation of an investment’s credit profile. Although the Adviser uses due care in analyzing and monitoring the Fund’s investment portfolio, there can be no assurance that such analysis and monitoring will reveal factors that may impair the value of a CLO investment.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there are risks to investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund over short or long periods of time.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

CLO Risk. The risks of investing in CLO securities include both the credit risk associated with the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with the CLO structure governing the priority of payments (and any legal and counterparty risk associated with carrying out the priority of payments). This Fund intends to invest primarily in AAA rated tranches (or equivalent ratings by a NRSRO); however, these ratings do not constitute a guarantee of credit quality and it’s possible that under stressed market environments these tranches could experience substantial losses due to defaults, write-downs of the equity or other subordinated tranches, increased sensitivity to defaults due to underlying

collateral default and impairment of subordinated tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and general market aversion to CLO securities as an asset class. The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, prepayment risk (*i.e.*, the risk that in a declining interest rate period CLO tranches could be refinanced or paid off prior to their maturities and the Fund would then have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower rate), and the risk of defaults of the underlying assets.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread (*i.e.*, the current best prices to buy and sell the Fund), and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares of the Fund will approximate the intraday value of the Fund’s holdings used to calculate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the intra-day NAV (premium) or less than the intra-day NAV (discount), which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread, due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca (the “Exchange”), there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained or that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the market for shares of the Fund may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund’s shares, in turn, can lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares, which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread. In addition, trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.
- *Early Close/Trading Halt.* An exchange or market may close early or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. The ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Cash Transaction Risk. Unlike other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect most of its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Cash purchases and sales may cause the Fund to incur portfolio transaction fees, gains or losses on the sales, or charges or delays in investing the cash that it would otherwise not incur if a purchase or sale was made on an in-kind basis.

Newer Fund Risk. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision.

Covenant Lite Loan Risk. The Fund may obtain exposure to loans that are “covenant lite.” Covenants contained in loan documentation are intended to protect lenders by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower’s operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. Covenant lite loans may lack financial maintenance covenants that in certain situations can allow lenders to claim a default on the loan to seek to protect the interests of the lenders. The absence of financial maintenance covenants in a covenant lite loan might result in a lower recovery in the event of a default by the borrower. Covenant lite loans have become much more prevalent in recent years.

Debt Securities Risk. The Fund’s investment in debt securities may subject it to the following risks:

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security or close out an investment contract at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund’s performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising rates as the market exits a period of historically low rates and current effects of central bank monetary policy and government fiscal policy are being passed through to the market. As interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty servicing their loans, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO investors, including the Fund. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan obligations may refinance their loans, which may require the CLO to reinvest cash at what may be an inopportune time.
- **Floating Rate Obligations Risk.** Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s shares.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.
- **Call Risk.** CLO securities are issued with a non-call period. After the end of the non-call period, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (*i.e.* redeem or refinance) the securities issued by the CLO in full. The Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable market conditions (*i.e.* at lower spreads), which could cause a decline in the Fund’s income.
- **Extension Risk.** When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to future changes in interest rates.

Income Risk. The Fund’s income will decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income would occur because the CLO debt instruments held by the Fund generally all have floating or variable interest rates.

Valuation Risk. The CLO securities in which the Fund invests may be priced differently than the value realized upon such security’s sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more unreliable. The structure of certain CLOs may subject them to price volatility and enhanced liquidity and valuation risk in times of market stress.

CLO Manager Risk. The Fund intends to invest in CLO securities issued by CLOs that are managed by third-party collateral managers. The Fund is dependent on the skill and expertise of such managers. CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing, and replacing the underlying bank loans within a CLO. There can be no guarantee that any collateral manager will continue to manage such CLO through the life of the investment. Collateral managers are subject to removal or replacement by other holders of CLO securities or may voluntarily resign.

Newly Issued Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in newly issued securities or “new issues.” New issues may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing, particularly as the Fund’s asset base grows. New issues may be volatile in price due to the absence of a prior trading market, limited quantities available, and an extended settlement period.

Extended Settlement Risk. New issue CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience extended settlement periods, often longer than seven days. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases.

London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) Risk. The CLO debt securities in which the Fund typically invests earn interest at, and obtain financing at, a floating rate, which has traditionally been based on LIBOR. Following the global financial crisis, regulators determined that existing interest rate benchmarks should be reformed based on concerns that LIBOR was susceptible to manipulation. The replacement rate for U.S. Dollar LIBOR is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. As of January 1, 2022, all new issue CLO securities utilize SOFR as the LIBOR replacement rate. For CLOs issued prior to 2022, the use of LIBOR is being phased out as loan portfolios transition to SOFR. The Fund will invest in CLOs issued prior to 2022 through the secondary market, some of which may still be based on LIBOR, and there is risk associated with transitioning such securities from LIBOR to SOFR. To the extent that the replacement rate utilized for senior secured loans held by a CLO differs from the rate utilized by the CLO itself, there is a basis risk between the two rates (e.g., SOFR versus LIBOR). This means the CLO could experience an interest rate mismatch between its assets and liabilities, which could have an adverse impact on the cash flows distributed to CLO equity investors as well as the Fund’s net investment income and portfolio returns until such mismatch is corrected or minimized.

Market Events Risk. One or more markets in which the Fund invests may go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. This may be due to numerous factors, including interest rates, the outlook for corporate profits, the health of the national and world economies, national and world social and political events, and the fluctuation of other stock markets around the world. The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 and subsequent efforts to contain its spread have resulted and may continue to result in, among other things, substantial market volatility and reduced liquidity in financial markets; exchange trading suspensions and closures; higher default rates; travel restrictions and disruptions; significant global disruptions to business operations and supply chains; lower consumer demand for goods and services; significant job losses and increasing unemployment; event and service cancellations and restrictions; significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery; prolonged quarantines; and general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this pandemic and any other public health emergencies (such as any other epidemics or pandemics) that may arise in the future could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy and the financial performance of individual issuers, sectors, industries, asset classes, and markets in significant and unforeseen ways.

Privately Issued Securities Risk. CLO securities are generally privately issued securities, and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Privately issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find markets for these securities are more thinly traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund’s NAV due to the absence of an active trading market.

Management Risk. The Fund’s principal investment strategies may involve actively trading securities, which could result in a high portfolio turnover rate, which could increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may experience an increased rate of portfolio turnover which could result in higher transaction costs and potential for taxable capital gains, both of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. The “Financial Highlights” section of this Prospectus shows the Fund’s historical portfolio turnover rates.

Non-diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), as amended. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund’s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

Performance

Performance information will be available once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future and does not guarantee future results. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.cloxfund.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 800-617-0004.

Management

Investment Adviser

Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. John Kim and Mr. Tim Wickstrom are the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They have each managed the Fund since its inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange, and individual shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because shares of the Fund trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems its shares at NAV only in large specified numbers of shares known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.cloxfund.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

Summary Section

Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF

Investment Objective

The Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF seeks to generate current income, with a secondary objective of capital preservation.

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 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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

⁽¹⁾ The expense information in the table has been restated to reflect current Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”).

⁽²⁾ AFFE are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. AFFE has been restated to reflect current expenses. If such expenses were not restated, they would have been 0.01%.

⁽³⁾ Under the Fund’s investment advisory agreement with Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Panagram”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all AFFE incurred by the Fund.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or sell 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

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 rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the Fund’s most recent fiscal period ended August 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) that are rated, at the time of purchase, between BBB+ and B- or an equivalent rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) (or, if unrated, securities deemed by the Adviser) to be of

comparable quality). CLOs are structured products with a “long-only” investment strategy (*i.e.*, a strategy that does not include short positions) that issue multiple tranches of asset-backed securities. CLOs are collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans. The Fund intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB rated tranches of CLOs and is expected to have significant exposure (up to 70% of its total assets) in CLO tranches rated below investment grade often referred to as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds (*i.e.*, CLO tranches rated BB+ or lower). CLOs are securities structured to be exposed to the senior secured loans in a corporate capital structure, which means that the loans have payment priority over unsecured debt and common equity in a default situation. These loans are often issued as “covenant lite” loans, which have few or no financial maintenance covenants. “Financial maintenance covenants” are covenants that require a borrower to maintain certain financial metrics during the life of the loan, such as maintaining certain levels of cash flow or limiting leverage. In the absence of such covenants, the CLO manager may be unable to declare an event of default if financial performance deteriorates, renegotiate the terms of the loan based upon the elevated risk levels, or take other actions to help mitigate losses. The Fund’s typical investments are mezzanine or lower priority CLO tranches which are subordinate to other tranches of the CLO (*i.e.*, these other tranches have payment priority over the tranches held by the Fund).

The Fund is a “non-diversified” fund, meaning that a relatively high percentage of its assets are invested in a limited number of issuers of securities. However, the Fund will not invest more than 20% of its total assets in CLOs managed by a single CLO manager. The Fund will only invest in CLOs with a minimum initial total offering size of \$250 million. In addition to investments in CLOs rated, at the time of purchase, between BBB+ and B-, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in CLOs rated above BBB+ by an NRSRO. The Fund may also invest up to 70% of its total assets in CLOs rated below investment grade (*i.e.*, CLO tranches rated BB+ or lower). The Fund invests primarily in CLOs that are U.S. dollar denominated, and the Fund may invest in CLOs of any maturity or duration. CLOs typically have floating or variable interest rates, though some CLOs have fixed rates.

The Fund’s portfolio managers will select investments for the Fund by sourcing opportunities in primary (*i.e.*, the initial offering for a security) and secondary markets (*i.e.*, markets where the securities are traded following the initial offering) for CLO debt securities. The Adviser invests a portion of its portfolio in CLO tranches rated below investment grade, which may be subordinate to other tranches of the CLO. In addition, the Adviser will evaluate the Fund’s investment portfolio to balance total returns and capital protection by analyzing structural leverage (leverage embedded in the CLO) and portfolio composition.

The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of any particular index. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser applies a bottom-up approach that reviews the current market environment for potential investment opportunities, including newly issued and secondary market CLOs. The Adviser’s analysis of each CLO includes: assessment of the manager of the CLO; analysis of the CLO’s documentation, cash flow waterfall and structural terms; assessment of the CLO’s ability to meet principal and interest payments to its various tranches; performance of the CLO’s underlying collateral and the CLO’s tranches under stressed market conditions; and general industry trends and any changing financial market conditions. The Adviser monitors the Fund’s investment portfolio on a daily basis and attempts to proactively position investments for changing market conditions, and the Fund may sell or reduce a position when the Adviser perceives a more attractive investment becomes available or the value of an investment becomes unattractive, taking into consideration current market conditions. The Fund may also sell an investment based on the Adviser’s re-evaluation of an investment’s credit profile. Although the Adviser uses due care in analyzing and monitoring the Fund’s investment portfolio, there can be no assurance that such analysis and monitoring will reveal factors that may impair the value of a CLO investment.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there are risks to investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund over short or long periods of time.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

CLO Risk. The risks of investing in CLO securities include both the credit risk associated with the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with the CLO structure governing the priority of payments (and any legal and counterparty risk associated with carrying out the priority of payments). This Fund intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB rated tranches (or equivalent ratings by a NRSRO); however, these ratings do not constitute a guarantee of credit quality and it's possible that under stressed market environments these tranches could experience substantial losses due to defaults, write-downs of the equity or other subordinated tranches, increased sensitivity to defaults due to underlying collateral default and impairment of subordinated tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and general market aversion to CLO securities as an asset class. In addition, these risks are heightened with respect to the below investment grade CLOs in which the Fund may significantly invest (up to 70% of the Fund's total assets). The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, prepayment risk (*i.e.*, the risk that in a declining interest rate period CLO tranches could be refinanced or paid off prior to their maturities and the Fund would then have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower rate), and the risk of defaults of the underlying assets.

- **Mezzanine CLO Risk.** The Fund intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB rated tranches of CLO securities that are subordinate to higher-rated tranches (e.g., tranches rated AAA+ through A-) in terms of payment priority. Subordinated (*i.e.*, mezzanine) CLO tranches are subject to higher credit risk and liquidity risk relative to more senior CLO tranches. Mezzanine tranches may be of investment grade (*i.e.*, BBB) or non-investment grade quality (*i.e.*, BB+ or below), and, the Fund is expected to have significant exposure to below investment grade CLO tranches (up to 70% of its total assets). To the extent a CLO or its underlying loans experience default or are having difficulty making principal and/or interest payments, subordinated CLO tranches will be more likely to experience adverse impacts, and such impacts will be more severe, relative to more senior or higher-rated CLO securities, which in turn will adversely affect the performance of the Fund. In a CLO structure, senior tranches have payment priority over mezzanine tranches (*i.e.*, the tranches that the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF invests in).

ETF Risk. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- **Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.** Only a limited number of institutional investors (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs") are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread (*i.e.*, the current best prices to buy and sell the Fund), and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- **Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.** Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- **Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.** As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares of the Fund will approximate the intraday value of the Fund's holdings used to calculate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the intra-day NAV (premium) or less than the intra-day NAV (discount), which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread, due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- **Trading.** Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca (the "Exchange"), there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained or that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the market for shares of the Fund may

become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund's shares, in turn, can lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares, which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread. In addition, trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

- *Early Close/Trading Halt.* An exchange or market may close early or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. The ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Cash Transaction Risk. Unlike other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect most of its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Cash purchases and sales may cause the Fund to incur portfolio transaction fees, gains or losses on the sales, or charges or delays in investing the cash that it would otherwise not incur if a purchase or sale was made on an in-kind basis.

Newer Fund Risk. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision.

Covenant Lite Loan Risk. The Fund may obtain exposure to loans that are "covenant lite." Covenants contained in loan documentation are intended to protect lenders by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower's operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. Covenant lite loans may lack financial maintenance covenants that in certain situations can allow lenders to claim a default on the loan to seek to protect the interests of the lenders. The absence of financial maintenance covenants in a covenant lite loan might result in a lower recovery in the event of a default by the borrower. Covenant lite loans have become much more prevalent in recent years.

Debt Securities Risk. The Fund's investment in debt securities may subject it to the following risks:

- *Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security or close out an investment contract at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising rates as the market exits a period of historically low rates and current effects of central bank monetary policy and government fiscal policy are being passed through to the market. As interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty servicing their loans, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO investors, including the Fund. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan obligations may refinance their loans, which may require the CLO to reinvest cash at what may be an inopportune time.
- *Floating Rate Obligations Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares.
- *Credit Risk.* Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on

a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.

- *Call Risk.* CLO securities are issued with a non-call period. After the end of the non-call period, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (*i.e.* redeem or refinance) the securities issued by the CLO in full. The Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable market conditions (*i.e.* at lower spreads), which could cause a decline in the Fund's income.
- *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to future changes in interest rates.

High Yield Securities Risk. The Fund intends to invest a significant portion (up to 70% of its total assets) in CLO securities rated below investment grade. Debt investments rated below investment grade are sometimes referred to as high yield or "junk". Investing in lower-rated or unrated securities (including CLOs) involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated debt securities, including a high degree of credit risk. These securities may be more sensitive than investment grade CLO securities to economic, political, or market changes or developments which could impact the underlying loans of a CLO and may adversely affect the value of the below investment grade CLO security. Issuers of the below investment grade loans that underlie a CLO may not be as financially durable as those issuers with higher credit ratings. The secondary markets on which lower-rated or unrated securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher-grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the value of such investments. These risks may be present in lower rated CLO securities (such as those rated BBB or BBB-, or their equivalent), even if they are not rated below investment grade.

Income Risk. The Fund's income will decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income would occur because the CLO debt instruments held by the Fund generally all have floating or variable interest rates.

Valuation Risk. The CLO securities in which the Fund invests may be priced differently than the value realized upon such security's sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more unreliable. The structure of certain CLOs may subject them to price volatility and enhanced liquidity and valuation risk in times of market stress.

CLO Manager Risk. The Fund intends to invest in CLO securities issued by CLOs that are managed by third-party collateral managers. The Fund is dependent on the skill and expertise of such managers. CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing, and replacing the underlying bank loans within a CLO. There can be no guarantee that any collateral manager will continue to manage such CLO through the life of the investment. Collateral managers are subject to removal or replacement by other holders of CLO securities or may voluntarily resign.

Newly Issued Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in newly issued securities or "new issues." New issues may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing, particularly as the Fund's asset base grows. New issues may be volatile in price due to the absence of a prior trading market, limited quantities available, and an extended settlement period.

Extended Settlement Risk. New issue CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience extended settlement periods, often longer than seven days. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases.

London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") Risk. The CLO debt securities in which the Fund typically invests earn interest at, and obtain financing at, a floating rate, which has traditionally been based on LIBOR. Following the global financial crisis, regulators determined that existing interest rate benchmarks should be reformed based on concerns that LIBOR was susceptible to manipulation. The replacement rate for U.S. Dollar LIBOR is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. As of January 1, 2022, all new issue CLO securities utilize SOFR as the LIBOR replacement rate. For CLOs issued prior to 2022, the use of LIBOR is being phased out as loan portfolios transition to SOFR. The Fund will invest in CLOs issued prior to 2022 through the secondary market, some of which may still be

based on LIBOR, and there is risk associated with transitioning such securities from LIBOR to SOFR. To the extent that the replacement rate utilized for senior secured loans held by a CLO differs from the rate utilized by the CLO itself, there is a basis risk between the two rates (e.g., SOFR versus LIBOR). This means the CLO could experience an interest rate mismatch between its assets and liabilities, which could have an adverse impact on the cash flows distributed to CLO equity investors as well as the Fund's net investment income and portfolio returns until such mismatch is corrected or minimized.

Market Events Risk. One or more markets in which the Fund invests may go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. This may be due to numerous factors, including interest rates, the outlook for corporate profits, the health of the national and world economies, national and world social and political events, and the fluctuation of other stock markets around the world. The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 and subsequent efforts to contain its spread have resulted and may continue to result in, among other things, substantial market volatility and reduced liquidity in financial markets; exchange trading suspensions and closures; higher default rates; travel restrictions and disruptions; significant global disruptions to business operations and supply chains; lower consumer demand for goods and services; significant job losses and increasing unemployment; event and service cancellations and restrictions; significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery; prolonged quarantines; and general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this pandemic and any other public health emergencies (such as any other epidemics or pandemics) that may arise in the future could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy and the financial performance of individual issuers, sectors, industries, asset classes, and markets in significant and unforeseen ways.

Privately Issued Securities Risk. CLO securities are generally privately-issued securities, and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find markets for these securities are more thinly traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's net asset value per share due to the absence of an active trading market.

Management Risk. The Fund's principal investment strategies may involve actively trading securities, which could result in a high portfolio turnover rate, which could increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may experience an increased rate of portfolio turnover which could result in higher transaction costs and potential for taxable capital gains, both of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. The "Financial Highlights" section of this Prospectus shows the Fund's historical portfolio turnover rates.

Non-diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), as amended. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

Performance

Performance information will be available once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future and does not guarantee future results. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.clozfund.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 800-617-0004.

Management

Investment Adviser

Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. John Kim and Mr. Tim Wickstrom are the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They have each managed the Fund since its inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange, and individual shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because shares of the Fund trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems its shares at NAV only in large specified numbers of shares known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at www.clozfund.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information About the Funds

Investment Objective

Each Fund seeks to generate current income, with a secondary objective of capital preservation. Each Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Funds are actively managed ETFs that pursue their investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of their net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs that are rated, at the time of purchase, AAA (or equivalent by a NRSRO) for the Panagram AAA CLO ETF, and between BBB+ and B- (or equivalent by a NRSRO) for the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF (or, if unrated, securities deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality). The Fund may not change this policy without first providing 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

CLOs are a type of structured credit, which is a sector of the fixed income market that also includes asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. Typically organized as a trust or other special purpose vehicle, a CLO issues debt and equity interests and uses the proceeds from this issuance to acquire a portfolio which is collateralized by a pool of primarily senior secured loans (although they may include senior unsecured loans or subordinate corporate loans), which are highly diversified by underlying borrower and industry and subject to a variety of asset concentration limitations. Additionally, the underlying loans may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, most of which may individually be rated below investment grade, or the equivalent if unrated. The portfolio of underlying loans is managed by the CLO manager for a fixed period of time (the "reinvestment period").

During the reinvestment period, the CLO manager may buy and sell individual loans to create trading gains or mitigate losses. A CLO's portfolio will generally be required to adhere to certain diversification rules established by the CLO issuer to mitigate against the risk of concentrated defaults within a given industry or sector. After a specified period of time, the majority owner of the equity interests in the CLO may seek to call or refinance the CLO's outstanding debt. If not called or refinanced, when the reinvestment period ends, the CLO generally uses cash flows from the underlying loans to pay down the outstanding debt tranches and wind up the CLO's operations. CLOs are asset-backed structures that issue multiple tranches varying in risk and yield based upon the priority of claims on the cash flows produced by the underlying loan pool. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or "first loss" tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Senior tranches pay the lowest interest rates but are generally safer investments than more junior tranches because, upon principal repayment in the collateral pool, senior tranches are typically paid first. The most junior tranches would attract the highest interest rates but also suffer the highest risk of default and loss. If the cash collected by the CLO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first. The ratings assigned to CLO tranches reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it.

The Panagram AAA CLO ETF intends to invest primarily in AAA rated tranches of CLOs, which is the highest quality rating that a CLO can receive. The Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB rated tranches of CLOs and is expected to have significant exposure (up to 70% of its total assets) in CLO tranches rated below investment grade often referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds (*i.e.*, CLO tranches rated BB+ or lower). The Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF's typical investments are mezzanine or lower priority CLO tranches which are subordinate to other tranches of the CLO (*i.e.*, these other tranches have payment priority over the tranches held by the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF).

CLOs are securities structured to be exposed to the senior secured loans in a corporate capital structure, which means that the loans have payment priority over unsecured debt and common equity in a default situation. These loans are often issued as “covenant lite” loans, which have few or no financial maintenance covenants. “Financial maintenance covenants” are covenants that require a borrower to maintain certain financial metrics during the life of the loan, such as maintaining certain levels of cash flow or limiting leverage. In the absence of such covenants, the CLO manager may be unable to declare an event of default if financial performance deteriorates, renegotiate the terms of the loan based upon the elevated risk levels, or take other actions to help mitigate losses.

After purchase, a CLO tranche may have its rating reduced below its initial rating. In such cases, the Adviser will consider whether to continue to hold the CLO security. The Funds are “non-diversified” funds, meaning that a relatively high percentage of their respective assets are invested in a limited number of issuers of securities. However, each Fund will not invest more than 20% of its total assets in CLOs managed by a single CLO manager. The Funds will only invest in CLOs with a minimum initial total offering size of \$250 million. The Funds invest primarily in CLOs that are U.S. dollar denominated, and the Funds may invest in CLOs of any maturity or duration. CLOs typically have floating or variable interest rates, though some CLOs have fixed rates. The Funds will generally invest in floating-rate CLOs.

In addition to investments in CLOs rated, at the time of purchase, AAA, the Panagram AAA CLO ETF may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in CLOs rated AA or A by an NRSRO. In addition to investments in CLOs rated, at the time of purchase, between BBB+ and B-, the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in CLOs rated above BBB+ by an NRSRO, and may also invest up to 70% of its total assets in CLOs rated below investment grade (*i.e.*, CLO tranches rated BB+ or lower).

The Funds’ portfolio managers will select investments for the Funds by sourcing opportunities in primary (*i.e.*, the initial offering for a security) and secondary markets (*i.e.*, markets where the securities are traded following the initial offering) for CLO debt securities. For the Panagram AAA CLO ETF, the Adviser focuses on CLO tranches rated AAA, which are senior to other tranches of the CLO (*i.e.*, the tranches held by the Panagram AAA CLO ETF have payment priority over the CLO’s lower rated tranches). For the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF, the Adviser invests a portion of its portfolio in CLO tranches rated below investment grade, which may be subordinate to other tranches of the CLO.

The Adviser evaluates each Fund’s investment portfolio to balance total returns and capital protection by analyzing structural leverage (leverage embedded in the CLO) and portfolio composition. The Adviser’s investment and security selection process focuses on assessing the skills of the CLO collateral manager and analyzing the structure of a CLO. The Adviser conducts due diligence on CLO managers to discern each manager’s investment process, credit sector analysis, risk appetite, and approach to risk management, taking into consideration the CLO manager’s tenure and track record in the CLO market, including over various credit cycles, performance, analyst turnover, issuance record, and secondary market trading frequency. A “credit cycle” describes the increases and decreases of access to credit by borrowers, typically occurring over a several year time frame.

The Funds are actively managed and do not seek to track the performance of any particular index. In selecting investments for each Fund, the Adviser applies a bottom-up approach that reviews the current market environment for potential investment opportunities, including newly issued and secondary market CLOs. The Adviser’s analysis of each CLO includes: assessment of the manager of the CLO; analysis of the CLO’s documentation, cash flow waterfall and structural terms; assessment of the CLO’s ability to meet principal and interest payments to its various tranches; performance of the CLO’s underlying collateral and the CLO’s tranches under stressed market conditions; and general industry trends and any changing financial market conditions.

The Adviser monitors each Fund’s investment portfolio on a daily basis and attempts to proactively position investments for changing market conditions, and a Fund may sell or reduce a position when the Adviser perceives a more attractive investment becomes available or the value of an investment becomes unattractive, taking into consideration current market conditions. A Fund may also sell an investment based on the Adviser’s re-evaluation of an investment’s credit

profile. Although the Adviser uses due care in analyzing and monitoring the Funds' investment portfolios, there can be no assurance that such analysis and monitoring will reveal factors that may impair the value of a CLO investment.

Please see the Funds' SAI for additional information about the securities and investment strategies described in this Prospectus and about additional securities and investment strategies that may be used by the Funds.

Temporary Defensive Positions. Each Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such times, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. When a Fund takes a temporary defensive position, such Fund may not be able to pursue its investment objectives.

On a regular basis, each Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in cash or other short-term instruments, such as money market instruments or money market funds, while deploying new capital, for liquidity management purposes, managing redemptions or for defensive purposes while navigating unusual market conditions.

Principal Risks

An investment in a Fund entails risks. A Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about the Funds' principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment decision.

CLO Risk. The risks of investing in CLO securities include both the credit risk associated with the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with the CLO structure governing the priority of payments (and any legal and counterparty risk associated with carrying out the priority of payments). Panagram AAA CLO ETF and Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF intend to invest primarily in AAA rated and BBB and BB rated tranches, respectively (or equivalent ratings by a NRSRO); however, these ratings do not constitute a guarantee of credit quality and it's possible that under stressed market environments these tranches could experience substantial losses due to defaults, write-downs of the equity or other subordinated tranches, increased sensitivity to defaults due to underlying collateral default and impairment of subordinated tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and general market aversion to CLO securities as an asset class. In addition, for the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF, these risks are heightened with respect to the below investment grade CLOs in which the Fund may significantly invest (up to 70% of the Fund's total assets). The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, prepayment risk (i.e., the risk that in a declining interest rate period CLO tranches could be refinanced or paid off prior to their maturities and the Fund would then have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower rate), and the risk of defaults of the underlying assets.

- **Mezzanine CLO Risk.** The Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB rated tranches of CLO securities that are subordinate to higher-rated tranches (e.g., tranches rated AAA+ through A-) in terms of payment priority. Subordinated (i.e., mezzanine) CLO tranches are subject to higher credit risk and liquidity risk relative to more senior CLO tranches. Mezzanine tranches may be of investment grade (i.e., BBB) or non-investment grade quality (i.e., BB+ or below), and the Fund is expected to have significant exposure to below investment grade CLO tranches (up to 70% of its total assets). To the extent a CLO or its underlying loans experience default or are having difficulty making principal and/or interest payments, subordinated CLO tranches will be more likely to experience adverse impacts, and such impacts will be more severe, relative to more senior or higher-rated CLO securities, which in turn will adversely affect the performance of the Fund. In a CLO structure, senior tranches have payment priority over mezzanine tranches (i.e., the tranches that the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF invests in).

ETF Risks. Each Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Funds. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of a Fund may trade at a material discount to the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread (*i.e.*, the current best prices to buy and sell the Fund), and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling shares of the Funds in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares of a Fund. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy shares of a Fund (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares of a Fund (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares of a Fund based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Funds, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of the Funds’ shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in a Fund’s shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Funds may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares of a Fund will approximate the intraday value of the Fund’s holdings used to calculate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the intra-day NAV (premium) or less than the intra-day NAV (discount), which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread, due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares of the Funds on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in shares of a Fund when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of shares of the Fund. There can be no assurance that shares of the Funds will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Funds’ shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Funds’ underlying portfolio holdings. These factors, among others, may lead to a Fund’s shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV, which may result in a widening of the bid and ask spread.
- *Early Close/Trading Halt.* An exchange or market may close early or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. The ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt a Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In

these circumstances, a Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Cash Transaction Risk. Unlike other ETFs, each Fund expects to effect most of its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind securities. This means a Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If a Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. As a result, an investment in the Funds may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Other ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realizing gains in connection with transactions designed to raise cash to meet redemption requests. The Funds generally intend to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Additionally, transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable transaction fees and taxes. Cash purchases may cause a Fund to incur portfolio transaction fees, charges or delays in investing the cash that it would otherwise not incur if a purchase was made on an in-kind basis.

Newer Fund Risk. As of the date of this Prospectus, each Fund has a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund. Liquidation of the Funds can be initiated without shareholder approval by the Trust's Board of Trustees if it determines it is in the best interest of shareholders. As a result, the timing of any Fund liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.

Covenant Lite Loan Risk. The Funds may obtain exposure to loans that are "covenant lite." Covenants contained in loan documentation are intended to protect lenders by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower's operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. Covenant lite loans may lack financial maintenance covenants that in certain situations can allow lenders to claim a default on the loan to seek to protect the interests of the lenders. The absence of financial maintenance covenants in a covenant lite loan might result in a lower recovery in the event of a default by the borrower. Covenant lite loans have become much more prevalent in recent years.

Debt Securities Risks. The Funds' investments in debt securities may be subject to the following risks:

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that a Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security or close out an investment contract at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when a Fund purchases a newly issued CLO security directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there often may be a delayed settlement period, during which time the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of CLO securities at a price and time the Fund deems advantageous may be impaired. CLO securities are generally considered to be long-term investments and there is no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist or be maintained for any given CLO security.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** A Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising rates as the market exits a period of historically low rates and current effects of central bank monetary policy and government fiscal policy are being passed through to the market. As interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty servicing their loans, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO investors, including the Funds. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Funds to decline. As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan

obligations may refinance their loans, which may require the CLO to reinvest cash at what may be an inopportune time.

- *Floating Rate Obligations Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by a Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. Benchmark interest rates may not accurately track market interest rates.
- *Credit Risk.* Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.
- *Call Risk.* CLO securities are issued with a non-call period. After the end of the non-call period, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (*i.e.*, redeem or refinance) the securities issued by the CLO in full. A Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable market conditions (*i.e.*, at lower spreads), which could cause a decline in the Fund's income.
- *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to future changes in interest rates.

High Yield Securities Risk (Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF only). The Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF intends to invest a significant portion (up to 70% of its total assets) in CLO securities rated below investment grade. Debt investments rated below investment grade are sometimes referred to as high yield or "junk". Investing in lower-rated or unrated securities (including CLOs) involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated debt securities, including a high degree of credit risk. These securities may be more sensitive than investment grade CLO securities to economic, political, or market changes or developments which could impact the underlying loans of a CLO and may adversely affect the value of the below investment grade CLO security. Issuers of the below investment grade loans that underlie a CLO may not be as financially durable as those issuers with higher credit ratings. Such issuers may be more susceptible to losses and real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-grade securities. The secondary markets on which lower-rated or unrated securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher-grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the value of such investments. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated or unrated securities, especially in a thinly traded market. It is possible that a major economic recession could severely disrupt the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest on the bonds and increase the incidence of default of such securities. The use of credit ratings as the sole method of evaluating lower-rated or unrated securities can involve certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of lower-rated securities. In addition, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was rated. These risks may be present in lower rated CLO securities (such as those rated BBB or BBB-, or their equivalent), even if they are not rated below investment grade.

Income Risk. Each Fund's income will decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income would occur because the CLO debt instruments held by each Fund generally all have floating or variable interest rates.

Valuation Risk. The CLO securities in which the Funds invest may be priced differently than the value realized upon such security's sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more unreliable. The structure of certain CLOs may subject them to price volatility and enhanced liquidity and valuation risk in times of market stress.

CLO Manager Risk. The Funds intend to invest in CLO securities issued by CLOs that are managed by third-party collateral managers. Each Fund is dependent on the skill and expertise of such managers. CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing, and replacing the underlying bank loans within a CLO. There can be no guarantee that any collateral manager will continue to manage such CLO through the life of the investment. Collateral managers are subject to removal or replacement by other holders of CLO securities or may voluntarily resign. Adverse developments with respect to a CLO manager, such as personnel and resource constraints, regulatory issues, or other developments may impact the ability and/or performance of the CLO manager and may adversely impact the performance of the CLO securities in which the Funds invest.

Newly Issued Securities Risk. The Funds may invest in newly issued securities or "new issues." New issues may not be consistently available to the Funds for investing, particularly as a Fund's asset base grows. New issues may be volatile in price due to the absence of a prior trading market, limited quantities available, and an extended settlement period.

Extended Settlement Risk. New issue CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience extended settlement periods, often longer than seven days. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases.

London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") Risk. The CLO debt securities in which the Funds typically invest earn interest at, and obtain financing at, a floating rate, which has traditionally been based on LIBOR. Following the global financial crisis, regulators determined that existing interest rate benchmarks should be reformed based on concerns that LIBOR was susceptible to manipulation. The replacement rate for U.S. Dollar LIBOR is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. As of January 1, 2022, all new issue CLO securities utilize SOFR as the LIBOR replacement rate.

For CLOs issued prior to 2022, the use of LIBOR is being phased out as loan portfolios transition to SOFR. Certain CLOs and senior secured loans held by CLOs have already transitioned to utilizing SOFR. The Funds will invest in CLOs issued prior to 2022 through the secondary market, some of which may still be based on LIBOR, and there is risk associated with transitioning such securities from LIBOR to SOFR. To the extent that the replacement rate utilized for senior secured loans held by a CLO differs from the rate utilized by the CLO itself, there is a basis risk between the two rates (e.g., SOFR versus LIBOR). This means the CLO could experience an interest rate mismatch between its assets and liabilities, which could have an adverse impact on the cash flows distributed to CLO equity investors as well as a Fund's net investment income and portfolio returns until such mismatch is corrected or minimized, which would be expected to occur when both the underlying senior secured loans and the CLO securities utilize the same rate. At this time, it is not possible to predict the full effects of the phasing out of LIBOR on U.S. senior secured loans, on CLO debt securities, and on the underlying assets of the specific CLOs in which the Funds invest.

Market Events Risk. One or more markets in which the Funds invest may go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. This may be due to numerous factors, including interest rates, the outlook for corporate profits, the health of the national and world economies, national and world social and political events, and the fluctuation of other stock markets around the world. The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 and subsequent efforts to contain its spread have resulted and may continue to result in, among other things, substantial market volatility and reduced liquidity in financial markets; exchange trading suspensions and closures; higher default rates; travel restrictions and disruptions; significant global disruptions to business operations and supply chains; lower consumer demand for goods and services; significant job losses and increasing unemployment; event and service cancellations and restrictions; significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery; prolonged quarantines; and general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this pandemic and any other public health emergencies (such as any other epidemics or pandemics) that may arise in the future could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy and the financial performance of individual issuers, sectors, industries, asset classes, and markets in significant and unforeseen ways. Extraordinary

actions taken by governments and central banks to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic may not succeed or have the intended effect, and in some cases, have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long-term consequences of which are not known. This crisis or other public health crises may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market, and financial risks. In addition, the Funds may face challenges with respect to their day-to-day operations if key personnel of the Adviser or other service providers are unavailable due to quarantines, restrictions on travel, or other restrictions imposed by state or federal regulatory authorities. The duration and future impact of COVID-19 are currently unknown and cannot be determined with certainty, which may exacerbate the other risks that apply to the Funds and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments, impair a Fund's ability to satisfy AP transaction requests, and negatively affect a Fund's performance.

Privately Issued Securities Risk. CLO securities are generally privately-issued securities, and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Funds may find markets for these securities are more thinly traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing a Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV") due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately-issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by a Fund, and its value may decline as a result.

Management Risk. The Funds' principal investment strategies may involve actively trading securities, which could result in a high portfolio turnover rate, which could increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions. The portfolio turnover rate of each Fund may vary from year to year.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Funds may experience an increased rate of portfolio turnover which could result in higher transaction costs and potential for taxable capital gains, both of which could have a negative effect on a Fund's performance. The "Financial Highlights" section of this Prospectus shows the Funds' historical portfolio turnover rates.

Non-diversified Fund Risk. Each Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, each Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on a Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

Portfolio Holdings

Information about the Funds' daily portfolio holdings is available at www.cloxfund.com for the Panagram AAA CLO ETF or at www.clozfund.com for the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF. A complete description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Management of the Funds

Investment Adviser

Each Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement ("Advisory Agreement") with Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC, located at 65 East 55th St, 29th Floor, New York, New York 10022. Panagram is an SEC-registered investment adviser specializing in CLOs, Asset Backed Securities, and Commercial Real Estate. As of September 30, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$15.6 billion in assets, which consists of \$14.6 billion in assets under management and approximately \$1.1 billion in other fee-based assets. Other fee-based assets include CLO assets to which Panagram

provides structure advisory services. Panagram's role as structure advisor includes consulting and advising CLO equity holders in connection with exercising their rights under the relevant indenture (e.g., redemptions, additional issuances of notes, removal of the investment manager for cause, etc.). Panagram earns a fee for these services based on the total assets in the CLO. Panagram is a subsidiary of Eldridge Industries, LLC ("Eldridge"), a diversified holding company.

Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds in accordance with each Fund's investment objective and policies. For the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser, each Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.20% of the Panagram AAA CLO ETF's average daily net assets and 0.50% of the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF's average daily net assets. For the fiscal period ended August 31, 2023, the Adviser received its unified management fee of 0.20% of the Panagram AAA CLO ETF's average daily net assets and 0.50% of the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF's average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by a Fund (including AFFE) except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short; taxes; brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments; accrued deferred tax liability; extraordinary expenses; distribution fees and expenses paid by a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unified management fee payable to the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's initial approval of the Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Panagram AAA CLO ETF is available in the Annual Report dated August 31, 2023. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's initial approval of the Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF is available in its semi-annual report dated February 28, 2023.

The Funds, as series of the Trust, do not hold themselves out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. John Kim and Mr. Tim Wickstrom are the portfolio managers of the Funds and responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. Each portfolio manager is a CLO industry specialist who has been involved in the CLO market for the majority of his career and has built relationships with key market participants, including CLO collateral managers, investment banks, and investors.

John Kim, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser

Mr. Kim is the CEO and CIO of Panagram after running the structured products group of Eldridge from 2014 to 2021. Prior to joining Eldridge, Mr. Kim was a Managing Director at Natixis from 2012 to 2014, where he focused on structured financings for a variety of asset managers and hedge funds. Previously, Mr. Kim was head of CLO structuring at Deutsche Bank. Mr. Kim holds an M.B.A. from New York University's Stern School of Business and a B.A. from Yale.

Timothy Wickstrom, Managing Director of the Adviser

Mr. Wickstrom is a Managing Director at Panagram and manages CLO and ABS secondary investments. Previously, Mr. Wickstrom was a Director at Eldridge in the structured products group from 2016 to 2021. Prior to Eldridge, Mr. Wickstrom was an Associate on Security Benefit's investment team from 2014 to 2015. Mr. Wickstrom received his A.B. in Economics from Bowdoin College.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and the portfolio manager's ownership of Fund shares.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Each Fund issues and redeems its shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire a Fund's shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute an authorized participant agreement ("Participant Agreement") that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Funds' transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, the Funds' shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell a Fund's shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual shares of a Fund are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling a Fund's shares through a broker, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy a Fund's shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of a Fund.

Investors owning shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Investing in the Funds

For more information on how to buy and sell shares of the Funds, visit www.cloxfund.com for the Panagram AAA CLO ETF, www.cloxfund.com for the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF, or call the Funds toll-free at 800-617-0004.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

Shares of a Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange, which allows retail investors to purchase and sell individual shares at market prices throughout the trading day similar to other publicly traded securities. Because these secondary market trades do not involve a Fund directly, it is unlikely that secondary market trading would cause any harmful effects of market timing, such as dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in a Fund's trading costs, or realization of capital gains. The Board has determined not to adopt policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of a Fund's shares because a Fund sells and redeems its shares at NAV only in Creation Units pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement between the Distributor and an AP. A Fund may impose transaction fees on such Creation Unit transactions that are designed to offset such Fund's transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of the Creation Unit shares. Direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that a Fund's shares trade at or close to NAV. Although a Fund impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units, a Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the Funds' SAI.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing a Fund's net assets by its shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, a Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. In particular, the Funds generally value securities traded on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange at the last sale price or official closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

Occasionally, market quotations are not readily available, or are unreliable, or there may be events affecting the value of foreign securities held by a Fund that occur when regular trading on foreign exchanges is closed, but before trading on the NYSE is closed. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. The Adviser has been designated by the Board as each Fund's valuation designee to make all fair value determinations with respect to such Fund's portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Funds. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Dividends, Distributions, and Their Taxation

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund intends to pay dividends from net investment income monthly and to distribute all net realized capital gains at least annually. The Funds will declare and pay capital gain distributions in cash. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Financial intermediaries may make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available for use by beneficial owners of Fund shares for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their financial intermediary to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Financial intermediaries may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and net

realized capital gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in a Fund. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Funds make distributions, when you sell your shares listed on the Exchange; and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund’s net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from a Fund.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable

even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Funds before your investment (and thus were included in the shares' NAV when you purchased your shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Funds shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. If a Fund's distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the shares.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Funds will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your shares generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Under legislation generally known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she, or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for one year or less.

Each Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. Each Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have

recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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Foreign Taxes

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Fund shares. Consult your personal tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Tax Information" in the SAI.

Distribution

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in the Funds' shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

Rule 12b-1 Distribution Fees

The Trust has adopted a Rule 12b-1 distribution plan (the "Rule 12b-1 Plan") under the 1940 Act. Under the terms of the Rule 12b-1 Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an aggregate fee equal up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Premium/Discount Information

Each business day, the following information will be available, free of charge on a Fund's website: www.cloxfund.com for Panagram AAA CLO ETF; www.clozfund.com for Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF; (i) information for each portfolio holding that will form the basis of the next calculation of the Fund's NAV per share; (ii) the Fund's NAV per share, market price, and premium or discount, each as of the end of the prior business day; (iii) a table showing the number of days the Fund's shares traded at a premium or discount during the most recently completed calendar year and the most recently completed calendar quarter since that year; (iv) a line graph showing Fund share premiums or discounts for the most recently completed calendar year and the most recently completed calendar quarter since that year; (v) the Fund's median bid-ask spread over the last thirty calendar days; and (vi) if during the past year the Fund's premium or discount was greater than 2% for more than seven consecutive trading days, a statement that the Fund's premium or discount, as applicable, was greater than 2% and a discussion of the factors that are reasonably believed to have materially contributed to the premium or discount.

Additional Notices

Shares of a Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of shares of a Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which shares of a Fund are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of shares of a Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of shares of a Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in a Fund particularly.

Other Information

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, a Fund's investment adviser, administrator and distributor, who provide services to a Fund. Shareholders of a Fund are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce such contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under such contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus provides information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of a Fund. None of this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or a Fund and any investor, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

A Fund reserves the right to cease operations and liquidate at any time.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table below is intended to help you understand financial performance for shares of each Fund since inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the Annual Reports, which is available upon request.

Panagram AAA CLO ETF	For the Period Inception through August 31, 2023⁽¹⁾	
PER SHARE DATA: ⁽²⁾		
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$25.00	
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income ⁽³⁾	0.21	
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.10	
Total from investment operations	0.31	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:		
From net investments income	(0.10)	
Total distributions paid	(0.10)	
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:		
Transaction fees	0.04	
Total transaction fees	0.04	
Net asset value, end of period	\$25.25	
Total Return, at NAV ⁽⁴⁾	1.39%	⁽⁵⁾
Total Return, at Market ⁽⁴⁾	1.40%	⁽⁵⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$35,346	
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.20%	⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	6.74%	⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	0%	

⁽¹⁾ Inception date of the Fund was July 18, 2023.

⁽²⁾ For a Fund share outstanding for the entire period.

⁽³⁾ Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

⁽⁴⁾ Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

⁽⁵⁾ Not annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁶⁾ Annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁷⁾ Excludes in-kind transactions associated with creations of the Fund.

⁽⁸⁾ The numerator for the portfolio turnover rate includes the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding short-term investments and securities sold short). The denominator includes the average fair value of long positions throughout the period.

Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF	For the Period Inception through August 31, 2023⁽¹⁾	
PER SHARE DATA: ⁽²⁾		
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$25.00	
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income ⁽³⁾	1.66	
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.56	⁽⁴⁾
Total from investment operations	2.22	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:		
From net investments income	(1.35)	
Total distributions paid	(1.35)	
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:		
Transaction fees	0.12	
Total transaction fees	0.12	
Net asset value, end of period	\$25.99	
Total Return, at NAV ⁽⁵⁾	9.66%	⁽⁶⁾
Total Return, at Market ⁽⁵⁾	10.14%	⁽⁶⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$83,162	
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.50%	⁽⁷⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	10.87%	⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	0%	⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ Inception date of the Fund was January 23, 2023.

⁽²⁾ For a Fund share outstanding for the entire period.

⁽³⁾ Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

⁽⁴⁾ Due to timing of capital share transactions, the per share amount of net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments varies from the amounts shown in the Statement of Operations.

⁽⁵⁾ Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

⁽⁶⁾ Not annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁷⁾ Annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁸⁾ Excludes in-kind transactions associated with creations of the Fund.

⁽⁹⁾ The numerator for the portfolio turnover rate includes the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding short-term investments and securities sold short). The denominator includes the average fair value of long positions throughout the period.

INVESTMENT ADVISER:

Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC
65 East 55th St, 29th Floor
New York, NY 10022

DISTRIBUTOR:

Quasar Distributors, LLC
3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, ME 04101

CUSTODIAN:

U.S. Bank N.A.
1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

**ADMINISTRATOR, FUND ACCOUNTANT
AND TRANSFER AGENT:**

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM:

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
342 N. Water Street, Suite 830
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

LEGAL COUNSEL:

Kirkland & Ellis LLP
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Funds collect non-public information about you that the law allows or requires them to have in order to conduct their business and properly service you. The Funds collect financial and personal information about you (“Personal Information”) directly (*e.g.*, information on account applications and other forms, such as your name, address, and social security number, and information provided to access account information or conduct account transactions online, such as password, account number, e-mail address, and alternate telephone number), and indirectly (*e.g.*, information about your transactions with us, such as transaction amounts, account balance, and account holdings).

The Funds do not disclose any non-public personal information about their shareholders or former shareholders other than for everyday business purposes such as to process a transaction, service an account, respond to court orders and legal investigations, or as otherwise permitted by law. Third parties that may receive this information include companies that provide transfer agency, technology, and administrative services to the Funds, as well as the Funds’ investment adviser who is an affiliate of the Funds. If you maintain a retirement/educational custodial account directly with the Funds, we may also disclose your Personal Information to the custodian for that account for shareholder servicing purposes. The Funds limit access to your Personal Information provided to unaffiliated third parties to information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities to the Funds. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. The Funds maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your Personal Information and requires their third-party service providers with access to such information to treat your Personal Information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Funds through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared with unaffiliated third parties.

Panagram AAA CLO ETF
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.: CLOX

Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.: CLOZ

Each a series of Series Portfolios Trust

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of a Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

A Fund's annual and semi-annual reports (collectively, the "Shareholder Reports") provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio holdings. The Annual Reports each contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's prior fiscal period.

The SAI and the Shareholder Reports are available free of charge on the Funds' websites at www.cloxfund.com for the Panagram AAA CLO ETF or at www.clozfund.com for the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF. You can obtain a free copy of the SAI and Shareholder Reports, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Funds by calling the Funds (toll-free) at 800-617-0004 or by writing to:

Panagram AAA CLO ETF
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

Reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
or
- For a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.