

Multi-Asset Income Fund Summary Prospectus

November 1, 2022

ETAMX Class A Shares	ETCMX Class C Shares
ETNMX Class N Shares	ETIMX Class I Shares

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund at <https://eventidefunds.com/forms-and-literature/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-771-3836, emailing info@eventidefunds.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated November 1, 2022 are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

Eventide Multi-Asset Income Fund

Fund Summary

Investment Objective. The Eventide Multi-Asset Income Fund (the “Multi-Asset Income Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks current income while maintaining the potential for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund. The tables describe 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.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and is included in the section of the Fund’s prospectus entitled **How to Buy Shares** on page 119 and **Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers**, and in the sections of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information entitled **Reduction of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 72, and **Waivers of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 73.

Shareholder Fees

<i>Fees paid directly from your investment</i>	<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>Class N</i>	<i>Class I</i>
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of the lesser of the NAV of the shares redeemed or the original purchase price)	1.00% ¹	1.00% ²	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	None	None	None	None
Redemption Fee for Shares Redeemed by Wire Transfer	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

<i>Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>				
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.20%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
<i>Recoupment of Fees Waived/Expenses Paid³</i>	<i>0.01%</i>	<i>0.01%</i>	<i>0.01%</i>	<i>0.01%</i>
<i>Remaining Expenses</i>	<i>0.21%</i>	<i>0.21%</i>	<i>0.21%</i>	<i>0.21%</i>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%	1.82%	1.02%	0.82%

1. The maximum deferred sales charge on Class A shares (as a % of NAV at the time of purchase) applies only to purchases of \$1 million or more made without an initial sales charge and applies to shares sold within 18 months of purchase.

2. The maximum deferred sales charge on Class C shares (as a % of the lesser of NAV of the shares redeemed or the original purchase price) applies to shares sold within 12 months of purchase.

3. The Fund’s adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to limit operating expenses (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividend expense on securities sold short, underlying fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) at 1.07%, 1.82%, 1.02% and 0.82% for Class A shares, Class C shares, Class N shares and Class I shares, respectively, through October 31, 2023. This agreement may only be terminated by the Board of Trustees on 60 days’ written notice to the adviser and upon the termination of the Management Agreement between the Trust and the adviser. Fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment by the adviser from the Fund in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if, after the recoupment is taken into account, such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver/reimbursement and the expense limitation in place at the time of recapture.

Example of Hypothetical Fund Costs. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example

only accounts for the Fund's expense limitation through its expiration period, October 31, 2023, and then depicts the Fund's total annual expenses thereafter. 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:

	<i>1 Year</i>	<i>3 Years</i>	<i>5 Years</i>	<i>10 Years</i>
Class A	\$678	\$896	\$1,132	\$1,807
Class C – no redemption	\$185	\$573	\$986	\$2,139
Class C – with redemption	\$285	\$573	\$986	\$2,139
Class N	\$104	\$325	\$564	\$1,250
Class I	\$84	\$262	\$456	\$1,015

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. The portfolio turnover rate of the Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was 66% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has significant flexibility to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in a broad universe of income-producing securities. These securities include debt and equity securities of companies in the U.S. and other markets around the world. The Fund's investments in foreign securities may be made, either directly or through American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”), without limitation.

The Fund uses a balanced strategy allocating approximately equally between equity income and fixed income with a bottom-up quality investing and secular theme focus seeking to achieve consistent returns and lower volatility than the markets. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve this goal. The Fund's balanced strategy means that equity investments do not typically represent more than 50% of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund is focused on identifying and investing in companies capable of increasing profitability, growth, and income distribution by serving well the needs of customers, employees, suppliers, communities, the environment, and society broadly. The Fund has broad discretion to invest in securities in the pursuit of the Fund's objectives. These securities may include but are not limited to common stocks, yieldcos (dividend growth-oriented public companies created by a parent company, which bundles renewable and/or conventional long-term contracted operating assets in order to generate cash flow), real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), preferred stocks, corporate bonds, government agency bonds, municipal bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities (including auto loans and leases, equipment loans and leases, and credit cards); convertible securities and options. The Fund may invest in a particular type of security without limitation but limits its investment in a particular industry and in MLPs to less than 25% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in bonds of any maturity and, under normal market conditions, the bonds held in the Fund's portfolio have an average duration of between two and eight years. The Fund may invest in bonds of any credit quality, including, without limitation, non-investment grade bonds rated below Baa3 by Moody's or below BBB- by S&P (also known as “junk” bonds). The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in companies whose securities may have legal or contractual restrictions on resale or are otherwise illiquid.

The Fund's investment adviser, Eventide Asset Management, LLC (“Eventide” or the “Adviser”), utilizes a fundamental “bottom-up” analysis to evaluate investments for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser seeks to invest in attractively valued securities that, in its opinion, represent above-average long-term investment

opportunities or have significant near-term appreciation potential. The Adviser favors investments that it believes will have relatively low correlation or volatility to the overall market. The Adviser seeks to invest in securities that, in its opinion, are attractively valued, provide attractive current income, provide income appreciation potential, provide capital appreciation potential, and/or help to reduce overall portfolio volatility.

The Adviser may use options, such as puts or calls on individual securities, as well as options on securities indices, to enhance returns, generate income, to reduce portfolio volatility, or to reduce downside risk when the Adviser believes prudent. To enhance income, the Adviser has the ability to sell call options on stocks held in the portfolio (covered call writing). In exchange for the option premium received, the Fund gives up potential upside in the underlying stock. The Adviser also has the ability to write put options on stocks deemed to be attractive purchases at lower price levels. The Adviser may also utilize a combination of puts and/or calls regarding the same security (sometimes referred to as “straddles,” “collars” or “spreads”) or utilize puts and calls on related securities.

The Adviser has retained Boyd Watterson Asset Management, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) to manage some of the Fund’s assets allocated for investment in the intermediate-term bond portion of the Fund’s portfolio. The intermediate-term bond portion of the Fund’s portfolio typically does not represent more than 50% of the Fund’s portfolio. In selecting securities for investment by the Fund, the Sub-Adviser employs a top-down approach to determine how to structure the bond allocation taking into consideration duration, maturity, and sector allocation. The Sub-Adviser then initiates a process of security analysis based on several factors including, but not limited to, economic trends, industry assessments and issuer specific credit fundamentals.

The Adviser uses its values-based screening process to analyze all potential investments for the company’s ability to operate with integrity and create value for customers, employees, and other stakeholders by reflecting the values listed below. While few companies may reach these ideals in every area of their business, these principles articulate the Adviser’s highest expectations for the companies in which the Fund invests. The Adviser uses its values-based screening processes in connection with other fundamental research processes to establish the Fund’s eligible investment universe. Securities are generally ineligible for purchase within the Fund’s portfolio unless the Adviser believes that the values-based screens are met. The Adviser’s screening process for potential investments does not apply relative weights between values-based factors and financial factors. There is no guarantee that the Adviser will be able to successfully screen out all companies that are inconsistent with the following principles which help to guide the Adviser’s research and investment framework. The Adviser seeks companies that reflect the following values:

- Respecting the value and freedom of all people: this includes the right to life at all stages and freedom from addictive behaviors caused by gambling, pornography, tobacco, and alcohol.
- Demonstrating a concern for justice and peace: this includes fair and ethical relationships with customers, suppliers, and business partners and avoiding products and services that promote weapons production and proliferation.
- Promoting family and community: this includes protecting children from violent forms of entertainment and serving low-income communities.
- Exhibiting responsible management practices: this includes fair dealing with employees, communities, competitors, suppliers, and customers as demonstrated by a company’s record regarding litigation, regulatory actions against the company, and its record of providing products and services that improve the lives of people.
- Practicing environmental stewardship: this includes practices considered more sustainable than those of industry peers, reduction in environmental impact when compared to previous periods, and/or the use of more efficient and cleaner energy sources.

Consistent with the Adviser's values, the Fund may invest in securities that fund community development institutions and serve needs such as those of low-to-moderate income families and communities.

Securities may be sold when the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities or when the Adviser believes the underlying company is no longer consistent with the Adviser's principles.

Distribution Policy. The Fund's distribution policy is to make approximately twelve distributions to shareholders per calendar year. The frequency of distributions is based on the availability of distributable income and the investment needs of the Fund. The level of periodic distributions (including any return of capital) is not fixed and is not designed to generate, and is not expected to result in, distributions that equal a fixed percentage of the Fund's current net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital. Shareholders should not assume that the Fund's distribution rate or the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. For more information about the Fund's distribution policy, please turn to "Additional Information About Each Fund's Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks – Principal Investment Strategies - Distribution Policy and Goals."

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

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

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

ADRs Risk. ADRs, which are typically issued by a bank, are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign company and are alternatives to purchasing foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies and involve risks that are not found in investments in U.S. companies. Although an ADR is priced in the U.S. dollar, movements in the exchange rate of the local currency versus the U.S. dollar are automatically reflected in the price of the ADR in U.S. dollars. Therefore, even if the price of the foreign security does not change on its market, if the exchange rate of the local currency relative to the U.S. Dollar declines, the ADR price would decline by a similar measure.

Allocation Risk. If the Fund's strategy for allocating assets among different assets classes does not work as intended, the Fund may not achieve its objective or may underperform other funds with the same or similar investment strategy.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Security Risk. When the Fund invests in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities or collateralized mortgage obligations, the Fund is subject to the risk that, if the issuer fails to pay interest or repay principal, the assets backing these securities may not be sufficient to support payments on the securities.

Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of residential mortgage loans, some of which are guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. However, the guarantee of these types of

securities relates to the principal and interest payments and not the market value of such securities. In addition, the guarantee only relates to the mortgage-backed securities held by a Fund and not the purchase of shares of the Fund. Mortgage-backed securities do not have a fixed maturity and their expected maturities may vary when interest rates rise or fall.

Mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by private issuers are also known as “non-agency MBS.” Non-agency MBS generally are a greater credit risk than MBS issued by the U.S. government, and the market for non-agency MBS is smaller and may be less liquid than the market for government MBS.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk. Future interest rate increases could cause the value of any Fund that invests in fixed income securities to decrease. Federal Reserve policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of the Fund’s investments and share price to decline. To the extent the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs the Fund incurs and may lower its performance. Furthermore, if rising interest rates cause the Fund to lose enough value, the Fund could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which could force the Fund to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, therefore adversely affecting the Fund. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may persist in the future, potentially leading to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

Convertible Securities Risk. The market value of convertible securities and other debt securities tends to fall when prevailing interest rates rise. The value of convertible securities also tends to change whenever the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock fluctuates.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will fail to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, reducing the Fund’s total return. The Fund may invest in high-yield, high-risk securities, commonly called “junk bonds,” that are not investment grade and are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

Distribution Policy Risk. The Fund’s distribution policy is not designed to generate, and is not expected to result in, distributions that equal a fixed percentage of the Fund’s current net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment). Shareholders should not assume that the Fund’s distribution rate or the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares.

Equity Security Risk. Common and preferred stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Warrants and rights may expire worthless if the price of a common stock is below the conversion price of the warrant or right. Convertible bonds may decline in value if the price of a common stock falls below the conversion price. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Ethical Investment Risk. The Fund’s ethical values screening criteria could cause it to underperform similar funds that do not have such screening criteria. This could be due to ethically acceptable companies falling out of

favor with investors or failing to perform as well as companies that do not meet the Fund's ethical screening guidelines.

Fixed Income Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Foreign Securities Risk. Since the Fund's investments may include ADRs and foreign securities, the Fund is subject to risks beyond those associated with investing in domestic securities. The value of foreign securities is subject to currency fluctuations. Foreign companies are generally not subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies thereby resulting in less publicly available information about these companies. In addition, foreign investing involves other risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards.

Hedging Risk. Hedging is a strategy in which the Fund uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

Income Risk. Income risk is the risk that the income from the Fund's portfolio will decline because of falling market interest rates. This can result when the Fund invests the proceeds from new share sales, or from matured or called bonds, at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate.

Interest Rate Risk. Changes in short-term market interest rates will directly affect the yield on the shares of a fund whose investments are normally invested in floating rate debt. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on the Fund's shares will also fall. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on the floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. While interest rates remain at historic lows, a heightened risk to the Fund is posed by the potential for rising interest rates to the extent the Fund's portfolio includes longer-term fixed income securities.

Junk Bond Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Large capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market

cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

LIBOR Risk. Changes in the level of LIBOR will affect the amount of interest payable on the LIBOR-based floating rate debt instruments, and it is impossible to predict whether LIBOR will rise or fall. A decline in the level of LIBOR would likely result in a reduction of interest collections on such debt instruments, which would have an adverse effect on the return of the Fund. Some floating rate debt instruments held by the Fund may have LIBOR floors (or minimum interest rate to which the spread or margin is added, to calculate the debt instrument's overall interest rate), but there is no guarantee that any such LIBOR floor will fully mitigate the risk of falling LIBOR.

The UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration (the "IBA"), have ceased publishing most LIBOR settings and have announced that the remaining LIBOR settings will no longer be published after June 30, 2023. Not all LIBOR-based instruments have an alternative to LIBOR and there is significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of alternative methodologies and the potential for market instability. These matters may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported benchmark rates, benchmark rates being more volatile than they have been in the past, and/or fewer debt instruments utilizing given benchmark rates as a component of interest payments. Additionally, in connection with the adoption of another benchmark as a replacement for LIBOR in a debt instrument's documentation, the interest rate (or method for calculating the interest rate) applicable to that debt instrument may be modified to account for differences between LIBOR and the applicable replacement benchmark used to calculate the rate of interest payable in respect of that instrument, which modification may be based on industry-accepted spread adjustments or recommendations from various governmental and non-governmental bodies. The Fund cannot reasonably estimate the impact of the anticipated transition away from LIBOR at this time. If the LIBOR replacement rate is lower than market expectations, there could be an adverse impact on the value of debt instruments with floating or fixed-to-floating rate coupons and, in turn, a material adverse impact on the value of the Funds.

The transition away from LIBOR may affect the cost of capital, may require amending or restructuring debt instruments and related hedging arrangements for the Fund and its portfolio companies, and may impact the liquidity and/or value of floating rate instruments based on LIBOR that are held or may be held by the Fund in the future, which may result in additional costs or adversely affect the Fund's liquidity, results of operations, and financial condition. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses for the Funds. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could also deteriorate during the transition period, effects could occur at any time.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund may be difficult to sell, or illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.

Management Risk. The portfolio managers' judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular stocks or other securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio managers' judgment will produce the desired results.

Market Risk. Overall stock market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic and/or foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, political events and terrorism affect the securities markets.

Medium (Mid) Capitalization Stock Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in the stocks of mid-sized companies, the Fund may be subject to additional risks. The earnings and prospects of these companies are more volatile than larger companies. These companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Mid-sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. Mid-sized companies may also have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and may lack management experience.

MLP and MLP-Related Securities. Investments in MLPs and MLP-related securities involve risks different from those of investing in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP or MLP-related security, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between an MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks (which could occur if the MLP raises capital and then invests it in projects whose return fails to exceed the cost of capital raised) and risks related to the general partner's limited call right. MLPs and MLP-related securities are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. During periods of rising interest rates, the use of MLPs or MLP-related securities could hinder the overall performance of the Fund

MLP Tax Risk. MLPs, typically, do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income, as compared to an MLP that is not taxed as a corporation.

Options Market Risk. Markets for options and options on futures may not always operate on a fair and orderly basis. At times, prices for options and options on futures may not represent fair market value and prices may be subject to manipulation, which may be extreme under some circumstances. The dysfunction and manipulation of volatility and options markets may make it difficult for the Fund to effectively implement its investment strategy and achieve its objectives and could potentially lead to significant losses.

Options Risk. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call and put options. As the seller (writer) of a covered call option, the Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise option price because the Fund will no longer hold the underlying security. The use of derivative instruments, such as options, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments, including the risk that the counterparty to an options transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations.

Preferred Stock Risk. Dividends on preferred stocks are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors and Fund shareholders may lose money if dividends are not paid. Preferred stock prices may fall if interest rates rise or the issuer's creditworthiness becomes impaired.

Prepayment Risk. The Fund may invest in debt securities that may be paid off early when the issuer of a debt security can repay the principal prior to a security's maturity. If interest rates are falling, the Fund may have to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Real Estate and REIT Risk. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended.

Security Risk. The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security in the Fund's portfolio.

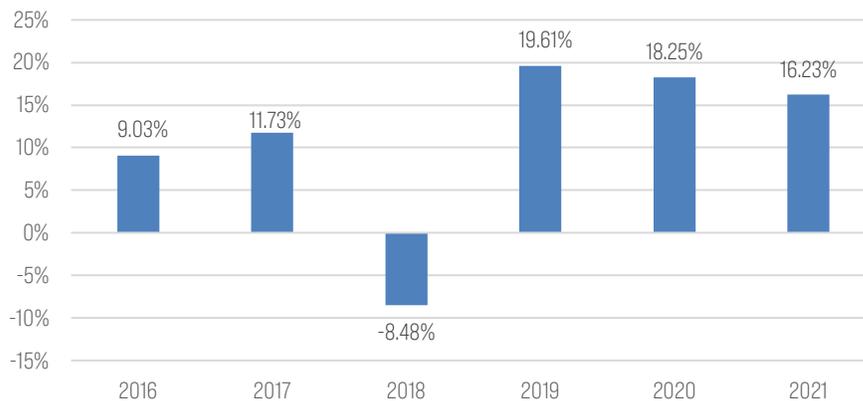
Smaller Capitalization Stock Risk. Smaller-sized companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies and normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and companies may have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and lack management experience.

U.S. Agency Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Yieldcos Risk. Investments in securities of yieldcos involve risks that differ from investments in traditional operating companies, including risks related to the relationship between the yieldco and the company responsible for the formation of the yieldco (the "Yieldco Sponsor"). Yieldcos typically remain dependent on the management and administration services provided by or under the direction of the Yieldco Sponsor and on the ability of the Yieldco Sponsor to identify and present the yieldco with acquisition opportunities, which may often be assets of the Yieldco Sponsor itself. To the extent that the yieldco relies on the Yieldco Sponsor for developing new assets for potential future acquisitions, the yieldco may be dependent on the development capabilities and financial health of the Yieldco Sponsor. Yieldco Sponsors may have interests that conflict with the interests of the yieldco and may retain control of the yieldco via classes of stock held by the Yieldco Sponsor. Any event that limits the yieldco's ability to maintain or grow its distributable cash flow would likely have a negative impact on the yieldco's share price.

Performance

The bar chart and accompanying table shown below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of its Class A shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's Class A shares commenced operations. Although Class C, N and I shares would have similar annual returns to Class A shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities, the returns for Class C, N and I shares would be different from Class A shares because Class C, N and I shares have different expenses than Class A shares. The performance table shows how the average annual returns of the Class A, C, I and N shares compare over time with a broad-based equity market index, a broad-based bond market index and a blend of these two indices. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling 1-877-771-3836 and on the Fund's website at www.eventidefunds.com.

Eventide Multi-Asset Income Fund Class A Annual Total Returns for the Year Ended December 31

Figures do not reflect sales charges. If they did, returns would be lower.

During the period shown in the bar chart, for the Class A shares, the highest return for a quarter was 12.02% (quarter ended June 30, 2020), and the lowest return for a quarter was (9.98)% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The Fund's Class A year-to-date return as of September 30, 2022 was (19.14)%.

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

	1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (7/15/2015)
<i>Class A Shares</i>			
Return Before Taxes	9.52%	9.65%	8.51%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.74%	8.63%	7.59%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.26%	7.30%	6.45%
<i>Class C Shares</i>			
Return Before Taxes	15.16%	10.07%	8.66%
<i>Class N Shares</i>			
Return Before Taxes	16.06%	10.95%	9.53%
<i>Class I Shares</i>			
Return Before Taxes	16.28%	11.16%	9.73%
Russell Mid Cap Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.34%	11.22%	10.64%
Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(1.29)%	2.79%	2.54%
Multi-Asset Income Blend (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	12.86%	7.44%	6.97%

1. The Multi-Asset Income Blend is composed of 50% Russell Mid Cap Value Index and 50% Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. After-tax returns are only shown for Class A shares. After-tax returns for other share classes, which are not shown, will vary from those of Class A shares.

Adviser. Eventide Asset Management, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Sub-Adviser. Boyd Watterson Asset Management, LLC is the Fund's investment sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers. Dolores S. Bamford, CFA, Co-Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, serves as the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund. David M. Dirk, CFA, Director of Portfolio Management and Trading of the Sub-Adviser, serves as a portfolio manager for those assets allocated to the Sub-Adviser. Ms. Bamford has served the Fund in this capacity since 2019 and Mr. Dirk has served the Fund in this capacity since the Fund commenced operations in 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. The minimum initial investment in the Class A, Class C and Class N Shares of the Fund is \$1,000 for a regular account and for an IRA account, or \$100 for an automatic investment plan account. The minimum initial investment in Class I shares purchased through a financial intermediary is \$100,000 for all accounts. The minimum subsequent investment for each class of shares is \$50 for all accounts. Class I shares purchased directly from the Fund are not subject to minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open. Redemptions requests may be made in writing, online, by telephone or through a financial intermediary to the Fund or the Fund's transfer agent and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

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

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