

DoubleLine Flexible Income Fund

Share Class (Ticker):

Class I (DFLEX)

Class N (DLINX)

Class R6 (DFFLX)

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its principal risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and the most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.doublelinefunds.com/documents. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by sending an e-mail request to DoubleLine at fundinfo@doubleline.com.

This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated July 29, 2022, each as supplemented from time to time, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated March 31, 2022.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term total return while striving to generate current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses 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 (defined below), including when purchasing Class I and Class R6 shares through a broker or other financial intermediary acting as an agent on your behalf.** Such commissions and other fees, if any, are not charged by the Fund and are not reflected in the fee table or expense example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price)	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	None	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 90 days of purchase)	None	None	None
Fee for Redemption by Wire	\$15	\$15	\$15
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Account Fee	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N	Class R6
Management Fees	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%	None
Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses)	0.11%	0.11%	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.75%	1.00%	0.72%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.73%	0.98%	0.70%

¹ "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are expenses indirectly incurred by the Fund as a result of its investments in one or more underlying funds, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and money market funds. Because these costs are indirect, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial statements, since financial statements only include direct costs of the Fund and not the indirect costs of investing in the underlying funds. When the Fund invests in other investment vehicles sponsored or advised by DoubleLine Capital LP (the "Adviser" or "DoubleLine Capital") or a related party of the Adviser ("other DoubleLine funds"), the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees paid by the other DoubleLine funds in respect of Fund assets so invested. The Adviser waived advisory fees in the amount of 0.02% pursuant to this waiver agreement in respect of investments made in other DoubleLine funds during the Fund's most recent fiscal year. The effects of this waiver agreement are reflected in the table above. This waiver agreement will apply until at least July 29, 2023, except that it may be terminated at any time with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Example

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

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all 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:

	Class I	Class N	Class R6
1 Year	\$75	\$100	\$72
3 Years	\$238	\$316	\$228
5 Years	\$415	\$551	\$399
10 Years	\$928	\$1,223	\$893

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund incurs transaction costs 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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 41% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by active asset allocation among market sectors in the fixed income universe. These sectors may include, for example, U.S. Government securities, corporate debt securities, mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, foreign debt securities, including emerging market debt securities, loans, and high yield debt securities. The Adviser has broad flexibility to use various investment strategies and to invest in a wide variety of fixed income instruments that the Adviser believes offer the potential for current income, capital appreciation, or both. The Fund is not constrained by management against any index.

The Adviser expects to allocate the Fund's assets in response to changing market, financial, economic, and political factors and events that the Fund's portfolio managers believe may affect the values of the Fund's investments. The allocation of the Fund's assets to different sectors and issuers will change over time, sometimes rapidly, and the Fund may invest without limit in a single sector or a small number of sectors of the fixed income universe.

In managing the Fund's portfolio, the portfolio managers typically use a controlled risk approach. The techniques of this approach attempt to control the principal risk components of the fixed income markets and may include, among other factors, consideration of the Adviser's view of the following: the potential relative performance of various market sectors, security selection available within a given sector, the risk/reward equation for different asset classes, liquidity conditions in various market sectors, the shape of the yield curve and projections for changes in the yield curve, potential fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates, and current fiscal policy.

The Fund may invest in securities of any credit quality. The Fund may invest without limit in securities rated below investment grade (securities rated Ba1 or below by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("**Moody's**") and BB+ or below by S&P Global Ratings ("**S&P**") and Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("**Fitch**")) or unrated securities judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Corporate bonds and certain other fixed income instruments rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as "junk bonds".

The Fund may invest without limit in foreign securities, including emerging market securities and securities denominated in foreign currencies, including the local currencies of emerging markets.

The Adviser monitors the duration of the Fund's portfolio securities to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund's duration based on the Adviser's view of, among other things, future interest rates and market conditions. There are no limits on the duration of the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser retains broad discretion to modify the Fund's duration within a wide range, including the discretion to construct a portfolio of investments for the Fund with a negative duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund's portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage prepayment rates as determined by the Adviser.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest principally in instruments the Adviser expects to produce current income. These might include, by way of example, (i) securities or other income-producing instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations (including inflation-protected securities); (ii) corporate obligations; (iii) mortgage-backed securities (including commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities) and other asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, government mortgage pass-through securities, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (e.g., interest-only and principal-only securities), and inverse floaters; (iv) collateralized debt obligations ("**CDOs**"), including collateralized loan obligations ("**CLOs**"); (v) foreign securities (corporate and government, including foreign hybrid securities), including emerging market securities; (vi) fixed and floating rate loans of any kind (including, among others, bank loans, assignments, participations, senior loans, second lien or other subordinated or unsecured fixed or floating rate loans, debtor-in-possession loans, exit facilities, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities), which may take the form of loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans ("covenant-lite" loans); (vii) municipal securities and other debt obligations issued by states, local governments, and government-sponsored entities, including their agencies, authorities, and instrumentalities; (viii) inflation-indexed bonds; (ix) convertible securities; (x) preferred securities; (xi) real estate investment trust ("**REIT**") securities; (xii) distressed and defaulted securities; (xiii) payment-in-kind bonds; (xiv) zero-coupon bonds; (xv) custodial receipts, cash and cash equivalents; (xvi) short-term, high quality investments, including, for example, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, bank time deposits, repurchase agreements, and investments in money market mutual funds or similar pooled investments; and (xvii) other instruments bearing fixed, floating, or variable interest rates of any maturity. The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, including the equity or "first loss" tranche.

The Fund may enter into derivatives transactions and other instruments of any kind for hedging purposes or otherwise to gain, or reduce, long or short exposure to one or more asset classes or issuers. The Fund also may use derivatives transactions with the purpose or effect of creating investment leverage. The Adviser may seek to manage the dollar-weighted average effective duration of the Fund's portfolio through the use of derivatives and other instruments (including, among others, inverse floaters, futures contracts, U.S. Treasury swaps, interest rate swaps, total return swaps and options, including options on swap agreements). The Fund may incur costs in implementing duration management strategies, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in duration management strategies or that any duration management strategy employed by the Fund will be successful. The Fund may enter into currency-related transactions, including forward exchange contracts and futures contracts. The Fund may, but will not necessarily, enter into foreign currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency exposure in its portfolio.

The Fund may implement short positions, including through the use of derivative instruments, such as swaps or futures, or through short sales of instruments that are eligible investments for the Fund. For example, the Fund may enter into a futures contract pursuant to which it agrees to sell an asset (that it does not currently own) at a specified price in the future in anticipation that the asset's value will decrease between the time the position is established and the agreed date of sale.

The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis and may engage in short sales, either to earn additional return or to hedge existing investments. The Fund may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls), which may create investment leverage.

The Fund may pursue its investment objective and obtain exposures to some or all of the asset classes described above by investing in other investment companies, including, for example, other open-end or closed-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("**ETFs**"), including other DoubleLine funds. The amount of the Fund's investment in certain investment companies may be limited by law or by tax considerations.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. By way of example, sales may occur when the Fund's portfolio managers determine to take advantage of what the portfolio managers consider to be a better investment opportunity, when the portfolio managers believe the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities, when the portfolio managers perceive deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, or when the individual security has reached the portfolio managers' sell target.

Principal Risks

The value of the Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio investments increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund's principal risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

The principal risks affecting the Fund that can cause a decline in value are:

- **active management risk:** the risk that the Fund will fail to meet its investment objective and that the Fund's investment performance will depend, at least in part, on how its assets are allocated and reallocated among asset classes, sectors, underlying funds and/or investments and that such allocation will focus on asset classes, sectors, underlying funds, and/or investments that perform poorly or underperform other asset classes, sectors, underlying funds, and/or available investments. Any given investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results, and the Fund's portfolio may underperform other comparable funds because of portfolio management decisions related to, among other things, the selection of investments, portfolio construction, risk assessments, and/or the outlook on market trends and opportunities.
- **asset-backed securities investment risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.
- **cash position risk:** the risk that to the extent that the Fund holds assets in cash, cash equivalents, and other short-term investments, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective may be limited.
- **collateralized debt obligations risk:** the risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be illiquid. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes of the issuer's securities; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.
- **counterparty risk:** the risk that the Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts and other instruments, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, entered into by the Fund; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; that the Fund will be unable to enforce contractual remedies if its counterparty defaults; that if a counterparty (or an affiliate of a counterparty) becomes bankrupt, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract or may obtain limited or no recovery in a bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small set of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.
- **debt securities risks:**
 - **credit risk:** the risk that an issuer, counterparty or other obligor to the Fund will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due, which may reduce the Fund's income and/or reduce, in whole or in part, the value of the

Fund's investment. Actual or perceived changes in the financial condition of an obligor, changes in economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, instrument, or obligor, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an obligor, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an obligor's ability to honor its obligations when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities or instruments also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the obligor, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the obligor's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the obligor and the value of its assets.

- **extension risk:** the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- **interest rate risk:** the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as inverse floaters and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The risks associated with rising interest rates may be particularly acute in the current market environment because the Federal Reserve Board recently raised rates and may continue to do so.
- **prepayment risk:** the risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **LIBOR phase out/transition risk:** the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**") is the offered rate for wholesale, unsecured funding available to major international banks. The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party have been historically tied to LIBOR. LIBOR may also be a significant factor in relation to payment obligations under a derivative investment and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. LIBOR is currently in the process of being phased out. The transition from LIBOR and the terms of any replacement rate(s), including, for example, a secured overnight financing rate ("**SOFR**") or another rate based on SOFR, may adversely affect transactions that use LIBOR as a reference rate, financial institutions that engage in such transactions, and the financial markets generally. There are significant differences between LIBOR and SOFR, such as LIBOR being an unsecured lending rate while SOFR is a secured lending rate. As such, the transition away from LIBOR may adversely affect the Fund's performance.
- **defaulted securities risk:** the significant risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (e.g., a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings). Such investments entail high risk and have speculative characteristics.
- **derivatives risk:** the risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, may not be available at the time or price desired, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, will increase the Fund's transaction costs, or will increase the Fund's volatility; that derivatives may create investment leverage; that, when a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the cash investment; that the positions may be improperly executed or constructed; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; or that, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives will not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge.

ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. Please see “debt securities risks – LIBOR phase out/transition risk” herein for more information.

- **emerging market country risk:** the risk that investing in emerging markets, as compared to foreign developed markets, increases the likelihood that the Fund will lose money, due to more limited information about the issuer and/or the security; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets; the possibility of currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country’s dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.
- **financial services risk:** the risk that an investment in issuers in the financial services sector or transactions with one or more counterparties in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by, among other things: (i) changes in governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and the types of loans and other financial commitments financial services companies can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain; (ii) fluctuations, including as a result of interest rate changes or increased competition, in the availability and cost of capital funds on which the profitability of financial services companies is largely dependent; (iii) deterioration of the credit markets; (iv) credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers, especially when financial services companies are exposed to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios; (v) financial losses associated with investment activities, especially when financial services companies are exposed to financial leverage; (vi) the risk that any financial services company experiences substantial declines in the valuations of its assets, takes action to raise capital, or ceases operations; (vii) the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector; and (viii) the interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies, including the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies.
- **focused investment risk:** the risk that a fund that invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular market, industry, sector, group of industries or sectors, country, region, group of countries or asset class is, relative to a fund that invests in a more diverse investment portfolio, more susceptible to any single economic, market, political, regulatory or other occurrence. This is because, for example, issuers in a particular market, industry, region, sector or asset class may react similarly to specific economic, market, regulatory, political or other developments. The particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the Fund may focus its investments may change over time and the Fund may alter its focus at inopportune times.
- **foreign currency risk:** the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments denominated in foreign currencies.
- **foreign investing risk:** the risk that investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets, as compared to investments in U.S. securities or in issuers with predominantly domestic market exposure, may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, less protective custody practices, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, delayed or infrequent settlement of transactions, and foreign taxes. If the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, receives income in foreign currencies, or holds foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund’s assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies. Foreign markets are also subject to the risk that a foreign government could restrict foreign exchange transactions or otherwise implement unfavorable currency regulations. In addition, foreign securities may be subject to currency exchange rates or regulations, the imposition of economic sanctions, tariffs or other government restrictions, higher transaction and other costs, reduced liquidity, and delays in settlement.
- **high yield risk:** the risk that debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and of comparable or lesser quality are predominantly speculative. These instruments, commonly known as “junk bonds,” have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be

subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, and less secondary market liquidity.

- ***inflation-indexed bond risk:*** the risk that such bonds will change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.
- ***investment company and exchange-traded fund risk:*** the risk that an investment company or other pooled investment vehicle, including any ETFs or money market funds, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of its shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses. To the extent the Adviser determines to invest Fund assets in other investment companies, the Adviser will have an incentive to invest in other DoubleLine funds over investment companies sponsored or managed by others and to maintain such investments once made due to its own financial interest in those products and other business considerations.
- ***leveraging risk:*** the risk that certain investments by the Fund involving leverage may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the value of the Fund's portfolio, and the risk of loss in excess of invested capital.
- ***liquidity risk:*** the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment. Illiquidity may be the result of, for example, low trading volume, lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions that limit or prevent the Fund from selling securities or closing derivative positions. During periods of substantial market disruption, a large portion of the Fund's assets could potentially experience significant levels of illiquidity. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment.
- ***loan risk:*** the risk that (i) if the Fund holds a loan through another financial intermediary, or relies on a financial intermediary to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial intermediary; (ii) any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, because, for example, the value of the collateral securing a loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate, and the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws; (iii) investments in highly leveraged loans or loans of stressed, distressed, or defaulted issuers may be subject to significant credit and liquidity risk; (iv) a bankruptcy or other court proceeding could delay or limit the ability of the Fund to collect the principal and interest payments on that borrower's loans or adversely affect the Fund's rights in collateral relating to a loan; (v) there may be limited public information available regarding the loan and the relevant borrower(s); (vi) the use of a particular interest rate benchmark may limit the Fund's ability to achieve a net return to shareholders that consistently approximates the average published Prime Rate of U.S. banks; (vii) the prices of certain floating rate loans that include a feature that prevents their interest rates from adjusting if market interest rates are below a specified minimum level may appreciate less than other instruments in response to changes in interest rates should interest rates rise but remain below the applicable minimum level; (viii) if a borrower fails to comply with various restrictive covenants that may be found in loan agreements, the borrower may default in payment of the loan; (ix) if the Fund invests in loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans ("covenant-lite" loans), it may have fewer rights against the borrowers of such loans, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer remedies in the event of default; (x) the loan is unsecured; (xi) there is a limited secondary market; (xii) transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale, which may result in sale proceeds related to the sale of loans not being available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans; and (xiii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. The Fund may invest in loans directly or indirectly by investing in shares of the DoubleLine Floating Rate Fund and in either case will be subject to the risks described above.
- ***market risk:*** the risk that markets will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention or general market conditions, including real or perceived adverse political, economic or market conditions, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, recession, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment, or other external factors,

experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Market risk involves the risk that the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down. During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for some or all of the Fund's investments may become highly illiquid. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. Please see "debt securities risks – interest rate risk" herein for more information.

- **mortgage-backed securities risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are subordinate in their right to receive payment of interest and repayment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities.
- **operational and information security risks:** an investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in investment losses to the Fund, a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.
- **portfolio turnover risk:** the risk that frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities may result in higher Fund expenses and may result in larger distributions of taxable capital gains to investors as compared to a fund that trades less frequently.
- **preferred securities risk:** the risk that: (i) the terms of certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions; (ii) preferred stocks may be subject to redemption, including at the issuer's call, and, in the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return; (iii) preferred stocks are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments; and (iv) preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.
- **real estate risk:** the risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate sector, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local, regional, and general market conditions. Equity REITs, which invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property and derive most of their income from rents, are generally affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure, for example, construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate, and thus may be subject to risks associated with both real estate ownership and mortgage-related investments. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.

- **restricted securities risk:** the risk that the Fund may be prevented or limited by law or the terms of an agreement from selling a security (a “**restricted security**”). To the extent that the Fund is permitted to sell a restricted security, there can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any particular time, and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the security promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.
- **securities or sector selection risk:** the risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of the portfolio managers’ choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.
- **short position risk:** the risk that an increase in the value of an instrument, index or interest rate with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund.
- **sovereign debt obligations risk:** the risk that investments in debt obligations of sovereign governments may lose value due to the government entity’s unwillingness or inability to repay principal and interest when due in accordance with the terms of the debt or otherwise in a timely manner. Sovereign governments may default on their debt obligations for a number of reasons, including social, political, economic and diplomatic changes in countries issuing sovereign debt. The Fund may have limited (or no) recourse in the event of a default because bankruptcy, moratorium and other similar laws applicable to issuers of sovereign debt obligations may be substantially different from those applicable to private issuers, and any recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, foreign governmental entities may enjoy various levels of sovereign immunity, and it may be difficult or impossible to bring a legal action against a foreign governmental entity or to enforce a judgment against such an entity. Holders of certain foreign government debt securities may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. There can be no assurance that the foreign government debt securities in which the Fund may invest will not be subject to similar restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may adversely affect the Fund’s holdings.
- **structured products and structured notes risk:** the risk that an investment in a structured product, which includes, among other things, CDOs, mortgage-backed securities, other types of asset-backed securities and certain types of structured notes, may decline in value due to changes in the underlying instruments, indexes, interest rates or other factors on which the product is based (“**reference measure**”). Depending on the reference measure used and the use of multipliers or deflators (if any), changes in interest rates and movement of the reference measure may cause significant price and cash flow fluctuations. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with the reference measure, are subject to counterparty risk and typically do not have direct rights against the reference measure. Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws and may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund’s illiquidity, reducing the Fund’s income and the value of the investment. At a particular point in time, the Fund may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk.
- **U.S. Government securities risk:** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.
- **valuation risk:** the risk that the Fund will not value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their market values or that the Fund will not be able to sell any investment at a price equal to the valuation ascribed to that investment for purposes of calculating the Fund’s net asset value (“**NAV**”). The valuation of the Fund’s investments

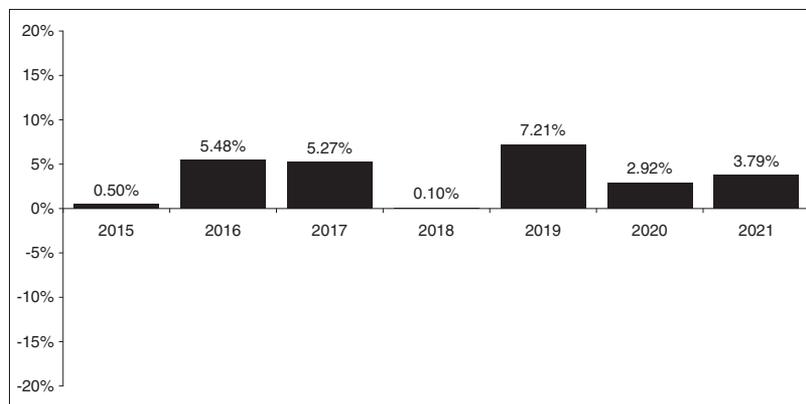
involves subjective judgment. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest may be more difficult to value accurately, especially during periods of market disruptions or extreme market volatility. Incorrect valuations of the Fund's portfolio holdings could result in the Fund's shareholder transactions being effected at an NAV that does not accurately reflect the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in the dilution of shareholder interests.

Please see "Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for a more detailed description of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Class I shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's inception. The table below shows how the average annual total returns of the Fund's shares for the periods shown compare to those of a broad-based securities market index and another performance benchmark. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations (which have applied to the Fund since inception), performance would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's investment results can be obtained at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by visiting the Fund's website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

Class I Shares



During the periods shown above, the highest and lowest quarterly returns earned by the Fund's Class I shares were:

Highest:	9.85%	Quarter ended 6/30/2020
Lowest:	-12.56%	Quarter ended 3/31/2020

The year-to-date total return for the Fund's Class I shares as of June 30, 2022 was -7.32%.

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

Flexible Income Fund	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (April 7, 2014)
Class I			
Return Before Taxes	3.79%	3.83%	3.54%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.18%	2.09%	1.80%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.23%	2.16%	1.92%
Class N			
Return Before Taxes	3.53%	3.57%	3.28%
Class R6¹			
Return Before Taxes	3.82%	3.85%	3.56%
ICE BofA 1-3 Year Eurodollar Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>	0.00%	2.44%	2.01%
ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>	0.04%	1.04%	0.72%

¹ Class R6 shares were not available for purchase until July 31, 2019. The performance shown for Class R6 shares prior to that date is that of the Class I shares of the Fund, another class of the Fund that is invested in the same portfolio of securities as Class R6 shares. Annual returns of Class R6 shares would have differed from that shown for the period prior to July 31, 2019 only to the extent that Class R6 shares and Class I shares have different expenses.

The Fund's after-tax returns as shown in the above table are calculated using the historical highest applicable individual federal marginal income tax rates for the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to your investment. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of shares of the Fund, a tax deduction is provided that may benefit the investor. After-tax returns are for Class I shares only. After-tax returns for other classes may vary. The ICE BofA 1-3 Year Eurodollar Index is a subset of the ICE BofA Eurodollar Index including all securities with a remaining term to final maturity less than 3 years. The ICE BofA Eurodollar Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade quasigovernment, corporate, securitized and collateralized debt publicly issued in the eurobond markets. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch). The ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index tracks the performance of a synthetic asset paying SOFR to a stated maturity. The ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index is based on the assumed purchase at par of a synthetic instrument having exactly its stated maturity and with a coupon equal to that day's fixing rate. That issue is assumed to be sold the following business day (priced at a yield equal to the current day fixing rate) and rolled into a new instrument. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Capital is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Fund are:

Name	Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with the Investment Adviser
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Since the Fund's inception in April 2014	Chief Executive Officer
Jeffrey J. Sherman	Since September 2016	Deputy Chief Investment Officer

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I, Class N and Class R6 shares on any business day when the New York Stock Exchange opens for regular trading. You may purchase or redeem shares by written request via mail (DoubleLine Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311), or through authorized dealers, brokers, or other service providers (“**financial intermediaries**”). Telephone transactions will be permitted unless you decline this privilege on your initial purchase application. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts for different types of accounts are shown below, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	Minimum Initial Investment:		Subsequent Investment:
	Regular Accounts	IRAs/HSAs	All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$100
Class N Shares	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$100
Class R6 Shares	None*	N/A	N/A

* See eligibility limitations below.

The minimum investment may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. Certain financial intermediaries also may have their own investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund’s minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries’ discretion. The Fund reserves the right to change or waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts without prior notice or to waive the minimum investment amounts for certain intermediaries or individual investors in its discretion.

Eligibility for Class R6 Shares. Only authorized dealers, brokers, or other service providers who have an agreement with the Fund’s distributor to make Class R6 shares available to their clients who are Class R6 eligible plans or other eligible investors are authorized to accept, on behalf of the Fund, purchase and exchange orders and redemption requests for Class R6 shares placed by or on behalf of Class R6 eligible plans or other eligible investors. In addition, Class R6 shares may also be purchased directly from the Fund’s transfer agent by a Class R6 eligible plan if such shares are held in an omnibus account opened in the plan’s name directly with the Fund’s transfer agent.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. If you invest through such tax-advantaged arrangements, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund’s distributor or any of their affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

