

Prospectus
January 28, 2026



LEUTHOLD FUNDS

Leuthold Core ETF LCR
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

Leuthold Select Industries ETF LST
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. An investment in the Funds is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

Leuthold Core ETF

Investment Objective

The Leuthold Core ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation and income (or “total return”).

Fund Fees and Expenses

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses ¹	0.33%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	1.01%
Expense Reimbursement ³	-0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	0.83%

¹ Other Expenses have been restated to reflect current expenses of the Fund. The Fund is the accounting successor as a result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Leuthold Core ETF, a former series of Leuthold Funds, Inc. (the “Core Predecessor ETF”).

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because Other Expenses have been restated to reflect current expenses of the Fund.

³ Leuthold has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Fund expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends paid on short sales, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, and any Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder servicing plan fees) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses to 0.65% of average daily net assets of the Fund. Fees waived and expenses paid by Leuthold may be recouped by Leuthold for a period of 36 months following the day on which such fee waiver and/or expense payment was made, if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and/or expense payment occurred and the expense limit in place at the time of recoupment. The Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement cannot be terminated through at least through at least January 17, 2027. Thereafter, the agreement may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or Leuthold.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of these periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, taking into account the expense limitation during the contractual period noted above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$85	\$304	\$540	\$1,220

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes

when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 57% of the average value of its portfolio. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to short positions intended to be held for less than a year and most derivatives. If such instruments were included, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate might be higher.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is an actively-managed "exchange-traded fund of funds" and seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in other registered investment companies, including primarily in unaffiliated actively-managed exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and index-based ETFs (collectively, "Unaffiliated Underlying Funds"), that provide exposure to a broad range of asset classes. The Fund may also invest in affiliated actively managed ETFs ("Affiliated Underlying Funds," and together with Unaffiliated Underlying Funds, the "Underlying Funds"), including the Leuthold Select Industries ETF. The Fund will not invest more than 25% in any Underlying Fund. The Underlying Funds may invest to obtain long or short exposure to equity securities of U.S. or foreign companies; debt obligations of U.S. or foreign companies or governments; or investments such as commodities, volatility indexes and managed futures. The Fund allocates its assets across asset classes, geographic regions, and industries, subject to certain diversification and liquidity considerations, with the goal of selecting those investments with the greatest opportunity to offer both capital appreciation and income opportunities for the Fund. The Fund's investments in foreign countries may include exposure to emerging markets. The Fund generally defines emerging market countries as countries that are not included in the MSCI World Index of major world economies.

The Fund uses a disciplined, unemotional, quantitative investment approach that is based on the belief investors can achieve superior investment performance through sector selection. Pursuant to this approach, the investment adviser believes that as shifts among industry sectors in the equity market have become more dramatic, sector selection has become an important aspect in determining investment performance. The investment adviser considers a sector to be a collection of stocks whose investment performance tends to be similarly influenced by a variety of factors. Examples include "Information Technology," "Health Care," and "Consumer Discretionary." The investment adviser continuously updates its investment discipline and adjusts the Fund's portfolio as necessary to keep the Fund invested in sectors which the Adviser believes are the most attractive.

In implementing its investment approach, the Adviser uses a proprietary model that evaluates sectors, groups and individual ETFs using a number of factors. Factors evaluated under the model include:

- Economic conditions: monetary factors, inflation and interest rate levels and trends, and investor confidence
- Technical: measures of equity performance that differentiate groups that have outperformed versus underperformed
- Relative Value: finding undervalued industries and groups relative to their fundamentals, such as earnings, sales, cash flow book value
- Growth: industry groups with the ability to persistently grow earnings and revenues
- Profitability: industries that generate a high degree of consistent profitability
- Very Long Momentum: identify through securities' price action industries that are overbought or oversold
- Capital Discipline: companies that have favorable debt to equity ratios.

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in another registered investment company beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain SEC rules, including Rule 12d1-4. Rule 12d1-4 allows, subject to certain conditions, a Fund to invest in other registered investment companies and other registered investment companies to invest in a Fund beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. In order for a registered investment company to invest in shares of a Fund beyond the limitations of Section 12(d)(1), the registered

investment company must comply with certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4, including entering into an agreement with the Fund (other than a registered investment company managed by Adviser) .

The Fund expects that, under normal market conditions, the Fund's net assets will be invested approximately:

- 30% to 70% in Underlying Funds that principally invest in common stocks and other equity securities (such as Underlying Funds may invest principally in specific sectors of the economy, such as healthcare, financials, real estate, and energy or in broader swaths of domestic, foreign, or global equity markets);
- 10% to 70% in Underlying Funds that principally invest in bonds and other debt securities (other than money market instruments); and
- 0% to 20% in Underlying Funds that principally invest in cash or cash equivalent investments, including money market instruments.

The Adviser may, in its judgment of the potential returns and risks of each asset class, elect to invest outside of these typical ranges.

Underlying Funds that invest in bonds and other debt securities may invest in U.S. government debt, sovereign debt, U.S. and foreign corporate debt, high-yield debt (also known as "junk bonds"), U.S. government agency issued mortgage debt, structured debt, and U.S. government agency issued asset-backed securities (including commercial mortgage-backed securities and residential mortgage-backed securities). Such Underlying Funds may hold debt denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. The Fund has no limitation on the range of maturities or credit quality of the debt, or the class or tranche of mortgage-backed securities, in which Underlying Funds may invest. High-yield debt is generally considered speculative because it presents a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

Underlying Funds used for real estate exposure may invest some or all of their assets in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and Underlying Funds used for energy exposure may invest some or all of their assets in master limited partnerships ("MLPs").

In addition to the Underlying Funds, the Fund may invest in non-investment company exchange-traded products such as Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETNs") and MLP's (together with the Underlying Funds, "Underlying Investments"). ETNs are debt obligations of investment banks which are traded on exchanges and the returns of which are linked to the performance of market indexes. Exchange-traded MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the SEC and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in Underlying Investments that invest some or all of their assets in volatility indexes, managed futures, and commodities such as oil, agriculture, livestock, industrial metals, and precious metals such as gold or silver. Commodity Underlying Investments may also use derivatives, such as futures, options, and swaps. The Fund may engage in short sales of equity securities to reduce its equity exposure or to profit from an anticipated decline in the price of the security sold short.

The Fund will invest in Underlying Investments that may include the following equity strategies:

- Large, mid, or small capitalization common stocks;
- Growth stocks, value stocks, or cyclical stocks;
- Aggressive stocks or defensive stocks;
- Stocks in any industry or sector;
- Stocks in emerging and less developed markets;
- Common stocks of foreign issuers; and
- Options.

Leuthold Weeden Capital Management (referred to as the "Adviser") selects specific Underlying Investments based on an evaluation of their market exposure, liquidity, cost, and historic tracking error relative to their underlying index or benchmark. The Adviser continuously updates its investment discipline and adjusts the

Fund's portfolio as necessary to keep the Fund invested in Underlying Investments which the Adviser believes are the most attractive. Such adjustments may result in high portfolio turnover.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund, including those related to the Fund's Underlying Investments, are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Market Risk:** The prices of the securities in which the Fund invests may decline in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Policy and legislative changes in foreign countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the recent armed conflicts between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and among Israel, Hamas, and other militant groups in the Middle East, may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. Similarly, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, such as COVID-19, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. The price declines of common stocks, in particular, may be steep, sudden and/or prolonged. Price and liquidity changes may occur in the market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular company, industry, sector, or geographical region of the market. These effects could negatively impact the Fund's performance.
- **Equity Risk:** The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The Fund may take steps to attempt to reduce the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes; however, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will take such actions or that the Fund will be successful in reducing the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolio. In the past, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, took steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Recently, government regulators have increased interest rates to combat the rise in inflation and are now considering lowering them again as inflation appears to have subsided and unemployment rates have increased. These changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- **Credit Risk:** The issuers of the bonds and other debt securities held by the Underlying Investments in which the Fund invests may not be able to make interest or principal payments. Even if these issuers are able to make interest or principal payments, they may suffer adverse changes in financial condition that would lower the credit quality of the security, leading to greater volatility in the price of the security. ETNs may be riskier than ordinary debt securities and may have no principal protection.
- **Foreign and Emerging Markets Securities Risk:** The securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. The costs associated with securities transactions are often higher in foreign countries than the U.S. The U.S. dollar value of foreign securities traded in foreign currencies (and any dividends and interest earned) held by the Underlying Investments in which the Fund invests may be affected unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. An increase in the U.S. dollar relative to these other currencies will adversely affect the Fund. Additionally, investments in foreign securities, even those publicly traded in the United States, may involve risks which are in addition to those inherent in domestic investments. Foreign companies may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies. Substantial withholding taxes may apply to distributions from foreign companies. Foreign companies may not be subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies, and as a consequence, there may be less publicly available information about such companies. Policy and legislative changes in foreign countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the recent armed

conflicts between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and among Israel, Hamas, and other militant groups in the Middle East, may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. Also, foreign companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign governments and foreign economies often are less stable than the U.S. government and the U.S. economy. The risks associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments.

- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk:** Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's Underlying Investments with underlying foreign shares and the value of your Shares. Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the Fund invests through Underlying Investments depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities held by the Fund goes up. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go up if the value of the local currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.
- **Asset Allocation Risk:** The Fund's performance will also be affected by the Adviser's ability to anticipate correctly the relative potential returns and risks of the asset classes in which the Fund invests. For example, the Fund's relative investment performance would suffer if only a small portion of its assets were allocated to Underlying Investments invested in stocks during a significant stock market advance, and its absolute investment performance would suffer if a major portion of its assets were allocated to Underlying Investments invested in stocks during a market decline. Finally, since the Fund intends to assume only prudent investment risk, there will be periods in which the Fund underperforms mutual funds that are willing to assume greater risk.
- **Conflicts of Interest Risk.** The Adviser's authority to select affiliated mutual funds and ETFs may create a conflict of interest because the fees paid to it may be higher than the fees paid by other unaffiliated underlying funds. The investment adviser also may have an incentive to select an affiliated underlying fund for other reasons, including to increase assets under management or to support new investment strategies. In addition, other conflicts of interest may exist where the best interests of the affiliated underlying fund may not be aligned with those of the fund. However, the investment adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the fund's best interests when selecting underlying funds.
- **Quantitative Investment Approach and Model Risk:** The Fund utilizes a quantitative investment approach and proprietary models designed to assist the Adviser's judgment about the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation or depreciation of a particular security or instrument in which the Fund invests. While the Adviser continuously reviews and refines, if necessary, its investment approach and proprietary models, there is a risk that the quantitative investment approach and proprietary models may be inaccurate or depend on a poorly defined data collection, analysis, or assumptions, and there may be market conditions where the quantitative investment approach and proprietary models perform poorly.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk is the risk, due to certain investments trading in lower volumes or to market and economic conditions, that the Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects based on the Fund's valuation of the investments. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions, may also negatively impact the liquidity of the Fund's investments when it needs to dispose of them. If the Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value the Fund's investments.

- **High-Yield Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in high-yield securities (also known as “junk bonds”). Although high-yield securities generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, high-yield securities are speculative, high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for such Underlying Investments and, consequently, negatively affect the value of the Fund’s investment in such Underlying Investments. High-yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Changes in the value of high-yield securities are influenced more by changes in the financial and business position of the issuing company than by changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade securities. The Fund’s exposure to high-yield securities may subject it to a substantial degree of credit risk.
- **Investment Company Risk:** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as the Underlying Funds, typically reflect the risks of the underlying investments. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) an ETF’s shares may trade at a market price above or below their net asset value (“NAV”); (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted for a number of reasons.
- **Options Risk:** An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a “call option”) or sell (a “put option”) the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the “exercise price”) during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire exercise price of each option it sells but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss.
- **Managed Futures Strategy/Commodities Risk:** Investments in managed futures programs may subject an Underlying Investment to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Prices of commodities and related contracts may fluctuate significantly over short periods for a variety of reasons, including weather and natural disasters; governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; acts of terrorism, tariffs and U.S. and international economic, political, military and regulatory developments. The demand and supply of these commodities may also fluctuate widely based on such factors as interest rates, investors’ expectation with respect to the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, the production and cost levels of the producers and/or forward selling by such producers, global or regional political, economic or financial events, purchases and sales by central banks, and trading activities by hedge funds and other commodity funds. Commodity Underlying Investments that use derivatives, such as futures, options, and swaps, which expose them to further risks, including counterparty risk (i.e., the risk that the institution on the other side of the trade will default).
- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that principally invest in mortgage- and asset- backed securities. Such securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment, and extension risks (see “Fixed Income Securities Risk”). These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates. Small movements in interest rates may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.

- **REIT Investment Risk:** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in REITs. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.
- **Sector Risk:** To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Investments that are more heavily invested in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. To the extent an Underlying Fund invests more heavily in one sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Underlying Fund shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Underlying Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.
- **Short Sales Risk:** A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position. A short sale will be successful if the price of the shorted security decreases. However, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period in which the short position is outstanding, the Fund will realize a loss. The risk on a short sale is unlimited because the Fund must buy the shorted security at the higher price to complete the transaction. Therefore, short sales may be subject to greater risks than investments in long positions. With a long position, the maximum sustainable loss is limited to the amount paid for the security plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price of the shorted security. The Fund would also incur increased transaction costs associated with selling securities short. In addition, if the Fund sells securities short, it must maintain a segregated account with its custodian containing cash or high-grade securities equal to (i) the greater of the current market value of the securities sold short or the market value of such securities at the time they were sold short, less (ii) any collateral deposited with the Fund's broker (not including the proceeds from the short sales).
- **ETF Risks:** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate

the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of a security and the security's last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.

- *Trading.* Although shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares and the underlying value of those shares
- **Small and Mid-Capitalization Company Stock Risk:** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in the common stock of small- or mid-capitalization companies. Small to mid-capitalization company stocks have historically been subject to greater investment risk than large company stocks. The prices of small- to mid-capitalization company stocks tend to be more volatile and less liquid than large company stocks.
- **MLP Risk:** The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, with fewer protections afforded investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in a MLP include risks associated with the specific industry or industries in which the partnership invests, such as the risks of investing in real estate, or oil and gas industries.
- **Tax Law Change Risk:** All statements contained in this Prospectus regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund are based on current law, which is subject to change at any time, potentially with retroactive effect. For example, tax legislation enacted in 2017 (the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) resulted in fundamental changes to the Code (some of which are set to expire in the next few years). More recently, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 will add a 15% alternative minimum tax on large corporations and a 1% excise tax on repurchases of stock by publicly traded corporations and certain affiliates. The excise tax on repurchases of stock may cause some corporations in which the Fund invests to reduce liquidity opportunities for its investors, which could potentially reduce the value of your investment in the Fund. Such legislation, as well as possible future U.S. tax legislation and administrative guidance, could materially affect the tax consequences of your investment in the Fund and the Fund's investments or holding structures. As a result, the Fund is a suitable investment only for those investors who have medium to long-term investment goals. Prospective investors who are uncomfortable with an investment that may decrease in value should not invest in the Fund. The Adviser does not intend the Fund to be a fixed, balanced investment program. Rather, the Fund is intended to be a flexible core investment suitable for long-term investors. Long-term investors may wish to supplement an investment in the Fund with other investments to satisfy their short-term financial needs and to diversify their exposure to various markets and asset classes.

As a result, the Fund is a suitable investment only for those investors who have medium to long-term investment goals. Prospective investors who are uncomfortable with an investment that may decrease in value should not invest in the Fund. The Adviser does not intend the Fund to be a fixed, balanced investment program. Rather, the Fund is intended to be a flexible core investment suitable for long-term investors. Long-term investors may wish to supplement an investment in the Fund with other investments to satisfy their short-term financial needs and to diversify their exposure to various markets and asset classes.

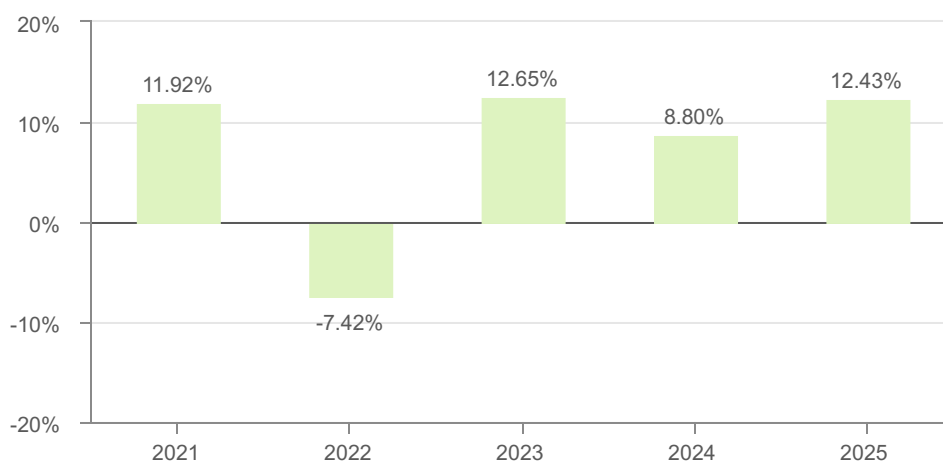
Performance Information

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance as an ETF. Prior performance shown below is for the Core Predecessor ETF which commenced operations on January 3, 2020.

The Fund has adopted the performance of the Core Predecessor ETF as a result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all the assets and liabilities of the Core Predecessor ETF (the “Reorganization”). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund was a “shell” Fund with no assets and had not commenced operations. The Fund’s portfolio management team served as the portfolio management team of the Core Predecessor ETF and has been the Fund’s portfolio management team since inception.

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in its performance from year to year and how its average annual returns over various periods compare with those of an index that reflects a broad measure of market performance, as well as additional benchmarks that reflect the performance of investments similar to those of the Fund. For additional information on the indices, please see “Index Descriptions” in the Prospectus. Please remember that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of its future performance. It may perform better or worse in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website, <https://funds.leutholdgroup.com/etf/LCR>.

Leuthold Core ETF Total Return (per calendar year)



During the period shown on the bar chart, the Fund’s highest total return for a quarter was 7.70% (quarter ended December 31, 2023) and the lowest total return for a quarter was -8.34% (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2025)

	Past Year	Past Five Years	Since Inception (January 6, 2020)
Leuthold Core ETF (LCR)			
Return before taxes	12.43%	7.38%	8.40%
Return after taxes on distributions	11.92%	6.97%	8.02%
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of ETF shares	7.46%	5.65%	6.54%
S&P 500® Index	17.88%	14.42%	15.06%
50% S&P 500/50% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index	13.13%	6.03%	7.34%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index	8.17%	-2.15%	-0.40%
Morningstar Tactical Allocation Category	11.70%	5.40%	5.98%

We use the Morningstar Tactical Allocation Category Average and Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index as additional benchmarks because those benchmarks compare the Fund's performance with the returns of peer groups reflecting the performance of investments similar to those of the Fund.

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

Investment Adviser

The Leuthold Group, LLC (d/b/a Leuthold Weeden Capital Management) is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Scott D. Opsal, CFA, Chun Wang, CFA, and Greg M. Swenson, CFA, are the portfolio managers of the Fund. Mr. Opsal, who began managing the Core Predecessor ETF in 2020, is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been Director of Research and Equities of The Leuthold Group since 2016. Mr. Wang, who began managing the Core Predecessor ETF in 2020, is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been a senior analyst of The Leuthold Group since 2009. Mr. Swenson is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been a senior analyst of The Leuthold Group since 2006. Each portfolio manager has been managing the Fund since it commenced operations in December 2024, and Mr. Swenson has been a named portfolio manager for the Fund since May 2025.

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, tax information, and payments to financial intermediaries, please turn to "Important Additional Fund Information" on page 20 of this Prospectus.

Leuthold Select Industries ETF

Investment Objective

Leuthold Select Industries ETF (LST) seeks capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses ¹	0.35%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	0.85%
Expense Reimbursement ³	-0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	0.65%

¹ Other Expenses have been restated to reflect current expenses of the Fund. The Fund is the accounting successor as a result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Leuthold Select Industries Fund, a former series of Leuthold Funds, Inc. (the “Select Industries Predecessor Fund”).

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because Other Expenses have been restated to reflect current expenses of the Fund.

³ Leuthold has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Fund expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends paid on short sales, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, extraordinary expenses such as litigation, and any Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder servicing plan fees) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses to 0.65% of average daily net assets of the Fund. Fees waived and expenses paid by Leuthold may be recouped by Leuthold for a period of 36 months following the day on which such fee waiver and/or expense payment was made, if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and/or expense payment occurred and the expense limit in place at the time of recoupment. The Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement cannot be terminated through at least January 17, 2027. Thereafter, the agreement may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or Leuthold.

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. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of these periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, taking into account the expense limitation during the contractual period noted above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$66	\$251	\$452	\$1,030

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 78% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks capital appreciation by investing substantially all of its assets in equity securities traded in the U.S. securities markets (including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, warrants, options, and American Depositary Receipts). The Fund invests in companies of all sizes and industries as well as in “growth” stocks and “value” stocks. In investing in equity securities, the Fund uses a disciplined, unemotional, quantitative investment approach that is based on the belief investors can achieve superior investment performance through group selection (Select Industries Strategy).

Pursuant to the Select Industries Strategy, Leuthold Weeden Capital Management (referred to as the Adviser) believes that as shifts among industry groups in the equity market have become more dramatic, group selection has become as important as individual stock selection in determining investment performance. The Adviser considers a group to be a collection of stocks whose investment performance tends to be similarly influenced by a variety of factors. The Adviser currently monitors about 120 groups. The major types of groups the Adviser monitors are specific groups within each industry sector comprised of narrower themes, such as “Airlines,” “Health Care Facilities” and “Semiconductors.”

The Adviser continuously updates its investment discipline and adjusts the Fund’s portfolio as necessary to keep the Fund invested in stocks in those groups which the Adviser believes are the most attractive. Such adjustments may result in high portfolio turnover.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Investors in the Fund may lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund, including the risks to which the Fund’s portfolio as a whole is subject and the circumstances reasonably likely to affect adversely the Fund’s performance, are summarized below.

- **Market Risk:** The prices of the securities in which the Fund invests may decline in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Policy and legislative changes in foreign countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the recent armed conflicts between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and among Israel, Hamas, and other militant groups in the Middle East, may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. Similarly, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, such as COVID-19, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. The price declines of common stocks, in particular, may be steep, sudden and/or prolonged. Price and liquidity changes may occur in the market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular company, industry, sector, or geographical region of the market. These effects could negatively impact the Fund’s performance.
- **Equity Risk:** The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.
- **Growth Investing Risk:** Growth stocks can be volatile. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer’s future earnings and revenues. If a company’s earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks may also be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.
- **Value Investing Risk:** The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks of undervalued companies may remain undervalued. The Fund may suffer losses if stocks the Adviser identifies as undervalued and/or temporarily out of favor in the market were improperly identified by the Adviser as undervalued or out of favor, or if those stocks remain undervalued for an extended period of time.

- **Sector Risk:** The Fund's investing approach may dictate an emphasis on certain sectors, industries, or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Fund shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** The securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. The costs associated with securities transactions are often higher in foreign countries than the U.S. The U.S. dollar value of foreign securities traded in foreign currencies (and any dividends and interest earned) held by the Fund or by mutual funds in which the Fund invests may be affected unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. An increase in the U.S. dollar relative to these other currencies will adversely affect the Fund. Additionally, investments in foreign securities, even those publicly traded in the United States, may involve risks which are in addition to those inherent in domestic investments. Foreign companies may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies. Substantial withholding taxes may apply to distributions from foreign companies. Foreign companies may not be subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies, and as a consequence, there may be less publicly available information about such companies. Policy and legislative changes in foreign countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the recent armed conflicts between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and among Israel, Hamas, and other militant groups in the Middle East, may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. Also, foreign companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign governments and foreign economies often are less stable than the U.S. government and the U.S. economy.
- **Depository Receipts Risk:** Depository Receipts are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, they continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include the social, political and economic risks of the underlying issuer's country, as well as in the case of depository receipts traded on non-U.S. markets, exchange risk.
- **Quantitative Investment Approach and Model Risk:** The Fund utilizes a quantitative investment approach and proprietary models designed to assist the Adviser's judgment about the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation or depreciation of a particular security or instrument in which the Fund invests. While the Adviser continuously reviews and refines, if necessary, its investment approach and proprietary models, there is a risk that the quantitative investment approach and proprietary models may be inaccurate or depend on a poorly defined data collection, analysis, or assumptions, and there may be market conditions where the quantitative investment approach and proprietary models perform poorly.
- **ETF Risks:** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of a security and the security's last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.
 - *Trading.* Although shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares and the underlying value of those shares.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk is the risk, due to certain investments trading in lower volumes or to market and economic conditions, that the Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects based on the Fund's valuation of the investments. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions, may also negatively impact the liquidity of the Fund's investments when it needs to dispose of them. If the Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value the Fund's investments.
- **Options Risk:** An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire exercise price of each option it sells but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss.
- **Tax Law Change Risk:** All statements contained in this Prospectus regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund are based on current law, which is subject to change at any

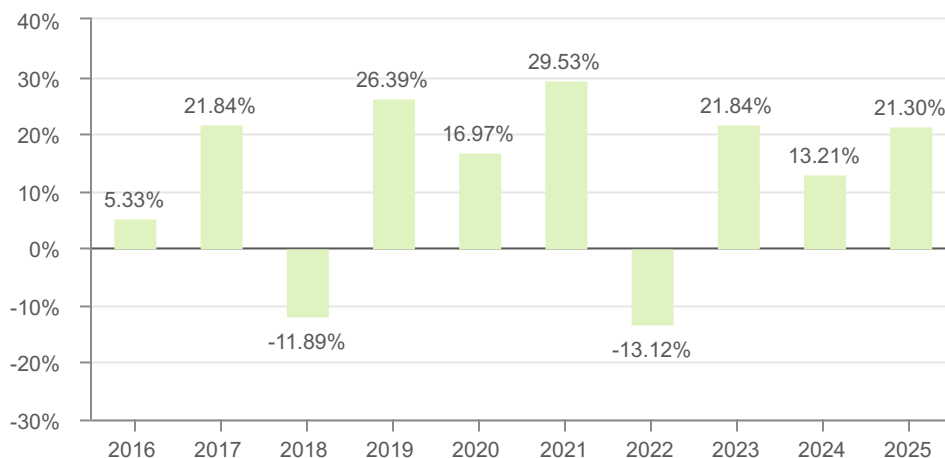
time, potentially with retroactive effect. For example, tax legislation enacted in 2017 (the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) resulted in fundamental changes to the Code (some of which are set to expire in the next few years). More recently, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 will add a 15% alternative minimum tax on large corporations and a 1% excise tax on repurchases of stock by publicly traded corporations and certain affiliates. The excise tax on repurchases of stock may cause some corporations in which the Fund invests to reduce liquidity opportunities for its investors, which could potentially reduce the value of your investment in the Fund. Such legislation, as well as possible future U.S. tax legislation and administrative guidance, could materially affect the tax consequences of your investment in the Fund and the Fund's investments or holding structures. As a result, the Fund is a suitable investment only for those investors who have long-term investment goals. Prospective investors who are uncomfortable with an investment that may decrease in value should not invest in the Fund.

Performance Information

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance as an ETF. Prior performance shown below is for the Select Industries Predecessor Fund which commenced operations on June 19, 2000. The past performance of the Select Industries Predecessor Fund may have been different had it operated as an ETF rather than an open-end mutual fund, due to factors including, but not limited to, different fund expenses. The Fund has adopted the performance of the Select Industries Predecessor Fund as a result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all the assets and liabilities of the Select Industries Predecessor Fund (the "Reorganization"). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund was a "shell" Fund with no assets and had not commenced operations. The Fund's portfolio management team served as the portfolio management team of the Select Industries Predecessor Fund and has been the Fund's portfolio management team since inception.

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in its performance from year to year and how its average annual returns over various periods compare to the performance with those of an index that reflects a broad measure of market performance, as well as additional indices that reflect the performance of investments similar to those of the Fund. For additional information on the indices, please see "Index Descriptions" in the Prospectus. Please remember that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of its future performance. It may perform better or worse in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website, <https://funds.leutholdgroup.com/funds/49-leuthold-select-industries-fund>.

Leuthold Select Industries ETF Total Return



During the ten-year period shown on the bar chart, the Fund's highest total return for a quarter was 24.86% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the lowest total return for a quarter was -24.30% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2025)

	Past Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Leuthold Select Industries ETF (LST)			
Return before taxes	21.30%	13.49%	12.15%
Return after taxes on distributions	20.90%	11.92%	10.71%
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	12.88%	10.50%	9.65%
S&P 1500® Index	15.51%	12.29%	12.51%
S&P 500® Index	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%
S&P MidCap 400® Index	7.50%	9.12%	10.72%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Blend Category	8.94%	8.84%	9.68%

We use the S&P 500 Index, the S&P MidCap 400® Index and the Morningstar Mid-Cap Blend Category as additional indices because those indices compare the Fund's performance with the returns of indices reflecting the performance of investments similar to those of the Fund.

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

Investment Adviser

The Leuthold Group, LLC (d/b/a Leuthold Weeden Capital Management) is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Chun Wang, CFA, Greg M. Swenson, CFA, and Scott D. Opsal, CFA, are the portfolio managers of the Fund. Mr. Wang, who began managing the Select Industries Predecessor Fund in 2011, is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been a senior analyst of The Leuthold Group since 2009. Mr. Swenson, who began managing the Select Industries Predecessor Fund in 2013, is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been a senior analyst of The Leuthold Group since 2006. Mr. Opsal, who began managing the Select Industries Predecessor Fund in 2019, is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been Director of Research and Equities of The Leuthold Group since 2016. Each portfolio manager has been managing the Fund since it commenced operations in December 2024.

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, tax information, and payments to financial intermediaries, please turn to “Important Additional Fund Information” on page 20 of this Prospectus.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL FUND INFORMATION

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Individual Shares of the Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF (collectively, the “Funds” or the “Leuthold ETFs”) are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”).

For recent information about each Fund, including the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads, and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund’s most recent fiscal years, visit the Funds’ website, <https://funds.leutholdgroup.com>.

See “How to Buy and Sell Shares Leuthold ETFs” beginning on page 69 for more information on purchasing and redeeming shares of these Funds.

Tax Information

A Fund’s distributions generally will be taxable to you, whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in Fund shares, unless you invest through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case such distributions may be taxable at a later date.

Expense Limitation

Pursuant to an operating expenses limitation agreement between the Funds and the Adviser, the Adviser has agreed to limit “Operating Expenses” with respect to each Fund, which is defined to include all expenses necessary or appropriate for the operation of a Fund and including the Adviser’s investment advisory or management fee, but does not include:

- for *Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF* – Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing plan fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, dividends, interest on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses.

The limit for Operating Expenses for each Fund is as follows:

Fund	Operating Expenses Limit
Leuthold Core ETF	0.65%
Leuthold Select Industries ETF	0.65%

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Leuthold Weeden Capital Management Manages Each Fund's Investments

The Leuthold Group, LLC (d/b/a Leuthold Weeden Capital Management) is the investment adviser to each Fund. The Adviser's address is 100 North Sixth Street, Suite 600A, Minneapolis, MN 55403.

The Adviser is the successor to Leuthold & Anderson, Inc., which commenced operations in 1987, and Leuthold, Weeden & Associates, L.P., which commenced operations in 1991, and has been each Fund's only investment adviser. As the investment adviser to the Funds, the Adviser manages the investment portfolio for each Fund. It makes the decisions as to which securities to buy and which securities to sell.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between each Fund and the Adviser, the Adviser is entitled to receive, on a monthly basis, an annual advisory fee. The following table identifies the annual advisory fee that each of the Funds pays to the Adviser:

Leuthold Core ETF:	0.50%
Leuthold Select Industries ETF:	0.50%

As a result of the operating expenses limitation agreement and its related waivers and recoupments as discussed above, each Fund paid the Adviser the following in management fees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025:

Leuthold Core ETF:	0.34%
Leuthold Select Industries ETF:	0.00%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees approving each of the investment advisory agreements with the Adviser is available in the Funds' report filed on Form N-CSR for the period ended March 31, 2025.

The following table identifies the portfolio managers for each of the Funds. The portfolio managers are equally responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds that they manage.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>PMs</u>
Leuthold Core ETF	Scott D. Opsal, CFA, Chun Wang, CFA, Greg M. Swenson, CFA
Leuthold Select Industries ETF	Chun Wang, CFA, Greg M. Swenson, CFA, Scott D. Opsal, CFA

Mr. Wang is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been a senior analyst of The Leuthold Group since 2009. Prior to joining The Leuthold Group, Mr. Wang was a Quantitative Equities Portfolio Manager and Head of Quantitative Research at LIM Advisors, a Hong Kong based Asia-Pacific focused multi-strategy hedge fund from 2007-2009. Prior to that, Mr. Wang was with Ned Davis Research from 1996-2007, rising to the position of Director of Research and Development.

Mr. Swenson is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been a senior analyst of The Leuthold Group since 2006.

Mr. Opsal is a portfolio manager of the Adviser and has been Director of Research and Equities of The Leuthold Group since 2016. Prior to joining The Leuthold Group, Mr. Opsal was Director of the Applied Investments Program at the University of Wisconsin – Whitewater from 2011-2016. From 2003-2010, Mr. Opsal served as Head of Equities/Managing Director- Equities at Members Capital Advisors/Madison Investment Advisors.

Each portfolio manager of the Funds is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the applicable Fund.

The Statement of Additional Information for the Funds, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Funds.

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") is located at 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101, and is the distributor for the shares of each Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Shares of the Funds are offered on a continuous basis.

With respect to the Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF, Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Distributor only in Creation Units (as defined below) which only Authorized Participants (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Distributor will not distribute Shares of the Leuthold Core ETF or Leuthold Select Industries ETF in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Fees

The Trust has adopted a Rule 12b-1 Plan under which each of the Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF is authorized to pay to the Distributor or such other entities as approved by the Board of Trustees, as compensation for the distribution-related and/or shareholder services provided by such entities, an annual fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Shares of the Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF. The Distributor may pay any or all amounts received under the Rule 12b-1 Plan to other persons, including the Adviser or its affiliates, for any distribution service or activity designed to retain Fund shareholders. Because the Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees are paid on an ongoing basis, your investment cost over time may be higher than paying other types of sales charges.

With respect to the Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF, no Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by each Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Service Fees – Other Payments to Third Parties

The Adviser, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Funds or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. Such payments and compensation are in addition to service fees paid by the Funds. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Cash compensation may also be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Funds on a sales list, in other sales programs or as an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to a Funds' shareholders. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the Fund and the dollar amount of the shares sold.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF each issue and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (“APs”) (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units generally consist of 25,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. Each Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities, assets or other positions closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (referred to as a “basket” or “Deposit Securities”) and an amount of U.S. cash to account for any difference between the value of the basket and the net asset value of the Creation Units.

Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Funds' transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Each Fund is permitted to use custom baskets (namely, a basket that is composed of a non-representative selection of the Fund's portfolio holdings or a representative basket that is different from the initial basket used in transactions on the same business day) if their use is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Funds maintain written policies and procedures that set forth detailed parameters for the construction and acceptance of custom baskets that are in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, including the process for any revisions to, or deviations from, those parameters; and specify the titles or roles of the employees of the Adviser who are required to review each custom basket for compliance with those parameters. Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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

Book-Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. DTC or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from a Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions, and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or other widely disseminated means an updated "intraday indicative value" ("IIV") for Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. Each Fund is not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of a Fund's portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current Fund portfolio at a particular point in time and does not include a reduction for the fees, operating expenses, or transaction costs incurred by the Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of a Fund's NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

Each Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, each Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The New York Stock Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday except New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Additionally, when any of the aforementioned holidays falls on a Saturday, the New York Stock Exchange will not be open for trading on the preceding Friday and when any such holiday falls on a Sunday, the New York Stock Exchange will not be open for trading on the succeeding Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist, such as the ending of a monthly or the yearly accounting period. The NYSE also may be closed on national days of mourning or due to natural disasters or other extraordinary events or emergencies. If the NYSE closes early on a valuation day, each Fund shall determine its net asset value as of that time.

The NAV is calculated by dividing a Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding. In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

When market quotations are not readily available, a security or other asset is valued at its fair value as determined under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board. The Board reviews, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of the policies and procedures of the Fund and the effectiveness of their

implementation. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market and/or world events cause the Adviser to believe that a security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that the Fund is accurately priced. The Board will regularly evaluate whether the Trust's fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Fund and the quality of prices obtained through the application of such procedures.

Certain foreign securities may be valued at intraday market values in such foreign markets. Additionally, in the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. or other markets) after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time the Fund's NAV is calculated will often result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor's ability to profit by estimating the Fund's NAV in advance of the time the NAV is calculated. In addition, the Fund's investments in smaller capitalization companies are more likely to require a fair value determination because they may be more thinly traded and less liquid than securities of larger companies. The Trust anticipates that the Fund's portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are unavailable or considered unreliable.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in another registered investment company beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain SEC rules, including Rule 12d1-4. Rule 12d1-4 allows, subject to certain conditions, a Fund to invest in other registered investment companies and other registered investment companies to invest in a Fund beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. In order for a registered investment company to invest in shares of a Fund beyond the limitations of Section 12(d)(1), the registered investment company must comply with certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4, including entering into an agreement with the Fund (other than a registered investment company managed by Adviser).

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of shareholder documents, including prospectuses, shareholder reports, notices and proxy statements, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

The following discussion regarding U.S. federal income taxes is based on laws that were in effect as of the date of this Prospectus and summarizes only some of the important federal income tax considerations affecting Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF and you as a shareholder. It does not apply to foreign or tax-exempt shareholders, those holding Shares through a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, or those acquiring or disposing of Creation Units. This discussion is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation. Please see the SAI for additional federal income tax information.

Each Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company ("RIC"). A RIC is not subject to tax at the corporate level on income and gains from investments that are distributed in a timely manner to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC would result in corporate level taxation, and consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to you as a shareholder.

Dividends and Distributions, Generally

Each Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information, based on current law. Your investment in the Funds may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

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

Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. A Fund's distributions, whether received in cash or additional shares of the Fund, may be subject to federal, state and local income tax. These distributions may be taxed as ordinary income (although a portion of the Fund's dividends may be taxable to investors at the lower rate applicable to dividend income) and long- term capital gain. Corporate shareholders may be able to deduct a portion of their distributions when determining their taxable income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

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

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

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

If you purchase Shares shortly before it makes a taxable distribution, your distribution will, in effect, be a taxable return of capital. Similarly, if you purchase Shares and a Fund has appreciated securities, you will receive a taxable return of part of your investment if and when the Fund sells the appreciated securities and distributes the gain. The Fund has the potential to build up, high levels of unrealized appreciation.

If you are a resident or a citizen of the United States, by law, backup withholding at a 24% rate will apply to your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number and made other required certifications.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless a lower treaty rate applies. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Foreign Taxes. To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries. Since a Fund may invest in the securities of a foreign issuer, it can elect to “pass-through” foreign taxes paid by the Fund to its shareholders who, subject to certain limitations, can elect to credit such taxes against their own U.S. federal income tax liability or claim them as a credit. No assurance can be provided that the Fund can or will make such an election.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section titled, “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

INDEX AND CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The index does not reflect any deductions for fees, expenses or taxes. A direct investment in an index is not possible. The S&P 500® Index is a trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. The index is used herein for comparative purposes in accordance with SEC regulations.

Morningstar Tactical Allocation Category Average

The Morningstar Tactical Allocation Category Average is comprised of funds that incorporate a tactical asset allocation strategy which is the process by which the asset of a fund is changed on a short-term basis to take advantage of perceived differences in relative values of the various asset classes. The results of the underlying funds in the category average include the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions, as well as brokerage commissions paid by the funds for portfolio transactions and other fund expenses, but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, account fees or U.S. federal income taxes. A direct investment in a category average is not possible. A category average differs from an index in material ways, including the fact that a fund's own performance may be included in the category average and that long-term category performance has a survivor bias.

Morningstar Mid-Cap Blend Category Average

The Morningstar Mid-Cap Blend Category Average is comprised of funds that invest in U.S. stocks of various sizes and styles. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. The results of the underlying funds in the category average include the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions, as well as brokerage commissions paid by the funds for portfolio transactions and other fund expenses, but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, account fees or U.S. federal income taxes. A direct investment in a category average is not possible. A category average differs from an index in material ways, including the fact that a fund's own performance may be included in the category average and that long-term category performance has a survivor bias.

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index

The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index provides a broad-based measure of the global investment grade fixed-rate debt markets. It is comprised of the U.S. Aggregate, Pan-European Aggregate, the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices, and the Canadian Aggregate Indices. It also includes a wide range of standard and customized sub-indices by liquidity constraint, sector, quality, and maturity. The index does not reflect any deductions for fees, expenses or taxes. A direct investment in an index is not possible. The index is used herein for comparative purposes in accordance with SEC regulations.

S&P MidCap 400® Index

The S&P MidCap 400® Index is a capitalization-weighted index, which measures the performance of the mid-range sector of the U.S. stock market. The index was developed with a base level of 100 as of December 31, 1990. A direct investment in an index is not possible. The S&P MidCap 400® Index is a trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. The index is used herein for comparative purposes in accordance with SEC regulations.

S&P 1500® Index

The S&P 1500® Index is a stock market index of U.S. stocks that includes all stocks in the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400®, and the S&P SmallCap 600. This index covers approximately 90% of the market capitalization of U.S. stocks and is a broad measure of the U.S. equity market. The S&P 1500® Index is a trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. The index is used herein for comparative purposes in accordance with SEC regulations.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares of Leuthold Core ETF and Leuthold Select Industries ETF traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund is available on the Fund's website at <https://funds.leutholdgroup.com>.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of each of the Leuthold Core ETF and the Leuthold Select Industries ETF for the lesser of the period of its operations or five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share outstanding throughout the period indicated. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The information in the following tables for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, has been derived from the financial statements of the Funds which have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' Form N-CSR which is available upon request. The information in the tables below for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022, has been derived from the financial statements of the Core Predecessor ETF and Select Industries Predecessor Fund, (together, the "Predecessor Funds"), audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' and Predecessor Funds' Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, and by other auditors for prior years. These reports from prior years are available upon request.

Leuthold Core ETF - LCR

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended September 30, 2025	Year Ended September 30, 2024	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 35.39	\$ 30.30	\$ 27.49	\$ 30.06	\$ 26.63
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.56	0.61	0.51	0.26	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(b)	2.66	4.99	2.52	(2.76)	3.55
Total from investment operations	3.22	5.60	3.03	(2.50)	3.61
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net investment income	(0.64)	(0.51)	(0.22)	(0.07)	(0.18)
Total distributions	(0.64)	(0.51)	(0.22)	(0.07)	(0.18)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 37.97	\$ 35.39	\$ 30.30	\$ 27.49	\$ 30.06
Total return	9.25%	18.67%	11.03%	-8.34%	13.59%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:^(c)					
Net assets, end of year (in thousands)	\$ 71,192	\$ 88,465	\$ 66,659	\$ 35,741	\$ 15,030
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
Before expense reimbursement/recoupment	0.83% ^(d)	0.71% ^(d)	0.73%	0.98%	1.43%
After expense reimbursement/recoupment	0.66% ^(d)	0.66% ^(d)	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.57%	1.79%	1.63%	0.55%	(0.59%)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	57%	40%	50%	31%	71%

(a) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the years.

(b) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the years, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the years.

(c) Ratios do not include the income and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

(d) The ratio of expenses to average net assets includes other extraordinary expenses. The expense ratios excluding other extraordinary expenses before and after expense reimbursement and recovery were 0.81% and 0.65% for the year ended September 30, 2025, and 0.70% and 0.65% for the year ended September 30, 2024.

(e) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Leuthold Select Industries ETF - LST

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended September 30, 2025	Year Ended September 30, 2024	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 40.40	\$ 32.15	\$ 26.69	\$ 33.85	\$ 27.06
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.22	(0.09)	0.10	0.09	(0.10)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(b)	5.45	9.63	5.80	(5.09)	8.85
Total from investment operations	5.67	9.54	5.90	(5.00)	8.75
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net investment income	—	—	(0.44)	(0.08)	—
Net realized gains	(6.22)	(1.29)	—	(2.08)	(1.96)
Total distributions	(6.22)	(1.29)	(0.44)	(2.16)	(1.96)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 39.85	\$ 40.40	\$ 32.15	\$ 26.69	\$ 33.85
Total return	16.02%	30.67%	22.23%	-16.21%	34.14%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, end of year (in thousands)	\$ 44,107	\$ 14,772	\$ 13,611	\$ 11,965	\$ 14,741
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
Before expense reimbursement/recoupment	1.51% ^(c)	1.79% ^(c)	1.87%	1.86%	2.03%
After expense reimbursement/recoupment	0.83% ^(c)	1.51% ^(c)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.60%	(0.54%)	(0.04%)	(0.07%)	(0.84%)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	78%	53%	104%	106%	63%

(a) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the years.

(b) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the years, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the years.

(c) The ratio of expenses to average net assets includes other extraordinary expenses. The expense ratios excluding other extraordinary expenses before and after expense reimbursement and recovery were 1.51% and 0.82% for the year ended September 30, 2025, and 1.78% and 1.50% for the year ended September 30, 2024.

(d) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Privacy Notice

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

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

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

Leuthold ETFs
Series of Managed Portfolio Series

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Statement of Additional Information

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

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Funds' annual and semi-annual reports and Form N-CSR provide additional information about the Funds' investments. The annual reports contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Funds' performance during the Funds' prior fiscal period.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents and the SAI, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Funds by calling the Funds (toll-free) at 1-800-273-6886, by visiting the Funds' website at <https://funds.leutholdgroup.com> or by writing to:

Leuthold ETFs

You can review and copy information, including the Funds' reports and SAI:

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

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act of 1940 file number is 811-22525).