

OSTERWEIS

FUNDS

PROSPECTUS

OSTERWEIS FUND – OSTFX
OSTERWEIS STRATEGIC INCOME FUND – OSTIX
OSTERWEIS GROWTH & INCOME FUND – OSTVX
(formerly OSTERWEIS STRATEGIC INVESTMENT FUND)
OSTERWEIS EMERGING OPPORTUNITY FUND – OSTGX
OSTERWEIS TOTAL RETURN FUND – OSTRX

June 30, 2021

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

OSTERWEIS FUND
OSTERWEIS STRATEGIC INCOME FUND
OSTERWEIS GROWTH & INCOME FUND
(formerly OSTERWEIS STRATEGIC INVESTMENT FUND)
OSTERWEIS EMERGING OPPORTUNITY FUND
OSTERWEIS TOTAL RETURN FUND

Table of Contents

Summary Section	1
- Osterweis Fund	1
- Osterweis Strategic Income Fund	7
- Osterweis Growth & Income Fund	13
- Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund	21
- Osterweis Total Return Fund	27
Investment Strategies and Risks	34
- Principal Investment Strategies	34
- Principal Investment Risks	40
Portfolio Holdings Information	50
Management	50
- Investment Advisers	50
- Portfolio Managers	52
Shareholder Information	56
Account and Transaction Policies	63
Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions	65
Service Fees	66
Dividends and Distributions	66
Tax Consequences	67
Index Descriptions	68
Financial Highlights	69
Privacy Notice	PN-1

SUMMARY SECTION

OSTERWEIS FUND

Investment Objective

The Osterweis Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term total returns.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.95%</u>

(1) The fees have been restated to reflect a lower management fee effective June 30, 2021. Prior to June 30, 2021, the Fund's management fee was 1.00%.

(2) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$97 **3 Years:** \$303 **5 Years:** \$525 **10 Years:** \$1,166

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 ended March 31, 2021, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 37% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies that Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. (the "Adviser") believes offer superior investment value and opportunity for growth. The Fund may invest in companies of any size – large, medium and small. The Adviser focuses on companies that it believes to be undervalued or otherwise out-of-favor in the market, but that have sustainable competitive advantages. The Adviser places particular emphasis on market leaders and disruptors in which the portfolio managers have a variant view on future growth prospects.

The Adviser also seeks under-researched, high-growth situations that it believes can be purchased at modest valuations, as well as companies with substantial unrecognized asset value and improving earnings prospects. As such companies achieve greater visibility over time and their stocks are accorded valuations more in line with their growth rates, the Adviser may choose to sell those stocks.

Other types of equity securities in which the Fund may invest include convertible securities and publicly traded Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are generally energy or natural resource-related companies and may comprise up to 15% of the Fund's assets. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its assets in equity securities of foreign issuers and/or depositary receipts that are traded on domestic or foreign exchanges, including those in emerging markets. The Fund's investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets.

In addition to taking temporary defensive positions in cash and short-term bonds from time to time, the Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in fixed income securities, which include, but are not limited to, U.S. government and agency debt, investment grade corporate debt and convertible debt. Up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic high yield debt or "junk bonds" (higher-risk, lower-rated fixed income securities such as those rated lower than BBB- by S&P or lower than Baa3 by Moody's), although the Fund does not expect to maintain significant positions in such securities on a normal basis.

Principal Investment Risks

There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Equity Risk:** Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than its cost when originally purchased or less than it was worth at an earlier time.
- **Large Company Risk:** Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- **Small and Medium Company Risk:** Investing in securities of small- and medium-sized companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies.
- **Market and Regulatory Risk:** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely affect performance. Such adverse effect on

performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in NAV, and an increase in Fund expenses. In addition, because of interdependencies between markets, events in one market may adversely impact markets or issuers in which the Fund invests in unforeseen ways. Traditionally, liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

- **Management Risk:** The risk that the Adviser may fail to implement the Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objective.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities as well as the value of the Fund's investments in domestic securities whose issuers earn at least a portion of their revenue in foreign currency.
- **Debt Securities Risks:**
 - **Credit Risk:** The risk that an issuer of a fixed income security will fail to make interest payments or repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness, or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value. In addition, investments in sovereign debt involves a heightened risk that the issuer responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, and the Fund may lack recourse against the issuer in the event of default. Investments in sovereign debt are also subject to the risk that the issuer will default independently of its sovereign. Below investment grade securities (high yield/junk bonds) have speculative characteristics, and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of those securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case with issuers of investment grade securities.
 - **Defaulted Securities Risk:** The risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (*e.g.*, a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers.
 - **Extension Risk:** The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
 - **Interest Rate Risk:** The risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as interest-only securities and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a

negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.

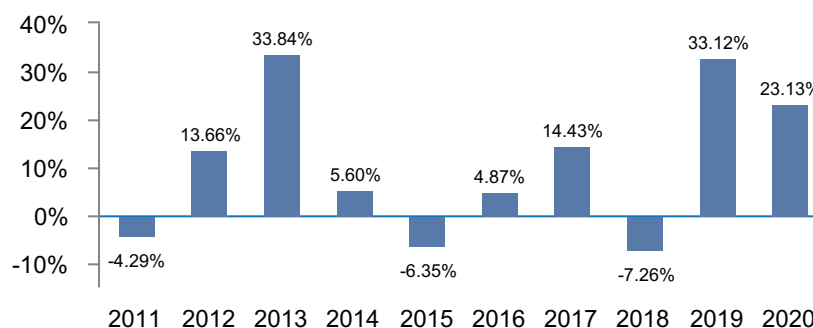
- Prepayment Risk: The risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk: Investing in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, may involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, and differences between United States and foreign regulatory practices. These risks can be elevated in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets. Given the global interrelationships of today's economy, volatility or threats to stability of any significant currency, such as occurred in the recent past with the European Monetary Union, or significant political instability, may affect other markets and affect the risk of an investment in the Fund.
- High Yield Securities ("Junk Bond") Risk: Investing in fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade involves risks such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity of the security and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.
- Liquidity Risk: Securities purchased by the Fund may become illiquid particularly during periods of market turbulence. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to trade and value than liquid ones and, if the Fund is forced to sell these investments promptly to meet redemption requests or for other needs, the Fund may incur a loss.
- Master Limited Partnership Risk: Investments held by an MLP may be relatively illiquid, limiting the MLP's ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly-based companies. The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are 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.
- Sector Emphasis Risk: The Fund, from time to time, may invest 25% or more of its assets in one or more sectors subjecting the Fund to sector emphasis risk. This is the risk that the Fund is subject to a greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments affecting a specific sector the Fund has a focused position in, than if its investments were diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some sectors possess particular risks that may not affect other sectors.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart below illustrates how the Fund's total returns have varied from year to year for the past ten calendar years. The table below illustrates how the Fund's average annual total

returns over time compare with a domestic broad-based market index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available on the Fund's website at www.osterweis.com.

Osterweis Fund
Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31,*



Best Quarter: 2Q, 2020 17.85%

Worst Quarter: 3Q, 2011 -17.05%

* The **Osterweis Fund's** calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2021 was 4.51%.

Average Annual Total Returns As of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	23.13%	12.77%	10.14%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	21.57%	8.66%	7.12%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.75%	9.04%	7.43%
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%

The "Return After Taxes on Distributions" shows the effect of taxable distributions (dividends and capital gains distributions) but assumes that you still hold Fund shares at the end of the period. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if a Fund's shares were sold at the end of the specified period. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" is higher than other return figures when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares because there is an assumed tax benefit for the investor.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRAs").

Investment Adviser

Osterweis Capital Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

John S. Osterweis, Chairman and Co-Chief Investment Officer, Core Equity – Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 1993

Larry Cordisco, Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer, Core Equity – Co-Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2019

Gregory S. Hermanski, Vice President – Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2008

Nael Fakhry, Vice President – Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2014

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Osterweis Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone toll-free at (866) 236-0050 or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown in the table below.

Minimum Investments

	To Open A New Account	To Add to An Existing Account
Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Retirement, Tax-Deferred and UGMA/UTMA Accounts	\$1,500	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Osterweis Strategic Income Fund

Investment Objective

The Osterweis Strategic Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to preserve capital and attain long-term total returns through a combination of current income and moderate capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	
	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.72%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.14%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.88%

⁽¹⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$90 3 Years: \$ 281 5 Years: \$488 10 Years: \$1,084

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 ended March 31, 2021, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in income bearing securities. Osterweis Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) takes a strategic approach and may invest in a wide array of fixed income securities of various credit qualities (*e.g.*, investment grade or non-investment grade) and maturities (*e.g.*, long term, intermediate or short term). The Adviser seeks to control risk through rigorous credit analysis, economic analysis, interest rate forecasts and sector trend review, and is not constrained by any particular duration or credit quality targets. The Fund’s fixed income investments may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Federal and Agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, domestic high yield debt or “junk bonds” (higher-risk, lower-rated fixed income securities such as those rated lower than BBB- by S&P or lower than Baa3 by Moody’s), floating-rate debt, convertible debt, collateralized debt, municipal debt, foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts, commercial paper and preferred stock. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in dividend-paying equities of companies of any size – large, medium and small. Additionally, the Fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts. The Fund’s investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets. The Fund’s allocation among various fixed income securities is based on the portfolio managers’ assessment of opportunities for total return relative to the risk of each type of investment.

The Adviser may sell a security when it believes doing so is appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies or when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action, regardless of the effect on the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Risks

There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- Debt Securities Risks:
 - Credit Risk: The risk that an issuer of a fixed income security will fail to make interest payments or repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer’s financial strength, the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness, or in a security’s credit rating may affect a security’s value. In addition, investments in sovereign debt involves a heightened risk that the issuer responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, and the Fund may lack recourse against the issuer in the event of default. Investments in sovereign debt are also subject to the risk that the issuer will default independently of its sovereign. Below investment grade securities (high yield/junk bonds) have speculative characteristics, and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of those securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case with issuers of investment grade securities.
 - Defaulted Securities Risk: The risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (*e.g.*, a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers.
 - Extension Risk: The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

- Interest Rate Risk: The risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as interest-only securities and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.
 - Prepayment Risk: The risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- High Yield Securities ("Junk Bond") Risk: Investing in fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade involves risks such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity of the security and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.
 - Sector Emphasis Risk: The Fund, from time to time, may invest 25% or more of its assets in one or more sectors subjecting the Fund to sector emphasis risk. This is the risk that the Fund is subject to a greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments affecting a specific sector the Fund has a focused position in, than if its investments were diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some sectors possess particular risks that may not affect other sectors.
 - Management Risk: The risk that the Adviser may fail to implement the Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objectives.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- Currency Risk: Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities as well as the value of the Fund's investments in domestic securities whose issuers earn at least a portion of their revenue in foreign currency.
- Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk: Investing in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, may involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, and differences between United States and foreign regulatory practices. These risks can be elevated in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets. Given the global interrelationships of today's economy, volatility or threats to stability of any significant currency, such as occurred in the recent past with the European Monetary Union, or significant political instability, may affect other markets and affect the risk of an investment in the Fund.
- Large Company Risk: Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

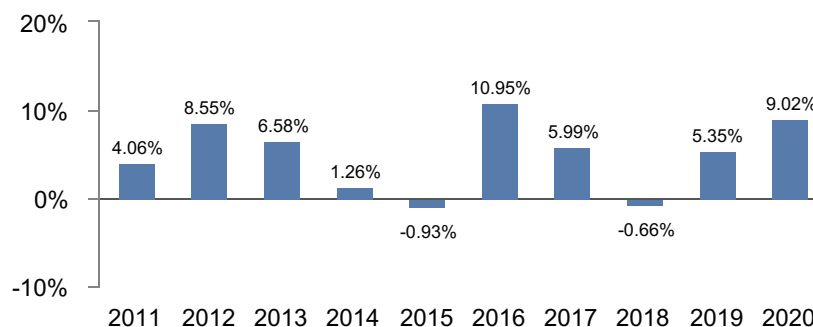
- **Liquidity Risk:** Securities purchased by the Fund may become illiquid particularly during periods of market turbulence. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to trade and value than liquid ones and, if the Fund is forced to sell these investments promptly to meet redemption requests or for other needs, the Fund may incur a loss.
- **Market and Regulatory Risk:** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in NAV, and an increase in Fund expenses. In addition, because of interdependencies between markets, events in one market may adversely impact markets or issuers in which the Fund invests in unforeseen ways. Traditionally, liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.
- **Municipal Securities Risk:** Investing in various municipal securities may involve risk related to the ability of the municipalities to continue to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due. A number of municipalities have had significant financial problems recently, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant financial problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. This could decrease the Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve liquidity.
- **Risks Associated with the Discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"):** Certain instruments held by the Fund may pay an interest rate based on LIBOR, which is the offered rate for short-term loans between certain major international banks. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. While the effect of the phase out cannot yet be determined, it may result in, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments based on LIBOR and changes in the value of some LIBOR-based investments or the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based investments, particularly insofar as the documentation governing such instruments does not include "fall back" provisions addressing the transition from LIBOR.
- **Small and Medium Company Risk:** Investing in securities of small- and medium-sized companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies.
- **U.S. Government and Agency Issuer Risk:** Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart below illustrates how the Fund's total returns have varied from year to year for the past ten calendar years. The table below illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns over time compare with a domestic broad-based market index. The Fund's past

performance, before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available on the Fund's website at www.osterweis.com.

Osterweis Strategic Income Fund
Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31,*



Best Quarter: 2Q, 2020 7.38%

Worst Quarter: 1Q, 2020 -7.17%

* The **Osterweis Strategic Income Fund's** calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2021 was 1.10%.

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	9.02%	6.06%	4.95%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.26%	4.04%	2.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.29%	3.75%	2.87%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%

The "Return After Taxes on Distributions" shows the effect of taxable distributions (dividends and capital gains distributions) but assumes that you still hold Fund shares at the end of the period. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if a Fund's shares were sold at the end of the specified period. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" is higher than other return figures when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares because there is an assumed tax benefit for the investor.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRAs").

Investment Adviser

Osterweis Capital Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Carl P. Kaufman, Co-President, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer – Strategic Income, Managing Director of Fixed Income – Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2002
 Bradley M. Kane, Vice President – Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2013
 Craig Manchuck, Vice President – Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2017

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Osterweis Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone toll-free at (866) 236-0050 or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown in the table below.

Minimum Investments

	To Open A New Account	To Add to An Existing Account
Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Retirement, Tax-Deferred and UGMA/UTMA Accounts	\$1,500	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Osterweis Growth & Income Fund

(formerly Osterweis Strategic Investment Fund)

Investment Objective

The Osterweis Growth & Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term total returns and capital preservation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾		0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees		None
Other Expenses		0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses		<u>0.94%</u>

(1) The fees have been restated to reflect a lower management fee effective June 30, 2021. Prior to June 30, 2021, the Fund's management fee was 1.00%.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$96 **3 Years:** \$300 **5 Years:** \$520 **10 Years:** \$1,155

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 ended March 31, 2021, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 51% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in both equity and fixed income securities that Osterweis Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) believes can deliver attractive long-term returns and enhanced capital preservation. The Fund’s investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets. In executing the strategy, the advisors seek to deliver returns through both income and growth.

Equity Investments

In selecting equity investments, the Adviser focuses on the common stocks of companies that it believes offer superior investment value and opportunity for total returns. The Adviser focuses on the securities of companies that it believes to be undervalued or otherwise out-of-favor in the market but that have sustainable competitive advantages. The Adviser places particular emphasis on companies that are likely to deliver consistent dividend growth. The Adviser also seeks under-researched, growth situations that it believes can be purchased at modest valuations, as well as companies with substantial unrecognized assets, and/or improving earnings prospects. As such companies achieve greater visibility over time and their stocks are accorded valuations more in line with the growth rates, the Adviser may choose to sell those stocks. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies of all market capitalization sizes – large, medium and small. In addition to common stock, the Fund may also invest in preferred stock, convertible securities and up to 15% of its assets in publicly traded Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”) that are generally energy or natural resource related companies.

Fixed Income Investments

In selecting fixed income investments and derivatives thereon, the Adviser takes a strategic approach and may invest in a wide array of fixed income securities of various credit qualities and maturities. The Adviser seeks to control risk through rigorous credit analysis, economic analysis, interest rate forecasts and sector trend review, and is not constrained by any particular duration or credit quality targets. The Fund’s fixed income investments may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Federal and Agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, domestic high yield debt or “junk bonds” (higher-risk, lower-rated fixed income securities such as those rated lower than BBB- by S&P or lower than Baa3 by Moody’s), floating-rate debt, convertible debt, mortgage-backed securities (including privately issued mortgage backed securities), asset-backed securities, collateralized debt, municipal debt, foreign debt (including those in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts, commercial paper and preferred stock. The Fund may also invest in securities derived from the aforementioned security types (i.e., derivatives). The Fund’s allocation among various fixed income securities is based on the portfolio managers’ assessment of opportunities for total return relative to the risk of each type of investment, but generally there is no limit on any type of fixed income security, meaning that the Fund could have up to 75% of its net assets invested in junk bonds, for instance. Un-rated securities may be deemed investment grade, particularly in the case of government agency securities and their derivatives. The Fund may at times be invested in fixed income securities of varying maturities (e.g., long-term, intermediate or short-term) and credit qualities (e.g., investment grade or non-investment grade), while at other times the Fund may emphasize one particular maturity or credit quality. The Fund’s primary use of derivatives will be to refine interest rate exposure and/or hedge various other investment exposures. Although the use of derivatives can involve leverage, the Fund does not intend to use derivatives to amplify its net investment exposure.

The Adviser will sell a security when it believes doing so is appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies or when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action.

Allocation of Investments

The allocation of assets between equity and fixed income securities is based on the opportunity set within each asset class, the Adviser’s assessment of the relative attractiveness of equities versus fixed income, and the Adviser’s overall view of the macroeconomic and market environment. The allocation is reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments are made as needed based on the Adviser’s assessment of the risk/reward profiles of individual securities and broad macro risk

factors. Under normal market conditions, the minimum allocation to either fixed income (including cash) or equity securities is expected to be 25% of the Fund's net assets; conversely, the maximum allocation to either fixed income (including cash) or equity securities at any given time is expected to be 75%.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in foreign securities (in developed and in emerging markets), including depositary receipts traded on foreign exchanges. The Fund may also invest, without limitation, in depositary receipts that are traded on domestic exchanges and that evidence ownership of foreign equity securities. The Fund's investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets.

Principal Investment Risks

There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Equity Risk:** Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than its cost when originally purchased or less than it was worth at an earlier time.
- **Debt Securities Risks:**
 - **Credit Risk:** The risk that an issuer of a fixed income security will fail to make interest payments or repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness, or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value. In addition, investments in sovereign debt involves a heightened risk that the issuer responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, and the Fund may lack recourse against the issuer in the event of default. Investments in sovereign debt are also subject to the risk that the issuer will default independently of its sovereign. Below investment grade securities (high yield/junk bonds) have speculative characteristics, and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of those securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case with issuers of investment grade securities.
 - **High Yield Securities ("Junk Bond") Risk:** Investing in fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade involves risks such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity of the security and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.
 - **Defaulted Securities Risk:** The risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (*e.g.*, a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers.
 - **Extension Risk:** The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
 - **Interest Rate Risk:** The risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt

instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as interest-only securities and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.

- **Prepayment Risk:** The risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **Market and Regulatory Risk:** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in NAV, and an increase in Fund expenses. In addition, because of interdependencies between markets, events in one market may adversely impact markets or issuers in which the Fund invests in unforeseen ways. Traditionally, liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.
- **Management Risk:** The risk that the Adviser may fail to implement the Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objective. This risk includes the risk that the Adviser's allocation decisions between equity and fixed income may be incorrect and result in lower performance than if the Fund's allocation remained static.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities as well as the value of the Fund's investments in domestic securities whose issuers earn at least a portion of their revenue in foreign currency.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The risk of investing in derivative instruments (such as futures, swaps and structured securities), including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or valuation complexity. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the initial amount invested. The Fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the Fund, a reduction in the Fund's returns and/or increased volatility. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, credit risk resides with the creditworthiness of the Fund's clearing broker, or the clearinghouse itself, rather than to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related

instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund.

- **Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk:** Investing in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, may involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, and differences between United States and foreign regulatory practices. These risks can be elevated in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets. Given the global interrelationships of today's economy, volatility or threats to stability of any significant currency, such as occurred in the recent past with the European Monetary Union, or significant political instability, may affect other markets and affect the risk of an investment in the Fund.
- **Large Company Risk:** Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- **Leverage Risk:** Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Securities purchased by the Fund may become illiquid particularly during periods of market turbulence. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to trade and value than liquid ones and, if the Fund is forced to sell these investments promptly to meet redemption requests or for other needs, the Fund may incur a loss.
- **Master Limited Partnership Risk:** Investments held by an MLP may be relatively illiquid, limiting the MLP's ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly-based companies. The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are 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.
- **Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk:** The risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.
- **Municipal Securities Risk:** Investing in various municipal securities may involve risk related to the ability of the municipalities to continue to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due. A number of municipalities have had significant financial

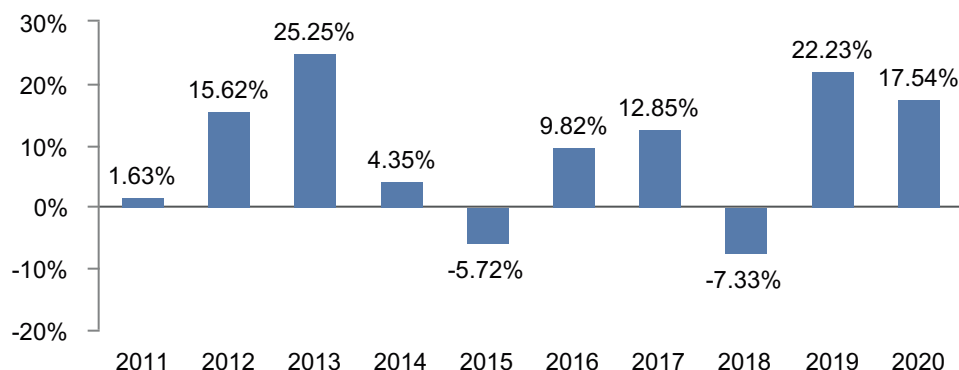
problems recently, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. This could decrease the Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve liquidity.

- **Risks Associated with the Discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"):** Certain instruments held by the Fund may pay an interest rate based on LIBOR, which is the offered rate for short-term loans between certain major international banks. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. While the effect of the phase out cannot yet be determined, it may result in, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments based on LIBOR and changes in the value of some LIBOR-based investments or the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based investments, particularly insofar as the documentation governing such instruments does not include "fall back" provisions addressing the transition from LIBOR.
- **Sector Emphasis Risk:** The Fund, from time to time, may invest 25% or more of its assets in one or more sectors subjecting the Fund to sector emphasis risk. This is the risk that the Fund is subject to a greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments affecting a specific sector that the Fund has a focused position in, than if its investments were diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some sectors possess particular risks that may not affect other sectors.
- **Small and Medium Company Risk:** Investing in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies.
- **U.S. Government and Agency Issuer Risk:** Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart below illustrates how the Fund's total returns have varied from year to year for the past ten calendar years. The table below illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns over time compare with two domestic broad-based market indices. A blend of the two broad-based indices is also provided as the Adviser believes it illustrates a closer representation of the Fund's portfolio composition. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available on the Fund's website at www.osterweis.com.

Osterweis Growth & Income Fund
Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31,*



Best Quarter: 2Q, 2020 14.59%

Worst Quarter: 1Q, 2020 -14.12%

* The **Osterweis Growth & Income Fund's** calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2021 was 4.60%.

Average Annual Total Returns As of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Year
Return Before Taxes	17.54%	10.53%	9.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	16.51%	8.95%	7.71%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.02%	7.83%	6.88%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%
60% S&P 500 [®] Index/40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Blend (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.73%	11.11%	10.02%

The “Return After Taxes on Distributions” shows the effect of taxable distributions (dividends and capital gains distributions), but assumes that you still hold Fund shares at the end of the period. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if a Fund’s shares were sold at the end of the specified period.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts (“IRAs”).

Investment Adviser

Osterweis Capital Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

John S. Osterweis, Chairman and Co-CIO-Core Equity, Co-Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2010

Carl P. Kaufman, Co-President, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director of Fixed Income, Co-Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2010

Larry Cordisco, Vice-President and Co-CIO, Core Equity – Co-Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2021; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2019

Eddy Vataru, Vice President and CIO-Total Return – Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2017

James L. Callinan, Vice President and CIO-Emerging Growth – Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 2018

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Osterweis Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone toll-free at (866) 236-0050, or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial investment amounts are shown in the table below.

Minimum Investments

	To Open A New Account	To Add to An Existing Account
Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Retirement, Tax-Deferred and UGMA/UTMA Accounts	\$1,500	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund

Investment Objective

The Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.20%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	-0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction⁽²⁾	1.11%

⁽¹⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁽²⁾ Osterweis Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay Fund expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for the Fund to 1.10% of the Fund’s average net assets (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect until at least June 30, 2022, except that the Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees upon 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser with consent of the Board. The Adviser is permitted, with Board approval, to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three years from the date the fees were waived and/or expenses were paid. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such period (taking into account any reimbursement) does not exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Expense Cap in the first year only).

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$113 **3 Years:** \$\$372 **5 Years:** \$651 **10 Years:** \$1,447

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 ended March 31, 2021, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 111% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in the common stocks of companies that the Adviser believes may experience rapid revenue and earnings growth. Although the Fund may invest in companies of any size, it will generally focus its investments in small-capitalization companies and mid-capitalization companies. Our goal is to identify high quality companies with the ability to generate rapid, sustainable revenue growth. We define quality as companies with the following four characteristics: (1) a distinct proprietary advantage; (2) a leading position in the industry; (3) potential for margin expansion; and (4) the presence of a strong management team. Some of the companies in which the Fund may invest may have limited operational or earnings history or may have limited products, markets, financial resources or management depth. The Fund may invest in initial public offerings (IPOs).

The Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) for the purpose of gaining exposure to certain markets while maintaining liquidity. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in equity securities of foreign issuers and/or depository receipts that are traded on domestic or foreign exchanges, including in securities issued by companies domiciled in emerging market countries.

The Fund’s investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets. As of March 31, 2021, over 25% of the Fund’s assets were invested in securities within the health care and information technology sectors.

The Fund may sell a position if the Adviser believes it is overvalued, fundamentals erode or another more attractive investment is identified.

Principal Investment Risks

There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Small and Medium Company Risk:** Investing in securities of small- and medium-sized companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies.
- **Equity Risk:** Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than its cost when originally purchased or less than it was worth at an earlier time.

- **Sector Emphasis Risk:** The Fund, from time to time, may invest 25% or more of its assets in one or more sectors subjecting the Fund to sector emphasis risk. This is the risk that the Fund is subject to a greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments affecting a specific sector the Fund has a focused position in, than if its investments were diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some sectors possess particular risks that may not affect other sectors.
 - **Health Care Sector Risk:** The profitability of companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments.
 - **Information Technology Sector Risk.** The information technology sector can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, government regulation, and general economic conditions.
- **Market and Regulatory Risk:** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in NAV, and an increase in Fund expenses. In addition, because of interdependencies between markets, events in one market may adversely impact markets or issuers in which the Fund invests in unforeseen ways. Traditionally, liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.
- **Management Risk:** The risk that the Adviser may fail to implement the Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objective.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities as well as the value of the Fund's investments in domestic securities whose issuers earn at least a portion of their revenue in foreign currency.
- **Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk:** Investing in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, may involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, and differences between United States and foreign regulatory practices. These risks can be elevated in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets. Given the global interrelationships of today's economy, volatility or threats to stability of any significant currency, such as occurred in the recent past with the European Monetary Union, or significant political instability, may affect other markets and affect the risk of an investment in the Fund.
- **Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk:** Investing in other investment companies involves the risk that an investment company or other pooled investment vehicle, including any ETFs or money market funds, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company

might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses.

- **IPO Risk:** The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Securities purchased by the Fund may become illiquid particularly during periods of market turbulence. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to trade and value than liquid ones and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments promptly to meet redemption requests or for other needs, the Fund may incur a loss.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk:** High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities, which may result in adverse tax consequences to the Fund's shareholders.
- **Unseasoned Company Risk:** The possibility that the Fund's investment in relatively new or unseasoned companies that are in their early stages of development may expose the Fund to greater risks than investments in more established companies with more extensive financial histories and greater liquidity. Unseasoned companies generally do not have proven track records and may lack substantial capital reserves.

Performance

The performance shown in the bar chart and performance table since October 1, 2012 is that of another investment vehicle (the "Predecessor Fund") prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations. The Predecessor Fund was converted into the Fund on November 30, 2016. On October 31, 2016, the Adviser acquired substantially all the advisory business of Callinan Asset Management, LLC ("CAM"), which had served as the general partner to the Predecessor Fund prior to being acquired by the Adviser. From the date of CAM's acquisition by the Adviser until the date of the conversion, the Adviser served as both investment manager and general partner of the Predecessor Fund. Throughout all periods from October 1, 2012 onward, the same individual was responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions for the Predecessor Fund and continues to be the Fund's portfolio manager. CAM and the Adviser managed the Predecessor Fund's assets using investment policies, objectives, guidelines and restrictions that were in all material respects equivalent to those of the Fund.

Updated Fund performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.osterweis.com or by calling (866) 236-0050.

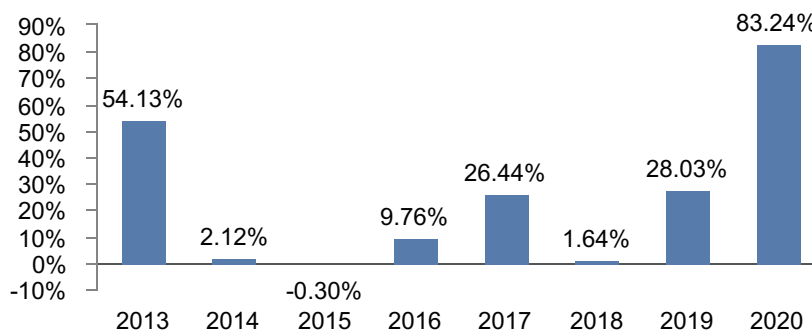
The bar chart below illustrates how the Predecessor Fund's and the Fund's total returns varied from year to year for the past eight calendar years. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Predecessor Fund's and the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Predecessor Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year, 5 years and since inception compare with those of a domestic broad-based market index. Of course, the Predecessor Fund's and Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. "Since Inception" returns shown for the index are returns since CAM became the general partner and investment manager to the Predecessor Fund (on October 1, 2012).

The Predecessor Fund's performance shown below includes the deduction of the Predecessor Fund's actual operating expenses. In addition, the Predecessor Fund's performance shown below has been recalculated using the management fee that applies to the Fund, which has the effect of reducing the Predecessor Fund's performance. The Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund and so was not subject to the same operating expenses or investment and tax restrictions as the Fund. If it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. The performance of the private investment fund prior to November 30, 2016 is based on calculations

that are different than the standardized method of calculations specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). If the private investment fund’s performance had been readjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses, the performance would have been lower. The private investment fund was not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”) and was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance.

The performance shown below is that of the Predecessor Fund and the Fund.

**Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund
Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31,***



Best Quarter: 2Q, 2020 45.94%

Worst Quarter: 4Q, 2018 -24.41%

* The Fund’s calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2021 was -0.65%.

Average Annual Total Returns As of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (10/01/12)
Return Before Taxes	83.24%	27.04%	21.47%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	76.64%	23.85%	19.62%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	49.83%	20.79%	17.37%
Russell 2000 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	34.63%	16.36%	15.10%

The “Return After Taxes on Distributions” shows the effect of taxable distributions (dividends and capital gains distributions), but assumes that you still hold Fund shares at the end of the period. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if a Fund’s shares were sold at the end of the specified period.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on

your tax situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts (“IRAs”).

Investment Adviser

Osterweis Capital Management, LLC

Portfolio Manager

James L. Callinan, Vice President & Chief Investment Officer - Emerging Growth – Portfolio Manager of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Osterweis Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone toll-free at (866) 236-0050, or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown in the table below.

Minimum Investments

	To Open A New Account	To Add to An Existing Account
Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Retirement, Tax-Deferred and UGMA/UTMA Accounts	\$1,500	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Osterweis Total Return Fund

Investment Objective

The Osterweis Total Return Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to preserve capital and attain long-term total returns through a combination of current income and moderate capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.45%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70%

⁽¹⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$72 **3 Years:** \$224 **5 Years:** \$390 **10 Years:** \$871

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 ended March 31, 2021, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 616% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to primarily invest in investment grade fixed income instruments and derivatives thereon. These fixed income instruments may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Federal and Agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, mortgage backed securities (including privately issued mortgage backed securities), asset backed securities, floating-rate debt, convertible debt, collateralized debt, municipal debt, foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts, sovereign debt and preferred stock. Of the government agency securities, the Fund expects to hold significant amounts of Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) or government-sponsored enterprises, such as mortgages backed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). Un-rated securities may be deemed investment grade, particularly in the case of government agency securities and their derivatives. At least 80% of its net assets will be invested in investment grade fixed income instruments and derivatives thereon. Additionally, the Fund may hold up to 20% of its assets in high yield debt securities (“junk bonds”).

The Fund’s allocation among various fixed income instruments is based on the portfolio managers’ assessment of opportunities for total return relative to the risk of each type of investment. The Fund does not target a specific average maturity or duration (duration is a measure of price sensitivity related to changes in interest rates). The Fund may invest in fixed income instruments of any maturity or duration. Duration can change based on market fluctuations. The Fund may invest without limitation in derivative instruments including swaps, options and futures. The Fund’s primary use of derivatives will be to refine interest rate exposure and/or hedge various other investment exposures. Although the use of derivatives can involve leverage, the Fund does not intend to use derivatives to amplify its net investment exposure. Separately, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), for the purpose of gaining exposure to certain markets while maintaining liquidity.

Osterweis Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) may sell a security when it believes doing so is appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies or when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action, regardless of the effect on the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Risks

There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- Debt Securities Risks:
 - Credit Risk: The risk that an issuer of a fixed income security will fail to make interest payments or repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer’s financial strength, the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness, or in a security’s credit rating may affect a security’s value. In addition, investments in sovereign debt involves a heightened risk that the issuer responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, and the Fund may lack recourse against the issuer in the event of default. Investments in sovereign debt are also subject to the risk that the issuer will default independently of its sovereign. Below investment grade securities (high yield/junk bonds) have speculative characteristics, and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of those securities to make principal

and interest payments than is the case with issuers of investment grade securities.

- **Defaulted Securities Risk:** The risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (*e.g.*, a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers.
- **Extension Risk:** The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as interest-only securities and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.
- **Prepayment Risk:** The risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The risk of investing in derivative instruments (such as futures, swaps and structured securities), including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or valuation complexity. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the initial amount invested. The Fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the Fund, a reduction in the Fund's returns and/or increased volatility. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, credit risk resides with the creditworthiness of the Fund's clearing broker, or the clearinghouse itself, rather than to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund.
- **Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk:** The risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of

the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.

- **Market and Regulatory Risk:** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in NAV, and an increase in Fund expenses. In addition, because of interdependencies between markets, events in one market may adversely impact markets or issuers in which the Fund invests in unforeseen ways. Traditionally, liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.
- **Management Risk:** The risk that the Adviser may fail to implement the Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objective.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

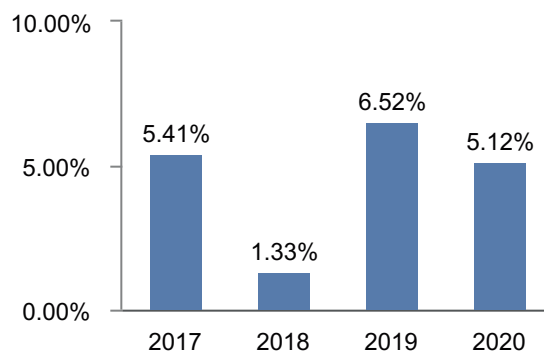
- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities as well as the value of the Fund's investments in domestic securities whose issuers earn at least a portion of their revenue in foreign currency.
- **Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk:** Investing in foreign securities may involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, and differences between United States and foreign regulatory practices. These risks can be elevated in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets. Given the global interrelationships of today's economy, volatility or threats to stability of any significant currency, such as occurred in the recent past with the European Monetary Union, or significant political instability, may affect other markets and affect the risk of an investment in the Fund.
- **Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk:** Investing in other investment companies involves the risk that an investment company or other pooled investment vehicle, including any ETFs or money market funds, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses.
- **Leverage Risk:** Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Securities purchased by the Fund may become illiquid particularly during periods of market turbulence. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to trade and value than liquid ones and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments promptly to meet redemption requests or for other needs, the Fund may incur a loss.

- **Municipal Securities Risk:** Investing in various municipal securities may involve risk related to the ability of the municipalities to continue to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due. A number of municipalities have had significant financial problems recently, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant financial problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. This could decrease the Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve liquidity.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk:** High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities, which may result in adverse tax consequences to the Fund's shareholders.
- **Risks Associated with the Discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"):** Certain instruments held by the Fund may pay an interest rate based on LIBOR, which is the offered rate for short-term loans between certain major international banks. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. While the effect of the phase out cannot yet be determined, it may result in, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments based on LIBOR and changes in the value of some LIBOR-based investments or the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based investments, particularly insofar as the documentation governing such instruments does not include "fall back" provisions addressing the transition from LIBOR.
- **Trust Preferred Securities Risk:** The risk that: (1) certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions; (2) preferred stocks may be subject to redemption, including at the issuer's call, and, in the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return; (3) preferred stocks are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments; and (4) preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.
- **U.S. Government and Agency Issuer Risk:** Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart below illustrates how the Fund's total returns have varied from year to year for the past four calendar years. The table below illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns compares with two domestic broad-based market indices. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available on the Fund's website at www.osterweis.com.

Osterweis Total Return Fund
Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31,*



Best Quarter:	2Q, 2020	3.45%
Worst Quarter:	1Q, 2018	-1.75%

* The **Osterweis Total Return Fund's** calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2021 was -1.88%.

Average Annual Total Returns As of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	Since Inception (12/30/16)
Return Before Taxes	5.12%	4.57%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.66%	3.09%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.02%	2.86%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.88%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 1-3 Year Index	3.08%	2.39%
ICE BofA 3-month Treasury Bill Index	0.67%	1.42%

The "Return After Taxes on Distributions" shows the effect of taxable distributions (dividends and capital gains distributions) but assumes that you still hold Fund shares at the end of the period. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if a Fund's shares were sold at the end of the specified period.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRAs").

Investment Adviser

Osterweis Capital Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Eddy Vataru, Vice President & Chief Investment Officer, Total Return – Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund since inception in 2016

John Sheehan, Vice President & Portfolio Manager of the Fund since May 2018

Daniel Oh, Vice President & Portfolio Manager of the Fund since May 2018

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Osterweis Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone toll-free at (866) 236-0050, or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown in the table below.

Minimum Investments

	To Open A New Account	To Add to An Existing Account
Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Retirement, Tax-Deferred and UGMA/UTMA Accounts	\$1,500	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The investment objectives described in the Summary Sections and the investment strategies described in the Summary Sections and below are non-fundamental, which means that they may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that each Fund will achieve its investment objectives. Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. is the investment adviser to the **Osterweis Fund**. Osterweis Capital Management, LLC is the investment adviser to the **Osterweis Strategic Income Fund**, the **Osterweis Growth & Income Fund**, the **Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund** and the **Osterweis Total Return Fund**. Both companies are referred to as either the "Adviser" or the "Advisers" throughout this Prospectus.

Principal Investment Strategies

Osterweis Fund

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to attain long-term total returns. Long-term total returns consist of capital appreciation and current income.

The Fund emphasizes the purchase of common stocks of companies that the Adviser believes offer superior investment value and opportunity for growth. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Adviser focuses on the securities of companies that it believes to be undervalued or otherwise out-of-favor in the market but that have sustainable competitive advantages. The stock prices of such companies may be depressed by visible near-term problems and may not reflect the companies' long-term prospects. The Adviser places particular emphasis on market leaders and disruptors in which the portfolio managers have a variant view on future growth prospects. The Adviser may consider how environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues affect a company's long-term outlook, in terms of opportunities and/or risks for the business and whether such ESG factors have the potential to influence future stock performance, but such factors are not determinative (*i.e.* they would not lead the Advisor to buy or sell a security without consideration of other factors in the investment process).

The Adviser also seeks under-researched, high-growth situations that it believes can be purchased at modest valuations, as well as companies with substantial unrecognized asset value and improving earnings prospects. As such companies achieve greater visibility over time and their stocks are accorded valuations more in line with their growth rates, the Adviser may choose to sell those stocks.

The Fund's investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets. The Fund may also invest in convertible securities and up to 30% of its assets in equity securities of foreign issuers and/or depositary receipts that are traded on domestic or foreign exchanges, including those in emerging markets.

The Osterweis Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in publicly traded Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are businesses organized as limited partnerships that trade their proportionate shares of the partnership (units) on a public exchange. MLPs are required to pay out most or all of their earnings in distributions. Generally speaking, MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. As an income vehicle, the unit price may be influenced by general interest rate trends independent of specific underlying fundamentals. In addition, most MLPs are active borrowers and typically carry a portion of their debt in the form of "floating" rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would drive interest expense higher. Furthermore, most MLPs grow by acquisitions partly financed by debt, and higher interest rates could make it more difficult to make acquisitions.

In addition to taking temporary defensive positions in cash and short-term bonds from time to time, the Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in fixed income securities, which include, but

are not limited to, U.S. government and agency debt, investment grade corporate debt and convertible debt. Up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic high yield debt or "junk bonds" (higher-risk, lower-rated fixed income securities such as those rated lower than BBB- by S&P or lower than Baa3 by Moody's), although the Fund does not expect to maintain significant positions in such securities on a normal basis.

Osterweis Strategic Income Fund

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to preserve capital and attain long-term total returns through a combination of current income and moderate capital appreciation.

The Adviser takes a strategic approach to fixed income investing, seeking to control risk through rigorous credit analysis, economic analysis, interest rate forecasts and sector trend review, and is not constrained by any particular duration or credit quality targets. Fixed income investments may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Federal and Agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, domestic high yield debt or "junk bonds" (higher-risk, lower-rated fixed income securities such as those rated lower than BBB- by S&P or lower than Baa3 by Moody's), floating-rate debt, convertible debt, collateralized debt, municipal debt, foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts and preferred stock. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in dividend-paying equities of companies of any size market capitalization – small, medium and large. Additionally, the Fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts. Some of the securities listed above may be accompanied by a warrant, which is a right to acquire the issuer's stock at a pre-determined price. The Fund may also invest in zero-coupon U.S. government debt, zero-coupon corporate debt, commercial paper and money market instruments. The Fund's allocation among various fixed income securities is based on the portfolio managers' assessment of opportunities for total return relative to the risk of each type of investment.

The Fund's investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets. The Fund will, at times, be invested in fixed income securities of varying maturities (*e.g.*, long term, intermediate or short term) and credit qualities (*e.g.*, investment grade or non-investment grade), while at other times the Fund may emphasize one particular maturity or credit quality. The terms "investment grade" and "non-investment grade" refer to the credit quality of fixed income securities as established by a recognized rating agency such as S&P or Moody's. In selecting securities for the Fund's portfolio, however, the Adviser will not rely exclusively on the ratings assigned by ratings agencies but will perform independent investment analysis to evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer. The Adviser will consider a variety of factors, including the issuer's managerial experience and strength, its sensitivity to economic conditions, and its current and expected future financial condition.

A fixed income security represents the obligation of an issuer to repay a loan and generally provides for the payment of interest. These obligations include bonds, notes and debentures. The Fund may invest in senior and subordinated debt securities. Subordinated debt is riskier because its holder will be paid only after the holders of senior debt securities are paid in the event of default. The Fund may invest in "zero-coupon bonds," which are debt securities that typically pay interest only at maturity rather than periodically during the life of the security and are typically issued at a significant discount from their principal amount.

The Fund may be invested in high yield, lower-rated debt securities, including convertible bonds. Lower-rated securities generally pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for increased perceived default risk. The Fund seeks to invest in fixed income securities offering the highest yield and expected total return without taking excessive risk.

The Adviser uses a research-driven approach that relies on in-depth industry expertise and uses both qualitative and quantitative analysis to evaluate companies. The Adviser combines top down and bottom up approaches to security selection.

The Adviser will sell a security when it believes doing so is appropriate and consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies or when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action, regardless of the effect on the Fund's portfolio turnover rate.

Osterweis Growth & Income Fund

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to attain long-term total returns and capital preservation.

The Osterweis Growth & Income Fund invests in both equity and fixed income securities that the Adviser believes can deliver attractive long-term returns and enhanced capital preservation. In executing the strategy, the advisors seek to deliver returns through both income and growth.

For equity investments, the Adviser emphasizes the purchase of common stocks of companies that the Adviser believes offer superior investment value and opportunity for total returns. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies of all market capitalization sizes – large, medium and small. The Adviser focuses on the securities of companies that it believes to be undervalued or otherwise out-of-favor in the market, but that have sustainable competitive advantages. The stock prices of such companies may be depressed by visible near-term problems and may not reflect the companies' long-term prospects. The Advisor may consider how environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues affect a company's long-term outlook, in terms of opportunities and/or risks for the business and whether such ESG factors have the potential to influence future stock performance, but such factors are not determinative (*i.e.* they would not lead the Advisor to buy or sell a security without consideration of other factors in the investment process).

The Adviser places particular emphasis on companies that are likely to deliver consistent dividend growth. The Adviser also seeks under-researched, high-growth situations that it believes can be purchased at modest valuations as well as companies with substantial unrecognized assets, and/or improving earnings prospects. As such companies achieve greater visibility over time and their stocks are accorded valuations more in line with the growth rates, the Adviser may choose to sell those stocks.

The Adviser takes a strategic approach to selecting fixed income investments and derivatives thereon, seeking to control risk through rigorous credit analysis, economic analysis, interest rate forecasts and sector trend review, and is not constrained by any particular duration or credit quality targets or constraints. The Fund's principal fixed income security investments will consist of U.S. Federal and Agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, domestic high yield debt or "junk bonds" (higher-risk, lower-rated fixed income securities such as those rated lower than BBB- by S&P or lower than Baa3 by Moody's), floating-rate debt, convertible debt, mortgage-backed securities (including privately issued mortgage backed securities), asset-backed securities, collateralized debt, municipal debt, foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts and preferred stock. The Fund may also invest in securities derived from the aforementioned security types (*i.e.*, derivatives). Some of the securities listed above may be accompanied by a warrant, which is a right to acquire the issuer's stock at a pre-determined price. The Fund may also invest in zero-coupon U.S. government debt, zero-coupon corporate debt and money market instruments. The Fund's allocation among various fixed income securities is based on the portfolio managers' assessment of opportunities for total return relative to the risk of each type of investment, but generally there is no limit on any type of fixed income security, meaning that the Fund could have up to 75% of its net assets invested in junk bonds, for instance. Un-rated securities may be deemed investment grade, particularly in the case of government agency securities and their derivatives.

The Fund will, at times, invest in fixed income securities of varying maturities (*e.g.*, long term, intermediate or short term) and credit qualities (*e.g.*, investment grade or non-investment grade), while at other times the Fund may emphasize one particular maturity or credit quality. The terms

“investment grade” and “non-investment grade” refer to the credit quality of fixed income securities as established by a recognized rating agency, such as S&P or Moody’s. In selecting securities for the Fund’s portfolio, however, the Adviser does not rely exclusively on the ratings assigned by ratings agencies but will perform independent investment analysis to evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer. The Adviser considers a variety of factors, including the issuer’s managerial experience and strength, its sensitivity to economic conditions, and its current and expected future financial condition. The Fund’s primary use of derivatives will be to refine interest rate exposure and/or hedge various other investment exposures. Although the use of derivatives can involve leverage, the Fund does not intend to use derivatives to amplify its net investment exposure.

A fixed income security represents the obligation of an issuer to repay a loan of money to it and generally provides for the payment of interest. These obligations include bonds, notes and debentures. The Fund may invest in senior and subordinated debt securities. Subordinated debt is riskier because its holder will be paid only after the holders of senior debt securities are paid in the event of default. The Fund may invest in “zero-coupon bonds,” which are debt securities that typically pay interest only at maturity rather than periodically during the life of the security and are typically issued at a significant discount from their principal amount.

The fixed income portion of the Fund may be invested in high yield, lower rated debt securities, including convertible bonds. Lower-rated securities generally pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for increased perceived risk. The Fund seeks to invest in fixed income securities offering the highest yield and expected total return without taking excessive risk.

When selecting the Fund’s fixed income investments, the Adviser uses a research-driven approach that relies on in-depth industry expertise and uses both qualitative and quantitative analysis to evaluate companies. As a “bottom-up” investor, the Adviser focuses primarily on individual securities.

The Fund may also invest in preferred stock and convertible debt securities. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, including depositary receipts traded on foreign exchanges (including in emerging markets) and without limit in depositary receipts that are traded on domestic exchanges and that evidence ownership of foreign equity securities, and may invest up to 15% of its net assets in MLPs.

The Adviser will sell a security when it believes doing so is appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies or when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action, regardless of the effect on the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate.

The allocation of assets between equity and fixed income securities is based on the opportunity set within each asset class, the Adviser’s assessment of the relative attractiveness of equities versus fixed income, and the Adviser’s overall view of the macroeconomic and market environment. The allocation is reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments are made as needed based on the Adviser’s assessment of the risk/reward profiles of individual securities and broad macro risk factors. Under normal market conditions, the minimum allocation to either fixed income (including cash) or equity is expected to be 25%; conversely, the maximum allocation to either fixed income (including cash) or equity securities at any given time is expected to be 75%. The Fund’s investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its net assets. In addition to the Fund’s allocation to fixed income and equity securities, the Fund may also maintain a portion of its assets in cash investments.

Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund

The Fund invests primarily in the common stocks of companies that the Adviser believes may experience rapid revenue and earnings growth. Although the Fund may invest in companies of

any size, it will generally focus its investments in small-capitalization companies and mid-capitalization companies. Our goal is to identify high quality companies with the ability to generate rapid, sustainable revenue growth. We define quality as companies with the following four characteristics: (1) a distinct proprietary advantage; (2) a leading position in the industry; (3) potential for margin expansion; and (4) the presence of a strong management team. Some of the companies in which the Fund may invest may have limited operational or earnings history or may have limited products, markets, financial resources or management depth. The Fund may invest in initial public offerings (“IPOs”).

The Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) for the purpose of gaining exposure to certain markets while maintaining liquidity. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in equity securities of foreign issuers and/or depository receipts that are traded on domestic or foreign exchanges, including securities issued by companies domiciled in emerging market countries.

The Fund’s investments in any one sector may exceed 25% of its assets. As of March 31, 2021, over 25% of the Fund’s assets were invested in securities within the health care and information technology sectors.

When selecting securities for the Fund, the research process begins with the construction of the investable universe of 150 stocks where the market capitalization does not exceed the largest market cap stock in the Russell 2000 Growth Index. The construction is generally achieved through a qualitative approach (*e.g.*, conferences, recent IPOs, and industry contacts) but will also include a coarse quantitative screen (*e.g.*, revenue growth and rising margins) as an overlay. From investment candidates narrowed down by this screen, the Adviser applies fundamental research to choose potential portfolio investments. The Adviser obtains research data by visiting with company management, discussions with competitors and customers, attending conferences and trade shows, and examining regulatory filings. The Adviser constructs long-term revenue and earnings forecasts which are used to monitor intermediate progress of the Fund’s holdings. Investment ideas are evaluated on a number of factors that may include the rate of companies’ revenue growth, existence of a distinct proprietary advantage and/or a leading position in the industry, rising expected operating margins and the presence of a skilled management team. The Adviser focuses on understanding and quantifying the long-term goals of the company over a three- to five-year investment horizon. The Adviser may sell a position if it believes that the security is overvalued, fundamentals erode or another more attractive investment is identified.

Osterweis Total Return Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to primarily invest in investment grade fixed income instruments and derivatives thereon. These fixed income instruments may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Federal and Agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, mortgage backed securities (including privately issued mortgage-backed securities), asset-backed securities, floating-rate debt, convertible debt, collateralized debt, municipal debt, foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depository receipts, sovereign debt and preferred stock. At least 80% of net assets will be invested in investment grade fixed income instruments and derivatives thereon. The Fund’s allocation among various fixed income instruments is based on the portfolio managers’ assessment of opportunities for total return relative to the risk of each type of investment. The Adviser seeks to invest in assets that allow it to capitalize on its view on rates, spreads and curve as well as various characteristics of the mortgage-backed securities and corporate bond markets. The Fund expects to hold significant amounts of Treasuries and other securities backed or sponsored by government agencies, such as GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC. Unrated securities may be deemed investment grade, particularly in the case of government agency securities and their derivatives. Additionally, the Fund may hold up to 20% of its assets in high yield debt securities (“junk bonds”). The Fund may invest without limitation in derivative instruments including swaps, options and futures. The Fund’s primary use of derivatives will be to refine interest rate exposure and/or hedge various other investment exposures. Although the use of derivatives can involve leverage, the Fund does not intend to use derivatives to amplify its net

investment exposure. Additionally, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in foreign debt (including in emerging markets) and/or depositary receipts. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or duration. The Fund does not target a specific average maturity or duration (duration is a measure of price sensitivity related to changes in interest rates). The duration of the portfolio will be driven by the Adviser's interest rate outlook. Duration can change based on market fluctuations. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, for the purpose of gaining exposure to certain markets while maintaining liquidity.

A fixed income security represents the obligation of an issuer to repay a loan and generally provides for the payment of interest. These obligations include bonds, notes and debentures. The Fund will typically invest in fixed income securities that are rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 or higher by Moody's or ratings by Fitch, Inc., DBRS[®] Ratings Limited or other firms deemed to be equivalent by the Adviser. No more than 20% of the Fund's net assets may be "junk bonds" rated below investment grade (Ba1 or BB+ or lower, respectively) by Moody's or Standard & Poor's, or as deemed equivalent by the Adviser. The Fund may invest in senior or subordinated debt securities. Subordinated debt is riskier because its holder will be paid after the holders of senior debt securities are paid in the event of default. The Fund may invest in "zero-coupon bonds," which are debt securities that typically pay interest only at maturity rather than periodically during the life of the security and are typically issued at a significant discount from their principal amount.

The Adviser may sell a security when it believes doing so is appropriate and consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies or when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action, regardless of the effect on the Fund's portfolio turnover rate.

Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). The Osterweis Fund and the Osterweis Growth & Income Fund may each invest up to 15% of their net assets in publicly traded MLPs. These MLPs are primarily expected to be energy or natural resources related companies. MLPs are businesses organized as limited partnerships that trade their proportionate shares of the partnership (units) on a public exchange. MLPs are required to pay out most or all of their earnings in distributions. This pass through creates passive income or losses, along with dividend and investment income.

Generally speaking, MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. As an income vehicle, the unit price can be influenced by general interest rate trends independent of specific underlying fundamentals. In addition, most MLPs are active borrowers and typically carry a portion of this debt in the form of "floating" rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would drive interest expense higher. Furthermore, most MLPs grow by acquisitions partly financed by debt, and higher interest rates could make it more difficult to make acquisitions.

Temporary or Cash Investments. Under normal market conditions, the Funds will invest according to their principal investment strategies noted above. However, each Fund may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategy and make short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, short-term debt securities and money market instruments in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. As a result, to the extent a Fund makes such "defensive investments," it may not achieve its investment objective. For longer periods of time, a Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when a Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not realize as significant a gain as it would otherwise have, had it been more fully invested. To the extent a Fund invests in a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because that Fund will bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks that may adversely affect a Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) or total return have previously been summarized under each Fund’s “Summary Section.” Following the table, each risk is explained to provide additional information regarding the principal risks that could affect the value of your investment:

	Osterweis Fund	Osterweis Strategic Income Fund	Osterweis Growth & Income Fund	Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund	Osterweis Total Return Fund
Credit Risk	X	X	X		X
Currency Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Defaulted Securities Risk	X	X	X		X
Derivatives Risk			X		X
ETF Trading Risk				X	X
Equity Risk	X		X	X	
Extension Risk	X	X	X		X
Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Health Care Sector Risk				X	
High Yield Securities (“Junk Bond”) Risk	X	X	X		
Information Technology Sector Risk				X	
Interest Rate Risk	X	X	X		X
Investments in Other Investment Companies				X	X
IPO Risk				X	
Large Company Risk	X	X	X		
Leverage Risk			X		X
Liquidity Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Management Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Market and Regulatory Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Master Limited Partnership Risk	X		X		
Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk			X		X
Municipal Securities Risk		X	X		X
Prepayment Risk	X	X	X		X

	Osterweis Fund	Osterweis Strategic Income Fund	Osterweis Growth & Income Fund	Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund	Osterweis Total Return Fund
Portfolio Turnover Risk				X	X
Risks Associated with the Discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)		X	X		X
Sector Emphasis Risk	X	X	X	X	
Small and Medium Company Risk	X	X	X	X	
Trust Preferred Securities Risk					X
Unseasoned Company Risk				X	
U.S. Government and Agency Issuer Risk		X	X		X

Currency Risk. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of a Fund’s investments in foreign securities as well as the value of a Fund’s investments in domestic securities whose issuers earn at least a portion of their revenue in foreign currency.

Debt Securities Risks. Debt securities are subject to various risks including, among others, credit risk and interest rate risk. These risks can affect a security’s price volatility to varying degrees, depending upon the nature of the instrument.

Credit Risk. Refers to the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security’s or other instrument’s credit quality or value and an issuer’s or counterparty’s ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. Investments in sovereign debt involves a heightened risk that the issuer responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, and the Fund may lack recourse against the issuer in the event of default. Investments in sovereign debt are also subject to the risk that the issuer will default independently of its sovereign. Below investment grade securities (high yield/junk bonds) have speculative characteristics, and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of those securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case with issuers of investment grade securities. In addition, lack of or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancements for a fixed income security may affect its credit risk. Credit risk of a security may change over time, and securities that are rated by ratings agencies may be subject to downgrade,

which may have an indirect impact on the market price of securities. Ratings are only opinions of the agencies issuing them as to the likelihood of re-payment. They are not guarantees as to quality and they do not reflect market risk. If an issuer or counterparty fails to pay interest or otherwise fails to meet its obligations to a Fund, the Fund's income might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall, and if an issuer or counterparty fails to pay principal, the value of the investment might fall and the Fund could lose the amount of its investment.

Defaulted Securities Risk. Defaulted securities risk refers to the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (e.g., a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers. Because the issuer of such securities is in default and is likely to be in distressed financial condition, repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Insolvency laws and practices in emerging market countries are different than those in the United States and the effect of these laws and practices cannot be predicted with certainty. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative.

Extension Risk. Refers to the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Interest Rate Risk. Refers to the risk that the values of debt instruments held by a Fund will change in response to changes in interest rates. In general, the value of a fixed-income instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase, whereas the value of an instrument with negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to increases in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a bond that is used to determine the sensitivity of an instrument's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of three years generally would be expected to fall approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Adjustable rate instruments also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other things). During periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the interest rate payments of adjustable rate instruments may lag the changes in market interest rates or may have limits on the maximum increase in interest rates. Conversely, there may not be any limitations or caps on the adjustment down of interest rate payments during periods of declining market interest rates.

Prepayment Risk. Many types of debt securities, including floating rate loans and asset-backed securities, may reflect an interest in periodic payments made by borrowers. Although debt securities and other obligations typically mature after a specified period of time, borrowers may pay them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, all or a portion of the obligation will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay an obligation which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that a Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid and the Fund will probably be unable to reinvest those proceeds in an investment with as great a yield, causing the Fund's yield to decline. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys

those investments at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those investments could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment and result in lower yields to shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation, especially with respect to certain loans and asset-backed securities. The effect of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Fund typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset, as part of strategies designed to gain exposure to, for example, issuers, portions of the yield curve, indices, sectors, currencies, and/or geographic regions, and/or to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. The Fund may also use derivatives for leverage, in which case its use would involve leveraging risk, and in some cases, may subject the Fund to the potential for unlimited loss. The use of derivatives may cause the Fund's investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Fund does not own and result in the Fund's total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio.

The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, such as liquidity risk (which may be heightened for highly-customized derivatives), interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk and management risk, as well as risks arising from changes in margin requirements. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. By investing in a derivative instrument, the Fund could lose more than the initial amount invested and derivatives may increase the volatility of the Fund, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial or that, if used, such strategies will be successful. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, credit risk resides with the creditworthiness of the Fund's clearing broker, or the clearinghouse itself, rather than to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction.

Participation in the markets for derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Fund may not be subject absent the use of these strategies. The skills needed to successfully execute derivative strategies may be different from those needed for other types of transactions. If the Fund incorrectly forecasts the value and/or creditworthiness of securities, currencies, interest rates, counterparties or other economic factors involved in a derivative transaction, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into such derivative transaction. In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with particular derivative instruments, it is important to consider that certain derivative transactions may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the Fund and its counterparty. Therefore, it may not be possible for the Fund to modify, terminate, or offset its obligations or its exposure to the risks associated with a derivative transaction prior to its scheduled termination or maturity date, which may create a possibility of increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity to the Fund. In such case, the Fund may lose money.

Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in foreign countries) are relatively new and still developing, appropriate derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the Fund may wish to retain its position in the derivative instrument by

entering into a similar contract but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other appropriate counterparty can be found. When such markets are unavailable, the Fund will be subject to increased liquidity and investment risk.

When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. Although hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness of the Fund's derivative transactions and cause the Fund to lose value.

Equity Risk. Since the Fund purchases equity securities, it is subject to equity risk. This is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Although the stock market has historically outperformed other asset classes over the long term, the stock market tends to move in cycles. Individual stock prices may fluctuate drastically from day-to-day and may underperform other asset classes over an extended period of time. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole.

ETF Trading Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, it is subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional funds, including the risk that the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to its NAV. Also, an active secondary trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained, or trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate. This could lead to a lack of market liquidity, thereby forcing the Fund to sell its shares in an underlying ETF for less than the shares' NAV. Further, an ETF's shares may be delisted from the securities exchange on which they trade. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors the in which they invest. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. A Fund's investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks relating to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad. Foreign companies may not be subject to accounting standards or governmental supervision comparable to U.S. companies, and there may be less public information about their operations. Foreign markets may also be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. markets. Rapid increases in money supply may result in speculative investing, contributing to volatility. Foreign markets may offer less legal protection to investors. Enforcing legal rights may be difficult, costly and slow. There may be special problems enforcing claims against foreign governments. Emerging market countries entail greater investment risk than developed markets. Such risks could include government dependence on a few industries or resources, government-imposed taxes on foreign investment or limits on the removal of capital from a country, unstable government, and volatile markets. Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets. Given the global interrelationships of today's economy, volatility or threats to stability of any significant currency, such as occurred in the recent past with the European Monetary Union, or significant political instability, may affect other markets and affect the risk of an investment in a Fund.

Health Care Sector Risk. As of March 31, 2021, over 25% of the Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund's assets were invested in securities of companies within the health care sector. The profitability of companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government

regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly.

High Yield Securities (“Junk Bond”) Risk. Fixed income securities receiving the lowest investment grade rating may have speculative characteristics and compared to higher-grade securities, may have a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments under certain economic conditions or other circumstances. High yield, high-risk and lower-rated securities are subject to additional risk factors, such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity and fluctuations in value due to public perception of the issuer of such securities. These bonds are sometimes uncollateralized and often subordinate to other debt that an issuer may have outstanding.

Information Technology Sector Risk. As of March 31, 2021, over 25% of the Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund's assets were invested in securities of companies within the information technology sector. Information technology companies are generally subject to the risks of rapidly changing technologies; short product life cycles; fierce competition; aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins; the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections; cyclical market patterns; evolving industry standards; and frequent new product introductions. Information technology companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and fewer experienced management or marketing personnel. Information technology company stocks, especially those which are internet-related, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. The risks associated with the Fund include the risks related to each investment company in which the Fund invests. The Fund seeks to reduce the risk of your investment by diversifying among mutual funds that invest in stocks and among different fund managers. You still have, however, the risks of investing in various asset classes, such as market risks related to stocks as well as the risks of investing in a particular investment company, such as risks related to the particular investment management style and that the investment company may underperform other similarly managed funds. To the extent that an investment company actively trades its securities, the Fund will experience a higher-than-average portfolio turnover ratio and increased trading expenses, and may generate higher short-term capital gains. An investment in the Fund results in you incurring greater expenses than investing directly into the investment companies in which the Fund invests. There can be no assurance that any mutual fund, including another investment company, will achieve its investment objective.

IPO Risk. IPO share prices can be volatile and fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, a limited number of shares available for trading and limited operating history and/or information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk. In addition, the limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may also make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of those shares without an unfavorable impact on the prevailing prices. In addition, some companies initially offering their shares publicly are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of the companies involved in new industries may be regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income or the near-term prospects of them. Many IPOs are by small- or micro-cap companies that are undercapitalized.

Large Company Risk. Stocks of larger companies may underperform relative to those of small and mid-sized companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Leverage Risk. Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. As an open-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the rules thereunder, and various SEC and SEC staff interpretive positions. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Fund must “set aside” liquid assets (often referred to as “asset segregation”) or engage in other SEC- or staff-approved measures, to “cover” open positions with respect to certain kinds of instruments. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund’s portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

Liquidity Risk. A Fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price or the price at which the securities have been valued for purposes of the Fund’s net asset value. Illiquidity can be caused by a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities’ resale. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress.

Management Risk. Management risk describes a Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective based on the Advisers’ success or failure at implementing the investment strategies of that Fund. The value of your investment is subject to the effectiveness of the Advisers’ research, analysis and selection of portfolio securities, in addition to asset allocation among portfolio securities. If the Advisers’ investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

Market and Regulatory Risk. Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely impact a Fund’s performance. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. In addition, unexpected events and their aftermaths, such as the spread of deadly diseases; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; financial, political or social disruptions; terrorism and war; and other tragedies or catastrophes, can cause investor fear and panic, which can adversely affect the economies of many companies, sectors, nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Investments held by an MLP may be relatively illiquid, limiting the MLP’s ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly-based companies. The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are 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.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or

possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if the Fund holds mortgage-related securities, it may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause an investing Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

Privately Issued Mortgage-Related Securities Risk. There are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in pools created by non-governmental issuers. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are also not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held in the Fund's portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

Municipal Securities Risk. Investing in the municipal bond market involves the risks of investing in debt securities generally and certain other risks. The amount of public information available about the municipal bonds in which the Fund may invest is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund's investment in municipal bonds may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser than its investments in other types of bonds. The secondary market for municipal bonds also tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell municipal bonds at attractive prices.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns, by litigation, legislation or political events, or by the bankruptcy of the issuer. Laws, referenda, ordinances or regulations enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or the applicable governmental entity could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipal issuers to levy taxes. Issuers of municipal securities also might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, a Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and a Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, a Fund may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses.

A Fund may invest in revenue bonds, which are typically issued to fund a wide variety of capital projects including electric, gas, water and sewer systems; highways, bridges and tunnels; port and airport facilities; colleges and universities; and hospitals. Because the principal security for a

revenue bond is generally the net revenues derived from a particular facility or group of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, there is no guarantee that the particular project will generate enough revenue to pay its obligations, in which case the Fund's performance may be adversely affected.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A higher portfolio turnover may enhance returns by capturing and holding portfolio gains. However, it also may result in correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and may result in the distribution to shareholders of additional dividends and capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Risks Associated with the Discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"): The Osterweis Strategic Income Fund, the Osterweis Growth & Income Fund and the Osterweis Total Return Fund invests significantly in corporate bonds that have interest rate provisions linked to LIBOR. Certain instruments held by the Fund may pay an interest rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), which is the offered rate for short-term loans between certain major international banks. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. While the effect of the phase out cannot yet be determined, it may result in, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments based on LIBOR and changes in the value of some LIBOR-based investments or the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based investments, particularly insofar as the documentation governing such instruments does not include "fall back" provisions addressing the transition from LIBOR. Uncertainty and volatility arising from the transition may result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based instruments held by the Fund or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Fund and may adversely affect the Fund's performance or net asset value.

Risks Specific to Certain Derivatives Used by the Fund

Swaps. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which can be adjusted for an interest factor. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement.

Credit Default Swaps. Credit default swaps may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by the Fund. The protection "buyer" may be obligated to pay the protection "seller" an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

Futures. Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated

market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the investment advisor's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

Options. 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 in 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. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss.

Sector Emphasis Risk. The Funds, from time to time, may invest 25% or more of their assets in one or more sectors subjecting them to sector emphasis risk. This is the risk that the Funds are subject to greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments affecting a specific sector a Fund has a focused position in, than if its investments were diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Sectors possess particular risks that may not affect other sectors.

Small and Medium Company Risk. A Fund may wish to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities of start-up companies or companies with small and medium size market capitalization. Investing in securities of small- and medium-sized companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger, more established companies because small- and medium-sized companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Small companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and their managements may be dependent on a limited number of key individuals. Securities of those companies may have limited market liquidity and their prices may be more volatile.

Trust Preferred Securities Risk. In addition to many of the risks associated with both fixed income securities (*e.g.*, interest rate risk and credit risk) and common shares or other equity securities (*e.g.*, market risk, equity issuer risk), preferred securities are also subject to deferral risk. Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for an extended period. Preferred securities also may contain provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip (in the case of noncumulative preferred securities) or defer (in the case of cumulative preferred securities), dividend payments. If the Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving any distributions. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common shares or other securities.

Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return.

Preferred securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases in which dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities.

Unseasoned Company Risk. The possibility that the Fund’s investment in relatively new or unseasoned companies that are in their early stages of development may expose the Fund to greater risks than investments in more established companies with more extensive financial histories and greater liquidity. Securities of emerging companies may lack an active secondary market and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger, more established companies or stock market averages in general. Competitors of certain companies may have substantially greater financial resources than many of the companies in which we may invest.

U.S. Government and Agency Issuer Risk. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Certain of the government agency securities the Fund may purchase are backed only by the credit of the issuer government agency and not by full faith and credit of the United States. In addition, securities of U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, instrumentalities and supranational entities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that issue mortgage-related securities and among the securities that they issue. Mortgage-related securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA” or “Ginnie Mae”) are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. GNMA securities also are supported by the right of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. Mortgage-related securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are solely the obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, as the case may be, and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States but are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A complete description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) and on the Fund’s website at www.osterweis.com.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisers

Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. is the investment adviser to the **Osterweis Fund** and has provided investment advisory services to individual and institutional accounts since 1983. Osterweis Capital Management, LLC is the investment adviser to the **Osterweis Strategic Income Fund**, the **Osterweis Growth & Income Fund**, the **Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund** and the **Osterweis Total Return Fund** and has provided investment advisory services to individual and institutional accounts since 1997. As of March 31, 2021, the Advisers had combined assets under management of approximately \$7.2 billion.

The Advisers are affiliated entities whose address is One Maritime Plaza, Suite 800, San Francisco, California 94111. The Advisers provide the Funds with advice on buying and selling securities. The Advisers also furnish the Funds with office space and certain administrative services and provide most of the personnel needed by the Funds. For its services, each Fund pays its Adviser a management fee payable monthly that is calculated based on its average daily net assets. The Advisers are entitled to receive management fees from each Fund as indicated below. After implementing breakpoints and waivers, the Adviser actually received the amounts shown below for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

Osterweis Fund	Management Fee	Management Fee Paid for FYE March 31, 2021
Osterweis Capital Management, Inc.	0.75% for average daily net assets*	0.76%

*Prior to June 30, 2021 the Adviser was entitled to receive a monthly management fee 1.00% for average daily net assets up to \$250 million.

Osterweis Strategic Income Fund	Management Fee	Management Fee Paid for FYE March 31, 2021
Osterweis Capital Management, LLC	1.00% for average daily net assets up to \$250 million; 0.75% for average daily net assets greater than \$250 million up to \$2.5 billion; and 0.65% on average daily net assets greater than \$2.5 billion	0.72%

Osterweis Growth & Income Fund	Management Fee	Management Fee Paid for FYE March 31, 2021
Osterweis Capital Management, LLC	0.75% for average daily net assets*	1.00%

*Prior to June 30, 2021 the Adviser was entitled to receive a monthly management fee 1.00% for average daily net assets up to \$500 million.

Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund	Management Fee	Management Fee Paid for the Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2021
Osterweis Capital Management, LLC	1.00% of assets under management up to \$500 million; 0.85% of assets under management between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.75% of assets under management in excess of \$1 billion	0.91%

Osterweis Total Return Fund	Management Fee	Management Fee Paid for the Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2021
Osterweis Capital Management, LLC	0.45%	0.45%

Osterweis Capital Management, LLC has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay expenses of the **Osterweis Total Return Fund** to ensure that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Effective June 30, 2021, Osterweis Capital Management, LLC has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay expenses of the **Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund** to ensure that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed 1.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay expenses of the **Osterweis Fund** to ensure that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Any reduction in advisory fees or payment of expenses made by the Adviser is subject to reimbursement by a Fund if requested by the Adviser, and the Board approves such reimbursement in subsequent years. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such period (taking into account any reimbursement) does not exceed the lesser of the applicable Expense Cap in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement. The Adviser is permitted to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three years from the date the dates were waived and/or expenses paid. A Fund must pay its current ordinary operating expenses before the Adviser is entitled to any reimbursement of fees and/or expenses. The Expense Caps are indefinite but will remain in effect until at least June 30, 2022 for the **Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund**, the **Osterweis Fund** and the **Osterweis Total Return Fund**. The Expense Cap agreements may be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees upon 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser with the consent of the Board.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement between the Trust on behalf of the Osterweis Fund, Osterweis Strategic Income Fund, Osterweis Growth & Income Fund, Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund and the Osterweis Total Return Fund and each respective Adviser is available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended September 30, 2020.

Portfolio Managers

An investment team is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund as indicated below. Decisions regarding each Fund's investments are made by majority agreement of the members of the investment team. The SAI provides additional information on the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts they manage and their ownership of shares of the Funds.

Portfolio Manager	Length of Service with the Funds	Business Experience During the Past Five Years
John S. Osterweis	<p>Osterweis Fund (Lead Portfolio Manager since 1993)</p> <p>Osterweis Growth & Income Fund (Co-Lead Portfolio Manager since 2010)</p>	<p>Mr. John S. Osterweis serves as Chairman and Co-Chief Investment Officer - Core Equity of Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management, LLC. Mr. Osterweis has been a lead portfolio manager of the Osterweis Fund and the Osterweis Growth & Income Fund since each Fund's inception. Mr. Osterweis has over forty years of securities analysis and portfolio management experience, over thirty of which have been with Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. Mr. Osterweis earned a B.A. from Bowdoin College and an M.B.A. from Stanford Graduate School of Business.</p>

Portfolio Manager	Length of Service with the Funds	Business Experience During the Past Five Years
Carl P. Kaufman	<p>Osterweis Strategic Income Fund (Lead Portfolio Manager since 2002)</p> <p>Osterweis Growth & Income Fund (Co-Lead Portfolio Manager since 2010)</p>	<p>Mr. Carl P. Kaufman serves as Co-President, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer - Strategic Income, Portfolio Manager and Managing Director – Fixed Income for Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management, LLC. He joined the Adviser as a Portfolio Manager/Analyst in 2002. Prior to working at the Advisers, Mr. Kaufman worked for Robertson, Stephens and Co., a financial services company, from May 1999 to April 2002. Prior to that, Mr. Kaufman worked for 19 years at Merrill Lynch, where he specialized in convertible and equity securities sales and trading. Mr. Kaufman earned a B.A. from Harvard University.</p>
Larry Cordisco	<p>Osterweis Fund (Co-Lead Portfolio Manager since 2019)</p> <p>Osterweis Growth & Income Fund (Co-Lead Portfolio Manager since 2021; Portfolio Manager since 2019)</p>	<p>Mr. Larry E. Cordisco serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer - Core Equity of Osterweis Capital Management Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management LLC. Prior to joining the Advisers in 2019, he was a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Meridian Contrarian Fund from 2012 to 2019. Larry's experience includes an additional 11 years as an equity analyst. Most recently as Vice President of Investment Research for the Meridian Contrarian Fund, and before that as an analyst within the technology group at Banc of America Securities. Mr. Cordisco earned a B.A. from the University of California, Santa Barbara, an M.P.P. from Georgetown University and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School.</p>
Gregory S. Hermanski	<p>Osterweis Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2008)</p>	<p>Mr. Gregory S. Hermanski serves as Vice President and Portfolio Manager of Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management, LLC. He joined the Adviser as an Assistant Portfolio Manager/Analyst in 2002. Mr. Hermanski previously served as a portfolio manager of the Osterweis Strategic Income Fund. Prior to working at the Advisers, Mr. Hermanski served as a Vice President at Robertson, Stephens and Co. from August 2000 to May 2002, where he was in charge of convertible bond research. He also served as a Research Analyst at Imperial Capital, LLC from April 1998 to April 2000, and as a Valuation Consultant from August 1995 to March 1998. Mr. Hermanski earned a B.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles.</p>

Portfolio Manager	Length of Service with the Funds	Business Experience During the Past Five Years
Bradley M. Kane	Osterweis Strategic Income Fund (Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2013, Portfolio Manager since 2017)	Mr. Bradley M. Kane serves as Vice President and Portfolio Manager for Osterweis Capital Management Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management LLC. Prior to joining the Advisers in 2013, he was a Portfolio Manager and analyst at Newfleet Asset Management from 2002 to 2012, where he managed both high yield and leveraged loan portfolios. Before that, he was a Vice President at GSC Partners from 2000 to 2002, focusing on management of high yield and collateralized debt obligations. Earlier in his career, he managed high yield assets as a Vice President at Mitchell Hutchins Asset Management. Mr. Kane earned a B.S. from Lehigh University.
Nael Fakhry	Osterweis Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2014)	Mr. Nael Fakhry serves as Vice President and Portfolio Manager of Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management LLC. He joined the Advisers as an Analyst in 2011. Prior to joining the Advisers, Mr. Fakhry was an Associate at American Securities, a private equity firm, from 2006 to 2009, and an Analyst in the investment banking division of Morgan Stanley from 2004 to 2006. He attended business school from 2009 to 2011. Mr. Fakhry earned a B.A. from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from the University of California Berkeley, Walter A. Haas School of Business.
James L. Callinan	Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2012) Osterweis Growth & Income Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2018)	Mr. James L. Callinan serves as Vice President and Chief Investment Officer - Emerging Growth for the Adviser and Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. (an affiliate of the Adviser). Prior to working at the Adviser, Mr. Callinan was the CEO of Callinan Asset Management and Portfolio Manager of the Emerging Growth Partners, LP from 2012 to 2016. Before that, he was Co-Founder & Chief Investment Officer at RS Investments and founded the RS Concentrated Small Cap Growth investment strategy. He also co-founded the RS Growth Group LLC at Robertson Stephens Investment Management in 1996 and managed the RS Emerging Growth Fund from 1996 until 2010. Mr. Callinan earned a B.A. from Harvard College, an M.S. from New York University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Portfolio Manager	Length of Service with the Funds	Business Experience During the Past Five Years
Eddy Vataru	<p>Osterweis Total Return Fund (Lead Portfolio Manager since inception 2016)</p> <p>Osterweis Growth & Income Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2017)</p>	<p>Mr. Eddy Vataru serves as Vice President and Chief Investment Officer - Total Return for the Adviser and Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. (an affiliate of the Adviser). Prior to working at the Adviser, Mr. Vataru was the Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager at Incapture, LLC from 2013 to 2015. Before that, he was Director, Senior Portfolio Manager at Citadel, LLC from 2011 to 2012. He also served as Managing Director and Head of U.S. Rates/Mortgages at BlackRock (formerly, Barclays Global Investors) from 2009 to 2011. Mr. Vataru graduated from California Institute of Technology (B.S. Chemistry & Economics) and Olin Business School at Washington University in St. Louis (MBA).</p>
Craig Manchuck	<p>Osterweis Strategic Income Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2017)</p>	<p>Mr. Craig Manchuck serves as a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for the Adviser and Osterweis Capital Management, Inc. (an affiliate of the Adviser). Prior to joining Osterweis Capital Management in 2017, Mr. Manchuck was a Managing Director of Fixed Income at Stifel Nicolaus from 2013 to 2016 and Knight Capital from 2008-2013, where he was responsible for sales and origination of high yield bonds, leveraged loans and post reorg equities. Prior to that from 2000 to 2008, Mr. Manchuck was the Executive Director for Convertible Securities and then High Yield/Distressed Securities at UBS. He has previous experience in Convertible Securities Sales at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, SBC Warburg and Merrill Lynch. Mr. Manchuck has a B.S. in Finance from Lehigh University, MBA from NYU Stern School of Business.</p>

Portfolio Manager	Length of Service with the Funds	Business Experience During the Past Five Years
Daniel Oh	Osterweis Total Return Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2018)	Mr. Daniel S. Oh serves as a Vice President and Portfolio Manager of Osterweis Capital Management Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management LLC. Prior to joining the Advisers in 2018, he was a Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Management at Estabrook Capital Management from 2009 to 2018. Prior to that he was an Associate, Prime/Alt-A Non-Agency Mortgage Trading from 2005-2008. From 2001-2003 he was a Senior Analyst at Seneca Financial Group and from 1998-2001 he was a Fixed Income Analyst at Morgan Stanley. Mr. Oh earned a B.A. from Columbia University and an M.B.A. from the University of Michigan, Stephen M. Ross School of Business.
John Sheehan	Osterweis Total Return Fund (Portfolio Manager since 2018)	Mr. John P. Sheehan serves as a Vice President & Portfolio Manager of Osterweis Capital Management Inc. and Osterweis Capital Management LLC. Prior to joining the Advisers in 2018, he was a Managing Director at Citigroup responsible for West Coast Investment Grade Sales from 2010-2016 and was the Head of Investment Grade Syndicate from 1994-2010. Mr. Sheehan earned a B.A. from Georgetown University.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Pricing of Fund Shares

Shares of a Fund are sold at net asset value per share (“NAV”). The NAV is determined by dividing the value of a Fund’s securities, cash and other assets, minus all liabilities, by the number of shares outstanding (assets – liabilities / number of shares = NAV). The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of a Fund, including management, administration and other fees, which are accrued daily. A Fund’s share price is normally calculated as of the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business.

All shareholder transaction orders received in good order (as described below under “How to Purchase Shares”) by U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, the Funds’ transfer agent (“Transfer Agent”), or an authorized financial intermediary by the close of regular trading will be processed at that day’s NAV. Transaction orders received after that time will receive the next day’s NAV. A Fund’s NAV, however, may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE or other primary markets or exchanges is halted, restricted or as permitted by the SEC. The Funds do not process shareholder transactions or determine the NAV of their shares on weekends and certain national holidays as disclosed in the SAI (even if there is sufficient trading in their portfolio securities on such days to materially affect the NAV per share). In certain cases, fair value determinations may be made as described below under procedures as adopted by the Board.

Fair Value Pricing

Occasionally, reliable market quotations are not readily available or there may be events affecting the value of foreign securities or other securities held by a Fund that occur when regular trading on a foreign exchange is closed but trading on the NYSE remains open. Fair value determinations are then made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. Generally, the

fair value of a portfolio security or other asset shall be the amount that the owner of the security or asset might reasonably expect to receive upon its current sale. The net asset value of a Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Attempts to determine the fair value of securities introduce an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities. As a result, the price of a security determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the market value of the security when trading resumes. If a reliable market quotation becomes available for a security formerly valued through fair valuation techniques, a Fund would compare the new market quotation to the fair value price to evaluate the effectiveness of its fair valuation procedures. If any significant discrepancies are found, a Fund may adjust its fair valuation procedures.

How to Purchase Shares

To open an account for any of the Funds, you must make a minimum initial investment as indicated below.

Minimum Investments

	To Open A New Account	To Add to An Existing Account
<i>Osterweis Fund, Osterweis Strategic Income Fund, Osterweis Growth & Income Fund, Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund and Osterweis Total Return Fund</i>		
Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Retirement, Tax-Deferred and UGMA/UTMA Accounts	\$1,500	\$100

Shares are purchased at the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your order in good order. "Good order" means your purchase request includes: (1) the name of the Fund, (2) the dollar amount of shares to be purchased, (3) your purchase application or investment stub, and (4) a check payable to "Name of Appropriate Fund." You may purchase shares by completing an account application. Your order will not be accepted until the completed account application is received by the Transfer Agent. Each initial purchase must be preceded by or accompanied by a completed account application. All investments must be made in U.S. dollars drawn on a domestic financial institution. The Funds will not accept payment in cash or money orders. In addition, to prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept third party checks, U.S. Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of Fund shares. The Funds are unable to accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment. If your payment is returned for any reason, a \$25 fee will be assessed against your account. You will also be responsible for any losses suffered by the Funds as a result. The Funds do not issue share certificates. The Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase in whole or in part. These minimums can be waived for intermediaries that allocate their clients to one or more of the Funds via model portfolios. These minimums can also be changed or waived by the Advisers at any time (or in certain cases, Trust Officers).

Shares of the Funds have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Funds generally do not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses. If a shareholder no longer resides in the United States, he or she may be subject to additional annual service fees.

USA PATRIOT Act

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 requires financial institutions, including the Funds, to adopt certain policies and programs to prevent money laundering activities, including procedures to verify the identity of customers opening new accounts. When completing a new account application, you must supply the Funds your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address to assist the Funds in verifying your identity. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (*e.g.*, partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. Until such verification is made, the Funds may temporarily limit additional share purchases. In addition, the Funds may limit additional share purchases or close an account if they are unable to verify a shareholder's identity. As required by law, the Funds may employ various procedures, such as comparing the information to fraud databases or requesting additional information or documentation from you, to ensure that the information supplied by you is correct.

If a Fund does not have a reasonable belief of the identity of a prospective shareholder, the account application will be rejected or the individual/entity will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until such information is received. In the rare event that the Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity, the Funds reserve the right to redeem your account at the current day's net asset value.

By Mail. Initial Investment. If you are making an initial investment in the Funds, and wish to purchase shares by mail, simply complete and sign the account application and mail it with a check made payable to "Osterweis Funds, [*Name of Fund*]" to:

Regular Mail

Osterweis Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Delivery

Osterweis Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 E. Michigan Street, Third Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

NOTE: The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at the Transfer Agent's post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Subsequent Investment. If you are making a subsequent purchase, detach the Invest by Mail form that is attached to the confirmation statement you will receive after each transaction and mail it with a check made payable to "Osterweis Funds, [*Name of Fund*]" in the envelope provided with your statement or to the address noted above. You should write your account number on the check. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form from an investment confirmation, include your name, address and account number on a separate piece of paper.

By Wire. Initial Investment. If you are making your initial investment in the Funds, before you wire funds, please call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050 to make arrangements with a telephone service representative to submit your completed account application via mail, overnight delivery or facsimile. Upon receipt of your completed account application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you and a service representative will contact you to provide your new account number and wiring instructions. If you do not receive this information within one business day, you may call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050.

Once your account has been established, you may instruct your bank to initiate the wire using the instructions you were given. Prior to sending the wire, please call the Transfer Agent at

(866) 236-0050 to advise of your wire and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund you are purchasing, your name and account number so that your wire can be correctly applied.

Subsequent Investment. If you are making a subsequent purchase, your bank should wire funds as indicated below. Before each wire purchase, please call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050 to advise of your intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire. *It is essential that your bank include complete information about your account in all wire instructions.* Your bank may charge you a fee for sending a wire to the Fund.

Your bank should transmit funds by wire to:

U.S. Bank National Association
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
ABA Routing #075000022
Credit: U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
DDA #112-952-137
Further Credit: Osterweis Funds, [*Name of Fund*]
(shareholder name and account number)

Wired funds must be received prior to the close of trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, to be eligible for same day pricing. Neither the Funds nor U.S. Bank N.A., the Funds' custodian, is responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system or from incomplete wiring instructions. If you have questions about how to invest by wire, you may call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050.

By Telephone. Subsequent Investment. After your account has been established for seven (7) business days, investors may purchase additional shares of a Fund, by calling the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050. You are automatically granted telephone purchase privileges unless you decline this privilege on the account application. Telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a purchase. Each telephone purchase order must be a minimum of \$100. Your shares will be purchased at the NAV calculated on the day of your purchase order, provided that your order is received prior to the close of trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. For security reasons, requests by telephone may be recorded.

Through the Internet. Subsequent Investment. After your account is established, you may set up a personal identification number ("PIN") by visiting www.osterweis.com and clicking on the mutual funds login link. This will enable you to purchase shares by having the purchase amount deducted from the bank account on record with the Transfer Agent by electronic funds transfer via the ACH network. Please make sure that your fund account is set up with bank account instructions and that your bank is an ACH member. You will have the option of setting up an Internet account unless you decline the telephone purchase privileges on the account application.

Through a Financial Intermediary. You may buy shares of a Fund through certain brokers and their agents that have made arrangements with the Funds and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Funds (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Financial Intermediaries may have different investment minimum requirements than those outlined in this prospectus. Additionally, Financial Intermediaries may aggregate several customer accounts to accumulate the requisite investment minimum. Please consult your Financial Intermediary for their account policies. A Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. When you place your order with such Financial Intermediaries, your order is treated as if you had placed it directly with the Transfer Agent, and you will pay or receive the next NAV calculated by a Fund. The Financial

Intermediary holds your shares in an omnibus account in the Financial Intermediary's name, and the Financial Intermediary maintains your individual ownership records. A Fund may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining these records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide to you in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining your account with them. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for processing your order correctly and promptly with each Fund, forwarding payment promptly, keeping you advised regarding the status of your individual account, confirming your transactions and ensuring that you receive copies of the Funds' prospectus. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements.

Automatic Investment Plan. For your convenience, the Funds offer an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"). Under the AIP, after your initial minimum investment, you authorize a Fund to withdraw automatically from your personal checking or savings account, on a monthly or quarterly basis, the amount that you wish to invest, with a minimum investment of \$100. In order to participate in the AIP, your bank or financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, please complete the "Automatic Investment Plan" section in the account application or call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050 for instructions. A Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent at least five days prior to the effective date of the next transaction. A fee will be charged if your bank does not honor the AIP draft for any reason.

The AIP is a method of using dollar cost averaging as an investment strategy that involves investing a fixed amount of money at regular time intervals. However, a program of regular investment cannot ensure a profit or protect against a loss as a result of declining markets. By continually investing the same amount, you will be purchasing more shares when the price is low and fewer shares when the price is high. Please call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050 for additional information regarding the Funds' AIP.

Retirement Plans. You may invest in the Funds by establishing a tax-sheltered IRA. The Funds each offer Traditional, Roth, SIMPLE and SEP-IRAs. For details concerning retirement accounts (including service fees), please call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050. If you wish to open a Section 403(b) or other retirement plan, please contact your plan administrator.

How to Sell Shares

In general, orders to sell or "redeem" your Fund shares may be placed either directly with the Transfer Agent or with your Financial Intermediary. You may redeem part or all of your shares at the next determined NAV after a Fund receives your order. You should request your redemption prior to the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, to obtain that day's closing NAV. Redemption requests received after the close of the NYSE will be treated as though received on the next business day.

By Mail. You may redeem your shares by sending a written request to the Funds or the Transfer Agent. Please provide the name of the Fund, your account number and state the number of shares or dollar amount you would like redeemed. The letter should be signed by all of the shareholders whose names appear in the account registration and should include signature guarantee(s), if applicable. Redemption requests will not become effective until all documents have been received in good order by the Funds or the Transfer Agent. "Good order" means your redemption request includes: (1) the name of the Fund, (2) the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed, (3) the account number and (4) signatures by all of the shareholders whose names appear on the account registration with a signature guarantee, if applicable. Additional documents are required for certain types of shareholders, such as corporations, partnerships, executors, trustees,

administrators, or guardians (*i.e.*, corporate resolutions, or trust documents indicating proper authorization). Shareholders should contact the Funds or the Transfer Agent for further information concerning documentation required for redemption of Fund shares.

Shareholders who have an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their written redemption request whether to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to a 10% withholding tax.

Redemption requests in writing should be sent to:

Regular Mail

Osterweis Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Delivery

Osterweis Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 E. Michigan Street, Third Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

NOTE: The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at the Transfer Agent's post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Redemption proceeds will be sent on the next business day by check to the address that appears on the Transfer Agent's records, by electronic funds transfer or by federal wire.

By Telephone or Internet. Unless you decline the "Telephone Redemption Privileges" portion of the account application, for non-retirement accounts you can also redeem shares by calling the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050 or through the Internet before the close of trading on the NYSE, by 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. You may redeem your shares and have proceeds sent by check to your address of record, by electronic funds transfer via the ACH network to a properly authorized bank account or sent by federal wire to your designated bank account. There is no charge to have proceeds sent by electronic funds transfer. However, proceeds usually arrive at your bank two days after we process your redemption. In the case of complete redemptions or partial share-specific redemptions, a wire fee of \$15.00 will be deducted from your redemption proceeds. In the case of partial dollar-specific redemptions, a wire fee of \$15.00 will be deducted from the remaining account balance. Telephone redemptions cannot be made if you notify the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 calendar days before the redemption request, you wish to redeem shares in excess of \$100,000 or you have a retirement account. During periods of high market activity, you may encounter higher than usual wait times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. You may make your redemption request in writing.

In order to redeem your shares through the Internet, your account number and PIN are required. Redemption proceeds will only be sent by check to a shareholder's address of record or via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network or federal wire to the bank account shown on the Transfer Agent's records.

Prior to executing instructions received to redeem shares by telephone, the Funds and the Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that the telephone instructions are genuine. These procedures may include recording the telephone call and asking the caller for a form of personal identification. If the Funds and the Transfer Agent follow these procedures, they will not be liable for any loss, expense or cost arising out of any telephone redemption request that is reasonably believed to be genuine. This includes any fraudulent or unauthorized request. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person. Once a telephone or Internet transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE

(generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). The Funds may terminate or modify these privileges at any time upon at least 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Through a Financial Intermediary. You may redeem Fund shares through your Financial Intermediary. Redemptions made through a Financial Intermediary may be subject to procedures established by that institution. Your Financial Intermediary is responsible for sending your order to a Fund and for crediting your account with the proceeds. Orders will be processed at the NAV next effective after receipt of the order by your Financial Intermediary. Please keep in mind that your Financial Intermediary may charge additional fees for its services.

Systematic Withdrawal Program

As another convenience, you may redeem your Fund shares through the Systematic Withdrawal Program ("SWP"). Under the SWP, shareholders or their Financial Intermediaries may request that a predetermined amount be sent to them on a monthly or quarterly basis. To participate in the SWP, your account must have Fund shares with a value of at least \$5,000, and the minimum amount that may be withdrawn each month or quarter is \$100. If you elect this method of redemption, a Fund will send a check directly to your address of record or will send the payment directly to your bank account via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network. For payment through the ACH network, your bank must be an ACH member and your bank account information must be maintained on your Fund account. The SWP may be terminated or modified by the Funds at any time. Any shareholder request to change or terminate a SWP should be communicated in writing or by telephone to the Transfer Agent no later than five calendar days prior to the next scheduled withdrawal.

A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the dividends credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. For information on establishing a SWP, please call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050.

Exchange Privilege

Shareholders of record, including financial institutions and intermediaries, may exchange shares of a Fund for shares of the other Fund by calling the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050 on any day the NYSE is open. In addition, you may also exchange all or a portion of your shares in a Fund for Class A shares of the First American Government Obligations Fund ("First American Fund"). The shareholders of the First American Fund may also exchange their shares in the First American Fund for shares in one or more of the Funds. The minimum initial exchange amount into the First American Fund is \$1,000. Once a Fund receives and accepts an exchange request, the purchase or redemption of shares will be effected at the Fund's next determined NAV. This exchange privilege may be terminated or modified by a Fund at any time upon a 60-day notice to shareholders. Internet exchange privileges automatically apply to each shareholder who holds telephone exchange privileges. Exchanges are generally made only between identically registered accounts unless a shareholder sends written instructions with a signature guarantee requesting otherwise.

Exercising the exchange privilege consists of two transactions: a sale of shares in one Fund and the purchase of shares in another; as a result, an exchange is a taxable transaction on which short-term or long-term capital gain or loss generally will be recognized. An exchange request received prior to the close of the NYSE will be made at that day's closing NAV. The Funds reserve the right to refuse any exchange that would not be in the best interests of a Fund or its shareholders and could adversely affect the Fund or its operations. This includes those from any individual or group who, in a Fund's view, is likely to engage in, or has a history of, excessive trading (usually defined as more than four transactions out of a Fund within a calendar year). Before exchanging into any Fund or the First American Fund, you should read its current prospectus. To obtain the First American Fund prospectus and the necessary exchange authorization forms, call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050. This exchange privilege does not constitute an offer or recommendation

on the part of any Fund or the Adviser of an investment in any Fund or in the First American Fund.

Per the agreement entered into by the Adviser with respect to the First American Fund, the administrator of the First American Fund or its affiliate may offset certain operating expenses of the Funds with the shareholder servicing fees it would normally pay the Adviser. Such fees are for services of an administrative and clerical nature provided to the First American Fund with respect to shareholders in the Funds that exchange their shares for shares in the First American Fund. The Adviser could benefit from such payment to the Funds to the extent the fees reduce the amount the Adviser would have to reimburse the Funds pursuant to the Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement. The benefit of such fees could create a conflict of interest for the Adviser. However, this risk is mitigated by ensuring that the Adviser makes no recommendations regarding any investments in First American Fund, and it is making no such recommendation herein, and by ensuring that the Adviser does not receive any compensation for performing any distribution-related activities of the First American Fund.

Because excessive trading can hurt a Fund's performance and shareholders, the Funds reserve the right to, without notice, temporarily or permanently limit the number of exchanges you may make or to otherwise prohibit or restrict any exchange that would not be, in the judgment of the Funds, in the best interest of a Fund or its shareholders.

ACCOUNT AND TRANSACTION POLICIES

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

The Funds typically send the redemption proceeds on the next business day (a day when the NYSE is open for normal business) after the redemption request is received in good order and prior to market close, regardless of whether the redemption proceeds are sent via check, wire, or automated clearing house (ACH) transfer. Under unusual circumstances, the Funds may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for up to seven days, as permitted by federal securities law.

The Funds typically expect that a Fund will hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. The Funds may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of a Fund. In situations in which investment holdings in cash or cash equivalents are not sufficient to meet redemption requests or when the sale of portfolio securities is not sufficient to meet redemption requests, a Fund will typically borrow money through the Fund's line of credit. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in stressed market conditions. The Funds reserve the right to pay redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part through a redemption in-kind as described under "Redemption In-Kind" below. Redemptions in-kind may be used to meet redemption requests that are a large percentage of a Fund's net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on a Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used regularly in such circumstances and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 15 calendar days from the purchase date. This delay will not apply if you purchased your shares via wire payment. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to sell a Fund's shares or receive proceeds. Specifically, a Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than three business days (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine

the value of its net assets; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders.

Redemption requests will normally be sent to the address of record, unless otherwise requested. A Fund will not be responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail. If the proceeds of redemption are requested to be sent to an address other than the address of record, or bank instructions not previously established on the account, or if the address of record has been changed within 15 days of the redemption request, the request must be in writing with your signature guaranteed.

Low Balance Accounts

A Fund may redeem the shares in your account if the value of your account is less than \$1,500 as a result of redemptions you have made. This does not apply to Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act ("UGMA/UTMA") accounts or retirement plan accounts. You will be notified that the value of your account is less than \$1,500 before a Fund makes an involuntary redemption. You will then have 30 days in which to make an additional investment to bring the value of your account to at least \$1,500 before a Fund takes any action.

Redemption In-Kind

Each Fund reserves the right, at its discretion, to pay redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part by a distribution of securities from a Fund's portfolio (a "redemption in-kind"). If a Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is a taxable event for you.

Signature Guarantees

A signature guarantee may be required for certain redemption requests. A signature guarantee assures that your signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized transactions. Signature guarantees will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Stamp ("STAMP"). A notary public is not an acceptable signature guarantor.

A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, is required in the following situations:

- Any request to change ownership on your account;
- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- When a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days;
- For all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund(s) and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances. The Adviser also reserves the right to waive the signature guarantee requirement based upon the circumstances.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Verification Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

Householding

In an effort to conserve resources, the Funds intend to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses, supplements, and certain other shareholder documents you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. Call (866) 236-0050 to request individual copies of documents; if your shares are held through a Financial Intermediary, please contact them directly. The Funds will begin sending individual copies 30 days after receiving your request to stop householding. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Unclaimed Property/Lost Shareholder

It is important that each Fund maintain a correct address for each investor. An incorrect address may cause an investor's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, a Fund will attempt to locate the investor or rightful owner of the account. If a Fund is unable to locate the investor, then it will determine whether the investor's account can legally be considered abandoned. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your state's abandoned property laws. Each Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The investor's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Please proactively contact the Transfer Agent toll-free at (866) 236-0050 at least annually to ensure your account remains in active status.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive notification that, due to inactivity, your mutual fund account assets may be delivered to the Texas Comptroller. Please contact the Transfer Agent if you wish to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

TOOLS TO COMBAT FREQUENT TRANSACTIONS

The Funds are intended for long-term investors. Short-term "market-timers" who engage in frequent transactions and redemptions may disrupt a Fund's investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all shareholders. The Board has adopted a policy regarding excessive trading. The Fund discourages excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices. The Funds may use a variety of techniques to detect and discourage abusive trading practices. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing, under procedures as adopted by the Board, when the Advisers determine current market prices are not readily available. As approved by the Board, these techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Funds in their sole discretion.

In an effort to discourage abusive trading practices and minimize harm to each Fund and its shareholders, the Funds reserve the right, in their sole discretion, to reject any purchase order or exchange request, in whole or in part, for any reason (including, without limitation, purchases by persons whose trading activity in Fund shares is believed by the Adviser to be harmful to the Funds) and without prior notice. Each Fund may decide to restrict purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect each Fund's performance or whether the shareholder has conducted four round trip transactions within a 12-month period. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity will occur. The Funds seek to exercise their judgment in implementing these tools to the best of their ability in a manner that they believe is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted in the Prospectus, the Funds apply all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Funds handle, there can be no assurance that a Fund's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since each Fund receives purchase and sale orders through Financial Intermediaries that use group or omnibus accounts, the Funds cannot always detect frequent trading. However, the Funds will work with Financial Intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, each Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with Financial Intermediaries pursuant to which these intermediaries are required to provide to each Fund, at a Fund's request, certain information relating to its customers investing in the Funds through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. Each Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Financial Intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from a Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders that are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of a Fund's policies. However, the Funds cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to them from Financial Intermediaries and cannot ensure that they will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a consequence, a Fund's ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in omnibus accounts may be limited.

SERVICE FEES

The Funds may pay service fees to Financial Intermediaries, including affiliates of the Advisers, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Funds have policies and procedures in place for the monitoring of payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries for the following non-distribution activities: sub-transfer agent, administrative, and other shareholder servicing services.

Each Fund's Adviser, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to Financial 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 Financial Intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the Financial Intermediary. Cash compensation may also be paid to Financial Intermediaries for inclusion of the Funds on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs or as an expense reimbursement in cases where the Financial Intermediary provides shareholder services to the Funds' shareholders. Each Fund's 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.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends from net investment income and distributions from net profits from the sale of securities are distributed at least annually. Net investment income generally consists of interest income and dividends received on investments, less expenses.

The **Osterweis Fund** and the **Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund** will make distributions of dividends and capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. The **Osterweis Strategic Income Fund** will pay dividends at least quarterly and distribute capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. Effective June 30, 2021, the **Osterweis Growth & Income Fund** will pay dividends at least quarterly and distribute capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. The **Osterweis Total Return Fund** will generally pay dividends monthly and distribute capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. A Fund may make another distribution of any additional undistributed capital gains earned during the 12-month period ended October 31 in December. The Funds may make an

additional payment of dividends or distributions if it deems it desirable at another time during any year.

All distributions will be reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you choose to receive dividends and/or capital gains in cash. Distributions will be taxable whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. If you wish to change your distribution option, write to the Transfer Agent in advance of the payment date for the distribution, or call the Transfer Agent at (866) 236-0050. If you elect to receive distributions and/or capital gains paid in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check or if a check remains uncashed for six months, the Funds reserve the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Funds' then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions. A dividend or capital gain distribution paid on shares purchased shortly before that dividend or capital gain distribution was declared will be subject to income taxes.

TAX CONSEQUENCES

Each Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify to be taxed as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As a RIC, each Fund will not be subject to federal income tax if it distributes its income as required by the tax law and satisfies certain other requirements that are described in the SAI. One of these requirements is the asset diversification test. Under this test, there is a requirement that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of each Fund's total assets be invested in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships, which include qualified MLPs. If a Fund's qualified MLP investments exceed this 25% limitation, then the Fund would not satisfy the diversification requirements and could fail to qualify as a RIC unless a cure provision applies. If, in any year, a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation.

The Funds intend to make distributions of ordinary income and capital gains. In general, Fund distributions are taxable to you (unless your investment is through an unleveraged qualified retirement plan), as either ordinary income or capital gains. Dividends are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have held your Fund shares. A portion of the ordinary income dividends paid to you by the Funds may be qualified dividends currently eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates. You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your dividends and capital gain distributions in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares.

For taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2025, non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of "qualified business income" derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, "qualified business income" generally includes income derived from MLP investments. There is currently no mechanism for the Funds, to the extent that the Funds invest in MLPs, to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the character of income derived from MLP investments so as to allow such shareholders to claim this deduction. It is uncertain whether future legislation or other guidance will enable the Funds to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the ability to claim this deduction.

Each year, you will receive a statement that shows the tax status of distributions you received the previous year. Distributions declared in October, November or December but paid in the following January to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month are taxable as if they were paid in the prior December.

Sale or exchange of your Fund shares is considered a taxable event for you. Depending on the purchase and sale price of the shares you exchange or sell, you may have a gain or a loss on the transaction. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transaction.

By law, the Funds must withhold a percentage (currently 24%) of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds if you do not provide your correct Social Security or taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or if the Internal Revenue Service instructs the Funds to do so.

Non-corporate shareholders whose adjusted gross income for a year exceeds \$200,000 for single filers or \$250,000 for married joint filers generally are subject to a Medicare surtax of 3.8% on net investment income, which includes dividends and capital gains from the Fund.

Additional information related to the tax consequences of an investment in the Funds can be found in the Statement of Additional Information. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, always consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Funds.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

The Standard & Poor's 500[®] ("S&P 500[®]") Index is an unmanaged index that is widely regarded as the standard for measuring large-cap U.S. stock market performance.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index that is widely regarded as the standard for measuring U.S. investment grade bond market performance. The 60/40 blend is composed of 60% S&P 500 and 40% BC Agg and assumes monthly rebalancing.

The Russell 2000 Growth Index is a market capitalization weighted index representing those stocks within the approximately 2,000 smallest companies in the universe of U.S. equities that exhibit growth characteristics.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 1-3 Year Index is the 1-3 Year segment of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

The ICE Bank of America 3-month Treasury Bill Index is an unmanaged, monthly-rebalanced index which consists of a single Treasury Bill issue that matures closest to, but not beyond, three months.

Index returns reflect the reinvestment of dividends and/or interest. Direct investment in an index is not possible.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables show the financial performance of the **Osterweis Fund**, the **Osterweis Strategic Income Fund**, the **Osterweis Growth & Income Fund**, the **Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund** and the **Osterweis Total Return Fund** for the stated periods. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. “Total return” reflects how much your investment in a Fund would have increased or decreased during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. The Funds’ information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm. Their report and the Funds’ financial statements are included in the Funds’ most recent annual report to shareholders.

OSTERWEIS FUND

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 14.68	\$ 16.25	\$ 19.15	\$ 26.07	\$ 25.14
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	7.75	(0.31)	1.24	1.67	2.70
Total from investment operations	7.78	(0.27)	1.32	1.76	2.76
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:					
From net investment income	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.76)	(1.49)	(0.29)
From net realized gain	(1.02)	(1.23)	(3.46)	(7.19)	(1.54)
Total distributions	(1.12)	(1.30)	(4.22)	(8.68)	(1.83)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 21.34	\$ 14.68	\$ 16.25	\$ 19.15	\$ 26.07
Total return	53.48 %	(2.88)%	9.86 %	5.94 %	11.33 %
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$ 168.9	\$ 110.8	\$ 128.5	\$ 161.8	\$ 244.3
Portfolio turnover rate	37 %	35 %	43 %	47 %	50 %
RATIOS OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Before fees/expenses waived or recouped	1.19 %	1.19 %	1.17 %	1.14 %	1.11 %
After fees/expenses waived or recouped	0.95 %	0.95 %	0.95 %	1.12 %	1.11 %
RATIOS OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Before fees/expenses waived or recouped	(0.08)%	(0.02)%	0.21 %	0.36 %	0.25 %
After fees/expenses waived or recouped	0.16 %	0.22 %	0.43 %	0.38% ²	0.25 %

^{1.} Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^{2.} Effective January 1, 2018 the Adviser agreed to contractually limit expenses for the Fund to not exceed 0.95% of average net assets. Prior to January 1, 2018, Fund expenses were not subject to an expense limitation agreement.

OSTERWEIS STRATEGIC INCOME FUND

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.97	\$ 11.05	\$ 11.27	\$ 11.26	\$ 10.57
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.57
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.40	(1.06)	(0.21)	0.00 ²	0.69
Total from investment operations	1.85	(0.59)	0.29	0.51	1.26
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:					
From net investment income	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.50)	(0.57)
Total distributions	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.50)	(0.57)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 11.37	\$ 9.97	\$ 11.05	\$ 11.27	\$ 11.26
Total return	18.73 %	(5.63)%	2.67 %	4.64 %	12.18 %
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$5,203.9	\$3,995.6	\$5,541.4	\$6,058.0	\$5,414.0
Portfolio turnover rate	60 %	40 %	46 %	53 %	37 %
RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.86 %	0.86 %	0.84 %	0.84 %	0.84 %
RATIO OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.14 %	4.32 %	4.52 %	4.49 %	5.17 %

^{1.} Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^{2.} Does not round to \$0.01 or \$(0.01), as applicable.

OSTERWEIS GROWTH & INCOME FUND

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 13.02	\$ 14.30	\$ 14.87	\$ 14.77	\$ 13.32
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.43
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	5.35	(0.96)	0.44	0.49	1.53
Total from investment operations	5.58	(0.73)	0.72	0.88	1.96
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:					
From net investment income	(0.11)	(0.18)	(0.37)	(0.50)	(0.51)
From net realized gain	(0.51)	(0.37)	(0.92)	(0.28)	—
Total distributions	(0.62)	(0.55)	(1.29)	(0.78)	(0.51)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 17.98	\$ 13.02	\$ 14.30	\$ 14.87	\$ 14.77
Total return	43.15 %	(5.67)%	5.69 %	5.86 %	14.91 %
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$ 157.3	\$ 110.0	\$ 131.7	\$ 178.9	\$ 196.4
Portfolio turnover rate	51 %	51 %	47 %	55 %	53 %
RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.19 %	1.20 %	1.19 %	1.15 %	1.15 %
RATIO OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.44 %	1.57 %	1.91 %	2.56 %	3.06 %

¹ Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

OSTERWEIS EMERGING OPPORTUNITY FUND

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year/period

	Year Ended March 31,				Period from November 30, 2016 through March 31, 2017 ¹
	2021	2020	2019	2018	
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 10.48	\$ 12.06	\$ 11.73	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.00
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss) ²	(0.18)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	11.81	(0.70)	1.25	3.26	0.67
Total from investment operations	11.63	(0.80)	1.14	3.14	0.62
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:					
From net realized gain	(2.12)	(0.78)	(0.81)	(2.03)	—
Total distributions	(2.12)	(0.78)	(0.81)	(2.03)	—
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 19.99	\$ 10.48	\$ 12.06	\$ 11.73	\$ 10.62
Total return	111.27 %	(7.60)%	11.12 %	31.21 %	6.30% ³
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of year/period (millions)	\$ 231.7	\$ 90.2	\$ 97.0	\$ 63.4	\$ 43.8
Portfolio turnover rate	111 %	213 %	215 %	208 %	62% ³
RATIOS OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Before fees/expenses waived or recouped	1.19 %	1.24 %	1.22 %	1.29 %	1.60% ⁴
After fees/expenses waived or recouped	1.10% ⁶	1.13% ⁶	1.25% ⁵	1.27% ⁵	1.50% ⁴
RATIOS OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Before fees/expenses waived or recouped	(1.08)%	(0.88)%	(0.88)%	(1.04)%	(1.48)% ⁴
After fees/expenses waived or recouped	(0.99)% ⁶	(0.77)% ⁶	(0.91)% ⁵	(1.02)% ⁵	(1.38)% ⁴

¹ Commenced operations on November 30, 2016. Information presented is from the period November 30, 2016 to March 31, 2017.

² Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

³ Not Annualized.

⁴ Annualized.

⁵ Effective June 30, 2017 the Adviser agreed to contractually limit expenses for the Fund to not exceed 1.25% of average net assets. Prior to June 30, 2017, Fund expenses were limited to 1.50% of average net assets.

⁶ Effective June 30, 2019 the Adviser agreed to contractually limit expenses for the Fund to not exceed 1.10% of average net assets. Prior to June 30, 2017, Fund expenses were limited to 1.25% of average net assets.

OSTERWEIS TOTAL RETURN FUND

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year/period

	Year Ended March 31,				Period from December 30, 2016 through March 31, 2017 ¹
	2021	2020	2019	2018	
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$10.08	\$ 10.14	\$ 9.93	\$ 10.23	\$10.00
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss) ²	0.12	0.26	0.33	0.35	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.31	0.01	0.23	(0.26)	0.22
Total from investment operations	0.43	0.27	0.56	0.09	0.26
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:					
From net investment income	(0.14)	(0.28)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.03)
From net realized gain	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.04)	—
Total distributions	(0.33)	(0.33)	(0.35)	(0.39)	(0.03)
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$10.18	\$ 10.08	\$ 10.14	\$ 9.93	\$10.23
Total return	4.25 %	2.74 %	5.78 %	0.89 %	2.65% ³
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of year/period (millions)	\$210.1	\$ 158.3	\$ 106.6	\$ 102.2	\$46.8
Portfolio turnover rate	616 %	214 %	163 %	138 %	27% ³
RATIOS OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Before fees/expenses waived or recouped	0.65 %	0.66 %	0.67 %	0.70 %	2.55% ⁴
After fees/expenses waived or recouped	0.65 %	0.66 %	0.67 %	0.75 %	0.75% ⁴
RATIOS OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Before fees/expenses waived or recouped	1.18 %	2.51 %	3.27 %	3.47 %	(0.30)% ⁴
After fees/expenses waived or recouped	1.18 %	2.51 %	3.26 %	3.42 %	1.50% ⁴

¹ Commenced operations on December 30, 2016. Information presented is from the period December 30, 2016 to March 31, 2017.

² Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

³ Not Annualized.

⁴ Annualized.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Funds collect non-public information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- Information you give us orally; and
- Information about your transactions with us or others.

The Funds do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. The Funds may share information with affiliated parties and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Funds. The Funds will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibility. The Funds maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to guard your non-public personal information and require third parties to treat your non-public information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

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

Investment Advisers

OSTERWEIS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.
OSTERWEIS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC
One Maritime Plaza, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94111

Distributor

QUASAR DISTRIBUTORS, LLC
111 East Kilbourn Ave., Suite 2200
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Custodian

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
Custody Operations
1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. BANK GLOBAL FUND SERVICES
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
(866) 236-0050

Fund Information

Fund	Symbol	CUSIP
Osterweis Fund	OSTFX	742935406
Osterweis Strategic Income Fund	OSTIX	742935489
Osterweis Growth & Income Fund	OSTVX	74316J771
Osterweis Emerging Opportunity Fund	OSTGX	74316P744
Osterweis Total Return Fund	OSTRX	74316P736

OSTERWEIS FUND
OSTERWEIS STRATEGIC INCOME FUND
OSTERWEIS GROWTH & INCOME FUND
OSTERWEIS EMERGING OPPORTUNITY FUND
OSTERWEIS TOTAL RETURN FUND

Investors may find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The Funds’ 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 herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Funds’ investments is available in the Funds’ annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Funds’ annual report, you will find a discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds’ performance during their last fiscal year/period.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at:

Osterweis Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
Telephone: (866) 236-0050 toll-free

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC’s EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
or
- Free of charge from the Funds’ web site at www.osterweis.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust’s SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-05037.)