

Osterweis Total Return Fund (OSTRX)

Summary Prospectus | June 30, 2021

Fixed Income

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, Reports to Shareholders and other information about the Fund online at www.osterweis.com/prospectus. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling (866) 236-0050 or by e-mail at marketing@osterweis.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated June 30, 2021 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

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	<u>0.70%</u>

(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.

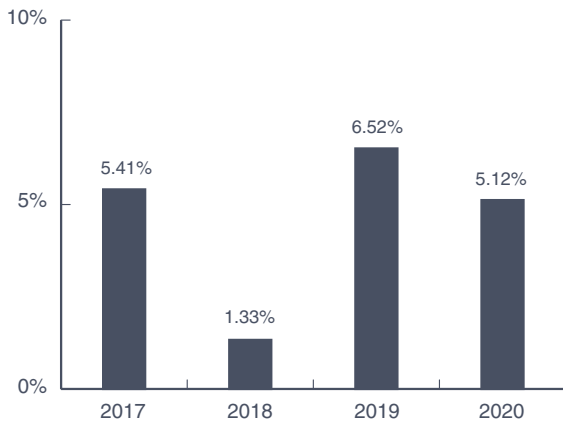
- **Leverage Risk:** Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous 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

OSTERWEIS

FUNDS

P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201
(866) 236-0050
www.osterweis.com

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.