

Tradr 2X Short TSLA Daily ETF
(Ticker Symbol: TSLQ)

Tradr 1.5X Short NVDA Daily ETF
(Ticker Symbol: NVDS)

Each a series of Investment Managers Series Trust II (the "Trust")

**Supplement dated October 3, 2025, to the currently effective
Prospectus, Summary Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").**

On October 2, 2025, the Board of Trustees of the Trust approved, based on the recommendation of AXS Investments LLC, the investment advisor to the Tradr 2X Short TSLA Daily ETF and Tradr 1.5X Short NVDA Daily ETF (each, a "Fund"), a reverse split of the issued and outstanding shares of each Fund. After the close of trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange") on October 20, 2025, each Fund will affect a reverse split of its issued and outstanding shares as follows:

Fund Name	Reverse Split Ratio
Tradr 2X Short TSLA Daily ETF	1-for-3
Tradr 1.5X Short NVDA Daily ETF	1-for-3

Shares of each Fund will begin trading on the Exchange on a split-adjusted basis on October 21, 2025.

As a result of the reverse share split, for every three shares of a Fund held by a shareholder prior to the split, the shareholder will receive one share with a net asset value ("NAV") equal to three times the NAV of one share prior to the split. The reverse share split will not change the total value of a shareholder's investment, except with respect to the redemption of fractional shares as described below. The table below provides a simplified illustration of the effect of a hypothetical 1-for-3 reverse split (actual NAV, shares and total market value may vary):

1-for-3 Reverse Split

Period	# of Shares Owned	Hypothetical NAV Per Share	Total Market Value
Pre-reverse split	75	\$10	\$750
Post-reverse split	25	\$30	\$750

The reverse share split may result in a shareholder holding a fractional share of a Fund. Because the Funds do not issue fractional shares, whether a shareholder holds a fractional share following the reverse split will depend on the policies of a shareholder's broker. If a shareholder's broker does not have a policy to hold fractional shares of the Funds, the shareholder will receive an amount of cash equivalent to the value of a fraction of one share to which such shareholder would otherwise be entitled. Please consult your broker about its policies regarding fractional shares. The redemption of such fractional shares may have tax implications for those shareholders, and a shareholder could recognize a gain or a loss in connection with the redemption of the shareholder's fractional shares. Otherwise, the reverse share split is not expected to result in a taxable transaction for Fund shareholders. Please consult your tax advisor about the potential tax consequences. No transaction fee will be imposed on shareholders for the redemption of fractional shares.

For additional information regarding the reverse share split, shareholders may call the Funds at 1-888-52TRADR (888-528-7237).

Please file this Supplement with your records.



Tradr 2X Short TSLA Daily ETF
Ticker: TSLQ

Summary Prospectus

July 31, 2025

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 Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.tradretfs.com/tslq>. You may also obtain this information by calling collect at 1-888-528-7237 or by sending an e-mail request to info@tradretfs.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated July 31, 2025, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Important Information About the Tradr 2X Short TSLA Daily ETF

The Tradr 2X Short TSLA Daily ETF (the "Fund" or "TSLA Daily ETF") seeks daily inverse investment results and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds. As a result, the Fund may be riskier than alternatives that do not seek daily inverse investment results because the Fund's objective is the inverse (-200%) daily performance of the common shares of Tesla, Inc. (NASDAQ: TSLA) ("TSLA"). The return for investors that invest for periods longer or shorter than a single trading day should not be expected to be -200% of the performance of TSLA for the period. The return of the Fund for a period longer than a single trading day will be the result of each trading day's compounded return over the period, which will very likely differ from -200% of the return of TSLA for that period. Longer holding periods and higher volatility of TSLA increase the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher TSLA volatility, the volatility of TSLA may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of TSLA.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily inverse (-200%) investment results and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single trading day, the Fund will lose money if TSLA's performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if TSLA's performance decreases over a period longer than a single trading day. A "single trading day" is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the Fund's next NAV calculation.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times the inverse (-200%) of the daily performance of the common shares of TSLA. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a single trading day.**

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. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example set forth below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.95%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses	0.28%
Excise Tax	0.02%
All other expenses	0.26%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	1.23%
Fees waived and/or reimbursed ²	(0.06)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses^{1,2}	1.17%

- 1 The cost of investing in swaps, including the embedded cost of the swap, is an indirect expense that is not included in the above fee table and is not reflected in the expense example. The total indirect cost of investing in swaps, including the embedded cost of the swap and the operating expenses of the referenced assets, will vary between swap brokers and over time. It is estimated to average 0.50% for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 but can range from 0.1% to 1.0%.
- 2 The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) leverage interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or (viii) extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective through July 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made by the Advisor to the Fund for a period ending three years after the date of the waiver or payment. Such reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement. Reimbursements of fees waived or payments made will be made on a "first in, first out" basis so that the oldest fees waived or payments are satisfied first.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This 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 at current levels. The example reflects the Fund's contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$119	\$384	\$670	\$1,483

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will maintain at least 80% exposure to financial instruments that provide inverse exposure to two times the daily performance of TSLA. The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve on a daily basis, before fees and expenses, -200% performance of TSLA for a single trading day, not for any other period, by entering into one or more swaps on TSLA. A “single trading day” is measured from the time the Fund calculates its NAV to the time of the Fund’s next NAV calculation.

The Fund will enter into one or more swaps with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year whereby the Fund and the global financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on TSLA. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” *e.g.*, the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing TSLA. The Advisor, expects to rebalance the Fund’s holdings daily in an attempt to maintain short exposure for the Fund equal to -200% of TSLA. Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day’s return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from -200% of the return of TSLA over the same period. As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry assigned to TSLA (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide inverse exposure to the industry assigned to TSLA). As of the date of this prospectus, TSLA is assigned to the Auto Manufacturing industry.

Additionally, the Fund may invest between 40-80% of the Fund’s portfolio depending on the amount of collateral required by the Fund’s counterparties in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs and/or (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality (“Collateral Investments”).

TSLA designs, manufactures and sells electric vehicles and electric vehicle powertrain components. TSLA is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by TSLA pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-34756 (CIK number 1318605) through the Securities and Exchange Commission’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding TSLA may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents. Shares of TSLA are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market exchange.

The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding TSLA from the publicly available documents described above. In connection with the offering of the Fund’s securities, none of the Fund, the Trust, the Advisor, or any of their respective affiliates has participated in the preparation of such documents. The Advisor has not made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the data or information underlying the publicly available information of TSLA. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Advisor, or any of their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding TSLA is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of TSLA have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning TSLA could affect the value of the Fund’s investments with respect to TSLA and therefore the value of the Fund.

None of the Trust, the Fund, the Advisor, or any of their respective affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of TSLA.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Swap Risk. The Fund expects to use swaps as a means to achieve its investment objective. Swaps are generally traded in over-the-counter ("OTC") markets and have only recently become subject to regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules, however, do not cover all types of swaps. Investors, therefore, may not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the "Commodity Exchange Act") in connection with the Fund's swaps. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose investors to significant losses under certain circumstances, including in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to uncleared OTC swaps is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, the Fund is subject to increased counterparty risk with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to uncleared swaps. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor's investment in the Fund may decline. OTC swaps of the type that may be utilized by the Fund are less liquid than futures contracts because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. Swaps are also subject to the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset underlying the swap and the swap. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's gains and losses. Moreover, with respect to the use of swaps, if TSLA has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if TSLA reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivative portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy, including the desired daily inverse performance for the Fund.

Correlation Risk. A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with TSLA, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, and the percentage change of the Fund's NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly in amount, and possibly even direction, from -200% of the percentage change of TSLA on such day.

In order to achieve a high degree of correlation with TSLA, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its investment objective. Being materially under- or overexposed to TSLA may prevent the Fund from achieving a high degree of correlation with TSLA and may expose the Fund to greater leverage risk. Market disruptions or closure, regulatory restrictions, market volatility, illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, and other factors will adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to requisite levels. The target amount of portfolio exposure is impacted dynamically by TSLA's movements, including intraday movements. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will have perfect -200% exposure during the day or at the end of each day and the likelihood of being materially under- or overexposed is higher on days when TSLA is volatile, particularly when TSLA is volatile at or near the close of the trading day.

A number of other factors may also adversely affect the Fund's correlation with TSLA, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with TSLA. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being under- or overexposed to TSLA. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments and/or reference assets may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the performance of TSLA. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and TSLA and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily investment objective on or around that day.

Compounding Risk and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a single day investment objective, and the Fund's performance for any other period is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The performance of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from -200% of the daily return of TSLA for the same period, before accounting for fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are leveraged and that rebalance daily. This effect becomes more pronounced as TSLA's volatility and the holding periods increase. Fund performance for a period longer than a single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: (a) TSLA volatility; (b) TSLA performance; (c) period of time; (d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and © other Fund expenses. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors — TSLA volatility and TSLA performance — on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of TSLA volatility and TSLA performance over a one-year period. TSLA's volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in TSLA's return over a defined period. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if TSLA's return is flat.

Actual volatility, TSLA and Fund performance may differ significantly from the chart below. Performance shown in the chart assumes: (a) no Fund expenses; and (b) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of zero percent. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the Fund's performance would be lower than shown.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 17.0% if TSLA provided no return over a one year period during which TSLA experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if TSLA's return is flat. **For instance, if TSLA's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 95.3% of its value, even if TSLA's cumulative return for the year was 0%.** Areas shaded red represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than -200% of the performance of TSLA and those shaded green represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than -200% of the performance of TSLA. The table below is not a representation of the Fund's actual returns, which may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the risk factors discussed herein.

One Year Performance of Underlying Stock	-200% of One Year Performance of the Underlying Stock	Volatility of the Underlying Stock (annualized)				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	120%	500.9%	415.3%	196.2%	15.3%	-69.1%
-50%	100%	286.3%	230.5%	89.7%	-25.6%	-80.5%
-40%	80%	168.8%	130.4%	31.6%	-48.3%	-86.9%
-30%	60%	98.0%	69.3%	-3.3%	-62.4%	-90.3%
-20%	40%	51.6%	29.8%	-26.1%	-71.8%	-92.6%
-10%	20%	19.8%	2.4%	-41.6%	-77.5%	-94.2%
0%	0%	-2.9%	-17.0%	-52.7%	-81.8%	-95.3%
10%	-20%	-19.8%	-31.4%	-61.2%	-84.9%	-96.2%
20%	-40%	-32.6%	-42.4%	-67.4%	-87.5%	-96.7%
30%	-60%	-42.6%	-51.0%	-72.2%	-89.4%	-97.3%
40%	-80%	-50.6%	-57.7%	-76.1%	-90.7%	-97.7%
50%	-100%	-56.9%	-63.3%	-79.2%	-92.0%	-97.9%
60%	-120%	-62.2%	-67.7%	-81.9%	-93.1%	-98.2%

TSLA's annualized historical volatility rate for the five-year period ended December 31, 2024, was 67.20%. TSLA's highest calendar year annualized volatility was 89.64% in 2020. TSLA's annualized total return performance for the five-year period ended December 31, 2024, was 69.80%. Historical volatility and performance are not indications of what TSLA volatility and performance will be in the future.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to TSLA that is significantly greater or less than its stated multiple. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

Trading Halt Risk. Shares of Tesla, Inc. and the Fund are listed on the Exchange. Securities exchanges may apply different rules with respect to trading halts. In addition, exchanges may treat stocks differently than shares of ETFs with respect to trading halts. Although Tesla, Inc.'s and the Fund's shares are listed for trading on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be available at all times and the exchange may halt trading of such shares in certain circumstances. In the event of a trading halt for an extended period of time in Tesla, Inc.'s and/or the Fund's shares, the Fund may be unable to execute arrangements with swap counter parties that are necessary to implement the Fund's investment strategy. Trading halts of Tesla, Inc.'s and/or the Fund's shares can occur for "regulatory" or "non-regulatory" reasons. A regulatory halt may occur when a company has pending news that may affect the security's price, when there is uncertainty over whether the security continues to meet an exchange's listing standards, or when a regulator specifically suspends trading in a security. When a regulatory halt is imposed by a security's primary exchange, the other U.S. exchanges that also trade the security will usually honor this halt. A non-regulatory halt generally occurs when there is a significant imbalance in the pending buy and sell orders in a

security or because of extraordinary market volatility pursuant to exchange “circuit breaker” rules. A non-regulatory trading halt or delay on one exchange does not necessarily mean that other exchanges will halt a security from trading. Regulatory trading halts of Tesla, Inc.’s shares are expected to result in a halt in the trading in the Fund’s shares. However, not all non-regulatory trading halts affecting Tesla, Inc.’s shares will result in a trading halt of the Fund’s shares. To the extent trading in Tesla, Inc.’s shares is halted while the Fund’s shares continue to trade, the Fund may not perform as intended.

Counterparty Risk. A counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. If the counterparty or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. Additionally, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund’s ability to access such collateral, the Fund may not be able to achieve its inverse investment objective. In addition, the Fund may enter into transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund’s exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its inverse investment objective or may decide to change its inverse investment objective.

Short Sale Exposure Risk. The Fund will seek inverse or “short” exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund’s return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund’s ability to obtain inverse exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek inverse exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund’s ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining inverse exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by any assets underlying the Fund’s short positions, if any, would negatively impact the Fund.

Inverse Correlation Risk. Short (inverse) positions are designed to profit from a decline in the price of a particular reference asset. Investors will lose money when TSLA rises, which is the opposite result from that of traditional funds. A single day or intraday increase in the performance of TSLA may result in the total loss or almost total loss of an investor’s investment, even if TSLA subsequently moves lower. Like leveraged funds, inverse funds may be considered to be aggressive. Such instruments may experience imperfect negative correlation between the price of the investment and the underlying security or index. The use of inverse instruments may expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested only in “long” positions.

Indirect Investment Risk. TSLA is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way, and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of shares. The Advisor’s due diligence is limited to publicly available information of TSLA. in connection with this offering. Investors in the Shares will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the common shares of TSLA.

Intraday Price Performance Risk. The intraday performance of shares of the Fund traded in the secondary market generally will be different from the performance of the Fund when measured from one NAV calculation-time to the next. When shares are bought intraday, the performance of the Fund’s Shares relative to TSLA until the Fund’s next NAV calculation time will generally be greater than or less than the Fund’s stated multiple times the performance of TSLA.

Auto Manufacturing Industry Risk. The auto manufacturing industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. Developments in automotive technologies (*e.g.*, autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may

be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to process creation or redemption orders, shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting.

Cash Transaction Risk. To the extent the Fund sells portfolio securities to meet some or all of a redemption request with cash, the Fund may incur taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred had it made redemptions entirely in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares: Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and the spread is generally lower if shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Fluctuation of NAV Risk: As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market price. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). Differences in market price and NAV may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. These differences can be especially pronounced during times of market volatility or stress. During these periods, the demand for Fund shares may decrease considerably and cause the market price of Fund shares to deviate significantly from the Fund's NAV.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Fund shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's NAV and the price at which the Fund shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to NAV and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

Shares are Not Individually Redeemable. Shares are only redeemable by the Fund at NAV if they are tendered in Creation Units. Only Authorized Participants may engage in such creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Individual Shares may be sold on a stock exchange at their current market prices, which may be less, more, or equal to their NAV.

Trading Issues Risk: Although the Fund shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Fund shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange “circuit breaker” rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Initially, due to the small asset size of the Fund, it may have difficulty maintaining its listings on the Exchange.

Leverage Risk. Leverage increases the risk of a total loss of an investor’s investment, may increase the volatility of the Fund, and may magnify any differences between the performance of the Fund and TSLA. Because the Fund includes a multiplier of negative of two times (-200%) TSLA, a single day movement in TSLA approaching 50% at any point in the day could result in the total loss of an investor’s investment if that movement is contrary to the investment objective of the Fund, even if TSLA subsequently moves in an opposite direction, eliminating all or a portion of the earlier movement. This would be the case with any such single day movements in TSLA, even if TSLA maintains a level greater than zero at all times.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, natural disasters or climate events, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Fund’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry assigned to Tesla, Inc. (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide inverse exposure to the industry assigned to Tesla, Inc.). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries.

Collateral Investments Risk. The Fund's use of Collateral Investments may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds, short term bond ETFs and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper.

Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds.

Short term bond ETFs will generally invest in short-term instruments (*i.e.*, duration of less than one year). The amount of time until a fixed-income security matures can lead to various risks, including changes in interest rates over the life of a bond. Short-term fixed income securities generally provide lower returns than longer-term fixed income securities. The average maturity of an ETF's investments will affect the volatility of the ETF's share price.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

The Fund's Collateral Investments are subject to the below risks:

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Call Risk. Some debt securities may be redeemed, or "called," at the option of the issuer before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its debt securities if they can be refinanced by issuing new debt securities which bear a lower interest rate. The Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates an issuer will call its high yielding debt securities. The Fund would then be forced to invest the proceeds at lower interest rates, likely resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase

and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

Credit Risk. Debt securities are subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the inability or perceived inability of the issuer to make interest and principal payments will cause the value of the securities to decrease. As a result, the Fund's NAV could also decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Volatility Risk. Volatility is the characteristic of a security or other asset, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The value of the Fund's investments in swaps — and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund — could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund, you should not invest in the Fund.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Adviser makes for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and the strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers. The Fund seeks to achieve daily results that correspond to a multiple of the daily performance of a single issuer by entering into one or more swaps. In seeking this objective, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in swaps with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. As a result, the Fund may experience increased volatility and be more susceptible to a single economic or regulatory occurrence affecting the issuer or one or more of the counterparties.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets and (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. The application of these requirements to certain investments (including swaps) that may be entered into by the Fund is unclear. In addition, the application of these requirements to the Fund's investment objective is not clear, particularly because the Fund's investment objective focuses on the performance of the stock of a single issuer. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

Security Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Recent Market Events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. In addition, wars or threats of war and aggression, such as Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the conflicts among nations and militant groups in the Middle East, have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, each of which may negatively impact the Fund’s investments. Additionally, since the change in the U.S. presidential administration in 2025, the administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including actual or potential imposition of tariffs, which may have consequences on the United States’ relations with foreign countries, the economy, and markets generally. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments, impair the Fund’s ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund’s performance.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder’s ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

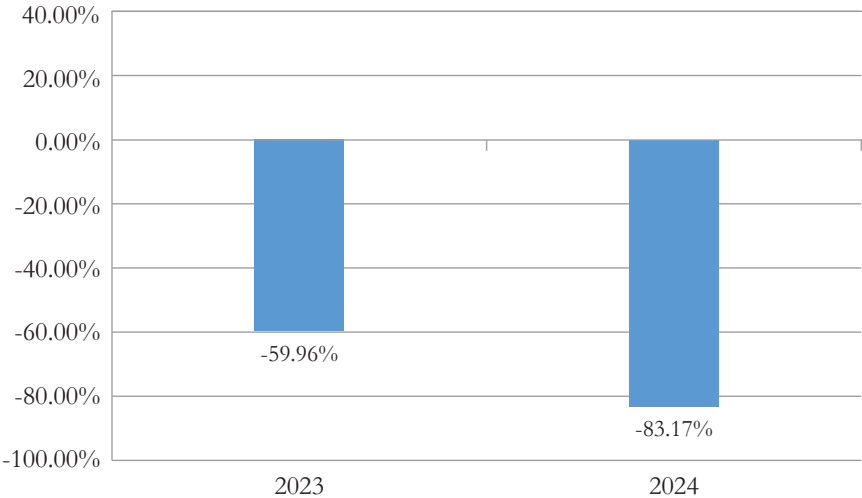
The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the S&P 500 Index, a broad-based securities market index. The S&P 500 Index has been included as the primary broad-based securities market index in order to satisfy a change in regulatory requirements. Updated performance information is available at the Fund’s website, www.tradretfs.com, or by calling the Fund collect at 1-888-528-7237. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at net asset value per share (“NAV”)



The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2025, was (31.81)%.

Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	36.97%	Quarter Ended 3/31/2024
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(74.43)%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2024

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended December 31, 2024)	One Year	Since Inception (7/13/2022)
Return Before Taxes	(83.17)%	(59.18)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions ¹	(83.53)%	(60.50)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ¹	(49.26)%	(36.02)%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	25.02%	21.21%

- 1 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 an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Management

Investment Advisor

AXS Investments LLC is the Fund's investment advisor.

Portfolio Managers

Travis Trampe, Managing Director, Portfolio Management of the Advisor, and Parker Binion, Chief of Compliance and Head of Investments of the Advisor, have served as the portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in July 2022. Messrs. Trampe and Binion are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's Shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's NAV. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at www.tradretfs.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Advisor and ALPS Distributors, Inc., the Fund's distributor, may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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.