ALPHACENTRIC ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION FUND
CLASS A: GNXAX   CLASS C: GNXCX   CLASS I: GNXIX

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
AUGUST 1, 2023

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund at https://alphacentricfunds.com/mutual-funds/. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-844-ACFUNDS (844-223-8637), emailing info@AlphaCentricFunds.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, each dated August 1, 2023, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

FUND SUMMARY: ALPHACENTRIC ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION FUND

Investment Objective: The Fund's investment objective is 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.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and is included in the section of the Fund's prospectus entitled **How to Buy Shares** on page 73 and "**Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers"** and in the sections of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information entitled **Reduction of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 56 and **Waiver of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 57.

Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class I**
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases *(as a % of offering price)*	**5.75%**	**None**	**None**
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	**1.00%[1]**	**None**	**None**
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	**None**	**None**	**None**
Redemption Fee	**None**	**None**	**None**
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*			
Management Fees	**1.25%**	**1.25%**	**1.25%**
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	**0.25%**	**1.00%**	**0.00%**
Other Expenses	**0.81%**	**0.81%**	**0.81%**
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**2.31%**	**3.06%**	**2.06%**
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[2]	**(0.66)%**	**(0.66)%**	**(0.66)%**
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	**1.65%**	**2.40%**	**1.40%**

1. The 1.00% maximum deferred sales charge may be assessed in the case of investments at or above the $1 million breakpoint (where you do not pay an initial sales charge) on shares redeemed within eighteen months of purchase.

2. AlphaCentric Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive management fees and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to limit operating expenses (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividend expense on securities sold short, underlying fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses, such as litigation) at 1.65%, 2.40% and 1.40% for Class A shares, Class C shares and Class I shares, respectively, through July 31, 2024. This agreement may be terminated by the Board of Trustees only on 60 days' written notice to the Advisor, by the advisor with the consent of the Board of Trustees, or upon the termination of the Management Agreement between the Trust and the Advisor. Fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment by the Advisor from the Fund in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three fiscal years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) so long as such recoupment does not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after the repayment is taken into account) to exceed both: (i) the Fund's expense limitation at the time such expenses were waived and (ii) the Fund's current expense limitation at the time of recoupment.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example only accounts for the Fund's expense limitation in place through its expiration period, July 31, 2024, and then depicts the Fund's total annual expenses thereafter. 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:

Year	Class A	Class C	Class I
1	$733	$243	$143
3	$1,195	$883	$582
5	$1,683	$1,549	$1,048
10	$3,021	$3,328	$2,337

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 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. The portfolio turnover rate of the Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was 38% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of U.S. and foreign common stock of companies involved in innovative and breakthrough technologies across multiple sectors. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in companies involved in robotics-related and/or automation-related products and/or services. Such products and services include any technology, service or device that supports, aids or contributes to any type of robot; robotics action; automation system process, software or management; machine learning; objects that are able to connect and transfer data via the internet (known as "the Internet of Things"); artificial intelligence; and human/machine interfaces. The Fund's portfolio is composed of companies with game changing technologies in sectors such as manufacturing, infrastructure, transportation, energy, healthcare, information technology, media and communication services. These companies have a minimum market capitalization of $50 million with a sequential increase in annual research and development spending and derive a substantial amount of revenues from robotics and automation related end markets. The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., invests more than 25% of its assets) in machinery and electrical equipment industries, collectively. The Fund separately concentrates its investments (i.e., invests more than 25% of its assets) in the healthcare equipment and supplies and healthcare technology industries, collectively. The Fund expects to invest primarily in developed markets but may also invest in emerging markets. The Fund may invest in any company with a market capitalization over $50 million.

The Fund's investment sub-advisor, Contego Capital Group, Inc. (the "Sub-Advisor") employs proprietary bottom-up research to identify companies worldwide with innovation technologies and potential for long-term outperformance. After such innovative companies are identified, the companies are screened and only those companies meeting the Sub-Advisor's quantitative criteria are considered for investment. Companies are sold when the initial growth potential is no longer foreseeable.

When it deems appropriate, the Sub-Advisor may endeavor to hedge market risk by investing in inverse (short) exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), market volatility-linked ETFs, and invest in cash and cash equivalents. These ETFs may be leveraged ETFs, which are designed to produce daily returns (before fees and expenses) that are a multiple of a reference index or asset.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund:

As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return and the value of the Fund and your investment.

Acquired Fund Risk. Because the Fund may invest in other investment companies, the value of your investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the acquired funds. Investing in acquired funds involves certain additional expenses and certain tax results that would not arise if you invested directly in the securities of the acquired funds.

Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

Common Stock Risk. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries and security issuers may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market securities also tend to be less liquid. Due to this relative lack of liquidity, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell a portfolio security at all. There may be less reliable or publicly available information about emerging markets due to non-uniform regulatory, auditing or financial recordkeeping standards (including material limits on PCAOB inspection, investigation and enforcement), which could cause errors in the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy.

Equity Security Risk. Common and preferred stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Warrants and rights may expire worthless if the price of a common stock is below the conversion price of the warrant or right. Convertible bonds may decline in value if the price of a common stock falls below the conversion price. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

ETF Risk. The ETFs ("Underlying Funds") in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the Underlying Funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the Sub-Advisor expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund. Like an open-end investment company (mutual fund), the value of an ETF can fluctuate based on the prices of the securities owned by the ETF, and ETFs are also subject to the following additional risks: (i) the ETF's market price may be less than its net asset value; (ii) an active market for the ETF may not develop; and (iii) market trading in the ETF may be halted under certain circumstances.

Foreign Investment Risk. The value of foreign securities is subject is subject to currency fluctuations. Foreign companies are generally not subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies thereby resulting in less publicly available information about these companies. In addition, foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards generally differ from those applicable to U.S. companies.

Hedging Risk. Hedging is a strategy in which the Fund uses a security to reduce the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective and the Fund's hedging strategy may cause the Fund to lose money.

Industry Concentration Risk. A fund that concentrates its investments in an industry or group of industries is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting such industry or group of industries than a fund that invests its assets more broadly. The Fund may be subject to the following industry risks:

- *Healthcare Equipment and Supplies Industry Risk:* Companies in the healthcare equipment and supplies industry are likely to react similarly to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting their market segment. Due to the rapid pace of technological development, there is the risk that the products and services developed by these companies may become rapidly obsolete or have relatively short product cycles. There is also the risk that the products and services offered by these companies will not meet expectations or even reach the marketplace.

- *Healthcare Technology Industry Risk:* Healthcare technology companies face the risk of small or limited markets, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Healthcare technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Securities of healthcare technology companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Healthcare technology companies also rely heavily on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology. Healthcare technology companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful.

- *Machinery and Electrical Equipment Industries Risk:* The machinery and electrical equipment industries can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including employment, economic growth, and interest rates; changes in consumer sentiment and spending; overall capital spending levels, which are influenced by an individual company's profitability and broader factors such as interest rates and foreign competition; commodity prices; technical obsolescence; labor relations legislation; government regulation and spending; import controls; and worldwide competition. Companies in these industries also can be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control.

Inverse ETF Risk. Investments in inverse ETFs will prevent the Fund from participating in market-wide or sector-wide gains and may not prove to be an effective hedge. Because of mathematical compounding, and because inverse ETFs have a single day investment objective to track the performance of a multiple of an index, the performance of an inverse ETF for periods greater than a single day is likely to be greater than or less than the actual multiple of the index even before accounting for the ETF's fees and expenses. Compounding will cause longer term results to vary significantly from the stated multiple of the index particularly during periods of higher index volatility.

Large Capitalization Stock Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Leveraged ETF Risk. Investing in leveraged ETFs will amplify the Fund's gains and losses. Most leveraged ETFs "reset" daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. A leveraged ETF will lose money when the level of the underlying index is flat. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, and greater leverage each exacerbate the impact of compounding on the Fund's returns.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to sell. Although most of the Fund's securities must be liquid at the time of investment, the Fund may purchase illiquid investments and securities may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, the Fund's investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemptions or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Some investments held by the Fund may be difficult to sell, or illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.

Management Risk. The portfolio manager's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio manager's judgment will produce the desired results.

Market Risk. Overall stock market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.

Market Volatility-Linked ETFs Risk. ETFs that are linked to market volatility have the risks associated with investing in futures. The ETF's use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying index. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the ETF to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. The Fund bears the risk that the market price it pays for a market volatility-linked ETF will not be equal to the ETF's true value. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying index because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the stocks upon which they are based.

Micro Capitalization Companies Risk. Micro capitalization companies may be newly formed or have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. The risks associated with those investments are generally greater than those associated with investments in the securities of larger, more established companies. This may cause the Fund's NAV to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or other countries, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund.

Robotics and Automation Companies Risk. The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of robotics and automation companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Securities of robotics and automation companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. robotics and automation companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Sector Exposure Risk. Sector exposure risk is the possibility that securities within the same sector will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its net assets in any particular sector other than in the following sectors in which the Fund has adopted an industry concentration policy.

- *Healthcare Sector Risk:* The healthcare sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors.
- *Industrials Sector Risk:* The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims.

Security Risk. The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security in the Fund's portfolio.

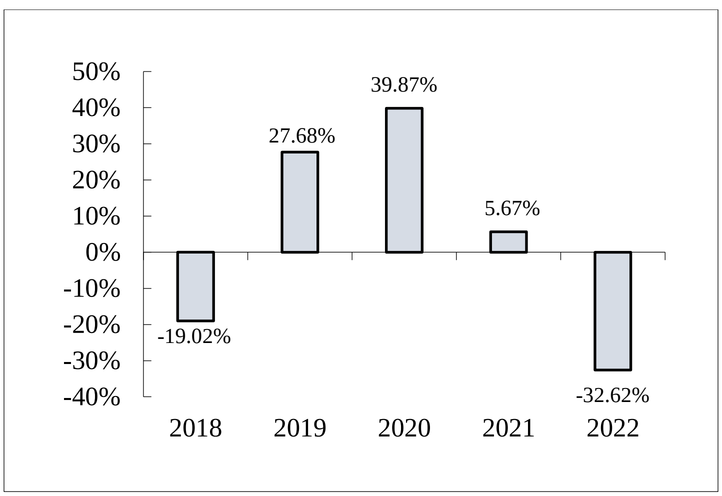
Small and Medium Capitalization Stock Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in the stocks of small and mid-sized companies, the Fund may be subject to additional risks. The earnings and prospects of these companies are more volatile than larger companies. These companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and mid-sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. Small and mid-sized companies may also have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and may lack management experience.

Volatility Risk. Significant short-term price movements could adversely impact the performance of the Fund. Market conditions in which significant price movements develop, but then repeated reverse, could cause substantial losses due to prices moving against any long or short positions taken by the Fund.

Performance: The bar chart shown below provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the total return of its Class A shares for each full calendar year. Although Class C and Class I shares have similar annual returns to Class A shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities, the returns for Class C and Class I shares are different from Class A shares because Class C and Class I shares have different expenses than Class A shares. The accompanying table shows how the Fund's average annual returns compare over time with those of a broad-based market index and a supplemental index. Sales charges are reflected in the information shown below in the table, but the information shown in the bar chart does not reflect sales charges, and, if it did, returns would be lower. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling 1-844-ACFUNDS (844-223-8637).

Effective August 1, 2022, the Fund changed its strategy. Performance information for period prior to August 1, 2022 does not reflect the current investment strategy.

AlphaCentric Robotics and Automation Fund
Annual Total Returns



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 31.88% (quarter ended June 30, 2020), and the lowest return for a quarter was (24.11)% (quarter ended June 30, 2022). The Fund's Class A year-to-date return for the period ended June 30, 2023 was 12.09%.

AlphaCentric Robotics and Automation Fund
Average Annual Total Returns
(for the periods ended December 31, 2022)

Class A Shares	**1 Year**	**5 Year**	**Since Inception (5/31/17)**
Return Before Taxes	(36.50)%	(0.59)%	3.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(37.24)%	(1.26)%	2.39%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(21.06)%	(0.47)%	2.35%
Class C Shares			
Return Before Taxes	(33.14)%	(0.17)%	3.48%
Class I Shares			
Return Before Taxes	(32.44)%	0.85%	4.53%
S&P 500 Total Return Index *(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	(18.11)%	9.42%	10.64%
MSCI AC World Index *(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	(17.96)%	5.75%	7.29%

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 a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. After-tax returns are only shown for Class A shares. After-tax returns for other share classes will vary.

Advisor: AlphaCentric Advisors LLC is the Fund's investment advisor.

Sub-Advisor: Contego Capital Group, Inc, serves as the Fund's investment sub-advisor.

Portfolio Manager: Brian Gahsman, Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Advisor, is the Fund's Portfolio Manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. He has served the Fund in this capacity since the Fund commenced operations in 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The minimum initial investment in all share classes of the Fund is $2,500 for regular and tax-deferred plans, such as IRA and 401(k) accounts, and $100 for an automatic investment plan account. The minimum subsequent investment in all share classes of the Fund is $100. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone or through a financial intermediary to the Fund or the Transfer Agent and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. If you are investing in a tax-deferred plan, distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from the plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), 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.