



ALPHACENTRIC LIFESCI HEALTHCARE FUND
CLASS A: LYFAX CLASS C: LYFCX CLASS I: LYFIX

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 LIFESCI HEALTHCARE 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 <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	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 <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management Fees	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.00%	2.75%	1.75%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement²	(0.35)%	(0.35)%	(0.35)%
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 total annual fund operating expenses (excluding brokerage costs; underlying fund expenses; borrowing costs, such as (a), interest and (b) dividends on securities sold short; taxes; and, extraordinary expenses) at 1.65%, 2.40% and 1.40% of the Class A Shares Class, C Shares and Class I Shares, respectively, through July 31, 2024. This agreement may be terminated by the Trust’s 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 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 the lesser of either: (i) the Fund’s expense limitation at the time such expenses were waived or (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:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Class C</u>	<u>Class I</u>
1	\$733	\$243	\$143
3	\$1,135	\$820	\$517
5	\$1,560	\$1,424	\$916
10	\$2,742	\$3,055	\$2,033

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 142% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in the life sciences and healthcare related companies that the Fund’s investment sub-advisor, LifeSci Fund Management LLC (the “Sub-Advisor”), believes to have potential to appreciate in value. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in the securities of companies in the life sciences and healthcare sectors, which the Fund defines to be the category of companies related to producing or supplying facilities, supplies, technology, pharmaceuticals, equipment, devices or services for the preservation and care of a person’s or animal’s health. The Fund invests in equity securities, primarily common stock, of these companies and may also invest, from time to time, in exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that primarily invest in these companies. The Fund defines life sciences and healthcare companies to include those companies that are expected to derive 50% or more of their revenue from life sciences and healthcare related products and services. These companies may include development stage companies, which are entities devoting substantially all of their efforts establishing a business for which commercial operations have not commenced or no significant revenue is being generated.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of the Fund’s net assets in private and other companies whose securities may have legal or contractual restrictions on resale or are otherwise illiquid such as initial public offerings (“IPOs”), mezzanine financing offerings and other structured transactions. The Fund may invest in securities of companies of any market capitalization and in foreign companies either directly or through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”).

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., invests more than 25% of its assets) in the biotech and pharmaceutical; health care facilities and services; and medical equipment and devices industries, collectively. Each of these industries are commonly categorized within the healthcare sector because they share similar distribution channels and regulatory constraints.

For hedging purposes or when the Sub-Advisor anticipates significant price changes due to company or market moving events, the Fund may also invest in inverse ETFs and purchase and sell call and put options on equity securities of life sciences and healthcare companies.

The Sub-Advisor begins the investment selection process by systematically screening the universe of life sciences and healthcare companies using fundamental scientific and medical literature review, and input from leading scientific and medical experts to identify highly innovative thematic areas of interest. Financial analysis, market projections and corporate diligence are then performed to select the Fund’s investments.

The Fund actively trades its portfolio investments, which may lead to higher transaction costs that may affect the Fund’s performance.

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.

ADRs Risk. ADRs, which are typically issued by a bank, are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign company and are alternatives to purchasing foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies and involve risks that are not found in investments in U.S. companies.

Development Stage Company Risk. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of the portfolio in development stage companies that are not generating meaningful revenue.

Equity Security 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. Warrants and rights may expire worthless if the price of a common stock is below the conversion price of the warrant or right. 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 Currency Risk. Currency trading risks include market risk, credit risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in the currencies the Fund is long or short. Credit risk results because a currency-trade counterparty may default. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.

Foreign Exchanges Risk. A portion of the derivatives trades made by the Fund may take place on foreign markets. Neither existing CFTC regulations nor regulations of any other U.S. governmental agency apply to transactions on foreign markets. Some of these foreign markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are so-called principals’ markets in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual counterparty with whom the trader has entered into a commodity interest transaction and not of the exchange or clearing corporation. In these kinds of markets, there is risk of bankruptcy or other failure or refusal to perform by the counterparty.

Foreign Investment Risk. Since the Fund’s investments may include ADRs and foreign securities, the Fund is subject to risks beyond those associated with investing in domestic securities. The value of foreign securities 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.

Growth Stock Risk. “Growth” stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. “Growth” stocks also tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. As a result, “growth” stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile in price than the stock market as a whole. In addition, companies that the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes have significant growth potential are often companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources and the management of such companies may be dependent

upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

Healthcare Sector Risk. Companies in the healthcare sector, including drug related companies, may be heavily dependent on clinical trials with uncertain outcomes and decisions made by the governments and regulatory authorities. Further, these companies are dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Additionally, the profitability of some healthcare and life sciences companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products, and their products can become obsolete due to sector innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments.

Hedging Risk. Hedging is a strategy in which a fund uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with other fund holdings. There can be no assurance that a fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the Fund more than the market as a whole, because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the biotech and pharmaceutical; health care facilities and services; and medical equipment and devices industries, collectively.

- *Biotech and Pharmaceutical Industry Risk:* The profitability of these companies is highly dependent on the development, procurement and marketing of drugs and the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information. These companies may be significantly affected by the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights. Research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs and the related intellectual property rights can be significant and may not be successful. Many pharmaceutical companies face intense competition from new products and less costly generic products, which may make it difficult to raise the prices of their products and may result in price discounting. In addition, the process for obtaining regulatory approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or other governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there is no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained by these companies.

These companies may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates from third-party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government-sponsored programs, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations. The profitability of these companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products. Additionally, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments.

- *Healthcare Facilities and Services Industry Risk:* The Fund is subject to the risk that the companies in that 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.
- *Medical Equipment and Devices Industry Risk:* Many companies in the medical equipment and devices industry are affected by the expiration of patents, litigation based on product liability, industry competition, product obsolescence and regulatory approvals, among other factors.

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.

IPO Risk. The Fund invests in IPOs at the time of the initial offering and in post-IPO trading. The stocks of such companies are unseasoned equities lacking a trading history, a track record of reporting to investors and widely

available research coverage. IPOs are thus often subject to extreme price volatility and speculative trading. These stocks may have above-average price appreciation in connection with the initial public offering prior to inclusion in the Fund. The price of stocks included in the Fund may not continue to appreciate. In addition, IPOs share similar liquidity risks as private equity and venture capital. Such liquidity risks exist when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. The free float shares held by the public in an IPO are typically a small percentage of the market capitalization. The ownership of many IPOs often includes large holdings by venture capital and private equity investors who seek to sell their shares in the public market in the months following an IPO when shares restricted by lock-up are released, causing greater volatility and possible downward pressure during the time that locked-up shares are released.

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.

Life Science Sector Risk. Companies in the life science sector, including drug related companies, may be heavily dependent on clinical trials with uncertain outcomes and decisions made by the governments and regulatory authorities. Further, these companies are dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Additionally, the profitability of some healthcare and life sciences companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products, and their products can become obsolete due to sector innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments.

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 judgments will produce the desired results.

Market Price Variance Risk. The Fund bears the risk that the market price that it pays for an inverse ETF will not be equal to the ETF's true value.

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

Medium (Mid) Capitalization Stock Risk. The earnings and prospects of mid-capitalization companies are more volatile than larger companies, they may experience higher failure rates than larger companies and 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.

Micro Capitalization 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 net asset value to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies.

Options Risk. As the seller (writer) of a covered call option, the Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise option price because the Fund will no longer hold the underlying security. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option. As the seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the security falls below the strike price. The use of derivative instruments, such as options, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments, including the risk that the counterparty to an options transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations.

Options Market Risk. Markets for options and options on futures may not always operate on a fair and orderly basis. At times, prices for options and options on futures may not represent fair market value and prices may be subject to manipulation, which may be extreme under some circumstances. The dysfunction and manipulation of volatility and options markets may make it difficult for the fund to effectively implement its investment strategy and achieve its objectives and could potentially lead to significant losses.

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. There can be no guarantee the securities held by the Fund will appreciate in value.

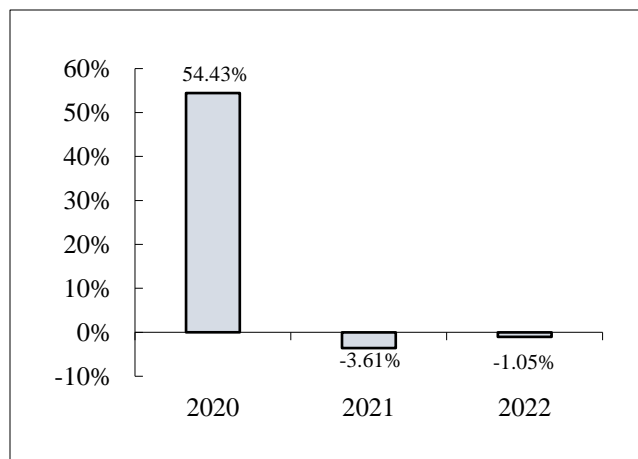
Smaller Capitalization Stock Risk. Smaller-sized companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies and normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and companies may have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and lack management experience.

Structured Note Risk. The Fund may seek investment exposure to sectors through structured notes that may be exchange traded or may trade in the over-the-counter market. These notes are typically issued by banks or brokerage firms and have interest and/or principal payments which are linked to changes in the price level of certain assets or to the price performance of certain indices. The value of a structured note will be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for this type of note, interest rate and market volatility, changes in the issuer's credit quality rating, and economic, legal, political, or events that affect the industry. In addition, there may be a lag between a change in the value of the underlying reference asset and the value of the structured note. Structured notes may also be subject to counterparty risk. The Fund may also be exposed to increased transaction costs when it seeks to sell such notes in the secondary market.

Turnover Risk. Increased portfolio turnover causes the Fund to incur higher transactional and brokerage costs, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance and may produce increased taxable distributions.

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 since inception. 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 supplemental indexes. 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-ACFUND8 (844-223-8637).

**AlphaCentric LifeSci Healthcare Fund
Annual Total Returns**



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 27.49% (quarter ended December 31, 2020), and the lowest return for a quarter was (11.88)% (quarter ended June 30, 2022). The Fund's Class Shares A year-to-date return for the period ended June 30, 2023 was 10.06%.

**AlphaCentric LifeSci Healthcare Fund
Average Annual Total Returns
(for the periods ended December 31, 2022)**

	1 Year	Since Inception (11/29/19)
Class A Shares		
Return Before Taxes	(6.71)%	11.67%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(8.31)%	9.03%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(3.93)%	8.01%
Class C Shares		
Return Before Taxes	(1.83)%	13.25%
Class I Shares		
Return Before Taxes	(0.82)%	14.07%
S&P 500 Total Return Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>	(18.11)%	8.47%
S&P Biotechnology Select Industry Total Return Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>	(25.62)%	(3.60)%
S&P 500 Health Care Sector Total Return Index	(1.95)%	12.87%

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: LifeSci Fund Management LLC is the Fund's investment sub-advisor.

Portfolio Manager: Mark G. Charest, Ph.D., is Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Advisor and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. He has served the Fund as Portfolio Manager since the Fund commenced operations in November 2019.

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 or 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.