

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund



Share Class (Ticker):

Class I (DBLTX)
Class N (DLTNX)

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its principal risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and the most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.doublelinefunds.com/documents.html. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by sending an e-mail request to DoubleLine at fundinfo@doubleline.com.

This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated July 29, 2016, each as supplemented from time to time, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated March 31, 2016.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek to maximize total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

| Share Class | Class I | Class N |
|--|---------|---------|
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price) | None | None |
| Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price) | None | None |
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends | None | None |
| Redemption Fee (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 90 days of purchase) | None | None |
| Fee for Redemption by Wire | \$15 | \$15 |
| Exchange Fee | None | None |
| Account Fee | None | None |

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

| Share Class | Class I | Class N |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Management Fees | 0.40% | 0.40% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | None | 0.25% |
| Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses) | 0.07% | 0.07% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 0.47% | 0.72% |

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.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| | Class I | Class N |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 Year | \$48 | \$74 |
| 3 Years | \$151 | \$230 |
| 5 Years | \$263 | \$401 |
| 10 Years | \$591 | \$894 |

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund incurs transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest more than 50% of its net assets in residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. These investments may include mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type, including those guaranteed by, or secured by collateral that is guaranteed by, the United States Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations, and privately issued mortgage-backed securities rated at the time of investment Aa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("**Moody's**") or AA- or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Service ("**S&P**") or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated securities that are determined by DoubleLine Capital LP (an "**Adviser**" or "**DoubleLine Capital**") to be of comparable quality. These investments also include, among others, government mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("**CMOs**"), multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (interest-only and principal-only securities) and inverse floaters.

Since the Fund's inception, the Fund has historically invested substantially all of its assets in the mortgage-backed securities described above; short term investments, such as notes issued by U.S. Government agencies and shares of money market funds; and, from time to time, other asset-backed obligations, collateralized loan obligations ("**CLOs**"), and obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored corporations. The Fund may invest in other instruments as part of its principal investment strategies, but it has not historically done so and there can be no assurance it will do so in the future.

In managing the Fund's portfolio, the portfolio managers typically use a controlled risk approach. The techniques of this approach attempt to control the principal risk components of the fixed income markets and may include, among other factors, consideration of the Adviser's view of the following: the potential relative performance of various market sectors, security selection available within a given sector, the risk/reward equation for different asset classes, liquidity conditions in various market sectors, the shape of the yield curve and projections for changes in the yield curve, potential fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates, and current fiscal policy.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds. Bonds include bonds, debt securities, and other fixed income

instruments issued by governmental or private-sector entities. If the Fund changes this investment policy, it will notify shareholders at least 60 days in advance of the change.

The Fund may invest in bonds of any credit quality, including those that are at the time of investment unrated or rated BB+ or lower by S&P or Ba1 or lower by Moody's or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Bonds and fixed income instruments rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as junk bonds. The Fund may invest up to 33 ⅓% of its net assets in junk bonds, bank loans and assignments rated below investment grade or unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, and credit default swaps of companies in the high yield universe. The Adviser does not consider the term "junk bonds" to include any mortgage-backed securities or any other asset-backed securities, regardless of their credit rating or credit quality. The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in inverse floater securities and interest-only and principal-only securities.

The Adviser monitors the duration of the Fund's portfolio securities to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. In managing the Fund's investments, under normal market conditions, the portfolio managers intend to seek to construct an investment portfolio with a weighted average effective duration of no less than one year and no more than eight years. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund's portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage pre-payment rates. The effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially from its target range, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio will always be within its target range.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. By way of example, sales may occur when the Fund's portfolio managers determine to take advantage of what the portfolio managers consider to be a better investment opportunity, when the portfolio managers believe the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities, when the portfolio managers perceive deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, or when the portfolio managers believe it would be appropriate to do so in order to readjust the duration of the Fund's investment portfolio.

Principal Risks

Since the Fund will hold investments with fluctuating market prices, the value of the Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio investments increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks affecting the Fund that can cause a decline in value are:

- **asset-backed securities investment risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.
- **debt securities risks:**
 - **credit risk:** the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as junk bonds), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.
 - **extension risk:** the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at

a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

- **interest rate risk:** the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as inverse floaters and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. As of the date of this Prospectus, interest rates in the U.S. are at or near historically low levels, increasing the exposure of bond investors to the risks associated with rising interest rates.
- **prepayment risk:** the risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **defaulted securities risk:** the risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (e.g., a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers.
- **derivatives risk:** the risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, or will increase the Fund's volatility; that derivatives may create investment leverage; that, when a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at

all with that of the cash investment; or that, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives will not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge.

- **financial services risk:** the risk that an investment in issuers in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by, among other things: (i) changes in the regulatory framework or economic conditions that may negatively affect financial service businesses; (ii) exposure of a financial institution to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios; (iii) exposure to financial leverage and/or investments or agreements which, under certain circumstances, may lead to losses, for example sub-prime loans; (iv) the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector; and (v) the interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies, including the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies.
- **high yield risk:** the risk that debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality are predominantly speculative. These instruments, commonly known as 'junk bonds,' have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, and less secondary market liquidity.
- **inflation-indexed bond risk:** the risk that such bonds will change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.
- **leveraging risk:** the risk that certain investments by the Fund involving leverage may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the Fund's portfolio, and the risk of loss in excess of invested capital.
- **liquidity risk:** the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment. Illiquidity may be the result of, for example, low trading

volume, lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions that limit or prevent the Fund from selling securities or closing derivative positions. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment.

- **market risk:** the risk that markets will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, political, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current historically low interest rate environment.
- **mortgage-backed securities risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.
- **portfolio management risk:** the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results or that the securities held by the Fund will underperform other comparable funds because of the portfolio managers' choice of investments.
- **price volatility risk:** the risk that the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down.

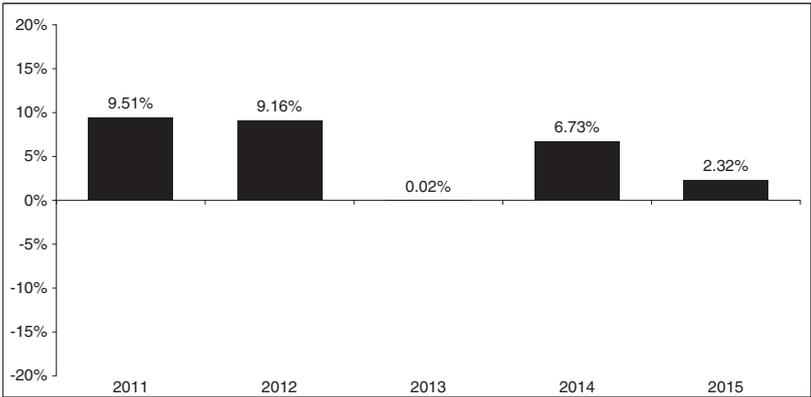
- **real estate risk:** the risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate industry, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local and regional market conditions.
- **restricted securities risk:** the Fund may hold securities that are restricted as to resale under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.
- **securities or sector selection risk:** the risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of the portfolio managers' choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.
- **U.S. Government securities risk:** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

Please see “Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund’s Class I shares for each full calendar year since the Fund’s inception. The table below shows how the average annual returns of the Fund’s shares for the 1-year, 5-year, and since inception periods compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations (which applied to the Fund from inception through July 24, 2012), performance would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund’s investment results can be obtained at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

Class I Shares



During the period shown above, the highest and lowest quarterly returns earned by the Fund’s Class I shares were:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Highest: | 3.92% | Quarter ended 9/30/2011 |
| Lowest: | (1.59%) | Quarter ended 6/30/2013 |

The year-to-date total return for the Fund’s Class I shares as of June 30, 2016 was 3.22%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2015)

| Total Return Bond Fund | One Year | Five Years | Since Inception (April 6, 2010) |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Class I | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | 2.32% | 5.48% | 7.60% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | 0.54% | 3.19% | 5.15% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | 1.31% | 3.27% | 4.91% |
| Class N | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | 2.07% | 5.22% | 7.34% |
| Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i> | | | |
| | 0.55% | 3.25% | 3.75% |

The Fund's after-tax returns as shown in the above table are calculated using the historical highest applicable individual federal marginal income tax rates for the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to your investment. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of shares of the Fund, a tax deduction is provided that may benefit the investor. After-tax returns are for Class I shares only. After-tax returns for other classes may vary. The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. This index covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Capital is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Fund are:

| Name | Experience with the Fund | Primary Title with the Investment Adviser |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Jeffrey E. Gundlach | Since the Fund's inception in 2010 | Chief Executive Officer |
| Philip A. Barach | Since the Fund's inception in 2010 | President |

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I and Class N shares on any business day when the New York Stock Exchange opens for regular trading (except on holidays when the principal U.S. bond markets are closed, such as Columbus Day or Veterans Day) by written request via mail (DoubleLine Funds, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311), or through authorized dealers, brokers, or other service providers ("**financial intermediaries**"). Telephone transactions will be permitted unless you decline this privilege on your initial purchase application. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts for different types of accounts are shown below, although we may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

| | Minimum Initial Investment: | | Subsequent Investment: |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | Regular Accounts | IRAs | All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans |
| Class I Shares | \$100,000 | \$5,000 | \$100 |
| Class N Shares | \$2,000 | \$500 | \$100 |

The minimum investment may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. Certain financial intermediaries also may have their own investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund's minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries' discretion. The Fund reserves the right to change or waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts without prior notice or to waive the minimum investment amounts for certain intermediaries or individual investors in its discretion.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. If you invest through such tax-advantaged arrangements, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Fund's Adviser, and the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

333 S. Grand Ave., Suite 1800 Los Angeles, CA 90071
1 (877) DLINE11 or 1 (877) 354-6311
fundinfo@doubleline.com www.doublelinefunds.com
DL-TOTAL

