

THE SPAC AND NEW ISSUE ETF
Ticker Symbol: SPCX
Primary Listing Exchange for the Fund: The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

February 1, 2026

Advised by:
Tuttle Capital Management
155 Lockwood Rd,
Riverside, CT 06878

(866) 904-0406

www.spcxfund.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information dated February 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at www.spcxfund.com or by calling (866) 904-0406. These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Investment Objectives: The SPAC and New Issue ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, sell, and hold 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 tables and examples below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.83%
Distribution and Services (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	2.24%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.07%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	(0.75)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Reimbursement	2.32%

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year, are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

(2) Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to reduce its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage interest, borrowing interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividend expense on securities sold short, acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and/or reimbursement to 0.95% of average daily net assets of the Fund (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least January 31, 2027 and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days' written notice by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, the total annual fund operating expenses do not exceed the lesser of the expense limitation agreement: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement or (ii) in effect 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$235	\$878	\$1,546	\$3,331

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, may adversely affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Fund had a portfolio turnover of 328%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES:

The Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund ("ETF"). In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in units and shares of Special Purpose Acquisitions Companies ("SPACs") that have a minimum capitalization of \$100 million and companies that completed an initial public offering ("IPO") within the last two years. A SPAC is a blank check company that has not yet merged with an operating company. SPACs are formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses. SPACs often have pre-determined time frames to merge (typically two years) or the SPAC will liquidate. A SPAC generally offers units, each comprised of one share of common stock and a warrant (or portion of a warrant) to purchase common stock. A warrant is a security that allows its holder to purchase a specified amount of common stock at a specified price for a specified time. The Fund may seek to sell warrants that it receives in connection with the purchase of a SPAC's units in order to generate additional returns for shareholders. The Fund may purchase units or shares of SPACs that have completed an IPO within the last two years on a secondary market or during a SPAC's IPO. A SPAC that has completed a business transaction within the last two-years is considered a company that has completed an IPO within the last two-years. The Fund may enter into swap agreements on publicly traded SPACs and individual U.S. equities of any market capitalization that have completed an initial public offering within the last two-years. The Fund utilizes swap agreements in order to receive the returns associated with owning a SPAC or company that completed an initial public offering within the last two-years without the cost associated with directly investing in the SPAC or company. The Fund will utilize swap agreements to increase leverage in the Fund's investments.

The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts or appropriate ETFs for cash management purposes or due to a lack of suitable investment opportunities, the Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash or similar short-term, high-quality debt securities.

The Adviser utilizes fundamental analysis to identify investment opportunities with favorable attributes, to evaluate industry dynamics, measure the strength of the business model and management skill. The Adviser will perform research and due diligence on the SPAC sponsors or management teams. The Adviser's evaluation of the sponsor will include the sponsor's history in allocating capital, securing financing, experience managing public companies, and background in the area/industry where the SPAC is searching for a business combination. The Adviser may sell a position when a SPAC either announces a business combination or the price increases. In managing the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser will engage in frequent trading, resulting in a high portfolio turnover rate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS: As with all ETFs, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and performance.

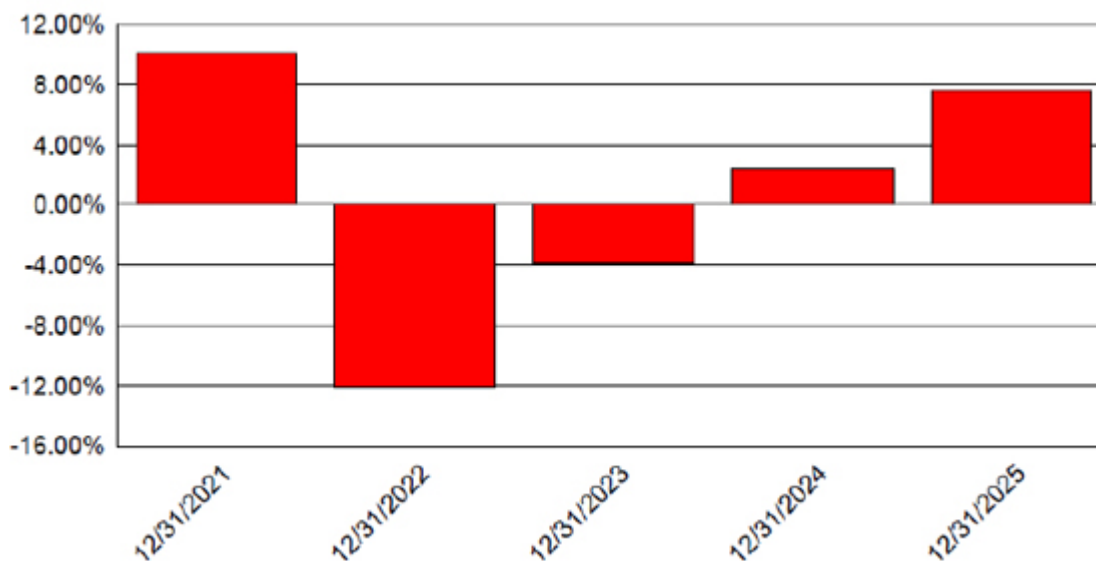
- **SPAC Risk:** The Fund invests in SPACs and companies that have completed an IPO. SPACs are companies that may be unseasoned and lack a trading or operational history, a track record of reporting to investors, and widely available research coverage. The Fund may purchase SPACs through an IPO. IPOs are thus often subject to extreme price volatility and speculative trading. These stocks may have above-average price appreciation in connection with the IPO. In addition, IPOs may share similar illiquidity risks of private equity and venture capital. 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. Public stockholders of SPACs may not be afforded a meaningful opportunity to vote on a proposed initial business combination because certain stockholders, including stockholders affiliated with the management of the SPAC, may have sufficient voting power, and a financial incentive, to approve such a transaction without support from public stockholders. As a result, a SPAC may complete a business combination even though a majority of its public stockholders do not support such a combination. The Fund may invest in vehicles formed by SPAC sponsors to hold founder shares, which may be subject to forfeiture or expire worthless and which generally have less liquidity than SPAC shares issued in an IPO. The Fund may experience material losses as a result of forfeited founder shares or founder shares that expire worthless.

- *ADR Risk:* ADRs may be subject to some of the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies, which includes international trade, currency, political, regulatory and diplomatic risks. In a sponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depositary's transaction fees. Under an unsponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depositary's transaction fees are paid directly by the ADR holders. Because unsponsored ADR arrangements are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities, available information concerning the foreign issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through.
- *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.
- *Derivatives Risk:* The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities.
- *ETF Structure Risks:* The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:
 - *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund's shares ("Shares") are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at NAV and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
 - *No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.* While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund's market price from its NAV.
 - *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares.
 - *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.
 - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.

- *Authorized Participant 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 may act as an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.
- *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.
- *Leverage Risk:* The use of leverage by the Fund, such as borrowing money to purchase securities or the use of options, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund's gains or losses.
- *Liquidity Risk:* Liquidity risk exists 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.
- *Management Risk:* The Adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments or markets in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that Adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results, causing losses for the Fund.
- *Market and Geopolitical Risk:* 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. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, regulatory events, tariffs and trade wars and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets.
- *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* A higher portfolio turnover will result in higher transactional and brokerage costs. Such transactional and brokerage costs have a negative effect on Fund performance. Frequent trading may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gains than other funds.
- *Pre-Determined Time Frame Risk:* SPACs typically have a pre-determined timeframe to merge with an operating company or they will liquidate. If a SPAC is unable to find a merger target, the Fund's returns may be diminished.
- *Small and Medium Capitalization Stock Risk:* The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium 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 and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.
- *Swaps Risk:* Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses.
- *Warrant Risk:* Warrants are options to purchase common stock at a specific price (usually at a premium above the market value of the optioned common stock at issuance) valid for a specific period of time. Warrants may have a life ranging from less than one year to twenty years, or they may be perpetual. However, most warrants have expiration dates after which they are worthless. In addition, a warrant is worthless if the market price of the common stock does not exceed the warrant's exercise price during the life of the warrant. Warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. The percentage increase or decrease in the market price of the warrant may tend to be greater than the percentage increase or decrease in the market price of the optioned common stock.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund's returns over time, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund's shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's inception. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund's shares over time to the performance of a broad-based market index and a supplemental index. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling (866) 904-0406 and may also be available at www.spcxetf.com.

Performance Bar Chart



Best Quarter: 3/31/2021 10.63%

Worst Quarter: 12/31/2022 -6.05%

The Fund's year-to-date return as of the most recent fiscal quarter, which ended December 31, 2025, was 7.58%.

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year	Since Inception (12/15/20)
Return Before Taxes	7.58%	1.12%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.31%	-0.42%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.50%	0.22%
S&P 500 Index ⁽¹⁾	16.39%	13.01%
IQ Merger Arbitrage Index ⁽²⁾	6.16%	0.91%

⁽¹⁾ The S&P 500 Index measures the performance of 500 widely held stocks in US equity market. Standard and Poor chooses member companies for the index based on market size, liquidity and industry group representation. Included are the stocks of industrial, financial, utility and transportation companies. Since mid-1989, this composition has been more flexible and the number of issues in each sector has varied. The index also includes short exposure to global equities as a partial equity market hedge. An investor cannot invest directly in the index. Unlike the Fund's returns, the Index does not reflect any fees or expenses.

⁽²⁾ The IQ Merger Arbitrage Index seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing in global companies for which there has been a public announcement of a takeover by an acquirer. This differentiated approach is based on a passive strategy of owning certain announced takeover targets with the goal of generating returns that are representative of global merger arbitrage activity. The index also includes short exposure to global equities as a partial equity market hedge. An investor cannot invest directly in the index. Unlike the Fund's returns, the Index does not reflect any fees or expenses.

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, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Adviser: Tuttle Capital Management, LLC.

Portfolio Manager: Matthew Tuttle, the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception in December 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV per Share only in large blocks of 25,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than NAV.

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-free plan. If you are investing through a tax-free plan, you will be taxed upon withdrawal from your account.

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.