SUMMARY

PROSPECTUS

October 31, 2026

T-REX 2X Inverse Tesla Daily Target ETF

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, each dated October 31, 2026, as may be amended or supplemented, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.rexshares.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (833) 759-6110 or by sending an email request to mail@ccofva.com.

This summary prospectus describes T-REX 2X Inverse Tesla Daily Target ETF. T-REX 2X Inverse Tesla Daily Target ETF is authorized to offer one class of shares by this summary prospectus.

Fund	Ticker	Principal Listing Exchange
T-REX 2X Inverse Tesla Daily Target ETF	TSLZ	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Summary Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

The T-REX 2X Inverse Tesla Daily Target ETF (the "Fund") seeks daily **inverse** investment results and is very different from most other exchange-traded funds. The pursuit of daily inverse investment goals means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a full trading day may have no resemblance to -200% of the return of the publicly-traded common stock of Tesla, Inc. (NASDAQ: TSLA) ("TSLA"). This means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a trading day will be the result of each single day's compounded return over the period, which will very likely differ from -200% of the return of TSLA for that period. Longer holding periods and higher volatility of TSLA increase the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher volatility, the volatility of TSLA may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of TSLA. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods longer or shorter than a trading day should not be expected to be -200% of the performance of TSLA for the period.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily inverse (-2X) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of shorting and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if TSLA's performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if TSLA's performance decreases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day if the price of TSLA goes up by more than 50% in one trading day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of 200% of the ***inverse (or opposite)*** of the daily performance of TSLA. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **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 (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee[1]	1.05%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[2]	1.05%

(1) Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser"), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business.

(2) The cost of investing in swaps, including the embedded cost of the swap and the operating expenses of the referenced assets, is an indirect expense that is not included in the above fee table and is not reflected in the expense example. The total indirect cost of investing in swaps, including the embedded cost of the swap is estimated to be 0.90% for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2027.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other 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 also assumes that your investment has a five percent (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:

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
T-REX 2X Inverse Tesla Daily Target ETF	$107	$334	$579	$1,283

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, affect the Fund's performance. As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio due to the Fund not holding any long-term securities at any month-end during the period.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments that are designed to provide, in the aggregate, 200% inverse (opposite) exposure to the price performance of TSLA on a daily basis. The Fund may also seek to achieve its investment objective by purchasing put options on TSLA or by engaging in short sales of the common stock of TSLA. The Adviser will determine the allocation of the Fund's investments in swap agreements, put options and short sales of TSLA common stock based upon various factors including, but not limited to, counterparty capacity, financing charges, liquidity, collateral availability, and overall market conditions for a particular instrument. Short sales of the common stock of TSLA is typically less efficient than the use of swap agreements because short sales do not provide leveraged returns. This may result in the Fund not achieving its -200% daily investment objective.

The Fund will enter into one or more swap agreements with financial institutions whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return earned on an investment by the Fund in TSLA that is equal, on a daily basis, to -200% of the value of the Fund's net assets. If the Adviser determines to use put options, the Fund will purchase exchange traded put options, including "FLEX Options," with TSLA as the reference security. Put options give the holder (*i.e.,* the buyer) the right to sell an asset and the seller (*i.e.,* the writer) the obligation to purchase the asset at a certain defined price. FLexible EXchange® Options ("FLEX Options") are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of over-the-counter (OTC) options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The FLEX Options are listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

If the Adviser determines to engage in short sales on the common stock of TSLA, the Fund will sell shares of TSLA that it has borrowed. When executing a short sale, the Fund borrows the security from a third party and sells it at the then current market price. The Fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date and return the security to the lender. The Fund will realize a profit if the price of the underlying stock decreases or incur a loss if the price of the underlying stock increases while the Fund is holding the borrowed security. The Fund may reinvest the proceeds of its short sales.

The Adviser attempts to consistently apply leverage to obtain short TSLA exposure for the Fund equal to -200% of the value of its net assets and expects to rebalance the Fund's holdings daily to maintain such exposure. As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which TSLA is assigned (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of

its total assets in investments that provide inverse exposure in the industry to which TSLA is assigned). As of the date of this prospectus, TSLA is assigned to the motor vehicles and passenger car bodies industry.

The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the value of TSLA. At the close of the markets each trading day, the Adviser rebalances the Fund's portfolio so that its exposure to TSLA is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The impact of TSLA's price movements during the day will affect whether the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced. For example, if the price of TSLA has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise, meaning that the Fund's exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the price of TSLA has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall, meaning the Fund's exposure will need to be reduced. This daily rebalancing typically results in high portfolio turnover. On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality (investment grade) credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality (investment grade) credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Generally, the Fund pursues its investment objective regardless of market conditions and does not generally take defensive positions. If the Fund's underlying security moves more than 50% on a given trading day in a direction adverse to the Fund, the Fund's investors would lose all of their money.

The terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day. The Fund is "non-diversified," under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Additionally, the Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

Information about Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)

Tesla, Inc., founded in 2003 and headquartered in Austin, Texas, designs, develops, manufactures, sells and leases electric vehicles and energy generation and storage systems, and describes itself as a company focused on bringing artificial intelligence into the real world. Its current vehicle lineup consists of the Model 3, Model Y and Cybertruck, along with the Tesla Semi commercial truck, following the end of Model S and Model X production in 2026. Tesla offers Full Self-Driving (Supervised), an advanced driver assistance system that requires active driver supervision, and operates Robotaxi, an autonomous ride-hailing service launched in 2025 that began offering rides in its purpose-built Cybercab vehicle in Austin, Texas in September 2026. Tesla's energy storage products, Powerwall for homes and businesses and Megapack for utility-scale projects, deployed 13.7 gigawatt-hours of storage in the third quarter of 2026. For the quarter ended September 30, 2026, customers in the United States accounted for approximately 45% of Tesla's revenues. As of October 23, 2026, the market capitalization of Tesla, Inc. is approximately $1.47 trillion. TSLA is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Tesla, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-34756 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Tesla, Inc. from the publicly available documents described above. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Tesla, Inc. is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of TSLA have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning Tesla, Inc. could affect the value of the Fund's investments with respect to TSLA and therefore the value of the Fund.

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day's return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from -200% of the return of the underlying security over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the

underlying security performance is flat over time, and as a result of daily rebalancing, the underlying security's volatility and the effects of compounding, it is even possible that the Fund will lose money over time while the underlying security's performance decreases over a period longer than a single day.

The Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties. If the underlying security has a dramatic move in price that causes a material decline in the Fund's NAV over certain stated periods agreed to by the Fund and the counterparty, the terms of a swap agreement between a Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out all swap transactions with the Fund. There is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or may decide to change its leveraged investment objective.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its inverse investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. In addition, the Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other mutual funds and ETFs. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund. **The realization of certain of the risks described below that may result in adverse market movements may actually benefit the Fund due to its inverse investment objective.**

Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from -200% of TSLA's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are inverse and that rebalance daily and becomes more pronounced as volatility and holding periods increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of TSLA during the shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how TSLA volatility and its return could affect the Fund's performance. Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) TSLA volatility; b) TSLA performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect to TSLA. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – volatility and performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of TSLA volatility and TSLA performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to TSLA; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/ lending rates (to obtain inverse exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from -200% of the performance of TSLA.

During periods of higher TSLA volatility, the volatility of TSLA may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of TSLA. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of TSLA during a shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 17.1% if TSLA provided no return over a one year period during which TSLA experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if TSLA's return is flat. **For instance, if TSLA's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 95% of its value, even if the cumulative return for the year was 0%.** Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than -200% of the performance of TSLA and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than -200% of the performance of TSLA. The table below is not a representation of the Fund's actual returns, which may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Daily Inverse Correlation Risk" below.

One Year	-200% One Year	Volatility Rate				
Return	Return	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	120%	506.5%	418.1%	195.2%	15.6%	-68.9%
-50%	100%	288.2%	231.6%	88.9%	-26.0%	-80.1%
-40%	80%	169.6%	130.3%	31.2%	-48.6%	-86.2%
-30%	60%	98.1%	69.2%	-3.6%	-62.2%	-89.8%
-20%	40%	51.6%	29.5%	-26.2%	-71.1%	-92.2%
-10%	20%	19.8%	2.3%	-41.7%	-77.2%	-93.9%
0%	0%	-3.0%	-17.1%	-52.8%	-81.5%	-95.0%
10%	-20%	-19.8%	-31.5%	-61.0%	-84.7%	-95.9%
20%	-40%	-32.6%	-42.4%	-67.2%	-87.2%	-96.5%
30%	-60%	-42.6%	-50.9%	-72.0%	-89.1%	-97.1%
40%	-80%	-50.5%	-57.7%	-75.9%	-90.6%	-97.5%
50%	-100%	-56.9%	-63.2%	-79.0%	-91.8%	-97.8%
60%	-120%	-62.1%	-67.6%	-81.5%	-92.8%	-98.1%

TSLA's annualized historical daily volatility rate for the five year period ended December 31, 2025 was 60.74%. TSLA's annualized daily volatility rates were as follows:

2021	54.76%
2022	66.68%
2023	54.05%
2024	63.50%
2025	63.49%

Volatility for a shorter period of time may have been substantially higher.

TSLA's annualized performance for the five-year period ended December 31, 2025 was 13.83%. Historical volatility and performance are not indications of what TSLA volatility and performance will be in the future.

For information regarding the effects of volatility and performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see "Additional Information Regarding Investment Techniques and Policies" in the ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT section of this Prospectus.

Leverage Risk. The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that an increase in the daily performance of TSLA will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily increase in TSLA, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of a security increase of more than 50%. This would result in a total loss of a shareholder's investment in one day even if TSLA subsequently moves in the opposite direction and eliminates all or a portion of its earlier daily change. A total loss may occur in a single day even if TSLA does not double in value. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund's correlation with TSLA and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

To the extent that the instruments utilized by the Fund are thinly traded or have a limited market, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available investments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. As a result, the Fund's shares could trade at a

premium or discount to their net asset value and/or the bid-ask spread of the Fund's shares could widen. Under such circumstances, the Fund may increase its transaction fee, change its investment objective by, for example, seeking to track an alternative security, reduce its leverage or close.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks, and may result in larger losses or smaller gains, than investing directly in the reference assets underlying those derivatives, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

The Fund expects to use swap agreements to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other investments, including risk related to the market, leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The performance of a derivative may not track the performance of its reference asset, including due to fees and other costs associated with it. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of the amount initially invested. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Additionally, any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives may also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. Such costs may increase as interest rates rise.

Swap Agreements. Swap agreements are entered into with financial institutions for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. Swap agreements are generally traded over-the-counter, and therefore, may not receive as much regulatory protection as exchange-traded instruments, which may expose investors to significant losses.

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Put Options. The use of put options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international politics, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. The values of the options contracts in which the Fund invests are substantially influenced by the value of the underlying instrument. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to expiry, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in value options contracts and the reference asset, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. As the options contracts are exercised or expire the Fund may enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as rolling.

FLEX Options. The FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price only on their expiration date. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary because of related factors other than the value of the reference asset. Factors that may influence the value of the FLEX Options, other than gains or losses in the reference asset, may include interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options and changing volatility levels of the reference asset. FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, it is

not guaranteed that a liquid secondary trading market will exist. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the FLEX Options may decrease.

Counterparty Risk. A counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations or may fail to return holdings that are subject to the agreement with the counterparty. If the counterparty or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. Additionally, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the Fund may not be able to achieve its inverse investment objective.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its inverse investment objective or may decide to change its inverse investment objective. The risk of a limited number of counterparties may be, and historically has been, particularly accentuated during times of significant market volatility. During times of significant market volatility, the costs to enter into the swaps that the Fund utilizes may increase significantly, which may negatively impact the Fund's returns. While the objective of the Fund is to seek daily investment results, *before fees and expenses*, of -200% of the daily performance of TSLA, it is important for investors to understand that significant increases in the costs of entering into the swaps may negatively impact investment results *after fees and expenses*.

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

Shorting Risk. A short position is a financial transaction in which an investor sells an asset that the investor does not own. In such a transaction, an investor's short position appreciates when a reference asset falls in value. By contrast, the short position loses value when the reference asset's value increases. Because historically most assets have risen in value over the long term, short positions are expected to depreciate in value. Accordingly, short positions may be riskier and more speculative than traditional investments. In addition, any income, dividends or payments by reference assets in which the Fund has a short position will impose expenses on the Fund that reduce returns.

The Fund will obtain short exposure through the use of swap agreements, purchased put options, and physical short sales of TSLA. To the extent that the Fund obtains short exposure from derivatives, the Fund may be exposed to heightened volatility or limited liquidity related to the reference asset of the underlying short position, which will adversely impact the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective or adversely impact its performance. If the Fund were to experience this volatility or decreased liquidity, the Fund may be required to obtain short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. If the reference asset underlying the short position is thinly traded or has a limited market, there may be a lack of available securities or counterparties for the Fund to enter into a short position or obtain short exposure from a derivative. To the extent the Fund engages in physical short sales, the Fund is subject to the risk that the price of the security will increase between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited. In addition, physical short sales do not provide -200% exposure to TSLA and, as a result, if the Fund engages in physical short sales to a greater extent, the Fund may not achieve its -200% daily investment objective.

Cash Transaction Risk. Unlike most ETFs, the Fund currently intends to effect creations and redemptions principally for cash, rather than principally for in-kind securities, because of the nature of the financial instruments held by the Fund. As a result, the Fund is not expected to be tax efficient and will incur brokerage costs related to buying and selling securities to achieve its investment objective thus incurring additional expenses than other funds that primarily effect creations and redemptions in kind. To the extent that such costs are not offset by transaction fees paid by an authorized participant, the Fund may bear such costs, which will decrease the Fund's net asset value.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the value of TSLA at the market close on the first trading day and the value of TSLA at the time of purchase. If TSLA loses value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if TSLA rises, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple of TSLA.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or TSLA experiences a significant change in value, the Fund may not meet its investment objective, may not be able to rebalance its portfolio appropriately, or may experience significant premiums or discounts, or widened bid-ask spreads. Additionally, the Fund may close prior to the close of trading on the Exchange and experience significant losses.

Daily Inverse Correlation Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation to TSLA and therefore achieve its daily inverse investment objective. The Fund's exposure to TSLA is impacted by TSLA's movement. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to TSLA at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to TSLA increases on days when TSLA is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and high volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily inverse investment objective for many reasons, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, accounting standards and their application to income items, disruptions, illiquid or high volatility in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests, early and unanticipated closings of the markets on which the holdings of the Fund trade, resulting in the inability of the Fund to execute intended portfolio transactions, regulatory and tax considerations, which may cause the Fund to hold (or not to hold) TSLA. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's desired inverse correlation with TSLA. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to TSLA. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments and/or reference assets may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the performance of TSLA. Any of these factors could decrease the inverse correlation between the performance of the Fund and TSLA and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily inverse investment objective on or around that day.

Market Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and public health risks. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt markets and adversely affect global economies, markets, and exchanges. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, conflicts and social unrest or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund, its investments, and the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Indirect Investment Risk. Tesla, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way, and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of Tesla, Inc. and make no representation as to the performance of TSLA. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in TSLA. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to TSLA.

Tesla, Inc. Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. In addition to the risks associated generally with operating companies and with electric vehicle, autonomous driving, energy storage, artificial intelligence and robotics companies, Tesla, Inc. faces risks unique to its operations including, among others, supply or manufacturing delays, increased material or labor costs or shortages, tariffs and other trade restrictions, reduced demand for its products, and increased competition, the reduction or elimination of government incentives and regulatory credit programs, regulatory investigations and evolving regulation of its driver-assistance and autonomous driving technologies and services, the uncertain commercialization of new products such as robotaxis and humanoid robots, product liability claims, and the ability to attract, hire and retain key employees or qualified personnel. Importantly, Tesla, Inc. is highly dependent on the services of Elon Musk, its Chief Executive Officer, who also leads other companies with which Tesla, Inc. has entered into investments and other transactions and whose time and attention are divided among those companies. Public perception of Mr. Musk may affect demand for Tesla, Inc.'s products and the price of its common stock. Any actual or anticipated large transactions in Tesla, Inc.'s common stock by Mr. Musk, including sales or pledges of shares, and the issuance of shares under his performance-based compensation awards, which may dilute other shareholders, may cause the stock price to decline. The trading price of Tesla, Inc.'s common stock historically has been and is likely to continue to be volatile. Additionally, a large proportion of Tesla, Inc.'s common stock has been historically and may in the future be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for its common stock, further influencing volatility in its market price. Tesla, Inc. is a highly dynamic company, and its operations, including its products and services, may change.

Cryptocurrency Risk. The Fund may have exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin as a result of Tesla holding Bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies. A cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies are often referred to as a "virtual currency" or "digital currency," and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that is used like money. A cryptocurrency is also not a legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. The Fund's indirect exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin may be affected by the high volatility associated with such cryptocurrency exposure. Future regulatory actions or policies may limit the ability to sell, exchange or use cryptocurrencies, thereby impairing their prices.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Tesla, Inc. is assigned (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide inverse exposure to the industry to which Tesla, Inc. is assigned). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries. As of the date of this prospectus, TSLA is assigned to the motor vehicles and passenger car bodies industry.

Electric and Autonomous Vehicles Company Risk. Electric and autonomous vehicles companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. Many of these companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. Electric and autonomous vehicles companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, capital expenditures and mergers and acquisitions, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. Companies that produce the raw materials that are used in electric vehicles may be concentrated in certain commodities, and therefore be exposed to the price fluctuations of those commodities. In addition, autonomous vehicle technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Electric and autonomous vehicles companies are also potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. Electric and autonomous vehicles companies rely on artificial intelligence and big data technologies for the development of their platforms and, as a result, could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. The customers and/or suppliers of electric and autonomous vehicles companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry, including in emerging markets. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on electric and autonomous vehicles companies.

Automotive Companies Risk. The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. Developments in automotive technologies (*e.g.*, autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Because companies in the consumer discretionary sector manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, including the functioning of the global supply chain, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on a company's profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

Mega-Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in mega-capitalization companies may involve certain risks. Although mega-cap companies are typically well-established and may have substantial financial resources, broad product lines, and diversified operations, they may be less able to respond quickly to changes in market conditions, technological developments, or shifts in consumer preferences. As a result, such companies may experience slower growth rates compared to smaller or mid-sized companies.

Liquidity Risk. Holdings of the Fund may be difficult to buy or sell or may be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to buy or sell an illiquid security or derivative instrument at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with TSLA. There is no assurance that a security or derivative instrument that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund. To the extent that TSLA value increases or decreases significantly, the Fund may be one of many market participants that are attempting to transact in TSLA. Under such circumstances, the market for TSLA may lack sufficient liquidity for all market participants' trades. Therefore, the Fund may have more difficulty transacting in the securities or financial instruments and the Fund's transactions could exacerbate the price changes of TSLA and may impact the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

In certain cases, the market for certain securities in TSLA and/or Fund may lack sufficient liquidity for all market participants' trades. Therefore, the Fund may have difficulty transacting in it and/or in correlated investments, such as swap contracts. Further, the Fund's transactions could exacerbate illiquidity and volatility in the price of TSLA and correlated derivative instruments.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. Although an underlying security's shares are listed for trading on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be available at all times. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments, including the shares of the Fund. Under such circumstances, the ability to buy or sell certain portfolio securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell investments for its portfolio, may disrupt the Fund's creation/redemption process and may temporarily prevent investors from buying and selling shares of the Fund. In addition, the Fund may be unable to accurately price its investments, may fail to achieve performance that is correlated with TSLA and may incur substantial losses. If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities experience a significant increase or decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of regular trading on the Exchange and incur significant losses.

Equity Securities Risk. Publicly issued equity securities, including common stocks, are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which the Fund invests, and/or has exposure to, will cause the net asset value of the Fund to fluctuate. To the extent that the Fund engages in short sales of the common stock of TSLA, such short sales do not provide leveraged exposure to TSLA and, as a result, the Fund may not achieve its -200% daily investment objective.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategy will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund may make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the section entitled "Taxes" in the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty and make the Fund more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

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

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Limitation Risk*. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Cash Redemption Risk*. The Fund intends to redeem Shares for cash rather than in-kind. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur certain costs such as brokerage costs, and to recognize capital gains that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares*. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV*. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility and volatility in the Fund's portfolio holdings, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, and may be traded on other U.S. exchanges, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund Shares.

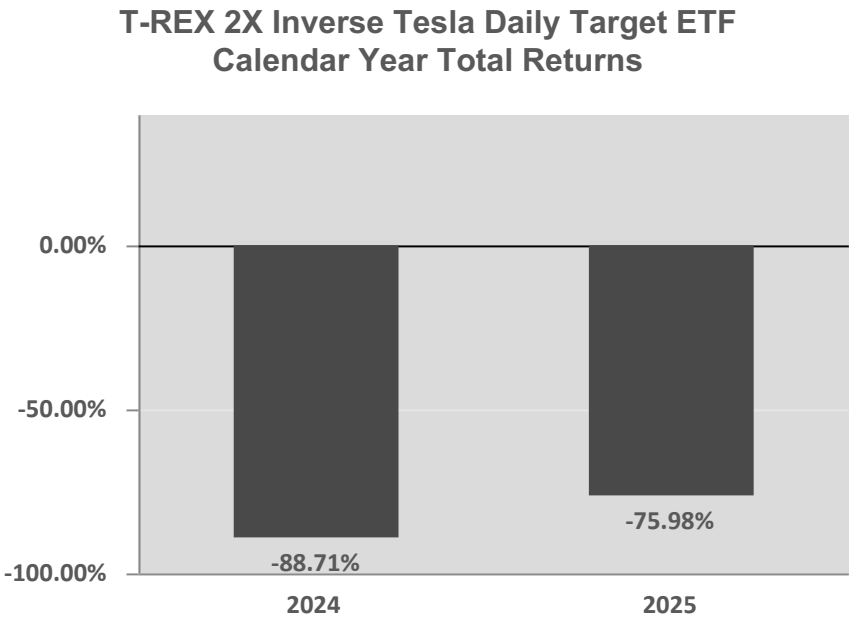
The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Performance History

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current net asset value per share, is available by calling toll-free at (833) 759-6110.

Annual Total Returns (calendar year ended 12/31)



For the period January 1, 2026 through September 30, 2026, the total return for the Fund was 3.21%.

During the periods shown, the highest quarterly return was 75.06% (quarter ended March 31, 2024) and the lowest quarterly return was -75.14% (quarter ended December 31, 2024).

Average Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025	One Year	Since Inception[(1)]
Return Before Taxes	-75.98%	-81.92%
Return After-Taxes on Distributions	-76.06%	-82.42%
Return After-Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-44.99%	-45.02%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	25.52%

(1) The Fund commenced operations on October 19, 2023.

Investment Adviser

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 10,000 shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are typically effected in cash, but the Fund reserves the right to accept in-kind securities. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange (*i.e.*, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.). The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares through a broker, most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and you may

pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for shares. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.rexshares.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account in which case withdrawals generally will be taxed.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (*e.g.*, 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 financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.