



GREAT LAKES FUNDS

Great Lakes Disciplined International Smaller Company Fund

Summary Prospectus

July 29, 2018

Institutional Class – GLISX

Before you invest, you may want to review Great Lakes Disciplined International Smaller Company Fund’s (the “Fund”) prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated July 29, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund on its website at <http://www.glafunds.com/literature-forms.html>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 855-278-2020 or by sending an e-mail request to funds@glafunds.com.

Investment Objective

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 and hold shares of the Fund.

	Institutional Class
Shareholder Fees	
<i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases <i>(as a percentage of the offering price)</i>	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) <i>(as a percentage of the offering price)</i>	None
Redemption Fee <i>(as a percentage of amount redeemed within 60 days of purchase)</i>	1.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses	
<i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.81%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.82%
Less: Fee Waiver ⁽²⁾	(0.36)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver ^{(1) (2)}	1.46%

⁽¹⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver does not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets after expense reimbursement/waiver included in the Financial Highlights section of the Fund’s statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFE”).

⁽²⁾ Great Lakes Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Great Lakes”) has contractually agreed to waive its management fees and pay Fund expenses in order to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends paid on short sales, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 1.45% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Fees waived and expenses paid by the Adviser may be recouped by the Adviser for a period of 36 months following the month during which such fee waiver and expense payment was made if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and expense payment occurred and at the time of recoupment. The Operating Expense Limitation Agreement is indefinite in term and cannot be terminated through at least July 28, 2019.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 (taking into account the expense limitation for one year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Institutional Class	\$149	\$538	\$952	\$2,108

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 the 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 99% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of non-U.S. equity securities of smaller-capitalization (“smaller”) companies, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities. It is currently anticipated that the Fund normally will invest at least 95% of its net assets in these non-U.S. companies. Non-U.S. smaller companies are companies in the FTSE Russell Global ex-U.S. SMID Index, which are companies organized outside the United States and whose securities are principally traded outside the United States, and include companies in developed and emerging countries. The Fund considers a company to be a smaller company if it has a market capitalization, at the time of purchase, within the capitalization range of the FTSE Russell Global ex-US SMID Index. The market capitalizations within the index vary, but as of June 30, 2018, they ranged from approximately \$15 million to \$27 billion.

The Fund will follow a “core” strategy that intends to avoid a sustained, pronounced style bias towards either a “growth” or “value” style of investing. The Adviser’s proprietary quantitative process may tilt the Fund temporarily towards a particular style (growth or value), but such tactical shifts are expected to even out over time.

The Fund is actively managed using a proprietary quantitative process that projects a stock’s performance based upon a variety of factors, such as the stock’s growth or value traits, market capitalization, earnings volatility, earnings yield, financial leverage and currency sensitivity. From time to time, the Fund may focus its investments in securities of companies in the same economic sector.

In addition to investing in equity securities of non-U.S. smaller companies, the Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Such investments may be made in order to reduce cash balances in the Fund and increase the level of Fund assets exposed to smaller companies. The Fund’s investments in equity securities may include investments in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

Equity securities are selected for purchase or sale through a disciplined analysis intended to maximize the Fund’s overall projected return while maintaining risk levels (as measured by volatility) similar to that of the MSCI ACWI ex-USA SMID Cap Index and/or the FTSE Russell Global ex-US SMID Index.

In attempting to meet its investment objective, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

Principal Risks

As with any mutual fund, there are risks to investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund over short or even long periods of time.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

General Market Risk. The Fund’s net asset value and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. Certain securities selected for the Fund’s portfolio may be worth less than the price originally paid for them, or less than they were worth at an earlier time.

Management Risk. The Fund may not meet its investment objective or may underperform the market or other mutual funds with similar strategies if the Adviser cannot successfully implement the Fund’s investment strategies.

Mid-Cap Companies Risk. Securities of mid-cap companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of large-cap companies.

Small-Cap Companies Risk. The small-cap companies in which the Fund invests may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large cap companies. Therefore, these securities may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger, more established companies. Small-cap company stocks may also be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities issued by foreign companies involve risks not generally associated with investments in securities of U.S. companies, including risks relating to political, social, and economic developments abroad, differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory and tax requirements, and market practices, as well as fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries are in the initial stages of industrialization and generally have low per capita income. In addition to the risks of foreign investing generally, investments in emerging market countries have additional and heightened risks due to less stable legal, political, and business frameworks to support securities markets. Because of these risk factors, the Fund's investments in emerging market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed foreign markets.

Currency Risk. When the Fund buys or sells securities on a foreign stock exchange, the transaction is undertaken in the local currency rather than in U.S. dollars, which carries the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease, which may impact the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and your investment. Non-U.S. countries may adopt economic policies and/or currency exchange controls that affect its currency valuations in a disadvantageous manner for U.S. investors and companies and restrict or prohibit the Fund's ability to repatriate both investment capital and income, which could place the Fund's assets in such country at risk of total loss.

Equity Securities Risk. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors, geographic markets or companies in which the Fund invests.

Preferred Stock Risk. A preferred stock may offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership and receipt of dividends, but it does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Although the dividend on a preferred stock may be set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it may be changed or passed by the issuer.

Convertible Securities Risk. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. A convertible security's market value, however, also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company when that stock price approaches or is greater than the convertible security's "conversion price." The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the associated stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security.

Investment Company Risk. The Fund bears all risks associated with the investment companies (including ETFs) in which it invests, including the risk that an investment company will not successfully implement its investment strategy or meet its investment objective. The Fund also bears its pro rata portion of an investment company's total expenses, in addition to the Fund's own expenses, and therefore the Fund's total expenses may be higher than if it invested directly in the securities held by the investment company.

ETF Risk. The market price of an ETF fluctuates based on changes in the ETF's net asset value as well as changes in the supply and demand of its shares in the secondary market. It is also possible that an active secondary market of an ETF's shares may not develop and market trading in the shares of the ETF may be halted under certain circumstances. The lack of liquidity in a particular ETF could result in it being more volatile than the ETF's underlying portfolio of securities. In addition, a passively managed ETF may not accurately track the performance of the reference index.

REIT Risk. Investments in REITs will be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and annual compliance with tax rules applicable to REITs. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions. In addition, REITs have their own expenses, and the Fund will bear a proportionate share of those expenses.

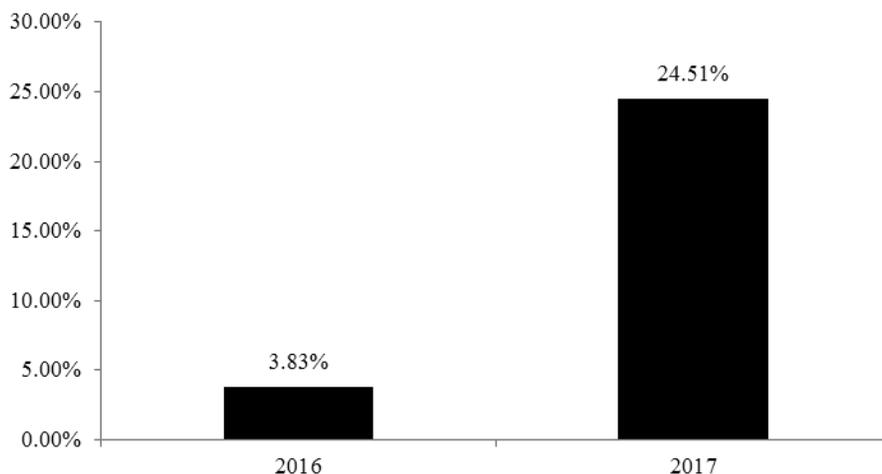
Sector Emphasis Risk. The securities of companies in the same or related businesses (“industry sectors”), if comprising a significant portion of the Fund’s portfolio, may in some circumstances react negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such securities comprised a lesser portion of the Fund’s portfolio or the Fund’s portfolio was diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some industry sectors have particular risks that may not affect other sectors.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) has the potential to result in the realization by the Fund, and distributions to shareholders, of a greater amount of capital gains than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate. This may mean that you would be likely to have a higher tax liability. Distributions to shareholders of short-term capital gains are taxed as ordinary income under federal tax laws. When the Fund purchases securities through a broker, a high portfolio turnover rate generally results in correspondingly greater commission expenses, which must be done directly by the Fund.

Performance

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s total returns have varied from year-to-year. Following the bar chart are the Fund’s highest and lowest quarterly returns during the period shown in the bar chart. The performance table that follows shows how the Fund’s average annual returns over time compare with broad-based securities market indexes. Past performance (before and after taxes) will not necessarily continue in the future. Updated performance information is available at www.glafunds.com or by calling 855-278-2020.

Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31:



Best Quarter: Q1 2017 10.01%
Worst Quarter: Q2 2016 -1.02%

Year-to-Date Return as of June 30, 2018
-6.20%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2017		
Institutional Class	One Year	Since Inception (December 21, 2015)
Return Before Taxes	24.51%	12.78%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	23.89%	12.42%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.41%	9.86%
MSCI All Cap World ex-USA SMID Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	30.35%	17.01%

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 your situation and may differ from those shown.

Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

Management

Investment Adviser

Great Lakes Advisors, LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by the Great Lakes Disciplined Equities Team. This team is comprised of Jon E. Quigley and John D. Bright. They are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Portfolio Managers have served the Fund since its inception in December 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business by written request via mail (Great Lakes Disciplined International Smaller Company Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by contacting the Fund by telephone at 855-278-2020, or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below. The Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in its sole discretion.

	Minimum Initial Investment	Subsequent Minimum Investment
Institutional Class	\$100,000	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor, including affiliates of the Adviser), the Fund and/or its Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts 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.