

Summary Prospectus

September 1, 2026

Eventide High Dividend ETF

NYSE Arca Ticker: ELCV

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund at <https://EventideETFs.com>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-771-3836, emailing info@EventideETFs.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated September 1, 2026 are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

Fund Summary: Eventide High Dividend ETF

Investment Objective: The Eventide High Dividend ETF’s (the “High Dividend Fund” or the “Fund”) investment objective is to seek income, income growth and long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell Shares (“Fund shares” or “Shares”) of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee ⁽¹⁾	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service Fee (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.49%

⁽¹⁾ The management fee is structured as a “unified fee,” from which the Fund’s adviser pays all routine expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s management fee; payments under any 12b-1 plan; taxes; brokerage commissions and trading costs; interest (including borrowing costs and overdraft charges); short sale dividends and interest expenses; acquired fund fees and expenses; and non-routine or extraordinary expenses of the Fund (such as litigation or reorganizational costs), each of which is paid by the Fund.

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 either hold or sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you pay in connection with the purchase or sale of Fund shares. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<i>1 Year</i>	<i>3 Years</i>	<i>5 Years</i>	<i>10 Years</i>
\$50	\$157	\$274	\$616

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. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 63%.

Principal Investment Strategy: The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in dividend-paying securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to provide a dividend yield greater than the average dividend yield of the equity securities in the Bloomberg US 1000 Total Return Index, measured on

a gross basis. The Fund invests in companies identified by Eventide Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) as having strong fundamentals, creating value for stakeholders (customers, employees, supply chain, community, environment, society and shareholders), and that, in the Adviser's opinion, represent above-average long-term investment opportunities for dividend income, dividend growth, and stock price capital appreciation. The ethical principles that the Adviser uses within its fundamental research process to screen investments are more fully described below under “Faith-Based Screening.”

The Adviser actively manages the Fund’s portfolio using a long-only investment approach. While the Fund may invest in companies operating in any sector, it generally invests in sectors that the Adviser believes have historically offered attractive dividends and shareholder yields, such as energy, utilities, industrials, technology, infrastructure, and real estate sectors. From time to time, the Adviser may invest a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets in one or more sectors that are not highly correlated with the overall stock market in the Adviser’s judgment.

The Fund invests primarily in U.S. companies but may invest in securities of foreign companies. The Fund’s investments in foreign securities may be made either directly or through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or through direct investment in the securities of foreign issuers listed on U.S. exchanges and denominated in U.S. dollars. Although the Fund will invest primarily in common stocks (including ADRs), the Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), exchange-listed preferred securities, and energy infrastructure companies (primarily midstream companies) organized as C corporations. The Fund will invest primarily in mid- and large-capitalization companies, which the Fund collectively defines as those with market capitalizations within the range of the Bloomberg US 1000 Value Total Return Index (\$1.3 billion to \$2.5 trillion as of June 30, 2026). In normal market conditions, the Adviser expects that the Fund will hold less than 10% of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents such as money market funds.

Stock selection is driven by the Adviser’s fundamental research and faith-based principles. The Adviser seeks to invest in attractively valued securities that, in its opinion, represent above-average long-term investment opportunities or have significant near-term appreciation potential. The Adviser utilizes a fundamental “bottom-up” analysis to evaluate investments for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio. This analysis includes financial analysis for determining financial strength and dividend sustainability, qualitative analysis for management assessment, industry positioning, and stakeholder value creation, and valuation analysis to determine risk adjusted return potential with dividends. The portfolio construction process includes attention to diversification and risk management with an overall positioning consistent with specific macro and thematic views of the portfolio manager and investment team. Positions continue to be monitored for consistency with investment case, price targets, and changes in company fundamentals, including faith-based criteria.

Faith-Based Screening. The Adviser uses its proprietary screening methodology to analyze all potential investments for the company’s ability to operate with integrity and to create value for customers, employees, and other stakeholders by reflecting the values described below. The values assessed in the Adviser’s screening process are inspired by the Christian faith and rooted in a biblical worldview. While few companies may reach these ideals in every area of their business, these principles articulate the Adviser’s highest expectations for the companies in which the Fund invests. The Adviser uses its screening processes in connection with other fundamental research processes to establish the Fund’s eligible investment universe. Securities are generally ineligible within the Fund’s portfolio unless the Adviser believes that the faith-based screens are met. If the Adviser’s research identifies events and/or business changes suggesting that a portfolio company no longer meets the faith-based criteria, the Fund may hold the company’s securities while the Adviser performs additional research, including possible direct engagement with the company to assess practices. The Adviser’s faith-based screening process for potential

investments does not apply relative weights between values-based factors and financial factors. There is no guarantee that the Adviser will be able to successfully screen out all companies that are inconsistent with the following principles which help to guide the Adviser's research and investment framework. Specifically, the Adviser seeks to invest in companies that reflect the following values:

- Respecting the value and freedom of all people: this includes the right to life at all stages and freedom from addictive behaviors caused by gambling, pornography, tobacco, and alcohol.
- Demonstrating a concern for justice and peace: this includes fair and ethical relationships with customers, suppliers, and business partners and avoiding products and services that promote weapons production and proliferation.
- Promoting family and community: this includes protecting children from violent forms of entertainment and serving low-income communities.
- Exhibiting responsible management practices: this includes fair dealing with employees, communities, competitors, suppliers, and customers as demonstrated by a company's record regarding litigation, regulatory actions against the company, and its record of providing products and services that improve the lives of people.
- Practicing environmental stewardship: this includes practices considered more sustainable than those of industry peers, reduction in environmental impact when compared to previous periods, and/or the use of more efficient and cleaner energy sources.

The Adviser applies a combination of methods within its fundamental research process and systems to help cover a range of company-related information. This includes qualitative and quantitative data that can inform the Adviser's investment decisions, such as company reports, news and research offered by third parties. This information can reflect on a company's financial and competitive position, risks, and business reputation and ethical standing in the marketplace. The Adviser typically obtains values-based data from multiple third-party providers, which the Adviser changes from time to time based on research needs and industry developments. Values-based data offers additional inputs to the Adviser's fundamental research process and investment framework. The Adviser views third-party information as part of its overall research rather than assigning any particular data source as the determinative factor in investment decisions. The Adviser believes that considering a broad range of research information, from multiple sources, can help to mitigate risks associated with misinterpreting data or relying on inaccurate information provided by third parties, but cannot guarantee that any third-party information it receives is accurate or free of defects. The Adviser maintains research supporting its investment decisions.

Securities may be sold when the Adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities or when the Adviser believes the underlying company is no longer consistent with the Adviser's faith-based values.

The Fund concentrates its investments in the securities of issuers engaged primarily in energy and/or utilities-related industries. The Fund considers an issuer to be engaged primarily in energy or utilities-related industries if such companies derive more than 50% of their revenue from activities within the energy and utilities sectors, as applicable.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any ETF, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), market price and returns will vary, and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant. An investment in the Fund is not a

bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The following identifies the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the NAV, market price, total return and the value of the Fund and your investment.

ADRs Risk. ADRs, which are typically issued by a bank, are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign company and are alternatives to purchasing foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies and involve risks that are not found in investments in U.S. companies. Although an ADR is priced in the U.S. dollar, movements in the exchange rate of the local currency versus the U.S. dollar are automatically reflected in the price of the ADR in U.S. dollars. Therefore, even if the price of the foreign security does not change on its market, if the exchange rate of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar declines, the ADR price would decline by a similar measure.

Authorized Participant Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. An “Authorized Participant” is a participant in the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and that has executed a Participant Agreement with the Fund’s distributor (“Distributor”). To the extent these Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to process creation and/or redemption orders, in either of these cases, Shares of the Fund may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to the Fund’s NAV per share and possibly face delisting by NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”). These risks could cause intra-day bid/ask spreads for the Fund’s shares to widen.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At times, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Dividend Yield Risk. While the Fund may hold securities of companies that have historically paid a dividend, those companies may reduce or discontinue their dividends, thus reducing the yield of the Fund. Lower priced securities in the Fund may be more susceptible to these risks. Past dividend payments are not a guarantee of future dividend payments.

Energy Sector Risk. Companies operating in the energy sector may be adversely affected by changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration and production spending. In addition, changes in government regulation, world events and political and economic conditions can affect these companies. These companies also are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism, war and natural disasters. Commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, technological developments, geopolitical conflict and related economic sanctions and labor relations also could affect companies in this sector.

- **Energy Equipment and Services Industry Risk.** Companies in the energy equipment and services industry are subject to many risks that can negatively impact the revenues and viability of companies in this industry. These risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price volatility risk, supply and demand risk, reserve and depletion risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters.

- **Oil, Gas and Consumable Fuels Industry Risk.** Changes in energy costs, exploration, and production worldwide, including the global transition to sustainable energy, may adversely affect the profitability of companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry. These companies may also be affected by world events in the regions in which they operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest).

Equity Securities Risk. The NAV and market price of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the equity securities held by the Fund. Equity prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

Ethical Investment Risk. The Fund’s ethical values screening criteria could cause it to underperform similar funds that do not have such screening criteria. This could be due to ethically acceptable companies falling out of favor with investors or failing to perform as well as companies that do not meet the Fund’s ethical screening guidelines.

To supplement its efforts in ethical investing, the Adviser may engage with portfolio companies to encourage consideration of corporate strategies aligned with the Adviser’s values, including pricing and/or business practices that may be beneficial within particular industries. The Adviser believes these activities will help promote ethical and effective corporate governance and long-term strategy for companies, and potentially create a positive effect on the particular businesses and/or industries, their consumers, and the Fund. There is no guarantee that the Adviser’s corporate engagements and related-activities will achieve their intended results. There is a risk that the Adviser’s activities in this regard could limit the Fund’s investment universe and reduce the amount of profits that could be realized by affected companies, limiting the Fund’s investment returns. Furthermore, the US government or any agency thereof, may enact rules or legislation that, directly or indirectly, materially impacts the Adviser’s activities in this regard, or materially affects the value of companies or opportunities for investment within particular industries.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund, and any ETFs the Fund may invest in, are structured as ETFs and as a result are subject to special risks, including:

- **Not Individually Redeemable.** Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit. Fund shares are typically bought and sold in the secondary market and investors typically pay brokerage commissions or other charges on these transactions.
- **Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on 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. An active trading market for a Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund’s 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 Fund’s 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 particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and intra-day bid/ask spreads may widen.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.

- The market price for the Fund's 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 for Fund shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETF's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities tend to be more volatile and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities because, among other things, they involve risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad, including economic sanctions, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations and reporting standards and practices to which U.S. and foreign issuers are subject. Investing in foreign securities includes trading related risks (e.g., government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S., and foreign securities may be subject to foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls). The risks of investing in foreign securities are typically increased by investing in emerging market countries. Securities denominated in foreign currencies may be adversely affected by changes in currency rates and by substantial currency conversion costs.

Industrials Sector Risk. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this sector rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Industry Concentration Risk. A fund that concentrates its investments in an industry or group of industries is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting such industry or group of industries than a fund that invests its assets more broadly.

Investment Style Risk. The type of securities in which the Fund focuses may underperform other assets or the overall market.

Issuer Specific Risk. The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of the issuers of the individual securities in which the Fund invests. Poor performance by any issuer may cause the value of its securities, and the value of the Fund's shares, to decline. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Market prices of securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced

losses, lack of earnings, failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. The Fund's investment in larger companies is subject to the risk that larger companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion; and may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.

Management Risk. The Adviser's reliance on its sector allocation and risk management strategies and related judgments about the value and potential appreciation of securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect. The Adviser may not successfully implement the Fund's investment strategies and, as a result, the Fund may not meet its investment objective and/or underperform other investment vehicles with similar investment objectives and strategies.

Market Risk. The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the Fund's NAV or market price per share may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth rates and market conditions, interest rate levels, trading and tariff events and political events may adversely affect the securities markets.

Medium (Mid) Capitalization Company Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in the stocks of mid-sized companies, the Fund may be subject to additional risks. The earnings and prospects of these companies are more volatile than larger companies. These companies may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Mid-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. Mid-sized companies may also have limited markets, product lines or financial resources and may lack management experience.

Preferred Stock Risk. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stocks. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit and default risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payment. Issuers of preferred stocks may redeem their securities prior to maturity at a price below their current market value which would negatively impact the investment return of such preferred stocks.

Real Estate Sector Risk. The Fund is subject to the risks of the real estate market as a whole, such as taxation, regulations and economic and political factors that negatively impact the real estate market and the direct ownership of real estate. These may include decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, rising operating costs, interest rates and property taxes. In addition, some real estate related investments are not fully diversified and are subject to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects.

REIT Risk. The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to general economic downturns and the volatility of local real estate markets. REITs may have limited financial resources and their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and thus they may be more volatile than other securities. The liquidity of REITs may change dramatically over time.

Sector Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector.

Security Risk. The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security in the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's portfolio.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence or adoption challenges due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector can be heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Investments in this sector can be highly volatile. Their values may be adversely affected by such factors as, for example, rapid technological change, changes in management personnel, changes in the competitive environment, and changes in investor sentiment.

Utilities Sector Risk. Companies in the utilities sector are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs associated with capital construction and improvement programs; difficulty in raising adequate capital in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets; governmental regulation of rates the issuer can charge to customers; costs associated with compliance with environmental and other regulations; effects of economic slowdowns and surplus capacity; increased competition; and potential losses resulting from a developing deregulatory environment.

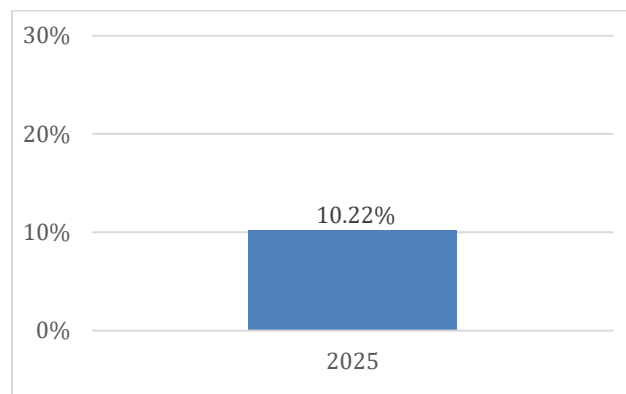
- **Multi-Utilities Industry Risk.** The multi-utilities industry includes utility companies engaged in one or more of electric utility, gas utility and/or water utility core operations as well as other diversified activities. The prices of securities in the multi-utilities industry may fluctuate significantly due to economic conditions generally affecting utilities companies, supply and demand, competitive pressures due to deregulation in the utilities industries, increased sensitivity to the cost of energy production, and environmental factors such as conservation of natural resources or pollution control. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the multi-utilities industry.
- **Independent Power and Renewable Electricity Producers Industry Risk.** Companies in the independent power and renewable electricity producers industry may be highly dependent upon contracts with government entities and related subsidies, and the successful development of new and proprietary technologies. In addition, seasonal weather conditions, fluctuations in the supply of and demand for energy products, changes in energy prices, and international political events may cause fluctuations in the performance of independent power and renewable electricity producers companies and the prices of their securities.

For more information, please see the section of the Fund's Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks."

Performance: The bar chart and accompanying table shown below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the total return of its Shares for each full calendar year, and by showing how its average annual returns compare over time with those of a broad-based market index, as well as an additional index (the "Strategy Benchmark") that the Adviser believes is more representative of the Fund's investment universe. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost at www.EventideETFs.com or by calling 1-877-771-3836.

Annual Total Returns

Eventide High Dividend Fund Total Returns for the Years Ended December 31



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 5.80% (quarter ended September 30, 2025), and the lowest return for a quarter was 0.01% (quarter ended December 31, 2025).

The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 24.99%.

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

	1 Year	Since Inception (September 30, 2024)
Return Before Taxes	10.22%	7.22%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.51%	6.59%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.39%	5.40%
Bloomberg US 3000 Equal Weight Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.09%	12.85%
Bloomberg US 1000 Value Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) (the "Strategy Benchmark")	16.53%	11.15%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-advantaged accounts or to Shares held by non-taxable entities.

Adviser: Eventide Asset Management, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager: Dolores S. Bamford, CFA, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, and Reginald Smith, Portfolio Manager and Senior Research Analyst of the Adviser, serve as the Portfolio Managers of the Fund and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Ms. Bamford is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund. Ms. Bamford has served the Fund in this capacity since the Fund commenced operations in September 2024, and Mr. Smith has served the Fund as a Co-Portfolio Manager since April 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: You may purchase and sell individual Fund shares at market prices on the Exchange through your financial institution on each day that the Exchange is open for business ("Business Day"). Because individual Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at their NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread").

Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available online at www.EventideETFs.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions from current and accumulated earnings and profits generally will be taxable as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares and as capital gain thereafter. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

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 Adviser 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 web site for more information.