

ADVANTUS [®] MUTUAL FUNDS	Advantus Dynamic Managed Volatility Fund <i>Summary Prospectus</i> December 29, 2017 Institutional Class Shares – VVMIX
---	---

Before you invest, you may want to review the Advantus Dynamic Managed Volatility 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 December 29, 2017, 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 online at http://www.advantusfunds.com/funds/dynamic_managed_volatility/documents.html?class=institutional. You can also get this information at no cost by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 855-824-1355 or by sending an e-mail request to advantusservice@advantuscapital.com.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to maximize risk-adjusted total returns relative to its blended benchmark index, comprised of 60% S&P 500[®] Index and 40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the blended benchmark index is referred to as the “Benchmark Index”).

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.

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Institutional Class
Maximum Front-End Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price on investments of less than \$1 million)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.71%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.42%
Less: Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	(0.81)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ^{(1) (2)}	0.61%

⁽¹⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets included in the Financial Highlights section of the Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include available shareholder servicing plan fees or acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFE”).

⁽²⁾ Advantus Capital Management, Inc. (the “Adviser” or “Advantus”) 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 on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.55% of the average daily net assets of the Institutional Class. Fees waived and expenses paid by the Adviser may be recouped by the Adviser for a period of 36 months following the date on which such fee waiver and/or expense payment was made if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and/or expense payment occurred and the expense limit in place at the time of recoupment. The Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement is indefinite, but cannot be terminated through at least December 28, 2018. Thereafter, the agreement may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or the Adviser, with the consent of the Board.

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 Shares	\$62	\$370	\$699	\$1,632

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 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in other funds and directly in securities, while using hedging techniques to manage portfolio risk and volatility. The Fund achieves its equity exposure by investing primarily in large capitalization equity securities or in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest in large capitalization equity securities. The Adviser considers a company to be a large capitalization company if it has a market capitalization at the time of purchase within the range of companies included in the S&P 500[®] Index. The Fund achieves its fixed income exposure by investing primarily in fixed income securities that are investment-grade corporate bonds, ETFs that invest in investment-grade fixed income securities, exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”), interest rate swaps, treasury and interest rate futures, or other instruments that have characteristics similar to the fixed income securities included in the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The Fund’s investments in fixed income securities may include privately placed securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) but may be resold to “qualified institutional buyers” in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A Securities”). Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to maintain an average dollar-weighted effective duration for its fixed income portfolio of less than 10 years. Duration measures the sensitivity of the price of a fixed income investment to a change in interest rates. For example, an investment with a two-year duration means that it will decrease in value by 2% if interest rates rise 1%. Conversely, the investment will increase in value by 2% if interest rates fall 1%.

Over time, the Fund targets approximately 60% equity exposure and 40% fixed income exposure in its portfolio. As market conditions change, however, the equity allocation will change to manage overall Fund volatility, with a minimum equity allocation of 10% and a maximum equity allocation of 90% of the Fund’s total market value. Under normal market conditions the Fund may keep approximately 15% of the Fund’s total assets in cash or cash equivalents.

In selecting investments, the Adviser considers factors such as, but not limited to, the Fund’s current and anticipated asset allocation positions, security pricing, industry outlook, current and anticipated interest rates and other market and economic conditions, general levels of debt prices and issuer operations. The Fund may also engage in frequent or short-term trading of securities and derivative instruments.

The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, primarily by holding long and/or short positions in S&P 500[®] futures contracts, to manage the Fund’s equity volatility. The Fund’s investments in derivatives may also include investments in options. In periods when the Adviser expects higher volatility in the equity market, as measured by the S&P 500[®], the Fund will seek to reduce the equity volatility of its portfolio by either selling S&P 500[®] futures contracts (taking short positions in such contracts) or reducing its long positions in S&P 500[®] futures contracts. During periods of lower expected volatility in the equity market, the Fund will seek to increase its equity exposure by purchasing S&P 500[®] futures

contracts (increasing its long positions) or reducing its short positions in such contracts. Under normal market conditions, this hedging process targets, over an extended period of years, an average annualized volatility in the daily total returns of the Fund of approximately 10%.

The Fund's use of S&P 500[®], treasury and interest rate futures contracts and interest rate swaps has the effect of introducing leverage into the Fund's portfolio. Leverage is introduced because the initial amount required to purchase a futures contract is small in relation to the notional value of such contract.

Principal Risks

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 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 investment strategies if the Adviser cannot successfully implement the Fund's investment strategies.

Managed Volatility Strategy Risk. The Adviser may be unsuccessful in managing volatility and the Fund may experience a high level of volatility in its returns. There can be no assurance that investment decisions made in seeking to manage Fund volatility will achieve the desired results, and the volatility of the Fund's returns in any one year, or any longer period, may be higher or lower than 10%. The securities used in the strategy are subject to price volatility, and the strategy may not result in less volatile returns for the Fund relative to the market as a whole, and they could be more volatile. While the management of volatility seeks competitive returns with more consistent volatility, the management of volatility does not ensure that the strategy will deliver competitive returns. Even if successful, the strategy may also result in returns increasing to a lesser degree than the market, or decreasing when the values of certain securities used in the strategy are stable or rising. The strategy may expose the Fund to losses (some of which may be sudden) to which it would not have otherwise been exposed if it invested only in equity and fixed income securities. Additionally, the derivatives used to hedge the value of securities are not identical to the securities held, and as a result, the investment in derivatives may decline in value at the same time as underlying investments.

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.

Large Cap Companies 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.

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 for 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.

Tracking Risk. Although the Fund seeks to maximize risk-adjusted total returns relative to its Benchmark Index, the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of that index. In addition, to the extent that the Fund or a portion of Fund assets tracks the Benchmark Index, the Fund will be exposed to the securities included in, or representative of, such index regardless of their investment merits, and the Fund may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to such index if the Fund does not respond by attempting to take defensive positions.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular security or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. Reduced liquidity will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to sell such securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event and will also generally lower the value of a security. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

Fixed Income Securities Risks. The Fund's investments in fixed income securities will be subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, duration risk, and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default or fail to pay principal and interest when due. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of fixed income securities fluctuates with changes in interest rates (e.g. increases in interest rates result in a decrease in value of debt securities). The Fund will be exposed to heightened interest rate risk as interest rates rise from historically low levels. Pre-payment risk is the risk that the principal on fixed income securities will be paid off prior to maturity, causing the Fund to invest in fixed income securities with lower interest rates. Duration risk arises when holding long duration and long maturity investments, which will magnify certain risks, including interest rate risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that low trading volume, lack of a market maker, or legal restrictions will impair the Fund's ability to sell particular securities at an advantageous price or in a timely manner when the Adviser believes it is otherwise desirable to do so, which may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other market opportunities.

ETN Risk. ETNs are unsecured debt obligations and are subject to the credit risk of their issuers, and will lose value if the issuer goes bankrupt. ETN returns are linked to the performance of designated indices which fluctuate due to market changes as well as economic, legal, political and geographic events. The market price of ETNs fluctuate as their returns fluctuate and as the level of supply and demand for the ETNs change. While ETNs are exchange-traded, a trading market may not develop limiting liquidity and adversely affecting the market value of the ETN.

Futures Contracts Risk. The price of a futures contract may change rapidly in response to changes in the markets and the general economic environment. Futures investments may result in investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in futures could have a large potential effect on the performance of the Fund. Generally, the purchase of a futures contract will increase the Fund's exposure to the volatility of the underlying asset while the value of a futures contract that is sold will perform inversely to the underlying asset. The successful use of futures by the Fund will be subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of relevant markets, as well as interest rates, and other economic factors. Additional risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures

contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and may have to do so at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so.

Options Risk. When the Fund purchases an option on a security or index it may lose the entire premium paid. There is also the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations. In addition, if the Fund writes a covered call option, during the option's life the Fund gives up the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline.

Swap Risks. A swap is a derivative that provides leverage, allowing the Fund to obtain the right to a return on a specified investment or instrument that exceeds the amount the Fund has invested in that investment or instrument. By using swap agreements, the Fund is exposed to counterparty credit risk. The use of swap agreements could cause the Fund to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to changes in the values of the securities underlying the swap agreements than if the Fund had made direct investments.

Short Sales Risk. In connection with establishing a short position in an instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may not always be able to borrow the instrument, or to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. If the price of the borrowed instrument increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the instrument or closes out the position, the Fund will experience a loss.

Leverage Risk. Using futures, swaps and other derivatives creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund's allocation among various asset classes and investments may not produce the desired results.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) has the potential to result in the realization and distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains, which may subject you to a higher tax liability.

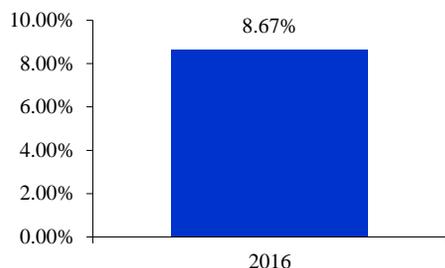
Rule 144A Securities Risk. The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for public securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that the trading market may not continue and the Fund might be unable to dispose of these securities promptly or at reasonable prices, and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund has limited operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Trust's Board of Trustees may decide to liquidate the Fund.

Performance

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's total return for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a broad measure of market performance. Next to 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 the Fund's average return over

time compared with a broad-based market index as well as the Advantus DMV Benchmark Index. Past performance (before and after taxes) will not necessarily continue in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Advantus Mutual Fund website at www.advantusfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 855-824-1355.



Best Quarter
Q4 2016 2.54%

Worst Quarter
Q3 2016 1.77%

Year-to-Date as of September 30, 2017
11.53%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2016

	One Year	Since Inception (9/28/2015)
Institutional Class Shares		
Return Before Taxes	8.67%	9.61%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	8.04%	8.93%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.10%	7.15%
S&P 500 [®] Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.96%	17.28%
Advantus DMV Benchmark Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.31%	10.96%

The after-tax returns were calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

Management

Investment Adviser

Advantus Capital Management, Inc. is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals serve as the Fund’s primary portfolio managers. Mr. Stapleton has managed the Fund since its inception in September 2015. Mr. Gogos has managed the Fund since June 2017. Mr. Erickson has managed the Fund since December 2017.

Craig M. Stapleton, CFA – Vice President and Portfolio Manager, Advantus;
 Jeremy Gogos, Ph.D., CFA –Portfolio Manager, Advantus; and
 Merlin L. Erickson – Vice President and Portfolio Manager, Advantus.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business by written request via mail (Advantus Dynamic Managed Volatility Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by wire transfer,

by contacting the Fund by telephone at 855-824-1355 or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

	Institutional Class
Minimum Initial Investment	\$100,000
Subsequent Minimum Investment	\$1,000

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 generally 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), 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.