INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The investment objective of the Buffalo Flexible Income Fund ("Flexible Income Fund" or the "Fund") is the generation of high current income and, as a secondary objective, the long-term growth of capital.

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 example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Investor Class	Institutional Class
	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees	0.85%	0.85%
Shareholder Servicing Fee	0.15%	None
Other Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.01%	0.86%

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

FLEXIBLE INCOME FUND	1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Investor Class	$103	$322	$558	$1,236
Institutional Class	$88	$274	$477	$1,061

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue its investment objectives, the Flexible Income Fund invests in both equity and debt securities. The allocation of assets invested in each type of security is designed to balance income and long-term capital appreciation with reduced volatility of returns. The Flexible Income Fund expects to change its allocation mix over time based on Kornitzer Capital Management, Inc.'s, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor" or "KCM"), view of economic conditions and underlying security values. The Fund retains the freedom to invest up to 100% of its net assets in equity securities or up to 100% of its net assets in debt securities. Equity securities can include common stocks, preferred stocks, rights, warrants and convertible preferred stocks. With respect to its investments in equity securities, the Flexible Income Fund may invest in companies in any sector and of any size of market capitalization; provided, however, that the Advisor believes that an investment in the company's securities is consistent with the Fund's investment objectives. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and securities of foreign companies that are traded on U.S. stock exchanges and U.S. over-the-counter markets.

Debt securities can include government notes and bonds, mortgage and asset backed securities, bank debt, convertible debt securities, fixed and floating rate corporate debt securities, both rated and unrated, and higher-yielding, higher-risk debt securities rated below investment grade by the major rating agencies (or in similar unrated securities), commonly known as "junk bonds." The Fund maintains a flexible investment policy which allows it to invest in debt securities with varying maturities. However, it is anticipated that the dollar-weighted average maturity of debt securities that the Fund purchases will not exceed 15 years.

With respect to equity securities, the Advisor emphasizes dividend-paying stocks that over time have exhibited consistent growth of dividends. The Advisor may sell the Flexible Income Fund's investments to secure gains, limit losses or reinvest in more promising investment opportunities.

With respect to debt securities, the Advisor performs extensive fundamental investment research to identify investment opportunities for the Flexible Income Fund. When evaluating investments and the credit quality of rated and unrated securities, the Advisor looks at a number of past, present and estimated future factors, including: (1) financial strength of the issuer; (2) cash flow; (3) management; (4) borrowing requirements; (5) sensitivity to changes in interest rates and business conditions; and (6) relative value. The Flexible Income Fund relies on the Advisor to undertake a careful analysis to determine the creditworthiness of the issuers of rated debt (on debt ratings by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., ("Moody's) or S&P Global Ratings, ("S&P")), as well as the issuers of debt not rated by Moody's or S&P. The Fund will not purchase a debt security that is rated less than Caa/CCC by Moody's or S&P, respectively, and will only purchase an unrated debt security if the Advisor believes that the security is of at least B quality, subject to a limitation that the Fund may not hold more than 20% of its net assets in debt securities that are rated less than B or that are unrated debt securities of similar quality, based on the Advisor's fundamental analysis of the issuer and of rated bonds issued by similar issuers. The Fund has no limitations on principal, interest or reset terms on debt securities held in the Fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The Flexible Income Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objectives. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Flexible Income Fund's investments may fluctuate. If the value of the Flexible Income Fund's investments decreases, the value of the Fund's shares will also decrease and you may lose money. The risks associated with the Flexible Income Fund's principal investment strategies are:

Market Risk; Recent Market Events — The Flexible Income Fund's investments are subject to market risk, which may cause the value of the Fund to decline. Equity securities are generally subject to greater risk than fixed income securities in adverse market conditions. U.S. and international markets have experienced volatility in recent months and years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors, including rising inflation, the war between Russia and Ukraine and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic, which has resulted in public health crises, business interruptions, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, supply chain shortages and labor shortages. While U.S. and global economies are recovering from the effects of COVID-19, the recovery is proceeding at slower than expected rates and may last for a prolonged period of time. Uncertainties regarding inflation, interest rates, political events, military conflicts, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions have also contributed to market volatility. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods.

Management Risk — Management risk means that your investment in the Flexible Income Fund varies with the success and failure of the Advisor's investment strategies and the Advisor's research, analysis and determination of portfolio securities.

Equity Market Risk — Equity securities held by the Flexible Income Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value due to general stock market fluctuations, decisions by management or other factors.

> *Common Stocks.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Common stock is generally subject to greater risk than preferred stocks and debt obligations because holders of common stock generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of the holders of other securities, bondholders and other creditors.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock is subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.

Convertible Preferred Stocks. Convertible securities are fixed-income securities which may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. The market value of a convertible preferred stock performs like that of a regular debt security, that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of the convertible preferred stock falls.

Warrants. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of the Fund's entire investment therein).

Rights. The purchase of rights involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right if the right is not exercised prior to its expiration. Also, the purchase of rights involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price.

Sector Risk — Companies with similar characteristics, such as those within the same industry, may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in a particular sector, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any economic, business, or other developments that generally affect that sector.

Large-Cap Company Risk — Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges and are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk — Investing in mid-cap companies may involve greater risk than investing in large-cap companies due to less management experience, fewer financial resources, less product diversification and fewer competitive strengths. Therefore, such securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large-cap companies. In addition, mid-cap companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Small-Cap Company Risk — Investing in small-cap companies may involve greater risk than investing in large- or mid-cap companies due to less management experience, fewer financial resources, less product diversification and fewer competitive strengths. Therefore, such securities may be more volatile and less liquid than mid- and large-cap companies. In addition, small-cap companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Foreign Risk — Investing in securities of foreign corporations involves additional risks relating to: political, social, religious and economic developments abroad; market instability; fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; different regulatory requirements, market practices, accounting standards and practices; and less publicly available information about foreign issuers. Additionally, these investments may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, may be less liquid, carry higher brokerage commissions and other fees, and procedures and regulations governing transactions and custody in foreign markets also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. Investments in common stocks of U.S. companies with international operations, and the purchase of sponsored or unsponsored ADRs carry similar risks.

American Depositary Receipts — Unsponsored ADRs held by the Fund are frequently under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer. For this and other reasons, there is less information available about unsponsored ADRs than sponsored ADRs. Unsponsored ADRs are also not obligated to pass through voting rights to the Fund. Investing in foreign companies, even indirectly through ADRs, may involve the same inherent risks as investing in securities of foreign issuers, as described above.

Convertible Debt Securities Risk — Convertible debt securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar quality. The value of a convertible debt security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the company and other factors also may have an effect on a convertible debt security's investment value.

Debt Securities Risk — Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of the debt securities held by the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, interest rates are near historic lows, but may rise significantly or rapidly in the future, potentially resulting in significant losses to the Fund. Investments in debt securities include credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Debt securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain debt securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time.

LIBOR Transition Risk — The Flexible Income Fund may invest in securities that use the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as a benchmark or reference rate for interest rate calculations. Plans are underway to phase out the use of LIBOR between December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate and the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the Fund's transactions and the financial markets generally. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund cannot yet be determined. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets and may present risks for certain market participants.

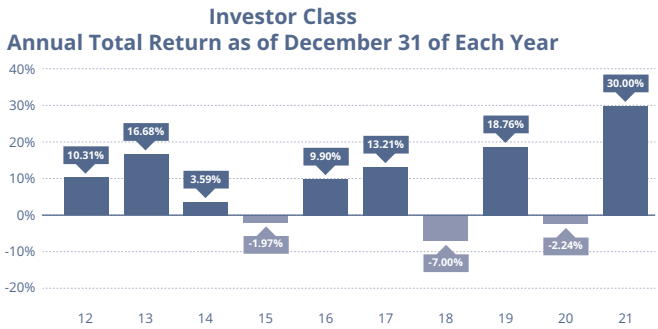
High Yield Risk — The Flexible Income Fund invests in higher-yielding, high-risk bonds commonly known as junk bonds. These lower-rated bonds have a greater degree of default risk. Lower-rated securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less credit worthy or are highly indebted, and tend to be less liquid and react more poorly to adverse economic and political changes, unfavorable investor perceptions and negative corporate developments.

Money Market Funds Risk — An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Although money market funds seek to preserve the value of investments at $1.00 per share, it is possible for the Fund to lose money if shares of money market funds in which it invests fall below $1.00 per share.

Cybersecurity Risk — With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.

PERFORMANCE

The performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Flexible Income Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the returns of an additional index of a Lipper peer group (a group of mutual funds with investment objectives similar to that of the Fund). The performance information, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at http://www.buffalofunds.com/performance.html, or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-800-49-BUFFALO (1-800-492-8332).



Calendar Year-to-Date Return — Investor Class (through June 30, 2022) = -2.67%

Best Quarter: June 30, 2020 = 17.00%

Worst Quarter: March 31, 2020 = -24.32%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2021

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Investor Class			
Return Before Taxes	30.00%	9.71%	8.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	28.23%	8.51%	7.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	18.86%	7.46%	6.72%
Institutional Class			
Return Before Taxes	30.21%	9.86%	8.76%
Russell 3000® Index* (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.66%	17.97%	16.30%
Morningstar Moderately Aggressive Target Risk Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.04%	12.03%	10.60%
Lipper Mixed-Asset Target Allocation Moderate Funds Index® (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.44%	9.93%	8.75%

* The Russell 3000® Index has replaced the Morningstar Moderately Aggressive Target Risk Index as the Fund's primary benchmark. The Advisor believes that the new index is more appropriate given the Fund's holdings.

The Lipper Mixed-Asset Target Allocation Moderate Funds Index® is an unmanaged index considered representative of mixed-asset target allocation moderate funds tracked by Lipper.

After-tax returns are shown for Investor Class shares only and will vary for Institutional Class shares. After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on each investor's individual tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who own the Flexible Income Fund in a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangement, such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or a 401(k) plan. In certain cases, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than the other return figures for the same period, since a higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor. Kornitzer Capital Management, Inc. is the Flexible Income Fund's investment advisor.

Co-Portfolio Managers. The Flexible Income Fund is co-managed by a team of Portfolio Managers as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Years of Service with the Fund	Current Title
John Kornitzer	19.5	President and Chief Investment Officer
Paul Dlugosch	11	Portfolio Manager

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 53.