Janus Henderson
INVESTORS

Q3 2021

MULTI-SECTOR INCOME FUND

Seeks a Steady Stream of High Income

A: JMUAX   C: JMUCX   I: JMUIX   N: JMTNX   S: JMUSX   T: JMUTX

Overall Morningstar Rating™
Based on risk-adjusted returns as of 9/30/21
★★★★★
Class I Shares among 271 Multisector Bond Funds

Designed to Perform

MULTI-SECTOR INCOME FUND

4+%

Historical Monthly Distribution Yield

As of 9/30/21, the 30-Day SEC Yield with/without waivers was 2.03%. The Fund's Distribution Yield has been above 4% 83 out of 91 months since inception See page 5 for details.

8TH

Percentile

5-Year Total Return Morningstar Multisector Bond Category Source: Morningstar. As of 9/30/21. Class I Shares ranked 32/266.

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Portfolio Managers with Complementary Areas of Expertise

Returns quoted are past performance and do not guarantee future results; current performance may be lower or higher. Investment returns and principal value will vary; there may be a gain or loss when shares are sold. For the most recent month-end performance call 800.668.0434 or visit janushenderson.com/performance.

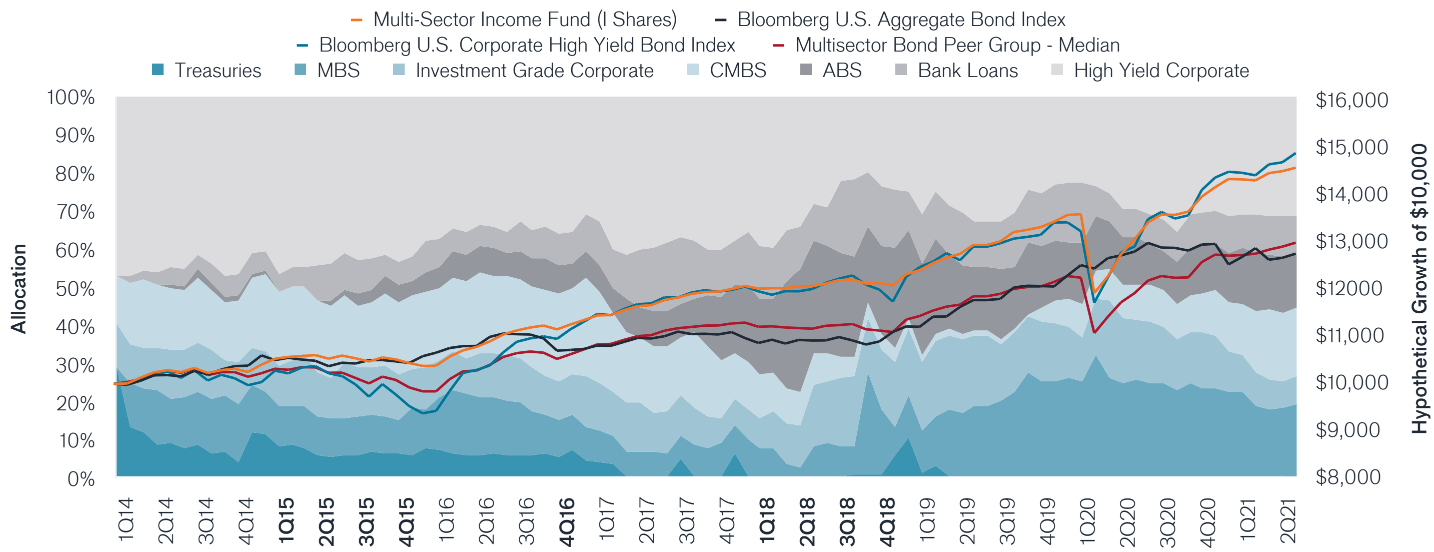
A History of Strong Returns Despite Difficult Markets

Today's investment landscape can be disorienting for fixed income investors. Across the globe, we have quickly moved to a new environment where central banks have taken rates to zero where they will persist for the foreseeable future. This has lead to the repricing of securities without implicit or explicit government guarantee, which creates new opportunities for investors. This type of environment highlights the importance of active management where discerning the good opportunities from the bad is critical.

Multi-Sector Income Fund has the expertise and resources to seek out the best risk-adjusted returns across sectors without merely relying on a single sector such as high-yield to provide returns.

Navigating Markets with Active Asset Allocation

Fund Sector Allocation and Cumulative Growth (2/28/14 – 9/30/21)



Calendar Year 2015

Sharp Decline in Oil Prices

Performance: **Fund +1.83%**, High Yield -4.47%, U.S. Agg +0.55%, Median Peer -1.85%

Q4 2016

Sell-Off in Rates Post Election

Performance: **Fund +0.58%**, U.S. Agg -2.98%, High Yield +1.75%, Median Peer -0.43%

Calendar Year 2018

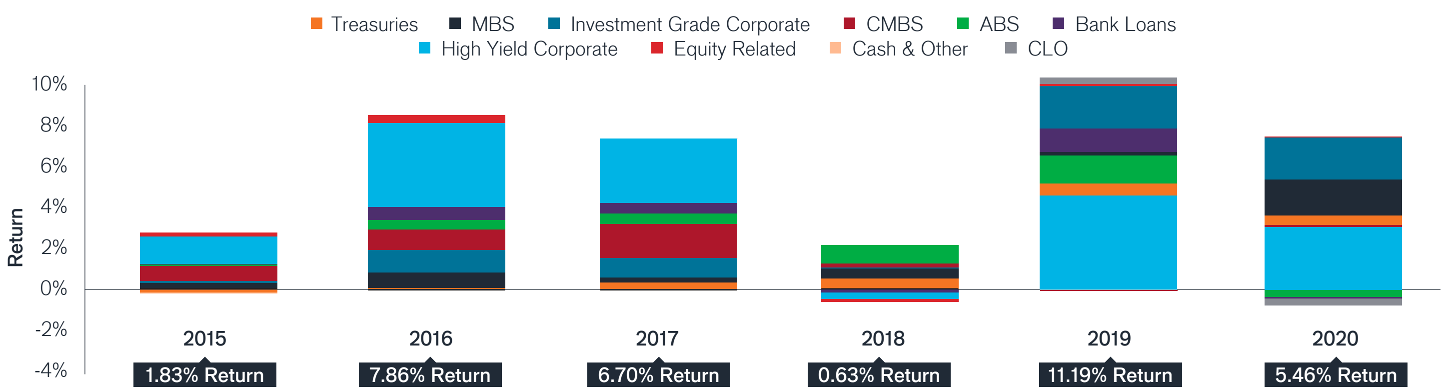
Volatility Across Equities, Credit and Rates

Performance: **Fund +0.63%**, High Yield -2.08%, U.S. Agg +0.01%, Median Peer -2.03%

Source: Morningstar, Inc., Janus Henderson

Multiple Levers Contribute to Returns

Contribution to Return by Sector



Percentages shown are net returns for each calendar year.

For fixed income portfolios, relative contribution is calculated by rolling up securities by ticker and comparing the daily returns for securities in the portfolio relative to those in the index. Relative contribution is based on returns gross of advisory fees, and may differ from actual performance.

“When we add a security to the portfolio, the goal is to do one of two things: either dampen volatility, or provide us with the income that we want. Hopefully, it will do both.”

Seth Meyer,
Portfolio Manager

Why Multi-Sector Income Fund?

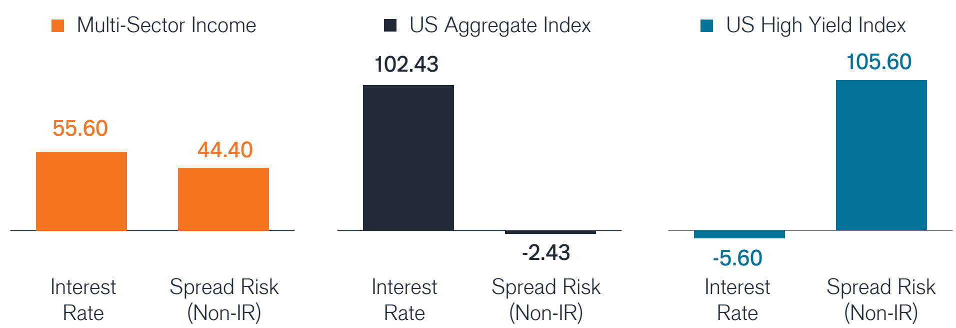
This dynamic fund seeks high, current income with lower volatility than a dedicated high-yield strategy. We leverage a bottom-up, fundamentally driven process that focuses on identifying the best risk-adjusted opportunities across fixed income sectors. The Fund seeks to provide a consistent monthly income stream with less risk than the high-yield asset class, regardless of interest rate movements.

Investing in Our Best-Risk-Adjusted Ideas

Multi-Sector Income Fund sits in-between a traditional core strategy and high-yield, allowing it to shift its risk profile between the two depending on perceived risks in the market. This allows us to invest in our best ideas across the fixed income spectrum in pursuit of income.

A More Optimal Blend of Credit and Rate Risk

Volatility by Factor Decomposition (5 Year Average)



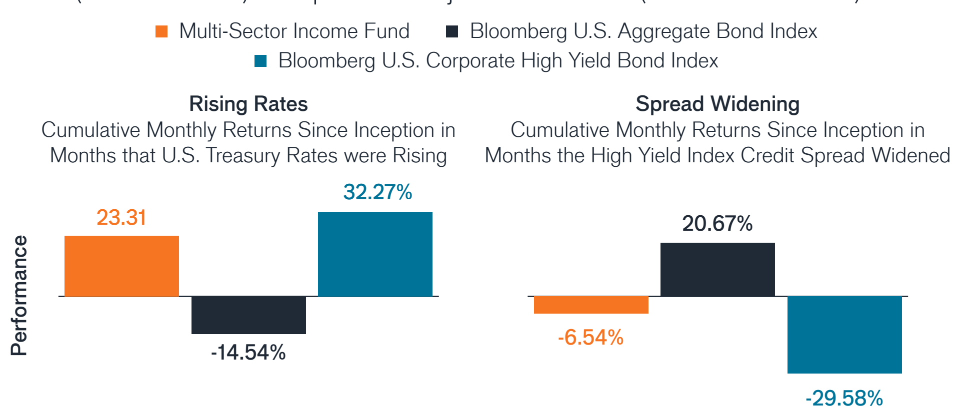
Source: Janus Henderson Investors data represents the percentage each factor contributed to volatility
Note: Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of such securities will generally decline as prevailing interest rates rise
Credit risk is the risk that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or that the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments and that the security may go into default.

Navigating Different Risk Environments

Two main risks challenge fixed income investors – rate risk and credit risk. The portfolio’s structure may lead to less rate sensitivity than a traditional core investment and less credit sensitivity than a high-yield investment, helping investors navigate those two main risks and potentially create a less volatile return and income stream.

Designed to Navigate Key Risks in Fixed Income

Fund (Class I Shares) Compared to Major Bond Indices (2/28/14 – 9/30/21)



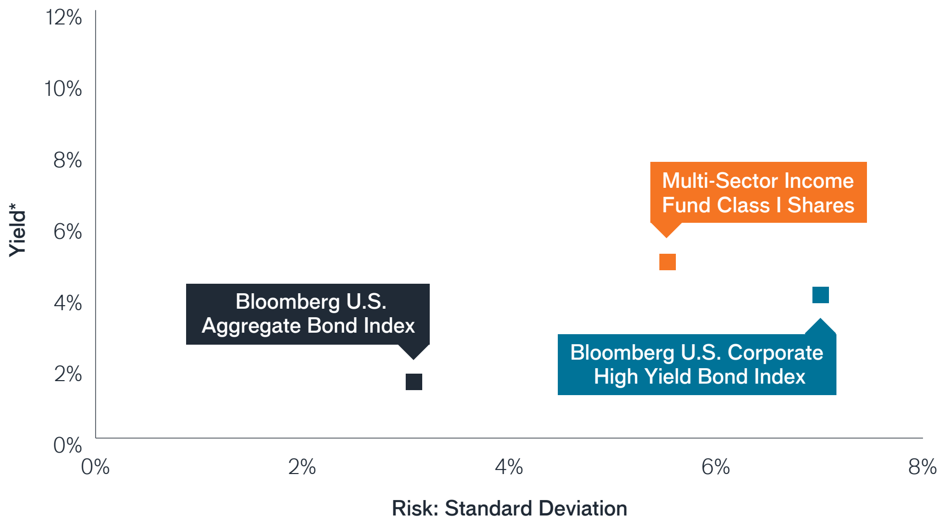
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar, Inc, Janus Henderson Analytics. Cumulative Returns (2/28/14 – 9/30/21): Multi-Sector Income Fund (Class I Shares) 46.92%, Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index 27.74% and Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index 50.36%. Rising Rates and Spread Widening scenarios cover 50 and 39 months respectively.

An Attractive Option to Find Yield

With the yield of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index at record lows and global central banks expected to keep rates at or near zero for the foreseeable future, a government heavy fixed income allocation may not meet your income needs. The Multi-Sector Income Fund is a true multi-sector portfolio. Not reliant on a single lever, the Fund seeks to generate yields in excess of the Aggregate Index while mitigating the volatility associated with a dedicated high yield strategy.

Competitive Yield with Less Risk than High Yield

(as of 9/30/21)



* As measured by Yield-to-Worst. Source: Morningstar, Inc.

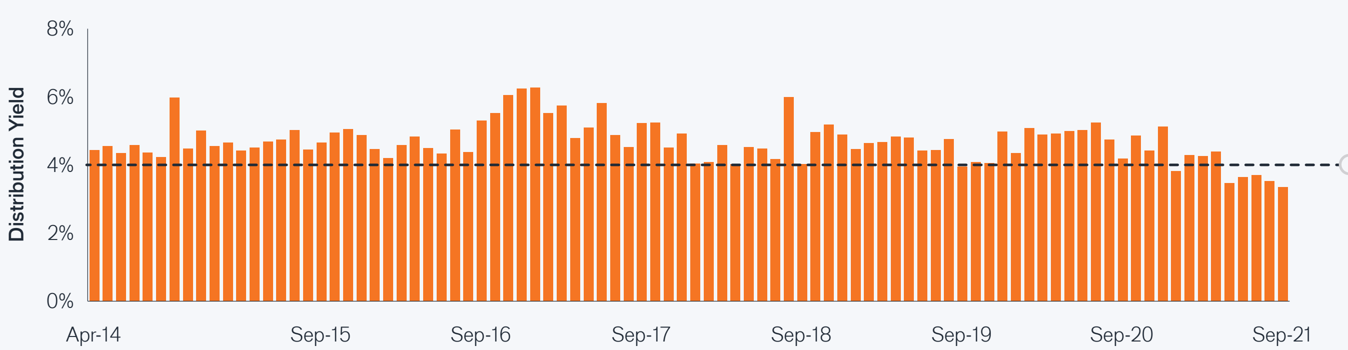
* Standard Deviation since inception (2/28/14)

Targeting High, Current Monthly Income for Investors

Investment flexibility has allowed our Fund to generate high, monthly income.

A Record of Regular Distributions

Monthly Distribution Yield - Class I Shares (4/30/14 – 9/30/21)



30-Day SEC Yield (%) (As of 9/30/21)	Class I Shares
With Waivers	2.03
Without Waivers	2.03

The Fund's **monthly** distribution yield has consistently been **above 4%.**

Portfolio Management

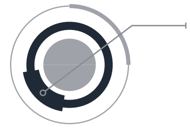
Seth Meyer, CFA
- Portfolio Manager Since Inception

John Kerschner, CFA
- Head of U.S. Securitized Products
- Portfolio Manager Since Inception

John Lloyd
- Co-Head of Global Credit Research
- Portfolio Manager Since Inception

Role in a Diversified Portfolio

Portfolio Position



Diversifying Fixed Income

Portfolio Implementation
- Complement traditional fixed income strategies
- Pair with a multisector strategy that takes on non-U.S. exposure

What This Offers Investors
- Targets High, Current Income
- Investment Flexibility
- Experienced Team and Investment Process

Performance (%)	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception (2/28/14)
Class I Shares	8.11	6.34	5.58	–	5.20
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	-0.90	5.36	2.94	–	3.28
Morningstar Percentile Ranking (%)	26	24	8	–	4
Multisector Bond Category Rank/Count	88/354	65/288	32/266	–	17/206

Gross and Net expense ratios are for Class I Shares: 0.70% / 0.70%. Net expense ratios reflect the expense waiver, if any, contractually agreed to through 10/27/21. Returns greater than one year are annualized.

Returns quoted are past performance and do not guarantee future results; current performance may be lower or higher. Investment returns and principal value will vary; there may be a gain or loss when shares are sold. For the most recent month-end performance call 800.668.0434 or visit janushenderson.com/performance.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT **JANUSHENDERSON.COM**

Janus Henderson INVESTORS

This material must be preceded or accompanied by a prospectus.

Ratings and/or rankings do not indicate positive performance.

Returns include reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Index performance does not reflect the expenses of managing a portfolio as an index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

There is no assurance the stated objectives(s) will be met. Investment return and fund share value will fluctuate and it is possible to lose money by investing. Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate, inflation, credit and default risk. The bond market is volatile. As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. The return of principal is not guaranteed, and prices may decline if an issuer fails to make timely payments or its credit strength weakens. High-yield/ high-risk bonds, also known as "junk" bonds, involve a greater risk of default and price volatility than U.S. Government and other high quality bonds and can experience sudden and sharp price swings which will affect net asset value.

Foreign securities are subject to additional risks including currency fluctuations, political and economic uncertainty, increased volatility, lower liquidity and differing financial and information reporting standards, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. Derivatives can be highly volatile and more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other investments.

There are special risks associated with selling securities short. Stocks sold short have the potential risk of unlimited losses.

Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher expenses and potentially higher net taxable gains or losses.

As of 9/30/21, Multi-Sector Income Fund Class I Shares Morningstar Ratings™ in the Multisector Bond category: 4 stars out of 271 and 5 stars out of 237 for the 3 and 5 year periods, respectively.

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of funds in each category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics, and may not indicate positive performance. Ratings may vary by share class.

The Morningstar percentile ranking is based on the fund's total-return percentile rank relative to all funds that have the same category for the same time period, and may not indicate positive performance.

The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1%, and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100%. Morningstar total-return includes both income and capital gains or losses and is not adjusted for sales charges. The top-performing funds in a category will always receive a rank of 1.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based measure of the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index** measures the US dollar-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market.

Diversification neither assures a profit nor eliminates the risk of experiencing investment losses.

Credit Spread is the difference in yield between securities with similar maturity but different credit quality. Widening spreads generally indicate deteriorating creditworthiness of corporate borrowers, and narrowing indicate improving.

Distribution Yield is calculated by annualizing actual dividends distributed each month and dividing by the net asset value on the last business day of the month. The yield does not include long- or short-term capital gains distributions.

Duration measures a bond price's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer a bond's duration, the higher its sensitivity to changes in interest rates and vice versa.

Standard Deviation measures historical volatility. Higher standard deviation implies greater volatility.

Yield-to-Worst If a bond has special features, such as a call (ie, the issuer can call the bond back at a date specified in advance), the yield to worst is the lowest yield the bond can achieve provided the issuer does not default.

Janus Henderson Distributors

Janus Investment Fund

Janus Henderson Multi-Sector Income Fund

Supplement dated April 28, 2021
to Currently Effective Prospectuses

Effective immediately, the disclosure in **Janus Henderson Multi-Sector Income Fund's** (the "Fund") prospectuses has been updated to reflect that the Fund's exposure to below investment grade securities may temporarily exceed the stated 65% limit on such investments under certain circumstances.

1. Under "**Principal Investment Strategies**" in the **Fund Summary** section of the Fund's prospectuses, the following replaces the first paragraph in its entirety:

   The Fund pursues its investment objective by primarily investing, under normal circumstances, in a multi-sector portfolio of U.S. and non-U.S. debt securities of varying maturities that the portfolio managers believe have high income potential relative to other fixed-income instruments available at a given point in time. The portfolio managers may also consider the capital appreciation potential of certain investments. The Fund's investment sectors include, but are not limited to: (i) government notes and bonds; (ii) corporate bonds, including high-yield/high-risk bonds (also known as "junk" bonds); (iii) commercial loans; (iv) agency and non-agency commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities; (v) asset-backed securities; (vi) convertible securities and preferred stock; and (vii) emerging market debt. The portfolio managers believe that by investing in multiple sectors that potentially have low correlation to each other, the Fund's overall volatility may be reduced. The Fund may not have exposure to all of these investment sectors, and the Fund's exposure to any one investment sector will vary over time. Due to the nature of the securities in which the Fund invests, it may have relatively high portfolio turnover compared to other funds.

   The Fund's investments in below investment grade securities are limited to 65% of its net assets, but under unusual circumstances, such as when new issue allocations are higher than expected, this limit may be exceeded on a temporary basis.

2. Under "**Additional Investment Strategies and General Portfolio Policies – High-Yield/High-Risk Bonds**" in the "**Additional Information about the Funds**" section of the Fund's Prospectuses, the following replaces the third sentence its entirety:

   Janus Henderson Multi-Sector Income Fund's investments in below investment grade securities are limited to 65% of its net assets, but under unusual circumstances, such as when new issue allocations are higher than expected, this limit may be exceeded on a temporary basis.

Please retain this Supplement with your records.

Janus Investment Fund

Janus Henderson Absolute Return Income Opportunities Fund
Janus Henderson Adaptive Global Allocation Fund
Janus Henderson Developed World Bond Fund
Janus Henderson Dividend & Income Builder Fund
Janus Henderson Emerging Markets Managed Volatility Fund
Janus Henderson Flexible Bond Fund
Janus Henderson Global Bond Fund
Janus Henderson Global Income Managed Volatility Fund
Janus Henderson High-Yield Fund
Janus Henderson International Managed Volatility Fund
Janus Henderson Large Cap Value Fund
Janus Henderson Mid Cap Value Fund
Janus Henderson Multi-Sector Income Fund
Janus Henderson Short-Term Bond Fund
Janus Henderson Small Cap Value Fund
Janus Henderson Small-Mid Cap Value Fund
Janus Henderson U.S. Managed Volatility Fund
Janus Henderson Value Plus Income Fund

(each, a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds")

Class N Shares

Supplement dated November 18, 2020
to Currently Effective Prospectuses

Effective on or about November 18, 2020, the Funds' prospectuses are amended as follows:

1. Under "**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**" in the **Fund Summary** section of the Funds' prospectuses, the following footnote replaces the corresponding footnote in its entirety:

   ****Investors in certain tax-advantaged accounts or accounts held through certain wrap programs or bank trust platforms may not be subject to this minimum.

2. Under "**Purchases – Minimum Investment Requirements**" in the **Shareholder's Guide** section of the Funds' prospectuses (except Janus Henderson Absolute Return Income Opportunities Fund), the following information replaces the corresponding information in its entirety:

   Class N Shares
   For retail investors whose accounts are held through an omnibus account at their financial intermediary, the minimum investment is $2,500 per Fund account. Investors in certain tax-advantaged accounts or accounts held through certain wrap programs or bank trust platforms may not be subject to this minimum. For institutional investors investing directly with a Fund, the minimum investment is $1 million per Fund account. There is no investment minimum for adviser-assisted, employer-sponsored retirement plans, including health savings accounts. For additional information, contact your intermediary, plan sponsor, administrator, or a Janus Henderson representative, as applicable.

3. Under "**Purchases – Minimum Investment Requirements**" in the **Shareholder's Guide** section of **Janus Henderson Absolute Return Income Opportunities Fund's** prospectus, the following information replaces the corresponding information in its entirety:

   Class N Shares
   For retail investors whose accounts are held through an omnibus account at their financial intermediary, the minimum investment is $2,500 per Fund account. Investors in certain tax-advantaged accounts or accounts held through certain wrap programs or bank trust platforms may not be subject to this minimum. For institutional investors investing directly with the Fund, the minimum investment is $1 million per Fund account. There is no investment minimum for adviser-assisted, employer-sponsored retirement plans, including health savings accounts. For additional information, contact your intermediary, plan sponsor, administrator, or a Janus Henderson representative, as applicable.

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Janus Henderson INVESTORS

Janus Henderson Multi-Sector Income Fund

Ticker:						
	JMUAX	Class A Shares	JMUSX	Class S Shares	JMTNX	Class N Shares
	JMUCX	Class C Shares	JMUIX	Class I Shares	JMUTX	Class T Shares

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS DATED OCTOBER 28, 2020

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at janushenderson.com/info. You can also get this information at no cost by calling a Janus Henderson representative at 1-877-335-2687 or by sending an email request to prospectusrequest@janushenderson.com.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or your plan sponsor, broker-dealer, or financial intermediary, or if you invest directly with the Fund, by contacting a Janus Henderson representative. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting your plan sponsor, broker-dealer, or financial intermediary, or if you invest directly with the Fund, by visiting janushenderson.com/edelivery.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you do not invest directly with the Fund, you should contact your plan sponsor, broker-dealer, or financial intermediary, to request to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can call 1-800-525-3713 to let the Fund know that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all Janus Henderson mutual funds where held (i.e., all Janus Henderson mutual funds held in your account if you invest through your financial intermediary or all Janus Henderson mutual funds held with the fund complex if you invest directly with a fund).

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Janus Henderson Multi-Sector Income Fund seeks high current income with a secondary focus on capital appreciation.

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. Each share class has different expenses, but represents an investment in the same Fund. For Class A Shares, you may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Fund or in other Janus Henderson mutual funds. More information about these and other discounts, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial professional and in the “Purchases” section on page 89 of the Fund's Prospectus and in the “Purchases” section on page 84 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. In addition, please see Appendix A – Intermediary Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts. You may also incur brokerage commissions charged by your broker or financial intermediary when buying Class I Shares or Class N Shares of the Fund that are not reflected in the table or in the example below.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (fees paid directly from your investment)	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class S**	**Class I**	**Class N**	**Class T**
Maximum Sales Charge (load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.75%	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (load) (as a percentage of the lower of original purchase price or redemption proceeds)	None	1.00%	None	None	None	None

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ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class S	Class I	Class N	Class T
Management Fees	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%
Distribution/Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.25%	None	None	None
Other Expenses	0.11%	0.15%	0.69%	0.14%	0.07%	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses(1)	0.92%	1.71%	1.50%	0.70%	0.63%	0.86%
Fee Waiver(1)	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver(1)	0.92%	1.71%	1.14%	0.70%	0.63%	0.86%

(1) Janus Capital has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and/or reimburse operating expenses to the extent that the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses (excluding the fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, shareholder servicing fees, such as transfer agency fees (including out-of-pocket costs), administrative services fees and any networking/omnibus/administrative fees payable by any share class; brokerage commissions; interest; dividends; taxes; acquired fund fees and expenses; and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.64% for at least a one-year period commencing on October 28, 2020. The contractual waiver may be terminated or modified prior to this date only at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

EXAMPLE:
The following Example is based on expenses without waivers. The 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 reinvest all dividends and distributions. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses without waivers remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

If Shares are redeemed:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	$ 564	$ 754	$ 960	$ 1,553
Class C Shares	$ 274	$ 539	$ 928	$ 2,019
Class S Shares	$ 153	$ 474	$ 818	$ 1,791
Class I Shares	$ 72	$ 224	$ 390	$ 871
Class N Shares	$ 64	$ 202	$ 351	$ 786
Class T Shares	$ 88	$ 274	$ 477	$ 1,061

If Shares are not redeemed:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	$ 564	$ 754	$ 960	$ 1,553
Class C Shares	$ 174	$ 539	$ 928	$ 2,019
Class S Shares	$ 153	$ 474	$ 818	$ 1,791
Class I Shares	$ 72	$ 224	$ 390	$ 871
Class N Shares	$ 64	$ 202	$ 351	$ 786
Class T Shares	$ 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 188% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund pursues its investment objective by primarily investing, under normal circumstances, in a multi-sector portfolio of U.S. and non-U.S. debt securities of varying maturities that the portfolio managers believe have high income potential relative to other fixed-income instruments available at a given point in time. The portfolio managers may also consider the capital appreciation potential of certain investments. The Fund may invest up to 65% of its net assets in below investment grade securities. The Fund's investment sectors include, but are not limited to: (i) government notes and bonds; (ii) corporate bonds, including high-yield/high-risk bonds (also known as "junk" bonds); (iii) commercial loans; (iv) agency and non-agency commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities; (v) asset-backed securities; (vi) convertible securities and preferred stock; and (vii) emerging market debt. The portfolio managers believe that by investing in multiple sectors that potentially have low correlation to each other, the Fund's overall volatility may be reduced. The Fund may not have exposure to all of these investment sectors, and the Fund's exposure to any one investment sector will vary over time. Due to the nature of the securities in which the Fund invests, it may have relatively high portfolio turnover compared to other funds.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in the commercial loans sector. Such investments may include bank loans, bridge loans, debtor-in-possession ("DIP") loans, mezzanine loans, and other fixed and floating rate loans. Normally, the Fund's exposure to the commercial loans sector will be approximately 15% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund may invest in floating rate obligations, including collateralized loan obligations, floating rate senior secured syndicated bank loans, floating rate unsecured loans, and other floating rate bonds, loans and notes. The Fund may also invest in money market instruments, zero-coupon bonds, and equity securities that pay dividends or that the portfolio managers believe have potential for paying dividends. The Fund may enter into "to be announced" or "TBA" commitments when purchasing mortgage-backed securities or other securities.

Additionally, the Fund may invest its assets in derivatives, which are instruments that have a value derived from, or directly linked to, an underlying asset, such as equity securities, fixed-income securities, commodities, currencies, interest rates, or market indices. In particular, the Fund may use index and single-name credit default swaps, forward currency exchange contracts, interest rate futures, and put and call options. The Fund may use derivatives for various investment purposes including for hedging purposes, such as to manage portfolio risk or currency risk, to enhance returns, or manage duration. The Fund's exposure to derivatives will vary. The Fund may also enter into short positions for hedging purposes and to enhance returns.

In addition to considering economic factors such as the effect of interest rates on the Fund's investments, the portfolio managers apply a "bottom up" approach in choosing investments. This means that the portfolio managers look at securities one at a time to determine if a security is an attractive investment opportunity and if it is consistent with the Fund's investment policies. The portfolio managers additionally consider the expected risk-adjusted return on a particular investment and the Fund's overall risk allocations and volatility.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities on a short-term or long-term basis, in an amount equal to up to one-third of its total assets as determined at the time of the loan origination.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Although the Fund may be less volatile than funds that invest most of their assets in common stocks, the Fund's returns and yields will vary, and you could lose money.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. The Fund invests in a variety of fixed-income securities. Typically, the values of fixed-income securities change inversely with prevailing interest rates. Therefore, a fundamental risk of fixed-income securities is interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of such securities will generally decline as prevailing interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund's net asset value to likewise decrease. For example, while securities with longer maturities and durations tend to produce higher yields, they also tend to be more sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates and are therefore more volatile than shorter-term securities and are subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Investments in fixed-income securities with very low or negative interest rates may diminish the Fund's yield and performance. The Fund may be subject to heightened interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board ends a quantitative easing program and/or raises interest rates. The conclusion of quantitative easing and/or rising interest rates may expose fixed-income markets to increased volatility and may reduce the liquidity of certain Fund investments. These developments could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. If rising interest rates cause the Fund to lose enough value, the Fund could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which may lead to increased portfolio turnover and transaction costs. An increase in shareholder redemptions could also force the Fund to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, therefore adversely affecting the Fund as well as the value of your investment. The amount of assets deemed illiquid remaining within the Fund may also increase, making it more difficult to meet shareholder redemptions and further adversely affecting the value of the Fund. How specific fixed-income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security. Fixed-income securities are also subject to credit risk, prepayment risk, valuation risk, extension risk, and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk that the credit strength of an issuer of a fixed-income security will weaken and/or that the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments and that the security may go into default. Prepayment risk is the risk that during periods of falling interest rates, certain fixed-income securities with higher interest rates, such as mortgage- and asset-backed securities, may be prepaid by their issuers thereby reducing the amount of interest payments. Valuation risk is the risk that one or more of the fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests are priced differently than the value realized upon such security's sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more difficult. Extension risk is the risk that borrowers may pay off their debt obligations more slowly in times of rising interest rates, which will lengthen the duration of the portfolio. Liquidity risk is the risk that fixed-income securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the portfolio managers would like or at the price the portfolio managers believe the security is currently worth.

High-Yield/High-Risk Bond Risk. High-yield/high-risk bonds are considered speculative and may be more sensitive than other types of bonds to economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to the company that issued the bond, which may adversely affect their value. High-yield/high-risk bonds are bonds rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Fitch, Inc., and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment grade bonds. Issuers of high-yield/high-risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings.

Commercial Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in a variety of commercial loans. Bank loans are obligations of companies or other entities entered into in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, and refinancings. The Fund's investments in bank loans are generally acquired as a participation interest in, or assignment of, loans originated by a lender or other financial institution. These investments may include institutionally-traded floating and fixed-rate debt securities. The bank loans underlying these securities often involve borrowers with low credit ratings whose financial conditions are troubled or uncertain, including companies that are highly leveraged or in bankruptcy proceedings. Participation interests and assignments involve credit, interest rate, and liquidity risk. Bridge loans involve certain risks in addition to those associated with bank loans, including the risk that the borrower may be unable to locate permanent financing to replace the bridge loan, which may impair the borrower's perceived creditworthiness. DIP loans are subject to the risk that the entity will not emerge from bankruptcy and will be forced to liquidate its assets. Mezzanine loans generally are rated below investment grade, and frequently are unrated. Because mezzanine loans typically are the most subordinated debt obligation in an issuer's capital structure, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the related borrower and any property securing the loan may be insufficient to repay the loan after the related borrower pays off any senior obligations.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of commercial or residential mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt securities. Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to both extension risk, where borrowers pay off their debt obligations more slowly in times of rising interest rates, and prepayment risk, where borrowers pay off their debt obligations sooner than expected in times of declining interest rates. These risks may reduce the Fund's returns. In addition, investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities, including those comprised of subprime mortgages, may be subject to a higher degree of credit risk, valuation risk, and liquidity risk than various other types of fixed-income securities.

Floating Rate Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in floating rate obligations that reset regularly, maintaining a fixed spread over a stated reference rate such as the London InterBank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), or the Treasury bill rate. The interest rates on floating rate obligations typically reset quarterly, although rates on some obligations may adjust at other intervals. Unexpected changes in the interest rates on floating rate obligations could result in lower income to the Fund. In addition, the secondary market on which floating rate obligations are traded may be less liquid than the market for investment grade securities or other types of income-producing securities, which may have an adverse impact on their market price. There is also a potential that there is no active market to trade floating rate obligations and that there may be restrictions on their transfer. As a result, the Fund may be unable to sell assignments or participations at the desired time or may be able to sell only at a price less than fair market value.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may invest in securities or instruments that do not trade actively or in large volumes, and may make investments that are less liquid than other investments. Also, the Fund may make investments that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security or instrument at all. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging market countries, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities. In unusual market conditions, even normally liquid securities may be affected by a degree of liquidity risk (i.e., if the number and capacity of traditional market participants is reduced). An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

TBA Commitments Risk. The Fund may enter into "to be announced" or "TBA" commitments. Although the particular TBA securities must meet industry-accepted "good delivery" standards, there can be no assurance that a security purchased on a forward commitment basis will ultimately be issued or delivered by the counterparty. If the counterparty to a transaction fails to deliver the securities, the Fund could suffer a loss. Because TBA commitments do not require the purchase and sale of identical securities, the characteristics of the security delivered to the Fund may be less favorable than the security delivered to the dealer. Accordingly, there is a risk that the security that the Fund buys will lose value between the purchase and settlement dates.

Currency Risk. As long as the Fund holds a foreign security, its value will be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the security increases in value in its home country. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the value of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying referenced securities or asset. Gains or losses from a derivative investment can be substantially greater than the derivative's original cost, and can therefore involve leverage. Leverage may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not used leverage. Derivatives can be complex instruments and may involve analysis that differs from that required for other investment types used by the Fund. If the value of a derivative does not correlate well with the particular market or other asset class to which the derivative is intended to provide exposure, the derivative may not produce the anticipated result. Derivatives can also reduce the opportunity for gain or result in losses by offsetting positive returns in other investments. Derivatives can be less liquid than other types of investments and entail the risk that the counterparty will default on its payment obligations. If the counterparty to a derivative transaction defaults, the Fund would risk the loss of the net amount of the payments that it contractually is entitled to receive. To the extent the Fund enters into short derivative positions, the Fund may be exposed to risks similar to those associated with short sales, including the risk that the Fund's losses are theoretically unlimited. In addition, to the extent that the Fund uses forward currency exchange contracts, there is a risk that unanticipated changes in currency prices may negatively impact the Fund's performance, among other things. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging purposes. Hedging with derivatives may increase expenses, and there is no guarantee that a hedging strategy will work. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by the portfolio managers or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge.

LIBOR Replacement Risk. The Fund may invest in certain debt securities, derivatives, or other financial instruments that utilize LIBOR as a reference rate for various rate calculations. The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the anticipated discontinuation date, there remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rates. The elimination of LIBOR or changes to other reference rates or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates could adversely impact (i) volatility and liquidity in markets that are tied to LIBOR, (ii) the market for, or value of, specific securities or payments linked to those reference rates resulting in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Fund, (iii) availability or terms of borrowing or refinancing, or (iv) the effectiveness of hedging strategies. For these and other reasons, the elimination of LIBOR or changes to other interest rates may adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or net asset value. Alternatives to LIBOR are established or in development in most major currencies including SOFR that is intended to replace the U.S. dollar LIBOR.

Uncertainty regarding the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains a concern for the Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Fund will vary depending on, among other things (i) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (ii) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. For example, certain of the Fund's investments may involve individual contracts that have (i) no existing fallback provision or language that contemplates the discontinuation of LIBOR or (ii) inadequate fallback provisions or language that does not contemplate a permanent discontinuation of LIBOR, and those investments could experience increased volatility or reduced liquidity as a result of the transition process. In addition, interest rate provisions included in such contracts may need to be renegotiated in contemplation of the transition away from LIBOR. In addition, an instrument's transition to a replacement rate could result in variations in the reported yields of the Fund that holds such instrument. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher costs, which may have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. In addition, higher portfolio turnover may result in the acceleration of capital gains and the recognition of greater levels of short-term capital gains, which are taxed at ordinary federal income tax rates when distributed to shareholders.

Foreign Exposure Risk. The Fund may have exposure to foreign markets as a result of its investments in foreign securities, including investments in emerging markets, which can be more volatile than the U.S. markets. As a result, its returns and net asset value may be affected to a large degree by fluctuations in currency exchange rates or political or economic conditions in a particular country. In some foreign markets, there may not be protection against failure by other parties to complete transactions. It may not be possible for the Fund to repatriate capital, dividends, interest, and other income from a particular country or governmental entity. In addition, a market swing in one or more countries or regions where the Fund has invested a significant amount of its assets may have a greater effect on the Fund's performance than it would in a more geographically diversified portfolio. To the extent the Fund invests in foreign debt securities, such investments are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Additionally, investments in securities of foreign governments involve the risk that a foreign government may not be willing or able to pay interest or repay principal when due. Some of the risks of investing directly in foreign securities may be reduced when the Fund invests indirectly in such securities through various other investment vehicles including derivatives, but such investments also involve other risks. The Fund's investments in emerging market countries may involve risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed countries.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of foreign investing are heightened when investing in emerging markets. Emerging markets securities involve a number of additional risks, which may result from less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices (including the potential lack of strict finance and accounting controls and standards), stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies, making these investments potentially more volatile in price and less liquid than investments in developed securities markets, resulting in greater risk to investors. There is a risk in developing countries that a future economic or political crisis could lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition or enforcement of foreign ownership limits, seizure, nationalization, sanctions or imposition of restrictions by various governmental entities on investment and trading, or creation of government monopolies, any of which may have a detrimental effect on the Fund's investments. In addition, the Fund's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies and therefore, changes in the value of a country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the Fund's investments. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of emerging markets issuers in or companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. Some of the risks of investing directly in emerging market securities may be reduced when the Fund invests indirectly in such securities through various other investment vehicles including derivatives, but such investments also involve other risks.

Sovereign Debt Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. government debt securities ("sovereign debt"). Some investments in sovereign debt, such as U.S. sovereign debt, are considered low risk. However, investments in sovereign debt, especially the debt of less developed countries, can involve a high degree of risk, including the risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest on its sovereign debt in a timely manner. A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to satisfy its debt obligation may be affected by various factors including, but not limited to, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of foreign exchange when a payment is due, and the relative size of its debt position in relation to its economy as a whole. In the event of default, there may be limited or no legal remedies for collecting sovereign debt and there may be no bankruptcy proceedings through which the Fund may collect all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid. In addition, to the extent the Fund invests in non-U.S. sovereign debt, it may be subject to currency risk.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may seek to earn additional income through lending its securities to certain qualified broker-dealers and institutions. There is the risk that when portfolio securities are lent, the securities may not be returned on a timely basis, and the Fund may experience delays and costs in recovering the security or gaining access to the collateral provided to the Fund to collateralize the loan. If the Fund is unable to recover a security on loan, the Fund may use the collateral to purchase replacement securities in the market. There is a risk that the value of the collateral could decrease below the cost of the replacement security by the time the replacement investment is made, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

Rule 144A Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in Rule 144A securities that are not registered for sale to the general public under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, but which may be resold to certain institutional investors. The Fund's investment in Rule 144A securities may subject the Fund to enhanced liquidity risk and potentially increase the Fund's exposure to illiquid investments if eligible buyers become uninterested in buying Rule 144A securities at a particular time.

Management Risk. The Fund is an actively managed investment portfolio and is therefore subject to the risk that the investment strategies employed for the Fund may fail to produce the intended results. The Fund may underperform its benchmark index or other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.

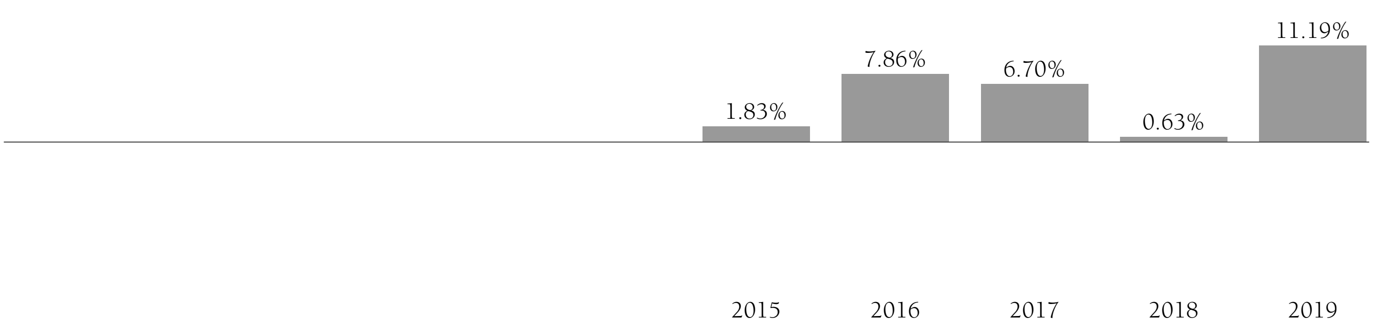
An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's performance has varied over time. The bar chart depicts the change in performance from year to year during the periods indicated. The bar chart figures do not include any applicable sales charges that an investor may pay when they buy or sell Class A Shares or Class C Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. The table compares the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated to a broad-based securities market index. All figures assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For certain periods, the Fund's performance reflects the effect of expense waivers. Without the effect of these expense waivers, the performance shown would have been lower.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at janushenderson.com/performance or by calling 1-877-335-2687.

Annual Total Returns for Class I Shares (calendar year-end)



Best Quarter: 1st Quarter 2019 **3.94%** **Worst Quarter:** 4th Quarter 2018 **– 1.05%**

The Fund's year-to-date return as of the calendar quarter ended September 30, 2020 was 1.08%.

Average Annual Total Returns (periods ended 12/31/19)

	1 Year	**5 Years**	**Since Inception (2/28/14)**
Class I Shares			
Return Before Taxes	11.19%	5.57%	5.20%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	8.94%	3.34%	2.95%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.59%	3.25%	2.95%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for expenses, fees, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.27%

Average Annual Total Returns (periods ended 12/31/19)			
	1 Year	**5 Years**	**Since Inception (2/28/14)**
Class A Shares			
Return Before Taxes[1]	5.69%	4.26%	4.05%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for expenses, fees, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.27%
Class C Shares			
Return Before Taxes[2]	9.12%	4.51%	4.15%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for expenses, fees, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.27%
Class S Shares			
Return Before Taxes	11.22%	5.29%	4.89%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for expenses, fees, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.27%
Class N Shares			
Return Before Taxes	11.27%	5.61%	5.23%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for expenses, fees, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.27%
Class T Shares			
Return Before Taxes	10.90%	5.35%	4.98%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for expenses, fees, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.27%

(1) Calculated assuming maximum permitted sales loads.
(2) The one year return is calculated to include the contingent deferred sales charge.

The Fund's primary benchmark index is the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The index is described below.

- The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is made up of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and Asset-Backed Securities Index, including securities that are of investment grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $100 million.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historically 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 individual tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. The after-tax return information shown above does not apply to Fund shares held through a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA.

After-tax returns are only shown for Class I Shares of the Fund. After-tax returns for the other classes of Shares will vary from those shown for Class I Shares due to varying sales charges (as applicable), fees, and expenses among the classes.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Janus Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Managers: **John Kerschner**, CFA, is Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund, which he has co-managed since February 2014. **John Lloyd** is Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund, which he has co-managed since February 2014. **Seth Meyer**, CFA, is Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund, which he has co-managed since February 2014.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Minimum Investment Requirements*

Class A Shares, Class C Shares**, Class S Shares, and Class T Shares	
Non-retirement accounts	$ 2,500***
Certain tax-advantaged accounts or UGMA/UTMA accounts	$ 500
Class I Shares	
Institutional investors (investing directly with the Fund)	$ 1,000,000
Through an intermediary institution	
• non-retirement accounts	$ 2,500
• certain tax-advantaged accounts or UGMA/UTMA accounts	$ 500
Class N Shares	
Retirement investors (investing through an adviser-assisted, employer-sponsored retirement plan)	None
Retail investors (investing through a financial intermediary omnibus account)	$2,500****
Institutional investors (investing directly with the Fund)	$ 1,000,000

* Exceptions to these minimums may apply for certain tax-advantaged, tax-qualified and retirement plans, including health savings accounts, accounts held through certain wrap programs, and certain retail brokerage accounts.

** The maximum purchase in Class C Shares is $500,000 for any single purchase.

*** Shareholders who invest through financial intermediaries with supermarket and/or self-directed brokerage platforms that maintain omnibus accounts and charge asset-based service fees may not be subject to this minimum. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

**** Investors in certain tax-advantaged accounts or accounts held through certain wrap programs may not be subject to this minimum.

Purchases, exchanges, and redemptions can generally be made only through institutional channels, such as financial intermediaries and retirement platforms. Class I Shares may be purchased directly by certain institutional investors who established Class I Shares accounts before August 4, 2017. You should contact your financial intermediary or refer to your plan documents for information on how to invest in the Fund. Requests must be received in good order by the Fund or its agents (financial intermediary or plan sponsor, if applicable) prior to the close of the regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange in order to receive that day's net asset value. For additional information, refer to "Purchases," "Exchanges," and/or "Redemptions" in the Prospectus.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (in which case you may be taxed upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class S Shares, Class I Shares, or Class T Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment or to recommend one share class over another. There is some regulatory uncertainty concerning whether marketing support or other similar payments may be made or received in connection with Class I Shares where a financial intermediary has imposed its own sales charges or transaction fees. As a result, based on future regulatory developments, such payments may be terminated, or the Fund may prohibit financial intermediaries from imposing such sales charges or transaction fees in connection with Class I Shares. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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