



PROFUNDS®

Summary Prospectus Investor and Service Class

NOVEMBER 30, 2022

Rising Rates Opportunity ProFund

CLASS	TICKER	CUSIP
Investor	RRPIX	74318A-596
Service	RRPSX	74318A-588

This Summary Prospectus is designed to provide investors with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Full Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Full Prospectus, dated November 30, 2022, and Statement of Additional Information, dated November 30, 2022, and as each hereafter may be supplemented or amended, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. All of this information may be obtained at no cost either: online at ProFunds.com/ProFundsinfo; by calling 888-PRO-3637 (888-776-3637) (financial professionals should call 888-PRO-5717 (888-776-5717)); or by sending an e-mail request to info@ProFunds.com. The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Summary Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Important Information About the Fund

Rising Rates Opportunity ProFund (the “Fund”) seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the movement of the most recently issued 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bond (the “Long Bond”) for a single day, not for any other period. A “single day” is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value (“NAV”) to the time of the Fund’s next NAV calculation. **The return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The Fund’s returns for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the Fund’s stated multiple (-1.25x) times the return of the Long Bond for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Long Bond’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the level of the Long Bond falls.** Longer holding periods, higher Long Bond volatility, and greater inverse leveraged exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher Long Bond volatility, the volatility of the Long Bond may affect the Fund’s return as much as or more than the return of the Long Bond.

The Fund presents different risks than other types of funds. The Fund uses leverage and is riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. The Fund may not be suitable for all investors and should be used only by knowledgeable investors who understand the consequences of seeking daily inverse leveraged (-1.25x) investment results, including the impact of compounding on Fund performance. Investors in the Fund should actively manage and monitor their investments, as frequently as daily. An investor in the Fund could potentially lose the full value of their investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the daily performance of the Long Bond. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than a single day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below 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 examples below.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Wire Fee \$10

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Investor Class	Service Class
Investment Advisory Fees	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.77%	0.77%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	1.52%	2.52%

¹ ProFund Advisors LLC (“ProFund Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.95% for Investor Class shares and 2.95% for Service Class shares through November 30, 2023. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProFund Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. 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 approximate costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor Class	\$155	\$480	\$829	\$1,813
Service Class	\$255	\$785	\$1,340	\$2,856

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProFund Advisors believes, in combination, should produce daily returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Derivatives** — The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for directly shorting debt in order to seek returns for a single day that are inverse leveraged (-1.25x) to the returns of the Long Bond for that day. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** — Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
- **Money Market Instruments** — The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:
 - **U.S. Treasury Bills** — U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
 - **Repurchase Agreements** — Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other

money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProFund Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProFund Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce daily returns consistent with the Fund’s daily investment objective.

The Fund may gain inverse exposure to only a representative sample of securities or may invest in securities other than the Long Bond or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of a multiple of the inverse of the single day returns of the Long Bond. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProFund Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProFund Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide inverse leveraged exposure to the single day returns of the Long Bond, consistent with its investment objective, without regard to market conditions, trends or direction. The Fund seeks investment results for a single day only, measured as the time the Fund calculates its NAV to the next time the Fund calculates its NAV, and not for any other period.

The Fund seeks to engage in daily rebalancing to position its portfolio so that its exposure to the Long Bond is consistent with the Fund’s daily investment objective. The time and manner in which the Fund rebalances its portfolio may vary from day to day at the discretion of ProFund Advisors, depending on market conditions and other circumstances. The Long Bond’s movements during the day will affect whether the Fund’s portfolio needs to be rebalanced. For example, if the Long Bond has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall (assuming there were no shares issued). As a result, the Fund’s inverse leveraged exposure will need to be decreased. Conversely, if the Long Bond has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise (assuming there were no share redemptions). As a result, the Fund’s inverse leveraged exposure will need to be increased.

Daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day’s return over time means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a single day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period. This will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the return of the Long Bond for the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Long Bond’s performance is flat over time. The Fund can lose money regardless of the performance of the Long Bond,

as a result of daily rebalancing, the Long Bond's volatility, compounding of each day's return and other factors. See "Principal Risks" below.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You may lose the full value of your investment within a single day.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

While the realization of certain of the risks described herein may benefit the Fund because the Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the daily return of the Long Bond, such occurrences may introduce more volatility to the Fund, which could have a significant negative impact on Fund performance.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** — Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Long Bond) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. The Fund may use a combination of swaps on the Long Bond and swaps on an ETF that is designed to track the performance of the Long Bond. The performance of an ETF may not track the performance of the Long Bond due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent the Fund invests in swaps that use an ETF as the reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the Long Bond as it would if the Fund only used swaps on the Long Bond. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Long Bond has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired

exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Long Bond reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

- **Leverage Risk** — The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its assets in seeking to achieve its investment objective — a form of leverage — and will lose more money in market environments adverse to its daily objective than a similar fund that does not employ such leverage. The use of such leverage increases the risk of a total loss of an investor's investment. For example, because the Fund includes a multiplier of one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the Long Bond, a single day movement in the Long Bond approaching 80% at any point in the day could result in the total loss of an investor's investment if that movement is contrary to the investment objective of the Fund, even if the Long Bond subsequently moves in an opposite direction, eliminating all or a portion of the earlier movement. This would be the case with any such single day movements in the Long Bond, even if the Long Bond maintains a level greater than zero at all times. In addition, the use of leverage may increase the volatility of the Fund and magnify any differences between the performance of the Fund and the Long Bond.
- **Compounding Risk** — The Fund has a single day investment objective, and the Fund's performance for any other period is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The performance of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the daily return of the Long Bond for the same period, before accounting for fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on an inverse fund. This effect becomes more pronounced as Long Bond volatility and holding periods increase. Fund performance for a period longer than a single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: (a) Long Bond volatility; (b) Long Bond performance; (c) period of time; (d) financing rates associated with inverse leveraged exposure; (e) other Fund expenses; and (f) dividends or interest paid with respect to securities in the Long Bond. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors — Long Bond volatility and Long Bond performance — on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Long Bond volatility and Long Bond performance over a one-year period. Actual volatility, Long Bond and Fund performance may differ significantly from the chart below. Performance shown in the chart assumes: (a) no Fund expenses; and (b) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain inverse

leveraged exposure) of zero percent. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the Fund's performance would be different than shown.

Areas shaded darker represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the performance of the Long Bond.

		Estimated Fund Returns				
Long Bond Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Long Bond	One and One-Quarter Times the Inverse (-1.25x) of the One Year Long Bond	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
		-60%	75.0%	210.0%	187.9%	121.2%
-50%	62.5%	134.5%	117.8%	67.3%	7.8%	-41.7%
-40%	50.0%	86.7%	73.4%	33.2%	-14.1%	-53.6%
-30%	37.5%	54.0%	43.0%	9.9%	-29.2%	-61.7%
-20%	25.0%	30.3%	21.1%	-7.0%	-40.1%	-67.6%
-10%	12.5%	12.5%	4.5%	-19.7%	-48.3%	-72.0%
0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-8.4%	-29.6%	-54.7%	-75.5%
10%	-12.5%	-12.5%	-18.7%	-37.5%	-59.8%	-78.2%
20%	-25.0%	-21.5%	-27.1%	-44.0%	-63.9%	-80.5%
30%	-37.5%	-29.0%	-34.0%	-49.3%	-67.3%	-82.3%
40%	-50.0%	-35.3%	-39.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%	-83.9%
50%	-62.5%	-40.6%	-44.8%	-57.6%	-72.7%	-85.2%
60%	-75.0%	-45.2%	-49.1%	-60.9%	-74.8%	-86.4%

The foregoing table is intended to isolate the effect of Long Bond volatility and Long Bond performance on the return of the Fund and is not a representation of actual returns. For example, the Fund may incorrectly be expected to achieve a -25% return on a yearly basis if the Long Bond return were 20%, absent the effects of compounding. As the table shows, with a one year Long Bond return of 20% and an Long Bond volatility of 50%, the Fund could be expected to return -44%. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown above as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Principal Risks — Correlation Risk" below.

The Long Bond's annualized historical volatility rate for the five-year period ended July 31, 2022 was 18.61%. The Long Bond's highest July to July volatility rate during the five-year period, as measured by the Ryan Labs On-The-Run 30 Year Treasury Index, was 27.35% (July 31, 2020). The Long Bond's annualized total return performance for the five-year period ended July 31, 2022, as measured by the Ryan Labs On-The-Run 30 Year Treasury Index, was 0.19%. Historical Long Bond volatility and performance are not indications of what the Long Bond volatility and performance will be in the future. The volatility of U.S. exchange-traded securities or

instruments that reflect the value of the Long Bond may differ from the volatility of the Long Bond.

For additional graphs and charts demonstrating the effects of Long Bond volatility and Long Bond performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see "Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds — The Impact of Compounding" in the Fund's Prospectus and "Special Note Regarding the Correlation Risks of Geared Funds" in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

- **Correlation Risk** — A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of inverse leveraged correlation with the Long Bond, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse leveraged correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of inverse leveraged correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, and the percentage change of the Fund's NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly in amount, and possibly even direction, from one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the percentage change of the Long Bond on such day.

In order to achieve a high degree of inverse leveraged correlation with the Long Bond, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its investment objective. Being materially under- or overexposed to the Long Bond may prevent the Fund from achieving a high degree of inverse leveraged correlation with the Long Bond and may expose the Fund to greater leverage risk. Market disruptions or closures, regulatory restrictions, market volatility, illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, and other factors will adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to requisite levels. The target amount of portfolio exposure is impacted dynamically by the Long Bond's movements, including intraday movements. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will have perfect inverse leveraged (-1.25x) exposure during the day or at the end of each day and the likelihood of being materially under- or overexposed is higher on days when the Long Bond is volatile, particularly when the Long Bond is volatile at or near the close of the trading day.

A number of other factors may also adversely affect the Fund's inverse leveraged correlation with the Long Bond, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have complete investment exposure to the Long Bond. In addition, the Fund may invest in financial instruments not included in the Long Bond. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Long Bond.

The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being under- or overexposed to the Long Bond. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Long Bond and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily investment objective on or around that day.

- **Rebalancing Risk** — If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Long Bond that is significantly greater or less than its stated multiple. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.
- **Counterparty Risk** — Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.
- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** — The Fund may seek inverse or "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain inverse exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek inverse exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional shares may be adversely affected. Obtaining inverse leveraged exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Inverse Correlation Risk** — Investors will lose money when the Long Bond rises — a result that is the opposite from traditional index funds.
- **U.S. Treasury Market Risk** — The U.S. Treasury market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Debt Instrument Risk** — Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility.
- **Interest Rate Risk** — Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. In the current market environment, there is a greater likelihood of interest rates increasing and interest rates may increase rapidly, heightening these risks. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change. As a fund seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the daily return of the Long Bond, the Fund's performance will generally be more favorable when interest rates rise and less favorable when interest rates decline.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** — The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Active Investor Risk** — The Fund permits short-term trading of its securities. A significant portion of assets invested in the Fund may come from professional money managers and investors who use the Fund as part of active trading or tactical asset allocation strategies. These strategies often call for frequent trading to take advantage of anticipated changes in market conditions, which could increase portfolio turnover and may result in additional costs for the Fund. In addition, large movements of assets into and out of the Fund may have a negative impact on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective or maintain a consistent level of operating expenses. In certain circumstances, the Fund’s expense ratio may vary from current estimates or the historical ratio disclosed in this Prospectus.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** — An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to trade those and other related financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Liquidity Risk** — In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProFund Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high inverse leveraged correlation with the Long Bond.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** — The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover in connection with managing the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active trading of the Fund’s shares is expected to cause more frequent purchase and sales activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase transaction costs and may result in increased taxable gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** — In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund may make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the section entitled “Taxation” in the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** — In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProFund Advisors believes market quotations are not reliable, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProFund Advisors may, pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProFund Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

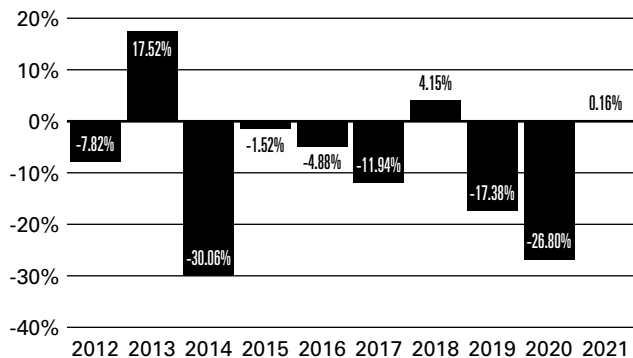
Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results for Investor Class shares have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with different broad measure of market performance. Performance for Service Class shares would differ to the extent their fees and expenses differ. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In

In addition, the Fund’s performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.profund.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 3/31/2021): 21.93%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -29.27%
 Year-to-Date (ended 9/30/2022): 52.02%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2021

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
Investor Class Shares				5/1/2002
– Before Taxes	0.16%	-11.09%	-8.88%	
– After Taxes on Distributions	0.16%	-11.18%	-8.93%	
– After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	0.10%	-7.96%	-6.01%	
Service Class Shares	-0.84%	-11.97%	-9.80%	5/1/2002
Ryan Labs Returns Treasury Yield Curve 30 Year Index¹	-4.37%	7.13%	4.49%	

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for Investor Class shares only. After-tax returns for Service Class shares will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to

investors who hold the Fund’s shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Annual returns are required to be shown and should not be interpreted as suggesting that the Fund should or should not be held for longer periods of time.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProFund Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and James Linneman, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since April 2019 and March 2022, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The **minimum initial investment** amounts for all classes, which may be waived at the discretion of the Fund, are:

- \$5,000 for accounts that list a financial professional.
- \$15,000 for self-directed accounts.

You may purchase, redeem or exchange Fund shares on any day which the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Depending on where your account is held, you may redeem your shares by contacting your financial professional or the Fund by mail, telephone, wire transfer or on-line (www.profund.com).

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions generally are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. You may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from such tax-advantaged arrangements. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or investment adviser, the Fund and its distributor 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 financial intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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