

Preliminary Prospectus
Dated December [23], 2025

Subject to Completion

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

THE GLENMEDE FUND, INC.

Prospectus

[•], 2026

Equity Portfolios

Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio (formerly, Quantitative U.S. Total Market Equity Portfolio)

[Advisor] Shares – (GTTMX)
Institutional Shares – ([•])

Investment Advisor

Glenmede Investment Management LP

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Portfolio's securities or determined if this Prospectus is accurate or complete. It is a criminal offense to state otherwise.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY SECTION	3
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENTS	13
PRICE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES	19
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES	20
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	22
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT TAXES	22
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO	24
GENERAL INFORMATION	25
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	26

SUMMARY SECTION

Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio (formerly, Quantitative U.S. Total Market Equity Portfolio) (Advisor Shares)

Investment Objective

Long-term capital appreciation consistent with reasonable risk to principal.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell Advisor Shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

	<u>Advisor Shares</u>
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	[0.60]%
Other Expenses	
(includes 0.20% shareholder servicing fees payable to Glenmede Trust)	<u>[•]%</u>
Short Sales Expenses	[•]%
Total Other Expenses	[•]%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	[•]%
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>[•]%</u>
Net Expenses	<u>[•]%</u>

¹ Glenmede Investment Management LP (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent that the Portfolio’s annual total operating expenses exceed [0.90]% of the Portfolio’s Advisor Shares’ average daily net assets (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, short sale dividends, prime broker interest, brokerage commissions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary expenses). The Advisor has contractually agreed to these waivers and/or reimbursements until at least February 28, [2027] and may discontinue this arrangement anytime thereafter. This contractual fee waiver agreement may not be terminated before February 28, [2027] without the approval of The Glenmede Fund, Inc.’s (the “Fund”) Board of Directors (the “Board”).

Example

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

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio 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 Portfolio shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. The Portfolio may actively trade portfolio securities to achieve its principal investment strategies. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was [•]% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Using quantitative analysis, under normal market circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in long and short positions with respect to equity securities, such as common stocks, of public companies tied economically to the U.S. The Advisor considers a company to be tied economically to the U.S. if the company: 1) is organized under the laws of the U.S., 2) maintains its principal place of business in the U.S., 3) is traded principally in the U.S. or 4) at the time of purchase, is included in a U.S. equity index managed by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or FTSE Russell (“Russell”). The Portfolio will invest in companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, that are within the market capitalization range of any stock in the Russell 3000[®] Index. That capitalization range was \$[•] million to \$[•] trillion as of December 31, 2025.

The Advisor’s selection of securities to buy, sell or borrow is based on a combination of proprietary multifactor computer models and fundamental analysis. The computer models rank securities based on certain criteria, including valuation ratios, profitability and earnings-related measures, and other models focus on risk analysis and overall portfolio characteristics. The Advisor takes long positions in equity securities that the models identify as undervalued and more likely to appreciate and takes short positions in equity securities that the Advisor identifies as overvalued and more likely to depreciate. The Advisor will determine the size of each long or short position and its impact on the risk to the overall portfolio. The frequency and size of short sales will vary substantially in different periods as market opportunities change. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will generally have an operating target of 60-140 long positions that may range from 100% to 150% of net assets, and 40-100 short positions that may range from 0% to 50% of net assets, from time to time. The Portfolio may actively trade its securities to achieve its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the Portfolio cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. In addition, the strategies that the Advisor uses may fail to produce the intended result. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Portfolio, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions and other factors. An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may be appropriate for you if you are investing for goals several years away and are comfortable with stock market risks. The Portfolio would not be appropriate for you if you are investing for short-term goals or are mainly seeking current income.

Market Risk: Stocks may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Equity markets tend to be cyclical: there are times when stock prices generally increase, and other times when they generally decrease. In addition, the Portfolio is subject to the additional risk that the particular types of stocks held by the Portfolio may underperform other types of securities. Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments. Natural disasters, public health emergencies (including pandemics, such as COVID-19, and epidemics), war, military conflict, terrorism, tariffs and other unforeseeable global events may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. The Portfolio cannot predict the effects of such unforeseeable events in the future on the economy, the markets or the Portfolio’s investments.

Short Sales Risk: The Portfolio’s short positions involve a form of leveraging the Portfolio’s assets and may involve more risk than other funds that do not engage in short selling. The Portfolio’s short positions may result in a loss if the price of the borrowed security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Portfolio purchases the security to replace the borrowed security. This potential loss is unlimited because the loss increases as the price of the security sold short rises, and the price may rise indefinitely. The use of short sales may cause the Portfolio to have higher expenses than those of other equity mutual funds because of higher transaction costs, premiums, interest or dividends payable to the lender. Market or other factors may prevent the Portfolio from initiating or closing out a short position at the most desirable time or at a favorable price. In addition, the investment of cash proceeds from a short position in equity securities or other investments may increase further the volatility of the Portfolio’s net asset value (“NAV”) and investment performance and may result in greater potential investment losses.

Until the Portfolio replaces a borrowed security, it is required to pledge assets with the lender as. Therefore, short sales involve credit exposure to the lender that executes the short sale.

Frequent Trading Risk: A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly high transaction costs, which may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance over time. High portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains. Distributions derived from such gains will be treated as ordinary income for Federal income tax purposes.

Investment Style Risk: The Portfolio's long positions are in securities with earnings growth prospects that the Advisor believes are undervalued. There is no guarantee that the prices of these securities will not move even lower. The Portfolio's short positions are in securities that the Advisor believes are overvalued and are likely to depreciate. There is no guarantee that the prices of these securities will not move higher.

Value Style Risk: Although the Portfolio takes long positions in stocks the Advisor believes to be undervalued, there is no guarantee that the prices of these stocks will not move even lower. In addition, the value investment style can shift into and out of favor with investors, depending on market and economic conditions. As a result, the Portfolio may at times outperform or underperform other funds that invest more broadly or employ a different investment style.

Mid Cap Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the stocks of mid cap companies can be more volatile and riskier than the stocks of larger issuers. Mid cap companies tend to have more limited resources, product lines and market share than larger more established businesses. As a result, their share prices tend to fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Their shares may also trade less frequently and in limited volume, making them potentially less liquid. The price of mid cap company stocks might fall regardless of trends in the broader market.

Small Cap Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the stocks of smaller and newer issuers can be more volatile and more speculative than the stocks of larger issuers. Smaller companies tend to have limited resources, product lines and market share. As a result, their share prices tend to fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Their shares may also trade less frequently and in limited volume, making them potentially less liquid. The price of small company stocks might fall regardless of trends in the broader market.

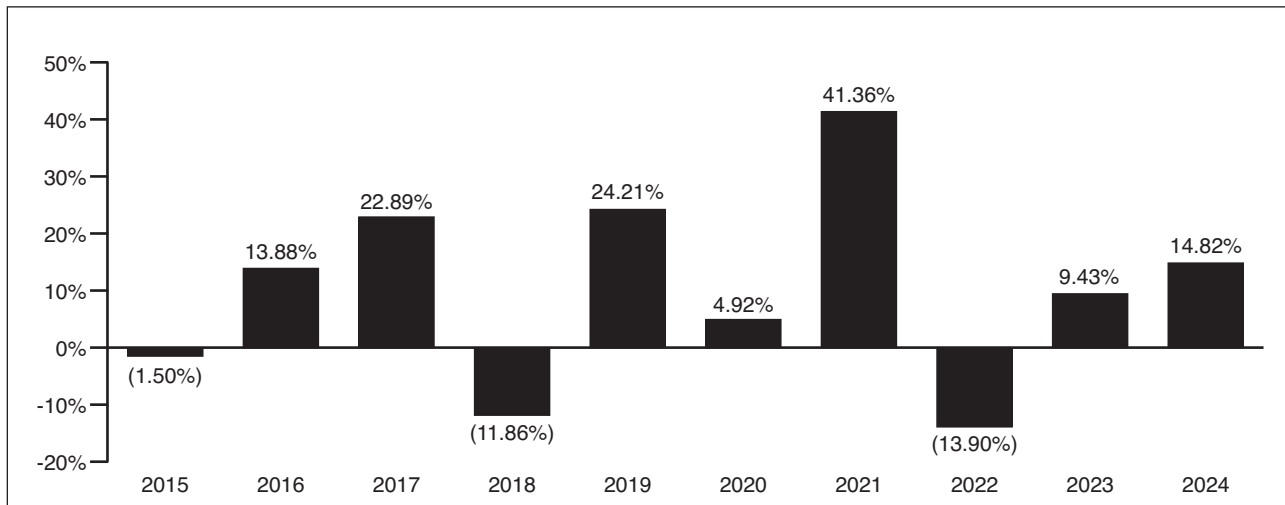
Tax Managed Risk: The Portfolio uses various investment methods in seeking to reduce the impact of federal and state income taxes on shareholders' returns. As a result, the Portfolio may defer the opportunity to realize gains.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio's Advisor Shares has varied from year to year. The table shows how the average annual total returns for one year, five years and ten years of the Portfolio's Advisor Shares compare to those of selected market indices.

The Portfolio's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Performance reflects fee waivers in effect. If fee waivers were not in place, the Portfolio's performance would be reduced. Updated performance information is available by visiting www.glenmedeim.com or by calling 1-800-442-8299.

**Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio
(Advisor Shares)**



[2025 information is to be provided by subsequent amendment]

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was [●]% (for the quarter ended [●]) and the lowest quarterly return was [●]% (for the quarter ended [●]). After-tax returns for the Portfolio 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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Portfolio shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

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

	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years
Return Before Taxes – Advisor Shares	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ¹	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Russell 3000 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Average ²	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%

¹ In certain cases, the Return After Taxes on Distribution and Sale of Fund Shares for a period may be higher than other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of fund shares and provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return.

² The Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Average is provided so that investors may compare the performance of the Portfolio with the performance of a peer group of funds that Morningstar, Inc. considers similar to the Portfolio.

Investment Adviser

Glenmede Investment Management LP serves as investment advisor to the Portfolio.

Portfolio Managers

Vladimir de Vassal, CFA, Director of Quantitative Research and Paul T. Sullivan, CFA, Portfolio Manager, of the Advisor have managed the Portfolio since its inception in December 2006. Alexander R. Atanasiu, CFA, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has managed the Portfolio since February 2015. Ruohao Chen, CFA, Portfolio Manager, of the Advisor has managed the Portfolio since [January 2026].

Tax Information

The Portfolio's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are purchasing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account ("IRA"). Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for the Portfolio. The Glenmede Trust Company, N.A. ("Glenmede Trust") has informed the Fund that it and its affiliated companies' ("Affiliates") minimum initial investment requirements for their clients' investments in the Portfolio is \$1,000, which may be reduced or waived from time to time. Approved brokers and other institutions that purchase shares on behalf of their clients may have their own minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements. You may redeem shares at any time by contacting Glenmede Trust by telephone or facsimile or contacting the institution through which you purchased your shares.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY SECTION

Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio (formerly, Quantitative U.S. Total Market Equity Portfolio) (Institutional Shares)

Investment Objective

Long-term capital appreciation consistent with reasonable risk to principal.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell Institutional Shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

	<u>Institutional Shares</u>
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	[0.60]%
Other Expenses	<u>[•]%</u>
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	[•]%
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>[•]%</u>
Net Expenses	<u>[•]%</u>

¹ Glenmede Investment Management LP (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent that the Portfolio’s annual total operating expenses exceed [0.70]% of the Portfolio’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, short sale dividends, prime broker interest, brokerage commissions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary items). The Advisor has contractually agreed to these waivers and/or reimbursements until at least February 28, [2027] and may discontinue this arrangement at any time thereafter. This contractual fee waiver agreement may not be terminated before February 28, [2027] without the approval of The Glenmede Fund, Inc.’s (the “Fund”) Board of Directors (the “Board”).

Example

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

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$[•]	\$[•]	\$[•]	\$[•]

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio 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 Portfolio shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. The Portfolio may actively trade portfolio securities to achieve its principal investment strategies. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was [•]% of the average value of its portfolio.

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Using quantitative analysis, under normal market circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in long and short positions with respect to equity securities, such as common stocks, of public companies tied economically to the U.S. The Advisor considers a company to be tied economically to the U.S. if the company: 1) is organized under the laws of the U.S., 2) maintains its principal place of

business in the U.S., 3) is traded principally in the U.S. or 4) at the time of purchase, is included in a U.S. equity index managed by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or FTSE Russell (“Russell”). The Portfolio will invest in companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, that are within the market capitalization range of any stock in the Russell 3000[®] Index. That capitalization range was \$[●] million to \$[●] trillion as of December 31, 2025.

The Advisor’s selection of securities to buy, sell or borrow is based on a combination of proprietary multifactor computer models and fundamental analysis. The computer models rank securities based on certain criteria, including valuation ratios, profitability and earnings-related measures, and other models focus on risk analysis and overall portfolio characteristics. The Advisor takes long positions in equity securities that the models identify as undervalued and more likely to appreciate and takes short positions in equity securities that the Advisor identifies as overvalued and more likely to depreciate. The Advisor will determine the size of each long or short position and its impact on the risk to the overall portfolio. The frequency and size of short sales will vary substantially in different periods as market opportunities change. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will generally have an operating target of 60-140 long positions that may range from 100% to 150% of net assets, and 40-100 short positions that may range from 0% to 50% of net assets, from time to time. The Portfolio may actively trade its securities to achieve its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the Portfolio cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. In addition, the strategies that the Advisor uses may fail to produce the intended result. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Portfolio, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions and other factors. An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may be appropriate for you if you are investing for goals several years away and are comfortable with stock market risks. The Portfolio would not be appropriate for you if you are investing for short-term goals or are mainly seeking current income.

Market Risk: Stocks may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Equity markets tend to be cyclical: there are times when stock prices generally increase, and other times when they generally decrease. In addition, the Portfolio is subject to the additional risk that the particular types of stocks held by the Portfolio will underperform other types of securities. Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments. Natural disasters, public health emergencies (including pandemics, such as COVID-19, and epidemics), war, military conflict, terrorism, tariffs and other unforeseeable global events may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. The Portfolio cannot predict the effects of such unforeseeable events in the future on the economy, the markets or the Portfolio’s investments.

Short Sales Risk: The Portfolio’s short positions involve a form of leveraging the Portfolio’s assets and may involve more risk than other funds that do not engage in short selling. The Portfolio’s short positions may result in a loss if the price of the borrowed security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Portfolio purchases the security to replace the borrowed security. This potential loss is unlimited because the loss increases as the price of the security sold short rises, and the price may rise indefinitely. The use of short sales may cause the Portfolio to have higher expenses than those of other equity mutual funds because of higher transaction costs, premiums, interest or dividends payable to the lender. Market or other factors may prevent the Portfolio from initiating or closing out a short position at the most desirable time or at a favorable price. In addition, the investment of cash proceeds from a short position in equity securities or other investments may increase further the volatility of the Portfolio’s NAV and investment performance and may result in greater potential investment losses.

Until the Portfolio replaces a borrowed security, it is required to pledge assets with the lender as. Therefore, short sales involve credit exposure to the lender that executes the short sale.

Frequent Trading Risk: A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly high transaction costs, which may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance over time. High portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains. Distributions derived from such gains will be treated as ordinary income for Federal income tax purposes.

Investment Style Risk: The Portfolio's long positions are in securities with earnings growth prospects that the Advisor believes are undervalued. There is no guarantee that the prices of these securities will not move even lower. The Portfolio's short positions are in securities that the Advisor believes are overvalued and are likely to depreciate. There is no guarantee that the prices of these securities will not move higher.

Value Style Risk: Although the Portfolio takes long positions in stocks the Advisor believes to be undervalued, there is no guarantee that the prices of these stocks will not move even lower. In addition, the value investment style can shift into and out of favor with investors, depending on market and economic conditions. As a result, the Portfolio may at times outperform or underperform other funds that invest more broadly or employ a different investment style.

Mid Cap Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the stocks of mid cap companies can be more volatile and riskier than the stocks of larger issuers. Mid cap companies tend to have more limited resources, product lines and market share than larger more established businesses. As a result, their share prices tend to fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Their shares may also trade less frequently and in limited volume, making them potentially less liquid. The price of mid cap company stocks might fall regardless of trends in the broader market.

Small Cap Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the stocks of smaller and newer issuers can be more volatile and more speculative than the stocks of larger issuers. Smaller companies tend to have limited resources, product lines and market share. As a result, their share prices tend to fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Their shares may also trade less frequently and in limited volume, making them potentially less liquid. The price of small company stocks might fall regardless of trends in the broader market.

Tax Managed Risk: The Portfolio uses various investment methods in seeking to reduce the impact of Federal and state income taxes on shareholders' returns. As a result, the Portfolio may defer the opportunity to realize gains.

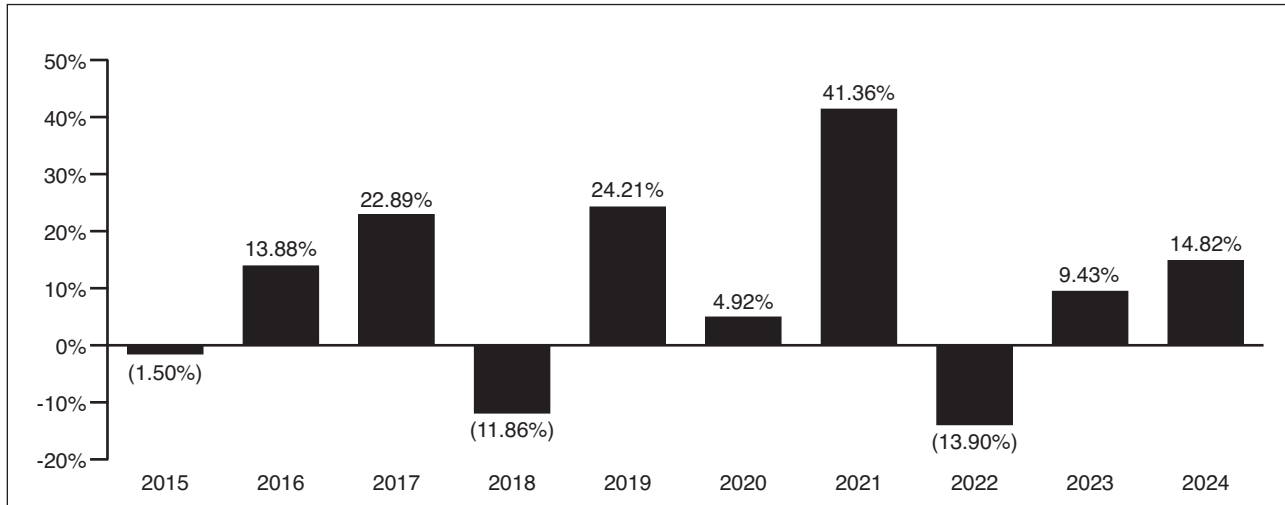
Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio's Advisor Shares has varied from year to year. The table shows how average annual total returns for one year, five years and ten years of the Portfolio's Advisor Shares compare to those of selected market indices.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Portfolio had not yet offered Institutional Shares to investors. The returns below represent the returns for Advisor Shares of the Portfolio. Institutional Shares and Advisor of the Portfolio should have returns that are substantially the same because they represent investments in the same portfolio of securities and differ only to the extent that they have different expenses.

The Portfolio's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Performance reflects expense reimbursements and/or fee waivers in effect. If such expense reimbursements or fee waivers were not in place, the Portfolio's performance would be reduced. Updated performance information is available by visiting www.glenmedeim.com or by calling 1-800-442-8299.

Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio



[2025 information is to be provided by subsequent amendment]

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was [●]% (for the quarter ended [●]) and the lowest quarterly return was [●]% (for the quarter ended [●]). After-tax returns for the Portfolio 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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Portfolio shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

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

	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years
Return Before Taxes – Institutional Shares	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ¹	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Russell 3000 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Average ²	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%

¹ In certain cases, the Return After Taxes on Distribution and Sale of Fund Shares for a period may be higher than other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of fund shares and provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return.

² The Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Average is provided so that investors may compare the performance of the Portfolio with the performance of a peer group of funds that Morningstar, Inc. considers similar to the Portfolio.

Investment Adviser

Glenmede Investment Management LP serves as investment advisor to the Portfolio.

Portfolio Managers

Vladimir de Vassal, CFA, Director of Quantitative Research and Paul T. Sullivan, CFA, Portfolio Manager, of the Advisor have managed the Portfolio since its inception in December 2006. Alexander R. Atanasiu, CFA, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has managed the Portfolio since February 2015. Ruohao Chen, CFA, Portfolio Manager has managed the Portfolio Since [January 2026].

Tax Information

The Portfolio's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are purchasing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

The minimum initial investment is \$10,000,000, which may be reduced or waived in some cases from time to time. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. Approved brokers and other institutions that purchase shares on behalf of their clients may have their own minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements. You may redeem shares at any time by contacting The Glenmede Trust Company, N.A. ("Glenmede Trust") by telephone or facsimile or contacting the institution through which you purchased your shares.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENTS

Objective, Principal Strategies and Risks

To help you decide which Portfolio is appropriate for you, this section looks more closely at the Portfolio's investment objectives, policies and risks. You should carefully consider your own investment goals, time horizon and risk tolerance before investing in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio's investment objectives and strategies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

The Portfolio may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. Such investments may include, for example, cash, various short-term instruments, such as money market securities (including commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances and time deposits), U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. U.S. Government securities include a variety of securities issued by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. Government-related entities. While certain U.S. Government-related entities (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) may be chartered or sponsored by Acts of Congress, their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. To the extent that a Portfolio employs a temporary defensive investment strategy, it may not achieve its investment objective. A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, could have an adverse impact on the Portfolio's performance.

Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio

The Advisor attempts to achieve the Portfolio's objective to provide long-term capital appreciation consistent with reasonable risk to principal by investing, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in long and short positions with respect to equity securities, such as common stocks, of public companies tied economically to the U.S. This is a non-fundamental investment policy that can be changed by the Board. The Advisor considers a company to be tied economically to the U.S. if the company: 1) is organized under the laws of the U.S., 2) maintains its principal place of business in the U.S., 3) is traded principally in the U.S. or 4) at the time of purchase, is included in a U.S. equity index managed by S&P or Russell. The Portfolio invests in companies with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, that are within the market capitalization range of any stock in the Russell 3000[®] Index.

The Portfolio currently offers two classes of shares: the Advisor Shares and the Institutional Shares. Shares of each class of the Portfolio represent equal pro rata interests in the Portfolio. The difference between the two classes is their shareholder service fee and minimum initial investment: the Advisor Shares class of the Portfolio charges a 0.20% fee and has no minimum initial investment, and the Institutional Shares class of the Portfolio does not charge a shareholder service fee and has a \$10,000,000 minimum initial investment. This minimum initial investment amount may be reduced or waived in some cases from time to time. Although shares of each class accrue dividends and calculate NAV and performance quotations in the same manner, the NAV, dividends and other distributions, and performance of each class is expected to differ due to different actual expenses and will be quoted separately.

The Portfolio intends, under normal circumstances, to have under 10% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents.

Principal Investment Risks

Market Risk

Stocks may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Equity markets tend to be cyclical, there are times when stock prices generally increase, and other times when they generally decrease. In addition, the Portfolio is subject to the additional risk that the particular types of stocks held by the Portfolio may underperform other types of securities. Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Portfolio's investments. Natural disasters, public health emergencies (including pandemics, such as COVID-19, and epidemics), war, military conflict, terrorism, tariffs and other unforeseeable global events may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects. Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade

measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The Portfolio cannot predict the effects of such unforeseeable events in the future on the economy, the markets or the Portfolio's investments.

Deteriorating market conditions can cause a general weakness in the market that reduces the prices of securities in the market. To the extent that the Portfolio emphasizes issuers from any given industry or sector, it could be hurt if that industry or sector does not do well. Additionally, the Portfolio could lose value if the individual stocks in which it holds positions and/or the overall stock markets on which the stocks trade decline in price. Stocks and stock markets may experience short-term volatility (fluctuations in price) as well as extended periods of price decline or increase. Individual stocks are impacted by many factors, including corporate earnings, production, management, sales, and market trends, including investor demand for a particular type of stock, such as growth or value stocks, small or large capitalization stocks, or stocks within a particular industry.

Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of a Portfolio. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of the Portfolio's holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Portfolio.

Frequent Trading Risk

The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in greater transaction costs, which may reduce the Portfolio's performance. The sale of securities from the Portfolio may also result in greater realization and/or distribution to shareholders of gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading, which may include short-term gains taxable at ordinary income rates.

Investment Style Risk

- *Value Style:* The Portfolio invests in stocks that the Advisor believes are reasonably priced, although there is no guarantee that the prices of these stocks will not move lower after purchase by the Portfolio. If the Advisor's assessment of a company's quality or intrinsic value or its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is inaccurate, the Portfolio could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, the stocks of quality companies can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time. The value investment style can also shift into and out of favor with investors, dependent on market and economic conditions. As a result, the Portfolio may at times outperform or underperform other funds that invest more broadly or employ a different investment style.
- *Growth Style:* The Portfolio invests in securities that the Advisor believes are reasonably priced. There is no guarantee that the prices of these securities will not move even lower. The Portfolio invests in securities with strong earnings growth prospects that the Advisor believes are reasonably priced. The values of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other stocks. There is no guarantee that the prices of these stocks will not move even lower.

Mid-Cap Risk

The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the stocks of mid cap companies can be more volatile and riskier than the stocks of larger issuers. The Portfolio's investments in mid-size companies may entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid cap companies tend to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, and a more limited trading market for their securities, as compared to larger companies. They may also experience greater price volatility than securities of larger capitalization companies because growth prospects for these companies may be less certain and the market for such securities may be smaller. Some mid cap companies may not have established financial histories; may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources; may depend on a few key personnel for management; and may be susceptible to losses and risks of bankruptcy.

Small Cap Risk

The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the stocks of smaller and newer issuers can be more volatile and more speculative than the stocks of larger issuers. Smaller companies tend to have limited resources, product lines and market share. As a result, their share prices tend to fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Their shares may also trade less frequently and in limited volume, making them potentially less liquid. The price of small company stocks might fall regardless of trends in the broader market. Furthermore, while securities of small capitalization companies may offer greater opportunity for capital appreciation than larger companies, investment in such companies presents greater risks than investment in larger, more established companies. Historically, small capitalization stocks have been more volatile in price than larger capitalization stocks. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility of these securities are the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such stocks, and the potentially greater sensitivity of such small companies to changes in or failure of management, and to many other changes in competitive, business, industry and economic conditions, including risks associated with limited product lines, markets, management depth, or financial resources. Besides exhibiting greater volatility, micro and small company stocks may, to a degree, fluctuate independently of larger company stocks. Small company stocks may decline in price as large company stocks rise, or rise in price as large company stocks decline. Investors should therefore expect that the price of the Portfolio's shares will be more volatile than the shares of a fund that invests in larger capitalization stocks. Additionally, while the markets in securities of small companies have grown rapidly in recent years, such securities may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than more widely held securities. The values of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and the Portfolio may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in such securities than in the case of larger companies, and it may take a longer period of time for the prices of such securities to reflect the full value of their issuers' underlying earnings potential or assets.

Tax Managed Risk

The Portfolio uses various investment methods in seeking to reduce the impact of federal and state income taxes on shareholders returns. Market conditions may limit the Portfolio's ability to implement this approach. For example, market conditions may limit the Portfolio's ability to generate tax losses or to generate qualified dividend income, which is generally taxed to noncorporate shareholders at favorable rates. Seeking to reduce the impact of federal and state income taxes may affect the investment decisions made for the Portfolio. For example, the strategy may cause the Portfolio to hold a security in order to achieve a more favorable tax treatment or to sell a security in order to create tax losses. The Portfolio's ability to utilize various tax-management techniques may be curtailed or eliminated in the future by legislation or regulation. As a result of the Portfolio's strategy, the Portfolio may defer the opportunity to realize gains.

Short Sales

The Portfolio takes a long position by purchasing a security outright. When the Portfolio takes a short position, it generally borrows a security and then sells the security at the current market price in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. To complete, or close out, the short sale transaction, the Portfolio buys the same security in the market and returns it to the lender. The Portfolio makes money when the market price of the borrowed security goes down after the short sale because it will have to pay less to replace the borrowed security than it received when it sold the security short. Conversely, if the price of the security goes up after the sale, the Portfolio will lose money because it will have to pay more to replace the borrowed security than it received when it sold the security short.

The Portfolio's short selling activities are significantly different from the investment activities of, and involve more risks than, other funds that do not engage in short selling. If a security is sold short and it increases in price, the Portfolio may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. To borrow the security, the Portfolio also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The Portfolio will also incur transaction costs in effecting short sales. The amount of gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, interest, dividends and transaction costs the Portfolio may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Positions in shorted securities are more risky than long positions (purchases) in securities because the maximum sustainable loss on a security purchased is limited to the amount paid for the stock plus the transaction costs. By contrast, there is no maximum attainable price of a shorted security. Therefore, the theoretical loss on

securities sold short is unlimited. By contrast, the gain on a short sale, before transaction costs, is generally limited to the difference between the price at which the borrowed security is sold and the price paid to purchase the security to return it to the lender. The use of short sales may also result in the Portfolio realizing more short-term capital gains than it would if the Portfolio did not engage in short sales.

In addition, the Portfolio may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. This would occur, for example, if the lender of the borrowed security requires the Portfolio to return the security on short notice and the Portfolio is unable to borrow the security from another lender, which may require the Portfolio to purchase the borrowed security at an unfavorable price, resulting in a loss.

Depending on the arrangement with the lender, the Portfolio may be required to pledge all or a significant portion of its assets, which may include cash collateral from securities lending activities, to the lender as collateral for the short sales. The proceeds from the short sales may be retained by the lender as collateral or the Portfolio may be permitted to use the cash proceeds to purchase additional securities or for any other purposes. Because cash proceeds are Portfolio assets which are typically used to satisfy a portion of lender's collateral requirements for the short sale, the reinvestment of these cash proceeds may require the Portfolio to post as collateral additional securities that it owns or other assets. For these and other reasons, the Portfolio might be required to liquidate long and short positions at times that may be disadvantageous to the Portfolio.

Foreign Securities

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") involve risks similar to those accompanying direct investment in foreign securities. There are substantial risks involved in investing in foreign securities. These risks include differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, generally higher commission rates on foreign transactions, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, political instability, and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. The dividends payable on the Portfolio's foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the income available for distribution to the Portfolio's shareholders. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and, therefore, may exhibit greater price volatility. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities in a Portfolio which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In many countries there is less publicly available information about issuers than is available in reports about companies in the United States.

Brokerage commissions, custodial services, and other costs relating to investment in foreign securities markets are generally more expensive than in the United States. Foreign securities markets have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could prevent the Portfolio from investing the proceeds of the sale. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could expose the Portfolio to losses due either to subsequent declines in the value of the portfolio security or, if the security has been sold, to claims by the purchaser.

Investing in foreign securities includes the risk of possible losses through the holding of securities in domestic and foreign custodian banks and depositories. Additionally, many countries are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy, and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline. In addition, the risks of loss and volatility have increased over the past few years and may continue because of high levels of debt and other economic distress in various countries.

International war or conflicts (including ongoing wars in Ukraine and the Middle East) and geopolitical events in foreign countries, along with instability in regions such as Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, possible terrorist attacks in the United States or around the world, and other similar events could adversely affect the U.S. and foreign financial markets. As a result, whether or not the Portfolios invest in securities located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the Portfolios' investments may be negatively impacted. Further, due to closures of certain markets and restrictions on trading certain securities, the value of certain securities held by the Portfolios could be significantly impacted.

Third Party Data Provider

In assessing the eligibility of a company based on environmental research, the Advisor may rely upon information and data, including from third party data providers, as well as on internal analyses that may be based on certain assumptions or hypotheses. The data obtained from third party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and the assumptions or models on which internal analysis rests may have flaws which render the internal assessment incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there exists a risk that the Advisor incorrectly assesses a security or company, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security with respect to the Portfolio's holdings.

Non-Principal Risks

Repurchase Agreements

The Portfolio may enter into collateralized repurchase agreements with qualified brokers, dealers, banks and other financial institutions deemed creditworthy by the Advisor. Such agreements can be entered into for periods of one day or for a fixed term.

In a repurchase agreement, the Portfolio purchases a security and simultaneously commits to resell that security at a future date to the seller (a qualified bank or securities dealer) at an agreed upon price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest (itself unrelated to the coupon rate or date of maturity of the purchased security). The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the securities which are subject to the agreement and held by the Portfolio at not less than the agreed upon repurchase price. If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation, the Portfolio holding such obligation suffers a loss to the extent that the proceeds from a sale of the underlying securities (including accrued interest) is less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest) under the agreement. In the event that such a defaulting seller files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, disposition of such securities by the Portfolio might be delayed pending court action.

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater expenses to the Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities. Higher portfolio turnover may also increase share price volatility and result in realization of taxable capital gains to shareholders with taxable accounts, including short-term capital gains, and may adversely impact the Portfolio's after-tax returns. Trading costs and tax effects associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance.

Selection of Investments

The Advisor evaluates the rewards and risks presented by all securities purchased by each Portfolio and how they may advance the Portfolio's investment objective. It is possible that these evaluations will prove to be inaccurate.

In addition, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio's investment selection process may result in the Advisor taking long positions in a market sector or industry that is not offset, or not offset to the same extent, by corresponding short positions in the same market sector or industry, and vice versa. This may result in increased risk and opportunity for loss should the securities in a particular market sector or industry not perform as predicted by the Advisor's selection process.

Other Types of Investments and Risks

In addition to the Portfolio's principal investment strategies and risks, and the particular types of securities which the Portfolio may select for investment described above, the Portfolio may make other types of investments and pursue other investment strategies in support of its overall investment goal. Information about some of these investments and strategies and other risks is provided below. More information about these and other supplemental investment strategies and the risks involved are described in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Foreign Securities: The Portfolio intends to remain, for the most part, fully invested in equity securities which may include, as a non-principal investment, ADRs listed on the NYSE. The risks of ADRs are described above under "Foreign Securities."

Investments in Other Investment Companies: The Portfolio may also invest in shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds. The risks of registered investment company investments are described above under “*Investments in Other Investment Companies.*”

Real Estate Investment Trusts: The Portfolio may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in real estate or real estate related loans. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs. The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Portfolio.

Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by such REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified (except to the extent the Code requires), and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibilities of failing to qualify for the exemption from tax for distributed income under the Code and failing to maintain their exemptions under the Investment Company Act of 1940. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks.

Investing in REITs also involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. That is, they may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements in comparison to larger capitalization companies.

Securities Lending: In order to generate additional income, the Portfolio may lend its securities to qualified brokers, dealers, banks and other financial institutions. Such loans are required at all times to be continuously secured by collateral consisting of cash, securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies or letters of credit equal to at least the market value of the loaned securities. The cash collateral received may be invested in short-term investments in accordance with terms approved by the Board. The value of the securities loaned may not exceed one-third of the value of the total assets of the Portfolio (including the loan collateral). The Portfolio could experience a delay in recovering its securities or a possible loss of income or value if the borrower fails to return the securities when due.

Cyber Security Risk: The Portfolio and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Portfolio to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting the Portfolio or its adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Portfolio. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Portfolio’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Portfolio to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Portfolio may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Portfolio may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Portfolio’s investment in such companies to lose value.

Large Shareholder Risk: From time to time, shareholders of the Portfolio (which may include institutional investors or financial intermediaries acting on behalf of their clients) may make relatively large redemptions or purchases of the Portfolio’s shares. These transactions may, among other things, cause the Portfolio to sell securities or invest additional cash, as the case may be, at disadvantageous prices. While the Fund maintains credit facilities with State Street Bank and Trust Company that can be used to help limit the disruption from redemptions, there could be adverse effects on the Portfolio’s performance to the extent that the Portfolio may be required to sell securities or invest cash at times it would not otherwise do so. Selling portfolio securities to meet a large redemption request also may increase transaction costs or have adverse tax consequences for Portfolio shareholders. In addition, a large redemption could result in the Portfolio’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Portfolio’s expense ratio.

Portfolio Holdings

The Advisor may publicly disclose information concerning the securities held by each Portfolio in accordance with regulatory requirements, such as periodic portfolio disclosure in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). In addition, the Advisor may post the Portfolio’s month-end, top-ten portfolio holdings no earlier than ten calendar days after the end of each month, and/or the complete quarter-end portfolio holdings no earlier than ten calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter, on its website, www.glenmedeim.com. This information will generally remain available on the website at least until the Fund files with the SEC its annual/semi-annual financial statements on Form N-CSR that includes such period or its report on Form N-PORT for the last month of the Fund’s first or third fiscal quarters. The Fund may terminate or modify this policy at any time without further notice to shareholders.

A further description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

PRICE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The price of shares issued by the Portfolio is based on its NAV. The Portfolio’s NAV per share is determined on a per class basis as of the close of regular trading hours of the NYSE, currently 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time), on each day that the NYSE is open for business. The time at which shares are priced may be changed in case of an emergency or if regular trading on the NYSE is stopped at a time other than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time). In addition, the Board has approved that the Portfolio may determine to price their shares on weekdays that the NYSE is temporarily closed due to emergency circumstances.

The Portfolio’s investments generally are valued at market value or, when market quotations are not readily available or when events occur that make established valuation methods unreliable, at fair value as determined in good faith using methods determined by the Board. The Board has designated the Advisor to serve as the valuation designee (the “Valuation Designee”) with respect to the Portfolio’s securities for which valuations are not readily available. The Valuation Designee works with State Street Bank and Trust Company, the Fund’s custodian, to regularly test the accuracy of the fair value prices by comparing them with values that are available from other sources. At each regularly scheduled Board meeting, a report by the Valuation Designee is submitted describing any security that has been fair valued and the basis for the fair value determination.

Securities listed on a foreign exchange and unlisted foreign securities are valued at the latest quoted price available when assets are valued. Foreign securities may trade on days when shares of the Portfolio are not priced; as a result, the value of such securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Portfolio’s shares. Foreign currency amounts are translated into U.S. dollars at the bid prices of such currencies against U.S. dollars last quoted by a major bank.

The following are examples of situations that may constitute significant events that could render a market quotation for a specific security “not readily available” and require fair valuation of such security: (i) the security’s trading has been halted or suspended; (ii) the security has been de-listed from a national exchange; (iii) the security’s primary trading market is temporarily closed at a time when under normal conditions it would be open; (iv) the security has not been traded for an extended period of time; (v) the security’s authorized pricing sources are not able or willing to provide a price; (vi) an independent price quote from two or more broker-dealers is not available; (vii) trading of the security is subject to local government-imposed restrictions; (viii) foreign security has reached a pre-determined range of trading set by a foreign exchange (“limit up” or “limit down” price), and no trading has taken place at the limit up price or limit down price; (ix) natural disasters, armed conflicts, and significant government actions; (x) significant events that relate to a single issuer or to an entire market sector, such as significant fluctuations in domestic or foreign markets or between the current and previous days’ closing levels of one or more benchmark indices approved by the Board; (xi) the security’s sales have been infrequent or a “thin” market in the security exists; and/or (xii) with regard to over-the-counter securities, the validity of quotations from broker-dealers appears questionable or the number of quotations indicates that there is a “thin” market in the security.

The frequency with which the Portfolio’s investments are valued using fair value pricing is primarily a function of the types of securities and other assets in which the Portfolio invests pursuant to its investment objective, strategies and limitations. Investments in other registered mutual funds, if any, are valued based on the NAV of those mutual funds (which may use fair value pricing as discussed in their prospectuses).

Valuing the Portfolio's investments using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market prices. Accordingly, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Portfolio's NAV and the prices used by other investment companies, investors and the Portfolio's benchmark index to price the same investments.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Portfolio may appoint one or more intermediaries as its agent to receive purchase and redemption orders of shares of the Portfolio and cause these orders to be transmitted, on an aggregated basis, to the Portfolio's transfer agent. Orders placed through these intermediaries will be deemed to have been received and accepted by the Portfolio when the intermediary accepts the order. Therefore, the purchase or redemption order will reflect the NAV per share next determined after receipt of the order by the intermediary, if the intermediary successfully transmits the order to the Portfolio's transfer agent by the next business morning.

Purchase of Shares

Shares of the Portfolio are sold without a sales commission on a continuous basis to Glenmede Trust acting on behalf of its clients or the clients ("Clients") of its affiliated companies ("Affiliates") and to certain approved employee benefit plans and institutions, including brokers acting on behalf of their clients ("Institutions"), at the NAV per share next determined after receipt, in proper order, of the purchase order by the Fund's transfer agent. We consider orders to be in "proper order" when all required documents are properly completed, signed and received. Beneficial ownership of shares will be reflected on books maintained by Glenmede Trust or the Institutions. Glenmede Trust has informed the Fund that it and its Affiliates' minimum and subsequent investment requirements for their Clients' investments in the Portfolio are the same as those for the Portfolios. Other Institutions may have their own minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements. If you wish to purchase shares in a Portfolio, you should contact Glenmede Trust by telephone or facsimile or contact your Institution.

The Portfolio reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to reject any purchase order, when, in the judgment of management, such rejection is in the best interests of the Portfolio and its shareholders.

Your Institution may charge you for purchasing or selling shares of a Portfolio. There is no transaction charge for shares purchased directly from the Portfolio through Glenmede Trust.

Shares may also be available on brokerage platforms of firms that have agreements with the Fund's distributor to offer such shares solely when acting as an agent for the investor. An investor transacting in shares in these programs may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. Shares of the Portfolio are available in other share classes that have different fees and expenses.

Purchases of the Portfolio's shares will be made in full and fractional shares of the Portfolio calculated to three decimal places. In the interest of economy and convenience, certificates for shares will not be issued except upon your written request. Certificates for fractional shares, however, will not be issued.

The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to suspend the offering of shares of the Portfolio or to reject purchase orders when, in the judgment of the Advisor, such suspension or rejection is in the best interests of the Portfolio. Subject to the Board's discretion, the Advisor will monitor the Portfolio's total assets and may decide to close any of the Portfolio at any time to new investments or to new accounts due to concerns that a significant increase in the size of a Portfolio may adversely affect the implementation of the Portfolio's investment strategy. Subject to the Board's discretion, once closed, the Advisor may also choose to reopen a Portfolio to new investments at any time, and may subsequently close such Portfolio again should concerns regarding the Portfolio's size recur. If a Portfolio closes to new investments, generally that Portfolio would be offered only to certain existing shareholders of the Portfolio and certain other persons, who may be generally subject to cumulative, maximum purchase amounts.

The Fund, however, reserves the right to reopen a closed Portfolio to new investments from time to time at its discretion.

Redemption of Shares

You may redeem Institutional or Advisor shares of the Portfolio at any time, without cost, at the NAV per share next determined after the Fund's transfer agent receives your redemption order. Generally, a properly signed written order is all that is required. If you wish to redeem your shares, you should contact Glenmede Trust by telephone or facsimile or contact your Institution.

You will typically be paid your redemption proceeds within one business day after the Fund's transfer agent receives your redemption order in proper form; however, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment under any emergency circumstances as determined by the SEC.

Redemption proceeds are typically paid in cash from the proceeds of the sale of portfolio securities. The Fund also maintains credit facilities that serve as additional sources of liquidity for meeting redemption requests. The Fund also has the right to limit each shareholder to cash redemptions of \$250,000 or 1% of such Portfolio's NAV, whichever is less, within a 90-day period or, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, in other circumstances identified by the Advisor. Any additional redemption proceeds would be made in readily marketable securities ("in-kind redemptions"). In-kind redemptions may be in the form of pro-rata slices of the Portfolio's portfolio, individual securities or a representative basket of securities in conformity with applicable rules of the SEC and the Fund's Policy and Procedures Related to the Processing of In-Kind Redemptions. A shareholder will be exposed to market risk until the readily marketable securities are converted to cash, generally will incur brokerage charges on the sale of portfolio securities so received in the payment of redemptions and may incur other transaction expenses in converting these securities to cash. These redemption methods are used regularly and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Portfolio Shares

Mutual fund market timing involves the frequent purchase and redemption of shares of mutual funds within short periods of time with the intention of capturing short-term profits resulting from market volatility. Market timing may disrupt portfolio management strategies; harm the performance of the Portfolio; dilute the value of Portfolio shares held by long-term shareholders; increase brokerage and administrative costs; and for the Portfolio that invests to a significant extent in foreign securities, foster time-zone arbitrage.

The Fund does not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares by shareholders. Pursuant to a policy adopted by the Board to discourage market timing of the Portfolio's shares, the Fund has established the following procedures designed to discourage market timing of the Portfolio. The Fund will enforce its policies and procedures to discourage market timing of the Portfolio's shares equitably on all shareholders. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify individual shareholders who may be market timing the Portfolio or curtail its trading activity in every instance, particularly if they are investing through financial intermediaries.

Shares of the Portfolio may be sold through omnibus account arrangements with financial intermediaries. Omnibus account information generally does not identify the underlying investors' trading activity on an individual basis. In an effort to identify and deter market timing in omnibus accounts, Glenmede Trust and the Advisor periodically review trading activity at the omnibus level and will seek to obtain underlying account trading activity information from the financial intermediaries when, in their judgment, the trading activity suggests possible market timing. Requested information relating to trading activity will be reviewed to identify accounts that may be engaged in excessive trading based on criteria established by Glenmede Trust or the Advisor, as applicable. If this information shows that an investor's trading activity suggests market timing, Glenmede Trust or the Advisor, as applicable, will contact the financial intermediary and follow its procedures, including but not limited to, warnings, restricting the account from further trading and/or closing the account. Financial intermediaries may also monitor their customers' trading activities in the Portfolio using criteria that may differ from the criteria established by Glenmede Trust and the Advisor and there is no assurance that the procedures used by the financial intermediaries will be able to curtail excessive trading. If a third-party financial intermediary does not provide underlying account trading activity information upon request, Glenmede Trust or the Advisor, as applicable, will determine what action to take, including terminating the relationship with the financial intermediary.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Portfolio normally distributes substantially all of its net investment income to shareholders in the form of a quarterly dividend.

The Portfolio normally distributes any realized net capital gains at least once a year.

Dividends and capital gains distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares at the option of the shareholder.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT TAXES

The following is a summary of certain United States tax considerations relevant under current law, which may be subject to change in the future. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual United States citizens or residents. You should consult your tax adviser for further information regarding Federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation. Additional information about taxes is contained in the SAI.

Distributions

The Portfolio contemplates distributing as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income, including its net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). Except as discussed below, you will be subject to Federal income tax on Portfolio distributions regardless of whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Portfolio distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income, except as discussed below.

Distributions attributable to the net capital gain of the Portfolio will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, no matter how long you have owned your Portfolio shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals, estates, and trusts is currently 23.8% (which includes a 3.8% Medicare tax). You will be notified annually of the tax status of distributions to you.

Distributions of “qualifying dividends” will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates, as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of the Portfolio (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or “qualified” foreign corporations (“qualifying dividends”), then all distributions paid by the Portfolio to individual shareholders will be taxed at long-term capital gain rates. But if less than 95% of the gross income of a Portfolio (other than net capital gain) consists of qualifying dividends, then distributions paid by the Portfolio to individual shareholders will be qualifying dividends only to the extent they are derived from qualifying dividends earned by the Portfolio. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Portfolio shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the Portfolio’s ex-dividend date (and the Portfolio will need to have met a similar holding period requirement with respect to the shares of the corporation paying the qualifying dividend). The amount of the Portfolio’s distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of the Portfolio’s securities lending activities, if any, certain options transactions, if any, a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in debt securities or “non-qualified” foreign corporations.

Distributions from the Portfolio will generally be taxable to you in the taxable year in which they are paid, with one exception. Distributions declared by the Portfolio in October, November or December and paid in January of the following year are taxed as though they were paid on December 31.

A portion of distributions paid by the Portfolio to shareholders who are corporations may also qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of the Portfolio’s securities lending activities, if any, by a high portfolio turnover rate, or by investments in non-U.S. corporations.

If you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price will reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution, but you will be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of capital. This adverse tax result is known as “buying into a dividend.”

It is contemplated that the Portfolio will engage in short sales. The tax treatment of these sorts of transactions is complex and may (as may the Portfolio’s high turnover rate) result in the recognition by the Portfolio of significant amounts

of short-term capital gain and ordinary income. This, in turn, may cause significant portions of the distributions by the Portfolio to shareholders to be taxable at an ordinary income rate. Also, in some cases, these transactions may cause the Portfolio to recognize income or gain without any corresponding receipt of cash, in which case the Portfolio may have to liquidate other positions to enable them to distribute the amount of that income or gain to shareholders so as to avoid incurring corporate-level tax.

Sales and Redemptions

You will generally recognize taxable gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes on a sale or redemption of your shares based on the difference between your tax basis in the shares and the amount you receive for them. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Portfolio shares for over 12 months at the time you dispose of them.

Certain special tax rules may apply to losses realized in some cases. Any loss realized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends that were received on the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a disposition of shares of the Portfolio may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the same Portfolio within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Portfolio. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

For shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012, the Portfolio (or relevant broker or financial advisor) is required to compute and report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and furnish to Portfolio shareholders cost basis information when such shares are sold. The Portfolio has elected to use the average cost method, unless you instruct the Portfolio to use a different IRS- accepted cost basis method or you choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale. If your account is held by your broker or other financial advisor, they may select a different cost basis method. In these cases, please contact your broker or other financial advisor to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Portfolio and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your Federal and state income tax returns. Portfolio shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS- accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting requirements apply to them.

IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans

The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on, and sales and redemptions of, shares held in an IRA (or other tax-qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless it borrowed to acquire the shares.

Backup Withholding

The Portfolio may be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the IRS a percentage of taxable dividends or gross proceeds realized upon sale payable to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct tax identification number in the manner required, who are subject to withholding by the IRS for failure to properly include on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Portfolio that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so or that they are “exempt recipients.” The current backup withholding rate is 24%.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders

Generally, nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors are subject to 30% withholding tax on dividends paid by a U.S. corporation, although the rate may be reduced for an investor that is a qualified resident of a foreign country with an applicable tax treaty with the United States. In the case of regulated investment companies such as the Portfolio, however, certain categories of dividends are exempt from the 30% withholding tax. These generally include dividends attributable to the Portfolio’s net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses), dividends attributable to the Portfolio’s interest income from U.S. obligors and dividends attributable to net short-term capital gains of the Portfolio.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale or redemption of shares in the Portfolio, except that a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a calendar year will be taxable on such gains and on capital gain dividends from the Portfolio.

In contrast, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in the Portfolio is effectively connected with that trade or business, then the foreign investor's income from the Portfolio will generally be subject to U.S. Federal income tax at graduated rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident.

The Portfolio will also generally be required to withhold 30% tax on certain payments to foreign entities that do not provide a Form W-8BEN-E that evidences their compliance with, or exemption from, specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Portfolio.

State and Local Taxes

You may also be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of the Portfolio's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on U.S. Government securities. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Advisor

Glenmede Investment Management LP, with principal offices at One Liberty Place, 1650 Market Street, Suite 4000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as investment advisor to the Portfolio. The Advisor, a limited partnership, is wholly-owned by Glenmede Trust. As of September 30, 2025, the Advisor oversaw approximately [\$49.3 billion] in assets.

Under Investment Advisory Agreement with the Fund, the Advisor, subject to the control and supervision of the Board and in conformance with the stated investment objective and policies of the Portfolio, manages the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Portfolio. It is the responsibility of the Advisor to make investment decisions for the Portfolio and to place the Portfolio's purchase and sale orders.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Portfolio paid management fees to the Advisor for its investment advisory services, calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual percentage rates of the Portfolio's average daily net assets, as shown in the following table.

Portfolio	Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets*
Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio**	[1.20]%, ***

* The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its 1.20% management fees so that after giving effect to such contractual waiver, the management fees for the Portfolio's is 0.85% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. The Advisor has also contractually agreed to waive an additional portion of its management fees and/or reimburse the Portfolio to the extent that total annual operating expenses of the Portfolio, exceed 1.25% of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, short-sale dividends, prime broker interest, brokerage commissions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary expenses). The Advisor has contractually agreed to these waivers and/or reimbursements, which may not be terminated without the approval of the Board, until at least February 28, 2026. Shareholders will be notified if these waivers and/or reimbursements are discontinued after that date.

** Effective February [XX], 2025, the Advisor discontinued the Portfolio's contractual management fee waiver and decreased the Advisory fee from [1.20]% to [0.60]%.

*** Effective February [XX], 2025, the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent that the Portfolio's Advisor and Institutional Shares annual total operating expenses exceed [0.90]% and [0.70]%, respectively, of such Portfolio's average daily net assets (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, short sale dividends, prime broker interest, brokerage commissions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary items). The Advisor has contractually agreed to these waivers and/or reimbursements, which may not be terminated without the approval of the Board, until at least February 28, [2027]. Shareholders will be notified if these waivers and/or reimbursements are discontinued after that date.

A discussion regarding the Board's basis for renewing the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's financial statements on Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025.

Shareholders in the Portfolio who are clients of Glenmede Trust, or its Affiliates, pay fees which vary, depending on the capacity in which Glenmede Trust or its Affiliate provides fiduciary and investment services to the particular Client (e.g., personal trust, estate settlement, advisory and custodian services) (“Client Fees”). Glenmede Trust and its Affiliates currently intend to exclude the portion of their Clients’ assets invested in the Portfolio when calculating Client Fees. Shareholders in the Portfolio who are customers of other Institutions may pay fees to those Institutions.

The Advisor and/or Glenmede Trust may pay additional compensation from time to time, out of their assets, and not as an additional charge to the Portfolio, to selected Institutions that provide services to the Institution’s customers who are beneficial owners of the Portfolio and other persons in connection with servicing and/or sales of Portfolio shares and other accounts managed by the Advisor or Glenmede Trust.

Vladimir de Vassal, CFA, Director of Quantitative Research of the Advisor, is primarily responsible for the management of the Portfolio. Mr. de Vassal has been employed by the Advisor and its predecessors as a portfolio manager since 1998. Prior to that time, Mr. de Vassal served as Vice President and Director of quantitative analysis at CoreStates Investment Advisors and as Vice President of interest rate risk analysis at CoreStates Financial Corp. Paul T. Sullivan, CFA, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, assists Mr. de Vassal in the management of the Portfolio by running portfolio optimizations and entering trades. Mr. Sullivan has been employed by the Advisor and its predecessors as a portfolio manager since 1994. Prior to that time, Mr. Sullivan was employed by SEI Investments Co. where he was a supervisor in the mutual fund accounting department. Alexander R. Atanasiu, CFA, has been a Portfolio Manager of the Advisor since 2015. Mr. Atanasiu has been employed by the Advisor as a quantitative research analyst since 2005. Ruohao Chen, CFA, has been a Portfolio Manager of the Advisor since [2026]. Mr. Chen has been employed by the Advisor as a quantitative research analyst since 2018. Messrs. de Vassal and Sullivan have managed the Portfolio since the Portfolio’s commencement of operations in December 2006.

The SAI provides additional about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers’ ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

GENERAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions regarding the Portfolio, contact the Fund at the address or telephone number stated on the back cover page.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the past 5 years. As of the date of this Prospectus, Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio had not been offered to investors and therefore financial highlights are not available for those shares. The financial highlights tables shown below reflect the financial performance of the Portfolio's existing Advisor Share class and are intended to provide a long-term perspective as to the Portfolio's financial history. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Advisor Share class of the Portfolio. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Advisor Class shares of the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024 has been audited by [], the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, is included in the Portfolio's Annual Financial Statements and Other Information, as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR, which are available upon request. Information for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was audited by another independent registered public accounting firm. [2025 information to be provided by subsequent amendment]

Total Market Plus Equity Portfolio – Advisor Shares

	For the Year Ended October 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ —	\$ 17.10	\$ 17.81	\$ 22.90	\$ 15.34
<i>Income from investment operations:</i>					
Net investment income ¹	—	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	—	4.05	(0.71)	(1.57)	9.45
Total from investment operations	—	4.08	(0.62)	(1.50)	9.48
<i>Distributions to shareholders from:</i>					
Net investment income	—	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.03)
Net realized capital gains	—	(0.96)	—	(3.51)	(1.89)
Total distributions	—	(1.00)	(0.09)	(3.59)	(1.92)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ —	\$ 20.18	\$ 17.10	\$ 17.81	\$ 22.90
Total return ²	—	24.63%	(3.50)%	(7.76)%	66.37%
<i>Ratios to average net assets/Supplemental data:</i>					
Net assets, at end of year (in 000s)	\$ —	\$35,799	\$35,860	\$43,836	\$35,961
Ratio of operating expenses before waiver/reimbursement to average net assets	—	2.51%	2.42%	2.36%	2.23%
Ratio of operating expenses after waiver/reimbursement to average net assets ³	—	2.04%	2.01%	1.99%	1.83%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	—	0.16%	0.49%	0.39%	0.15%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁴	—	70%	84%	95%	71%

¹ Per share net investment income (loss) has been calculated using the average shares outstanding during the period.

² The Total Return reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect and would have been lower in their absence.

³ The ratio of operating expenses after waiver/reimbursement excluding interest expense, dividends on securities sold short and flex fees was 1.25%, 1.25%, 1.25% and 1.25% for the years ended October 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and the ratio of operating expense after waiver/reimbursement excluding dividends on securities sold short and flex fees was 1.25% for the year ended October 31, 2020.

⁴ The calculation of the portfolio turnover rate reflects the absolute value of the long and short positions.

More Portfolio information is available to you upon request and without charge:

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and Annual and Semi-Annual Financial Statements and Other Information

The Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and Annual and Semi-Annual Financial Statements and Other Information provide additional information about the Portfolio's investments. The Annual Report also contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")

The SAI includes additional information about the Portfolio's investment policies, organization and management. It is legally part of this Prospectus (it is incorporated by reference).

You can get free copies of the Portfolio's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and Annual and Semi-Annual Financial Statements and Other Information or SAI by calling or writing to the address shown below. These documents are also available on Glenmede Investment Management LP's website at www.glenmedeim.com.

To reduce the volume of mail you receive, only one copy of financial reports, prospectuses, other regulatory materials and other communications will be mailed to your household (if you share the same last name and address). You can call us at 1-800-442-8299, or write to us at the address listed below, to request (1) additional copies free of charge, or (2) that we discontinue our practice of mailing regulatory materials together.

You may also request other information about the Portfolio, and make inquiries as follows:

Write to:

The Glenmede Fund, Inc.
1650 Market Street
Suite 4000
Philadelphia, PA 19103

By phone:

1-800-442-8299

Reports and other information about the Portfolio are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Glenmede Fund, Inc.'s Investment Company Act File No. is 811-05577.

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