

Summary prospectus

John Hancock Blue Chip Growth Fund

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the Statement of Additional Information and most recent reports, online at www.jhinvestments.com/prospectuses. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-225-5291 or by sending an email request to info@jhinvestments.com. The fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated January 1, 2025, as may be supplemented, and most recent financial highlights information included in the shareholder report, dated August 31, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Tickers

A: JBGAX C: JBGCX

Investment objective

To provide long-term growth of capital. Current income is a secondary objective.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the John Hancock family of funds. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) waivers (See Appendix 1 - Intermediary sales charge waivers, which includes information about specific sales charge waivers applicable to the intermediaries identified therein). More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and beginning on page 22 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or page 144 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information under "Sales Charges on Class A and Class C Shares."

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)

	A	C
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases, as a % of purchase price	5.00	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	1.00 (on certain purchases, including those of \$1 million or more)	1.00
Small account fee (for fund account balances under \$1,000) (\$)	20	20

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

	A	C
Management fee	0.73	0.73
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.30	1.00
Other expenses	0.16	0.16
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.19	1.89
Contractual expense reimbursement	-0.05 ¹	-0.01 ¹
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	1.14	1.88

- 1** The advisor contractually agrees to reduce its management fee or, if necessary, make payment to the applicable class in an amount equal to the amount by which expenses of Class A shares exceed 1.14% of average daily net assets attributable to the applicable class. For purposes of this agreement, "expenses of Class A shares" means all class expenses (including fund expenses attributable to the class), excluding (a) taxes; (b) portfolio brokerage commissions; (c) interest expense; (d) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the fund's business; (e) acquired fund fees and expenses paid indirectly; and (f) short dividend expense. The agreement expires on December 31, 2025, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time. The advisor also contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement, including the fund (the participating portfolios). This waiver equals, on an annualized basis, 0.0100% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$75 billion but is less than or equal to \$125 billion; 0.0125% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$125 billion but is less than or equal to \$150 billion; 0.0150% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$150 billion but is less than or equal to \$175 billion; 0.0175% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$175 billion but is less than or equal to \$200 billion; 0.0200% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$200 billion but is less than or equal to \$225 billion; and 0.0225% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$225 billion. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated daily and allocated among all the participating portfolios in proportion to the daily net assets of each participating portfolio. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2026, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	Shares Sold		Shares Not Sold
	A	C	C
1 year	610	291	191
3 years	854	593	593
5 years	1,117	1,020	1,020
10 years	1,867	2,028	2,028

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the common stocks of large- and medium-sized blue chip growth companies. The manager defines blue chip growth companies as those well established in their industries and with the potential for above-average earnings growth.

In identifying blue chip companies in which to invest, the manager generally considers whether they have viable or growing leading market positions, seasoned management teams, and strong financial fundamentals. This investment approach reflects the manager's belief that the combination of solid company fundamentals (with emphasis on the potential for above-average growth in earnings or operating cash flow) and a positive industry outlook will result in a higher stock price. The manager also seeks to invest in some companies with good prospects for dividend growth.

While most of the assets of the fund are typically invested in U.S. common stocks, the fund may also invest in other types of securities, including (i) U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated foreign securities including American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) (up to 20% of net assets), (ii) convertible and preferred stocks, warrants, and bonds, and (iii) futures and options. Combined investments in convertible securities, preferred stocks, and debt securities are limited to 25% of total assets. The fund may invest in debt securities of any type without regard to quality or rating, including those rated below investment-grade (junk bonds) (up to 5% of total assets). The fund's investment policies are based on credit ratings at the time of purchase. The fund's debt securities may include privately negotiated notes or loans, including loan participations and assignments (bank loans). Direct investments in loans may be illiquid and holding a loan could expose the fund to the risks of being a direct lender.

The fund holds a certain portion of its assets in money market reserves consisting of shares of the T. Rowe Price Government Reserve Fund (or any other internal T. Rowe Price money market fund) or U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated money market securities. These include repurchase agreements in the two highest rating categories that mature in one year or less. The fund may invest reserves in U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in hybrid instruments. Hybrid instruments are a type of high-risk derivative which can combine the characteristics of securities, futures, and options. Such securities may bear interest or pay dividends at below market rates or even relatively nominal market rates.

In pursuing the fund's investment objective, the manager may deviate from the fund's normal investment criteria to purchase securities the manager believes might appreciate substantially. The fund may invest significantly in the information technology sector, and the fund may at times invest significantly in stocks of technology companies.

The fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund and may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 7 of the prospectus.*

Cash and cash equivalents risk. Under certain market conditions, such as during a rising stock market, rising interest rate or rising credit spread markets, the use of cash and/or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, could have a negative effect on the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may negatively impact the fund's performance.

Credit and counterparty risk. The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or a borrower of fund securities may not make timely payments or otherwise honor its obligations. U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk depending upon the nature of their support. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could affect the fund's performance.

Currency risk. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of a fund's investments. Foreign currencies may decline in value, which could negatively impact performance.

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Growth company securities may fluctuate more in price than other securities because of the greater emphasis on earnings expectations.

Fixed-income securities risk. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the average maturity or duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest-rate fluctuations. An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. Changes in a security's credit quality may adversely affect fund performance.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. Depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Hong Kong Stock Connect Program (Stock Connect) risk. Trading in China A-Shares through Stock Connect, a mutual market access program that enables foreign investment in the People's Republic of China (PRC), is subject to certain restrictions and risks. Securities listed on Stock Connect may lose purchase eligibility, which could adversely affect the fund's performance. Trading through Stock Connect is subject to trading, clearance, and settlement procedures that may continue to develop as the program matures. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies applicable to Stock Connect may affect China A-Share prices. These risks are heightened by the underdeveloped state of the PRC's investment and banking systems in general.

Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions risk. Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions may increase a fund's volatility and could produce disproportionate losses, potentially more than the fund's principal investment. Risks of these transactions are different from and possibly greater than risks of investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Under certain market conditions, derivatives could become harder to value or sell and may become subject to liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions). Derivatives and other strategic transactions that the fund intends to utilize include: futures contracts and options. Futures contracts and options generally are subject to counterparty risk.

Hybrid instrument risk. Hybrid instruments (a type of potentially high-risk derivative) combine the elements of futures contracts or options with those of debt, preferred equity or a depositary instrument. Hybrid instruments entail greater market risk and may be more volatile than traditional debt instruments, may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below-market rates, and may be illiquid. The risks of investing in hybrid instruments are a combination of the risks of investing in securities, options, futures, and currencies.

Information technology companies risk. Information technology companies can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition from new market entrants, and heightened cybersecurity risk, among other factors.

Investment company securities risk. Fund shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of the expenses of any investment company in which the fund invests. The total return on such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of such other investment companies, including advisory fees.

Large company risk. Larger companies may grow more slowly than smaller companies or be slower to respond to business developments. Large-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Liquidity risk. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments. Liquidity risk may be magnified in rising interest rate environments due to higher than normal redemption rates. Widespread selling of fixed-income securities to satisfy redemptions during periods of reduced demand may adversely impact the price or salability of such securities. Periods of heavy redemption could cause the fund to sell assets at a loss or depressed value, which could negatively affect performance. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets.

Loan participations risk. Participations and assignments involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest-rate risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, risks associated with extended settlement, and the risks of being a lender.

Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities risk. Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities (junk bonds) are subject to greater credit quality risk, risk of default, and price volatility than higher-rated fixed-income securities, may be considered speculative, and can be difficult to resell.

Media and communications sector risk. Media and communications companies may be significantly affected by product and service obsolescence due to technological advancement or development, competitive pressures, substantial capital requirements, fluctuating demand, and changes in regulation.

Mid-sized company risk. Mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Non-diversified risk. Adverse events affecting a particular issuer or group of issuers may magnify losses for non-diversified funds, which may invest a large portion of assets in any one issuer or a small number of issuers.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting

issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Preferred and convertible securities risk. Preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board. Preferred stock may be subject to redemption provisions. The market values of convertible securities tend to fall as interest rates rise and rise as interest rates fall. Convertible preferred stock's value can depend heavily upon the underlying common stock's value.

Repurchase agreements risk. The risk of a repurchase agreement transaction is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the delivery date. In the event of bankruptcy or other default by the seller, the instrument purchased may decline in value, interest payable on the instrument may be lost and there may be possible difficulties and delays in obtaining collateral and delays and expense in liquidating the instrument.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors.

Technology companies risk. Technology companies can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition, and government regulation, among other factors. Investments in the technology sector may be susceptible to heightened risk of cybersecurity breaches, which may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to personally identifiable information and other customer data.

Warrants risk. The prices of warrants may not precisely reflect the prices of their underlying securities. Warrant holders do not receive dividends or have voting or credit rights. A warrant ceases to have value if not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Past performance

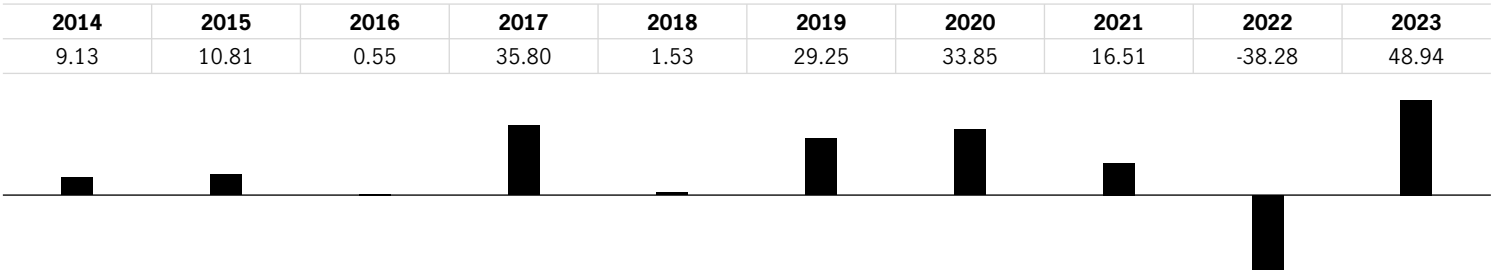
The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based securities market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. The Russell 1000 Growth Index shows how the fund's performance compares against the returns of similar investments. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-225-5291, Monday to Thursday, 8:00 A.M.—7:00 P.M., and Friday, 8:00 A.M.—6:00 P.M., Eastern time.

A note on performance

Class NAV, Class A and Class C shares commenced operations on October 17, 2005, March 27, 2015 and March 27, 2015, respectively. Returns shown prior to a class's commencement date are those of Class NAV shares, except that they include any sales charges. Returns for Class A and Class C shares would have been substantially similar to returns of Class NAV shares because each share class is invested in the same portfolio of securities and returns would differ only to the extent that expenses of the classes are different. To the extent expenses of a class would have been higher than expenses of Class NAV shares for the periods shown, performance would have been lower.

Please note that after-tax returns (shown for Class A shares only) reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan. After-tax returns for other share classes would vary.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class A (sales charges are not reflected in the bar chart and returns would have been lower if they were)



Year-to-date total return through:	Q3 2024	28.03%
Best quarter:	Q2 2020	27.62%
Worst quarter:	Q2 2022	-24.94%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/2023	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class A (before tax)	41.50	11.98	11.43
after tax on distributions	40.40	10.38	9.33
after tax on distributions, with sale	25.35	9.49	8.86
Class C	46.89	12.31	11.28
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.29	15.69	12.03
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	42.68	19.50	14.86

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Portfolio management

The following individual is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Paul Greene II

Vice President

Managed the fund since 2021

Purchase and sale of fund shares

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A and Class C shares is \$1,000 (\$250 for group investments), except that there is no minimum for certain group retirement plans, certain fee-based or wrap accounts, or certain other eligible investment product platforms. There are no subsequent minimum investment requirements.

Class A and Class C shares may be redeemed on any business day by mail: John Hancock Signature Services, Inc., P.O. Box 219909, Kansas City, MO 64121-9909; or for most account types through our website: jhinvestments.com; or by telephone: 800-225-5291.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



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