

22,200,000 Shares
Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund
Common Shares
\$25.00 per Share

Investment Objective. Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund (the “Fund”) is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund’s investment objective is to provide total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Limited Term. The Fund will terminate on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030, absent shareholder approval to amend the limited term provision of the Fund’s Declaration of Trust, as provided therein. If the Fund’s Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the termination date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office. The Fund’s investment objective and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase common shares in this offering their initial investment of \$25.00 per common share on the termination date, and such investors and investors that purchase common shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination.

Investment Strategies and Policies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a portfolio of convertible securities (including synthetic convertibles, which are single instruments, or multiple instruments held in concert, that are composed of two or more securities with investment characteristics that, when taken together, resemble those of traditional convertible securities) and debt and equity income-producing securities, as well as other
 (continued on the next page)

No Prior History. Because the Fund is newly organized, its common shares have no history of public trading. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. The risk of loss due to a market discount may be greater for initial investors expecting to sell their shares in a relatively short period after completion of the public offering. Our common shares have been approved for listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “CCD.”

Investing in our securities involves certain risks. You could lose some or all of your investment. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 46 of this prospectus. You should consider carefully these risks together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus before making a decision to purchase our securities. The Fund’s portfolio may at times consist entirely or primarily of below investment grade securities. Below investment grade securities may include “high-yield” securities. High yield securities are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total(1)
Public offering price	\$ 25.00	\$555,000,000
Sales load	\$ 1.125	\$ 24,975,000
Estimated offering expenses(3)	\$ 0.05	\$ 1,110,000
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund(2)	\$23.825	\$528,915,000

(1) The Fund has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 3,330,000 additional common shares at the public offering price less the sales load within 45 days of the date of this prospectus, solely to cover over-allotments, if any. If this option is exercised in full, the total public offering price, sales load, estimated offering expenses, and proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund will be approximately \$638,250,000, \$28,721,250, \$1,115,624 and \$608,413,126, respectively. See “Underwriting.”

(notes continued on the next page)

Wells Fargo Securities
BofA Merrill Lynch
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.
RBC Capital Markets

Barclays
 BB&T Capital Markets
 D.A. Davidson & Co.
 J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC
 National Securities Corporation
 RCS Capital

Oppenheimer & Co.
 Comerica Securities
 Hennion & Walsh, Inc.
 Ladenburg Thalmann
 Newbridge Securities Corporation
 Southwest Securities
 B.C. Ziegler

Stifel
 Dawson James Securities, Inc.
 Janney Montgomery Scott
 MLV & Co.
 Pershing LLC
 Wedbush Securities Inc.

(notes continued from previous page)

- (2) Calamos Advisors LLC (the “Adviser” or “Calamos”) (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay from its own assets structuring fees to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated. In addition, Calamos (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay from its own assets sales incentive fees to BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Hennion & Walsh, Inc., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC and Southwest Securities, Inc. Furthermore, the Fund has agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain expenses in connection with this offering. The fees referenced in this footnote are not reflected in the sales load in the table above. See “Underwriting.”
- (3) Calamos has agreed to pay the Fund’s organizational expenses and offering costs (other than the sales load) that exceed \$0.05 per share. The aggregate offering costs (other than the sales load) to be paid by the Fund are estimated to be \$1,115,624.

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investments that generate current income and dividends, including but not limited to common and preferred stocks, investment grade and below investment grade (high-yield or “junk”) bonds, loans, equity-linked notes, and floating rate securities (referred to throughout as “income-producing securities”). Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s managed assets will be invested in convertible securities and income producing securities, with at least 50% of the Fund’s managed assets invested in convertible securities (including synthetic convertible securities).

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, with up to 15% of its managed assets in securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its managed assets in high-yield non-convertible bonds (excluding such securities held to create synthetic convertible securities). In addition, the Fund may invest all or substantially all of its managed assets in below investment grade convertible securities (including non-convertible securities held to create synthetic convertible securities); provided that, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in convertible and non-convertible securities rated below B3 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or below B- by Standard & Poor’s Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (“Standard & Poor’s”). As such, the Fund’s portfolio may at times consist entirely or primarily of below investment grade securities, including high-yield bonds. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of real estate investment trusts, and up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of master limited partnerships; however, convertible securities are excluded from each of these limitations. “Managed assets” means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage).

The Fund intends to seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund’s portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes. Below investment grade (high-yield/high-risk) securities are rated Ba or lower by Moody’s or BB or lower by Standard & Poor’s, or are unrated securities of comparable quality as determined by the Fund’s investment adviser. Below investment grade securities are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher rated securities.

Investment Adviser. Calamos Advisors LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser. See “Management of the Fund.”

The Adviser, on behalf of itself and certain of its affiliates (other than the Fund), expects to enter into an agreement with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC in accordance with Rules 10b5-1 and 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, under which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as agent for the Adviser and such affiliates, will purchase in the open market up to \$20 million in the aggregate of our common shares during the period beginning 46 days after the date of this prospectus and ending 273 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to a variety of market and discount conditions and a daily purchase limit. See “Management of the Fund—Related Party Transactions.”

Leverage. The Fund may, but is not required to, issue preferred shares, borrow money or issue debt securities. Those practices are known as leverage. The Fund currently anticipates that it will engage in bank borrowings for leverage, as soon as practicable after the closing of this offering, with an aggregate principal amount equal to approximately 28% of the Fund’s managed assets immediately after issuance of such borrowings. As a non-fundamental policy, the aggregate liquidation preference of preferred shares and principal amount of borrowings and debt securities may not exceed 38% of the Fund’s managed assets. However, the Fund reserves the right to issue preferred shares, borrow or issue debt securities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act (which is generally 50% of managed assets for preferred shares and 33 1/3% of managed assets for borrowings and debt securities). The Fund may not be leveraged at all times and the amount of leverage, if any, may vary depending upon a variety of factors, including Calamos’ outlook for the market and the costs that the Fund would incur as a result of such leverage. The use of preferred shares, borrowings or debt securities to leverage the common shares creates risks. See “Risk Factors — Leverage Risk” beginning on page 55 of this prospectus.

You should read this prospectus, which contains important information, before deciding whether to invest in our securities, and retain it for future reference. A statement of additional information, dated March 26, 2015, containing additional information regarding the Fund, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. The table of contents of the statement of additional information is on page 86 of this prospectus. You may obtain a free copy of the statement of additional information and our annual and semi-annual reports, when available, as well as request other information or make shareholder inquiries, by calling toll-free 1-800-582-6959 or by writing to the Fund at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563. The Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports will also be available on our website, free of charge, at www.calamos.com. Information included on our website does not form part of this prospectus. The SEC maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains the statement of additional information, material incorporated by reference therein, and other information regarding the Fund and other registrants, all available free of charge. Alternatively, you may obtain these documents by: sending an e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov; making a request in writing to the SEC’s Public Reference Section (Washington, D.C. 20549-0102); or by reviewing and copying the documents at the SEC’s Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. (call 1-202-551-8090 for information, and please note the SEC charges a fee for copies.)

The Fund’s common shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or any other government agency.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The Fund has not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about us and our securities. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information you may want to consider before investing in the Fund's common shares. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the statement of additional information, especially the information set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" beginning on page 46 of this prospectus.

The Fund Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. Throughout this prospectus, we refer to Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund as the "Fund" or as "we," "us," or "our." Our fiscal year ends on October 31. See "The Fund."

Limited Term Absent shareholder approval to amend the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust as provided therein, the Fund's Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund will terminate at the close of business on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030 (the "Termination Date"), except for the purpose of satisfying any existing debts or obligations, collecting and distributing its assets and doing all other acts required to liquidate and wind up its business and affairs. If the Fund's Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office (which date shall then become the Termination Date).

Upon its termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund. Beginning one year before the Termination Date (the "wind-down period"), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio. During the wind-down period the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy. As a result, the Fund's distributions during the wind-down period may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. It is expected that shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund, regardless of their participation in the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan. However, if on the Termination Date the Fund owns securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed prices, such securities may be placed in a liquidating trust. Shareholders generally will realize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash or other property received (including any property deemed received by reason of its being placed in a liquidated trust) and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in shares of the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Fund does not seek to return \$25 per common share upon termination. The final distribution of net assets upon termination may be more than, equal to or less than \$25 per common share. Unless the Fund's term is shortened or extended by the Fund's Board of Trustees or the shareholders, as described above, the Fund currently expects to

complete its final distribution on or about March 26, 2030, but the liquidation process could be extended depending on market conditions at that time.

Prior to the Termination Date, the Board of Trustees will consider whether it is in the best interests of the Fund to terminate and liquidate. If the Board of Trustees determines that under the circumstances, termination and liquidation of the Fund on the Termination Date would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Board of Trustees, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office, will present an appropriate amendment to the Fund's Declaration of Trust at a regular or special meeting of shareholders. An amendment to the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust requires approval by a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which means (A) a vote of 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting of shareholders where more than 50% of the total outstanding voting securities are present at the meeting, or (B) a vote of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less. Unless the Termination Date is amended by shareholders in accordance with the Fund's Declaration of Trust, the Fund currently expects that it will be terminated no later than March 26, 2031.

The Offering The Fund is offering 22,200,000 common shares of beneficial interest, no par value ("common shares"), at an initial offering price of \$25.00 per share. The common shares are being offered through a group of underwriters (the "underwriters") led by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. You must purchase at least 100 common shares (\$2,500) in order to participate in this offering. The Fund has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 3,330,000 additional common shares within 45 days of the date of this prospectus solely to cover over-allotments, if any. Calamos has agreed to pay (i) organization expenses of the Fund and (ii) offering costs other than the sales load that exceed \$0.05 per share. See "Underwriting."

Investment Objective The Fund's investment objective is to provide total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. See "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Investment Objective."

Investment Strategies and Policies *Primary Investments.* Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a portfolio of convertible securities (including synthetic convertibles, which are single instruments, or multiple instruments held in concert, that are composed of two or more securities with investment characteristics that, when taken together, resemble those of traditional convertible securities) and debt and equity income-producing securities, as well as other investments that generate current income and dividends, including but not limited to common and preferred stocks, investment grade and below investment grade

(high-yield or “junk”) bonds, loans, equity-linked notes, and floating rate securities (referred to throughout as “income-producing securities”). Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s managed assets will be invested in convertible securities and income-producing securities, with at least 50% of the Fund’s managed assets invested in convertible securities (including synthetic convertible securities).

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, with up to 15% of its managed assets in securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its managed assets in high-yield non-convertible bonds (excluding such securities held to create synthetic convertible securities). In addition, the Fund may invest all or substantially all of its managed assets in below investment grade convertible securities (including non-convertible securities held to create synthetic convertible securities); provided that, the Fund may invest up to 15% in convertible and non-convertible securities rated below B3 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or below B- by Standard & Poor’s Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (“Standard & Poor’s”). As such, the Fund’s portfolio may at times consist entirely or primarily of below investment grade securities, including high-yield bonds. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), however convertible securities are excluded from each of these limitations. “Managed assets” means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage).

The Fund intends to seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund’s portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes.

The Fund may invest in securities with a broad range of maturities. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies.”

Convertible Securities. The Fund will invest at least 50% of the Fund’s managed assets in traditional convertible securities and synthetic convertible securities. A traditional convertible security is a debt instrument or preferred stock that is exchangeable for an equity security (typically, common stock of the same issuer) at a predetermined price (the “conversion price”). Depending upon the relationship of the conversion price to the market value of the underlying security, a traditional convertible security may trade more like an equity security than a debt instrument. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Convertible Securities.”

Synthetic Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of a convertible security through the combined features of a collection of other securities. Calamos may create a synthetic convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a convertible security, i.e., a fixed-income security (“fixed-income component”, which may be a convertible or non-convertible security) and the right to acquire an equity security (“convertible component”). The fixed-income component is achieved by investing in fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index or an ETF.

The Fund may also invest in synthetic convertible securities created by third parties, typically investment banks. Synthetic convertible securities created by such parties may be designed to simulate the characteristics of traditional convertible securities or may be designed to alter or emphasize a particular feature. Traditional convertible securities typically offer stable cash flows with the ability to participate in capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Because traditional convertible securities are exercisable at the option of the holder, the holder is protected against certain downside risks. Synthetic convertible securities may alter these characteristics by offering enhanced yields in exchange for reduced capital appreciation or less downside protection, or any combination of these features. Synthetic convertible instruments may include structured notes, equity-linked notes, mandatory convertibles and combinations of securities and instruments, such as a debt instrument combined with a forward contract. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Synthetic Convertible Securities.”

Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities, including corporate, municipal, and government bonds. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of decreasing value in periods of increasing interest rates, as well as the risk that the issuer of such securities could be downgraded or default, causing the credit rating of the securities to drop and thus generally decreasing the value of such securities. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Fixed Income Securities.”

High-Yield Securities. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its managed assets in below investment grade (“high-yield”, “high-risk”, or “junk”) non-convertible bonds (excluding such securities held to create synthetic convertible securities). These securities are rated Ba or lower by Moody’s or BB or lower by Standard & Poor’s or are unrated securities of comparable quality as determined by Calamos, the Fund’s investment adviser. The Fund may invest the entirety or a substantial amount of its portfolio in securities that are below investment grade, however, the Fund may invest only up to 15% of its managed assets in convertible and non-convertible securities rated below B3 by Moody’s or below B- by Standard & Poor’s. Non-

convertible debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher rated debt securities. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—High-Yield Securities.”

Options Writing. The Fund intends to seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund’s portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes.

In addition, to seek to offset some of the risk of a potential decline in value of certain long positions, the Fund may also purchase put options on individual securities, broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE), or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Options Writing.”

Loans. The Fund may invest in loans, including senior secured loans, unsecured and/or subordinated loans, loan participations and unfunded contracts. These loans are typically made by or issued to corporations primarily to finance acquisitions, refinance existing debt, support organic growth, or pay out dividends, and are typically originated by large banks and are then syndicated out to institutional investors as well as to other banks. Loans typically bear interest at a floating rate, although some loans pay a fixed rate. Due to their lower place in the borrower’s capital structure, unsecured and/or subordinated loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior bank loans of the same borrower. Loan participations are loans that are shared by a group of lenders. Unfunded contracts are commitments by lenders (such as the Fund) to loan an amount in the future or that is due to be contractually funded in the future. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Loans.”

Equity Securities. Equity securities include common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights, and depository receipts. An investment in the equity securities of a company represents a proportionate ownership interest in that company. Therefore, the Fund participates in the financial success or failure of any company in which it has an equity interest. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Equity Securities.”

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in

securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets. A foreign issuer is a foreign government or a company organized under the laws of a foreign country. For this purpose, foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), and may include foreign securities in the form of European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) or other securities representing underlying shares of foreign issuers (ADRs, EDRs & GDRs are collectively “Depositary Receipts”). Foreign securities are subject to a number of risks not associated with U.S. securities. Exchange rates of foreign currencies may fluctuate, affecting the U.S. dollar value of a security. Other risks that may especially affect foreign securities are political and economic instability in the foreign country, differing disclosure requirements and securities regulation, variations in accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, and limited liquidity. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Foreign Securities.”

Master Limited Partnerships. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities (including common units) of MLPs (convertible securities are excluded from this limitation). MLPs are investment vehicles generally organized under state law as limited partnerships or limited liability companies. MLPs typically issue general partner and limited partner interests, or managing member and member interests, and MLP-issued securities are often listed and traded on a security exchange. Such securities are structured by contract and may incorporate both equity-like and debt-like components. The general partner or manager of the MLP generally controls the operation and management of the MLP, and typically is eligible for certain incentive distributions under the terms of the MLP. The Fund will not typically invest in general partner or manager interests of MLPs. Limited partner or member interests in MLPs may have either preferred or subordinated rights to MLP assets and distributions. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies —Principal Investment Strategies—Master Limited Partnerships.”

REITs. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of REITs (convertible securities are excluded from this limitation). REITs primarily invest in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. 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. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund. Debt securities issued by REITs are, for the most part, general and unsecured

obligations and are subject to risks associated with REITs. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies —REITs.”

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in illiquid securities, including any securities that are not readily marketable either because they are restricted securities or for other reasons. Restricted securities are securities that are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered for sale under the 1933 Act. The Fund’s investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Illiquid Securities.”

Rule 144A Securities. Subject only to the Fund’s other investment limits, the Fund may invest in certain securities (“Rule 144A Securities”), such as debt and convertible securities, that are typically purchased in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Rule 144A Securities may only be sold to qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund. Any resale of these securities must generally be effected through a sale that is registered under the 1933 Act or otherwise exempted or excepted from such registration requirements. Under the supervision and oversight of the Fund’s Board of Trustees, Calamos will determine whether Rule 144A Securities are liquid. Typically, the Fund purchases Rule 144A Securities only if Calamos has determined them to be liquid. If any Rule 144A Security held by the Fund should become illiquid, the value of the security may be reduced and a sale of the security may be more difficult. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies—Rule 144A Securities.”

Other Securities. The Fund may invest in other securities of various types to the extent consistent with its investment objective. Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents; or it may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies.”

Use of Leverage by the Fund . . .

The Fund may, but is not required to, use leverage by issuing preferred shares, borrowing money or issuing debt securities. The Fund currently anticipates that it will obtain bank borrowings, as soon as practicable after the closing of this offering, with an aggregate principal amount of up to approximately 28% of the Fund’s managed assets immediately after issuance of such borrowings. As a non-fundamental policy, the aggregate liquidation preference of preferred

shares and principal amount of borrowings and debt securities may not exceed 38% of the Fund's managed assets. See "Leverage."

The Fund may not be leveraged at all times and the amount of leverage, if any, may vary depending upon a variety of factors, including Calamos' outlook for the market and the costs that the Fund would incur as a result of such leverage. The use of preferred shares, borrowing or debt securities to leverage the common shares creates risks. The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful. See "Leverage" and "Risk Factors—Leverage."

Interest Rate Transactions

In order to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Fund's underlying investments and capital structure, the Fund, if market conditions are deemed favorable, likely will enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions to attempt to protect itself from increasing dividend or interest expenses on its leverage. The use of interest rate swaps and caps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions.

In an interest rate swap, the Fund would agree to pay to the other party to the interest rate swap (which is known as the "counterparty") a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty agreeing to pay to the Fund a payment at a variable rate that is expected to approximate the rate on any variable rate payment obligation on the Fund's leverage. The payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap.

In an interest rate cap, the Fund would pay a premium to the counterparty to the interest rate cap and, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, would receive from the counterparty payments of the difference based on the notional amount of such cap. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swap or cap transactions could enhance or harm the overall performance of the common shares. See "Interest Rate Transactions."

Investment Adviser

Calamos Advisors LLC (the "Adviser" or "Calamos") will serve as our investment adviser. Calamos will be responsible on a day-to-day basis for investment of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies. Calamos will make all investment decisions for the Fund and place purchase and sale orders for the Fund's portfolio securities. As of December 31, 2014, Calamos managed approximately \$23.5 billion in assets of individuals and institutions. Calamos is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Calamos Investments LLC ("CILLC") and an indirect subsidiary of Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a publicly traded holding company.

The Fund will pay Calamos an annual management fee, payable monthly in arrears, for its investment management services equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average weekly managed assets. "Managed assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage). See "Management of the Fund."

The principal business address of the Adviser is 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563.

Calamos has been named as a defendant in a complaint filed by two shareholders of an open-end investment company advised by Calamos. The complaint, which the plaintiffs purport to bring on behalf of that open-end investment company, does not relate to the Fund. The complaint alleges certain breaches of fiduciary duty by Calamos and Calamos Financial Services LLC under Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act with respect to advisory fees and distribution fees paid by the open-end investment company. See “Management of the Fund.”

Investment Adviser

Purchases

The Adviser, on behalf of itself and certain of its affiliates (other than the Fund), expects to enter into an agreement with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, which we refer to as the 10b5-1 Plan, in accordance with Rules 10b5-1 and 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Under the 10b5-1 Plan, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as agent for the Adviser and such affiliates, will purchase in the open market up to \$20 million in the aggregate of our common shares during the period beginning 46 days after the date of this prospectus and ending 273 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to a variety of market and discount conditions and a daily purchase limit. The purchase of common shares by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC pursuant to the 10b5-1 Plan is intended to satisfy the conditions of Rules 10b5-1 and 10b-18 under the Exchange Act, and will otherwise be subject to applicable law, including Regulation M, which may prohibit purchases under certain circumstances. Purchases of our common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates under the 10b5-1 Plan may result in the price of our common shares being higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. Conversely, any eventual sale of purchased common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates may act as a catalyst for a decline in the Fund’s market price, and therefore the market price of our common shares may be lower than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. See “Risk Factors—Investment Adviser Purchase Risk.”

Portfolio Managers

Calamos employs a team approach to portfolio management, led by the Global Co-Chief Investment Officers (“Global Co-CIOs”) and comprised generally of the Global Co-CIOs and Co-Portfolio Managers. The Global Co-CIOs and Co-Portfolio Managers are supported by and lead a team of investment professionals whose valuable contributions create a synergy of expertise that can be applied across many different investment strategies. Co-Portfolio Managers are supported by a team of sector analysts making recommendations based upon rigorous fundamental research.

Calamos has an Investment Committee (“Investment Committee”) that performs the following functions:

- Establishment of top-down global macroeconomic views
- Discussion of sector, thematic and geographic positioning across strategies

- Oversight of risk management across strategies
- Monitoring and evaluation of investment performance
- Evaluation and recommendation of enhancements to the investment process

The Investment Committee operates as a team and consists of our Global Co-CIOs, who will lead the Investment Committee, and a select group of senior investment professionals. Other members of the investment team will also participate in Committee meetings in connection with specific investment-related issues or topics as deemed appropriate. Membership of the Investment Committee may be modified to ensure we adapt to dynamic economic, capital market and investment environments as well as incorporate diverse views into our investment process.

John P. Calamos, Sr. and Gary D. Black, Global Co-CIOs of Calamos, generally focus on firm-wide risk management and the top-down approach of diversification by country and industry sector and macro-level investment themes. As Global Co-CIOs, Messrs. Calamos and Black direct the team’s focus on the macro themes upon which the portfolio’s strategy is based. The team, as a whole, implements the investment strategies, under the general direction and supervision of the Global Co-CIOs and the Co-Portfolio Managers. John P. Calamos, Sr. and Gary D. Black, are responsible for the day-to-day management of the team, bottom-up research efforts and strategy implementation. John Hillenbrand, Steve Klouda, Eli Pars, and Jon Vacko are each Co-Portfolio Managers. The Global Co-CIOs and Co-Portfolio Managers are referred to collectively as “Team Leaders.”

For over 20 years, the Calamos portfolio management team has managed money for their clients in convertible, high-yield and global strategies. Furthermore, Calamos has extensive experience investing in foreign markets through its convertible securities and high-yield securities strategies. Such experience has included investments in established as well as emerging foreign markets. The Fund’s statement of additional information provides additional information about the Team Leaders, including other accounts they manage, their ownership in the Calamos Family of Funds and their compensation.

Listing	The Fund’s common shares have been approved for listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “CCD.”
Custodian, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent	State Street Bank and Trust Company will act as the Fund’s custodian. The Fund’s transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent and registrar for the Fund’s shares will be Computershare Trust Company, N.A. See “Custodian, Transfer Agent, and Dividend Disbursing Agent.”
Fund Accountant	State Street Bank and Trust Company will provide fund accounting and financial accounting services to the Fund.
Market Price of Common Shares	Common shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at prices lower than their net asset value. The Fund’s net asset

value will be reduced immediately following this offering by the sales load and the amount of the organization and offering expenses paid by the Fund. See "Use of Proceeds." In addition to net asset value, the market price of the Fund's common shares may be affected by such factors as the Fund's use of leverage, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, liquidity, market supply and demand and the Fund's dividends paid (which are, in turn, affected by expenses), call protection for portfolio securities and interest rate movements. See "Leverage," "Risk Factors" and "Description of Securities." The Fund's common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not purchase common shares if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

**Dividends and Distributions;
Automatic Reinvestment**

The Fund intends to distribute to common shareholders all or a portion of its net investment income monthly and net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

The Fund currently intends to make monthly distributions to common shareholders at a level rate established by the Board of Trustees. The rate may be modified by the Board of Trustees from time to time. The initial monthly distribution is anticipated to be declared 30 to 60 days and paid 60 to 90 days following completion of our initial public offering. Monthly distributions may include net investment income, net realized short-term capital gain, and, if necessary to maintain a level distribution, return of capital. The Fund may at times in its discretion pay out less than the entire amount of net investment income earned in any particular period and may at times pay out such accumulated undistributed income in addition to net investment income earned in other periods in order to permit the Fund to maintain a more stable level of distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by the Fund to holders of common shares for any particular period may be more or less than the amount of net investment income earned by the Fund during such period. Net realized short-term capital gains distributed to shareholders will be taxed as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. In addition to monthly and annual distributions, quarterly distributions may sometimes be made. These quarterly distributions are sometimes referred to as "managed distributions." These quarterly or managed distributions may include net realized long-term capital gain, which if included will be taxed for federal income tax purposes at long-term capital gain rates. To the extent the Fund distributes an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess, if any, will be treated by a shareholder for federal income tax purposes as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his, her or its shares and thereafter as a gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. Any such distributions made by the Fund will reduce the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his, her or its shares to the extent that the distribution constitutes a return of capital on a tax basis during any calendar year, and thus could potentially subject the shareholder to capital gains taxation in connection with the sale of Fund shares, even if those shares are sold at a price that is lower than the shareholder's

original investment price. To the extent that the Fund's distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution payout rate will exceed the yield generated from the Fund's investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will realize capital gain in any given year, nor that the Fund's distribution rates will equal in any period the Fund's net investment income. Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, and other applicable laws, a notice will accompany each monthly distribution with respect to the estimated source of the distribution made. Distributions are subject to re-characterization for federal income tax purposes after the end of the fiscal year.

On November 4, 2008, the SEC granted Calamos, on behalf of itself and certain registered closed-end funds that it manages, or may manage in the future, an order granting an exemption from Section 19(b) of, and Rule 19b-1 under, the 1940 Act to conditionally permit the Fund to make periodic distributions of long-term capital gains with respect to the Fund's outstanding common shares as frequently as twelve times each year, so long as it complies with the conditions of the order and maintains in effect a distribution policy with respect to its common shares calling for periodic distributions of an amount equal to a fixed amount per share, a fixed percentage of market price per share or a fixed percentage of the Fund's net asset value per share (a "Managed Dividend Policy"). In connection with any implementation of a Managed Dividend Policy pursuant to the order, the Fund would be required to:

- implement certain compliance review and reporting procedures with respect to the Managed Dividend Policy;
- include in each notice to shareholders that accompanies distributions certain information in addition to the information currently required by Section 19(a) of and Rule 19a-1 under the 1940 Act;
- include disclosure regarding the Managed Dividend Policy on the inside front cover of each annual and semi-annual report to shareholders;
- provide the Fund's total return in relation to changes in net asset value ("NAV") in the financial highlights table and in any discussion about the Fund's total return in each prospectus and annual and semi-annual report to shareholders;
- include the information contained in each notice to shareholders that accompanies distributions in: (a) communications regarding the Managed Dividend Policy to shareholders, prospective shareholders and third-party information providers; (b) a press release issued contemporaneously with the issuance of the notice; (c) an exhibit to the Fund's next report filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR; and (d) a statement posted prominently on its website; and
- take certain steps to ensure the delivery of the notices accompanying distributions to beneficial owners whose Fund shares are held through a financial intermediary.

In addition, if the Fund's common shares were to trade at a significant premium to NAV following the implementation of a Managed Dividend Policy, and certain other circumstances were present, the Fund's Board of Trustees would be required to determine whether to approve or disapprove the continuation, or continuation after amendment, of the Managed Dividend Policy. Finally, if the Fund implemented a Managed Dividend Policy pursuant to the order, it would not be permitted to make a public offering of common shares other than:

- a rights offering below NAV to holders of the Fund's common shares;
- an offering in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, merger, consolidation, acquisition, spin-off or reorganization of the Fund; or
- an offering other than those described above, unless, with respect to such other offering:
 - the Fund's average annual distribution rate for the six months ending on the last day of the month ended immediately prior to the most recent distribution record date, expressed as a percentage of NAV per share as of such date, is no more than one percentage point greater than the Fund's average annual total return for the five-year period (or the period since the Fund's first public offering, if less than five years) ending on such date; and
 - the transmittal letter accompanying any registration statement filed with the SEC in connection with such offering discloses that the Fund has received an order under Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act to permit it to make periodic distributions of long-term capital gains with respect to its common stock as frequently as twelve times each year, and as frequently as distributions are specified in accordance with the terms of any outstanding preferred stock that such fund may issue in the future.

The relief described above will expire on the effective date of any amendment to Rule 19b-1 under the 1940 Act that provides relief permitting certain closed-end investment companies to make periodic distributions of long-term capital gains with respect to their outstanding common stock as frequently as twelve times each year. As a result of the granting of the order, the Fund may implement a Managed Dividend Policy, although it has not done so as of the date of this prospectus. Under a Managed Dividend Policy, if, for any distribution, undistributed net investment income and net realized capital gains were less than the amount of the distribution, the difference would be distributed from the Fund's other assets. In addition, in order to make such distributions, the Fund might have to sell a portion of its investment portfolio at a time when independent investment judgment might not dictate such action. Notwithstanding receipt of the exemptive relief, currently the Fund does not intend to implement a Managed Dividend Policy until such time as

its implementation is in the best interests of the Fund and our shareholders. In addition, it is not contemplated that we will change the terms of our current proposed level distribution policy, which otherwise meets the requirements of Section 19 of the 1940 Act, in connection with any future implementation of the managed distribution order.

Pursuant to the Fund’s Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan, unless a shareholder is ineligible or elects otherwise (i.e. “opts out”), all dividends and capital gain distributions on common shares are automatically reinvested in additional common shares of the Fund. However, an investor can choose to receive dividends and distributions in cash. Since investors can participate in the automatic dividend reinvestment plan only if their broker or nominee participates in our plan, you should contact your broker or nominee to confirm that you are eligible to participate in the plan. See “Dividends and Distributions; Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan.” The Fund reserves the right to suspend or terminate the Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan during its wind-down period.

Conflicts of Interest Conflicts of interest may arise from the fact that Calamos and its affiliates carry on substantial investment activities for other clients, in which the Fund does not have an interest. Calamos or its affiliates may have financial incentives to favor certain of these accounts over the Fund. Any of their proprietary accounts or other customer accounts may compete with the Fund for specific trades. Calamos or its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to, or buy or sell securities for, other accounts and customers, which advice or securities recommended may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought or sold for, the Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same as, or similar to, the Fund’s objective.

Situations may occur when the Fund could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by Calamos and its affiliates for their other accounts. Such situations may be based on, among other things, the following: (1) legal or internal restrictions on the combined size of positions that may be taken for the Fund or the other accounts, thereby limiting the size of the Fund’s position; or (2) the difficulty of liquidating an investment for the Fund or the other accounts where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined position. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Conflicts of Interest.”

Fund Risks **Limited Term Risk.** Unless the limited term provision of the Fund’s Declaration of Trust is amended by shareholders in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, the Fund will be terminated on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030. If the Fund’s Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office. Beginning one year before the Termination Date (the “wind-down period”), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund’s portfolio. During

the wind-down period the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy. As a result, during the wind-down period the Fund's distributions may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. It is expected that shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund, regardless of their participation in the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan. However, if on the Termination Date the Fund owns securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed prices, such securities may be placed in a liquidating trust. The Fund does not seek to return \$25 per common share upon termination. As the assets of the Fund will be liquidated in connection with its termination, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Fund to lose money. As the Fund approaches its Termination Date, the portfolio composition of the Fund may change, which may cause the Fund's returns to decrease and the market price of the common shares to fall. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of its securities, the Fund may distribute the proceeds in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final liquidation, which may cause the Fund's fixed expenses to increase when expressed as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares, or the Fund may invest the proceeds in lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Upon its termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders which may be more than, equal to or less than \$25 per common share.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security is influenced by both the yield of non-convertible securities of comparable issuers and by the value of the underlying equity securities. The value of a convertible security viewed without regard to its conversion feature (i.e., strictly on the basis of its yield) is sometimes referred to as its "investment value." A convertible security's investment value tends to decline as prevailing interest rate levels increase. Conversely, a convertible security's investment value increases as prevailing interest rate levels decline.

However, the convertible's market value tends to reflect the market price of the equity security of the issuing company when that stock price is greater than the convertible's "conversion price." The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible could be exchanged for the associated equity security. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, the convertible security may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before the company's common stockholders. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its equity securities. See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Convertible Securities Risk."

Synthetic Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of a convertible security through the combined features of a collection of other securities. The value of a synthetic convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations than a convertible security because a synthetic convertible is composed of two or more separate securities or instruments, each with its own market value. In addition, if the value of the underlying common stock or the level of the index involved in the convertible component falls below the exercise price of the warrant or option, the warrant or option may lose all value. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Synthetic Convertible Securities Risk.”

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of decreasing value in periods of increasing interest rates, as well as the risk that the issuer of such securities could be downgraded or default, causing the credit rating of the securities to drop and thus generally decreasing the value of such securities. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Fixed Income Securities Risk.”

High-Yield Securities Risk. Investment in high-yield securities involves substantial risk of loss. Below investment grade non-convertible debt securities or comparable unrated securities are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s ability to pay interest and principal and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. The market values for high-yield securities tend to be very volatile, and these securities are generally less liquid than investment grade debt securities. For these reasons, your investment in the Fund is subject to the following specific risks:

- increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment;
- greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality;
- adverse company specific events are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and
- if a negative perception of the high-yield market develops, the price and liquidity of high-yield securities may be depressed. This negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a high-yield issuer to make principal payments and interest payments than an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of high-yield securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used high-yield securities for corporate financing. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity.

The secondary market for high-yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high-yield securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly and the spread between the bid and ask price is generally much larger than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high-yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—High-Yield Securities Risk."

Risks Associated with Options. The Fund may use options, including on the Fund's convertible securities or during the creation of synthetic convertible securities. There are several risks associated with transactions in options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities markets and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation among these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The Fund's ability to utilize options successfully will depend on Calamos' ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured.

The Fund intends to seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund's portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes. All calls sold by the Fund must be "covered." For example, a call option written by the Fund will require the Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into the needed securities without additional consideration) or to segregate cash or liquid assets sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. Even though the Fund will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call option sold by the Fund exposes the Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the Fund to hold a security or instrument

that it might otherwise would have sold. The Fund may purchase and sell put options on individual securities and securities indices. In selling put options, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price. A put option written by the Fund requires the Fund to segregate cash or liquid assets equal to the exercise price minus any margin the Fund is required to post. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Risks Associated with Options.”

Interest Rate Risk. In addition to the risks discussed above, debt securities are subject to certain risks, including:

- if interest rates go up, the value of debt securities in the Fund’s portfolio generally will decline;
- during periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of a security may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk. Debt securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer to repurchase the security prior to its stated maturity. An issuer may redeem an obligation if the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer;
- during periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security’s duration (the estimated period until the security is paid in full) and reduce the value of the security. This is known as extension risk; and
- market interest rates currently are near historically low levels. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Interest Rate Risk.”

Equity Securities Risk. Equity investments are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than other asset classes as a result of such factors as the issuer’s business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. Equity securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks and convertible securities of any rating, including below investment grade. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Equity Securities Risk.”

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its non-U.S. investments in one region or in the securities of foreign issuers in emerging markets. These risks may include:

- less information may be available about non-U.S. issuers or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices;

- many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile. In a changing market, Calamos may not be able to sell the Fund's portfolio securities at times, in amounts and at prices it considers reasonable;
- an adverse effect of currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the Fund's investments;
- the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession;
- economic, political and social developments may adversely affect the securities markets, including expropriation and nationalization;
- the difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment in non-U.S. countries;
- restrictions on foreign investments in non-U.S. jurisdictions;
- difficulties in effecting the repatriation of capital invested in non-U.S. countries; and
- withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return. See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Foreign Securities Risk."

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on only a few industries, which may cause greater instability compared to developed countries. The value of securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets will likely be particularly sensitive to changes in the economies of such countries. These countries are also more likely to experience higher levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluations, which could hurt their economies and securities markets. Securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid than securities issued in foreign countries with more developed economies or markets. Loss may also result from the imposition of exchange controls, confiscations and other government restrictions, or from problems in share registration, settlement, custody, or other operational risks.

Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in loans which may not be (i) rated at the time of investment, (ii) registered with the SEC or (iii) listed on a securities exchange. There may not be as much public information available regarding these loans as is available for other Fund investments, such as exchange-listed securities. As well, there may not be an active trading market for some loans, meaning they may be illiquid and more difficult to value than other more liquid securities. Settlement periods for loans are longer than for exchange-traded securities, typically ranging between 1 and 3 weeks, and in some cases much longer. There is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. Because the interest rates of floating-rate loans in which the Fund may invest may reset frequently, if market interest rates fall, the loans' interest rates will be reset to lower levels, potentially reducing the Fund's income. Because the Adviser may wish

to invest in the publicly-traded securities of an obligor, the Fund may not have access to material non-public information regarding the obligor to which other investors have access.

Liquidity Risk. Illiquid securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquid securities may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid securities. See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Liquidity Risk."

Master Limited Partnerships Risk. Investments in MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in common stock. Holders of MLP common units are subject to certain risks inherent in the structure of MLPs, including (i) tax risks, (ii) risk related to limited control of management or the general partner or managing member, (iii) limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, except with respect to extraordinary transactions, (iv) conflicts of interest between the general partner or managing member and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the limited partners or members, on the other hand, including those arising from incentive distribution payments or corporate opportunities, and (v) cash flow risks. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs and other equity securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including cash flow growth, cash generating power and distribution coverage.

Although MLPs trade on national security exchanges, certain MLPs may trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their market capitalizations. Due to limited trading volumes of certain MLPs, the prices of such MLPs may display abrupt or erratic movements at times. Additionally, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. The Fund's investment in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict its ability to dispose of the securities at a fair price. Such a situation may prevent the Fund from limiting losses or realizing gains. This also may adversely affect the Fund's ability to make dividend distributions to shareholders.

Much of the benefit the Fund derives from its investment in securities of MLPs is a result of MLPs generally being treated as

partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP would be reduced and the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs would be materially reduced. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund.

See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—MLP Risk."

REITs Risk. REITs have been subject to substantial fluctuations and declines on a local, regional and national basis in the past and may continue to be in the future. Real property values and incomes from real property may decline due to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, regulatory limitations on rents, changes in neighborhoods and in demographics, increases in market interest rates, or other factors. Factors such as these may adversely affect companies which own and operate real estate directly, companies which lend to them, and companies which service the real estate industry. Equity REITs will be affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. REITs are subject to other risks as well, including the fact that REITs are dependent on specialized management skills which may affect their ability to generate cash flow for operating purposes and to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders. REITs may have limited diversification and are subject to the risks associated with obtaining financing for real property. A U.S. domestic REIT can pass its income through to shareholders or unitholders without any U.S. federal income tax at the entity level if it complies with various requirements under the Code. There is the risk that a REIT held by the Fund will fail to qualify for this tax-free pass-through treatment of its income. Similarly, REITs formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries may fail to qualify for corporate tax benefits made available by the governments of such countries. The Fund, as a holder of a REIT, will bear its pro rata portion of the REIT's expenses.

See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—REITs Risk."

Derivatives Risk. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to individual debt or equity instruments, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, related indexes and other assets. The Fund may utilize a variety of derivative instruments including, but not limited to, options contracts, futures contracts,

forward contracts, options on futures contracts, indexed securities, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, and other swap agreements primarily for hedging and risk management purposes. However, the Fund may also use derivative instruments for investment purposes.

The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Fund would not be subject absent the use of these instruments and, accordingly, may result in losses greater than if they had not been used. The use of derivative instruments may have risks including, among others, leverage risk, volatility risk, duration mismatch risk, correlation risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, management risk and counterparty risk. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with an underlying asset, interest rate or index. Suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial. Furthermore, the skills needed to employ derivatives strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities and, in connection with such strategies, the Fund must make predictions with respect to market conditions, liquidity, currency movements, market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, which may be inaccurate. Thus, the use of derivative investments may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise want to sell. The Fund may also have to defer closing out certain derivative positions to avoid adverse tax consequences. In addition, there may be situations in which the Fund elects not to use derivative investments that result in losses greater than if they had been used. Amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain. Changes to the derivatives markets as a result of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and other government regulation may also have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to make use of derivative transactions.

Derivative instruments can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and may have a potentially large impact on Fund performance. See "Derivatives Risk" for a more complete discussion of the risks associated with derivatives transactions. See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Derivatives Risk" for a more complete discussion of the risks associated with derivatives transactions.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded instruments or our hedge counterparty in the case of uncleared over-the-counter instruments) and other instruments entered into directly by the Fund

or held by special purpose or structured vehicles in which the Fund invests. Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party in a derivative transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. Changes in the credit quality of the Fund's counterparties with respect to its derivative transactions may affect the value of those instruments. By entering into derivatives, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience financial hardships that could call into question their continued ability to perform their obligations. As a result, concentrations of such derivatives in any one counterparty would subject the Fund to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such counterparty.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, such bankruptcy or failure to perform is likely to result in a default under such derivative contract, unless such default is cured. Default by a party with whom the Fund enters into a hedging transaction may result in the loss of unrealized profits, leaving the Fund with unsecured exposure and force the Fund to cover its resale commitments, if any, at the then current market price. It may not always be possible to dispose of or close out a hedging position without the consent of the hedging counterparty, and the Fund may not be able to enter into an offsetting contract in order to cover its risk. The Fund cannot assure its shareholders that a liquid secondary market will exist for hedging instruments purchased or sold, and the Fund may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses.

Furthermore, upon the bankruptcy of a counterparty, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a dissolution, assignment for the benefit of creditors, liquidation, winding-up, bankruptcy, or other analogous proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative transaction would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative transaction and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances and the enforceability of agreements for hedging transactions may depend on compliance with applicable statutory and other regulatory requirements and, depending on the identity of the counterparty, applicable international requirements.

Some, but not all, derivatives may be cleared, in which case a central clearing counterparty stands between each buyer and seller and effectively guarantees performance of each derivative contract, to the extent of its available resources for such purpose. As a result, the counterparty risk is now shifted from bilateral risk between the parties to the individual credit risk of the central clearing counterparty. Even in such case, there can be no assurance that a clearing house, or its

members, will satisfy the clearing house's obligations to the Fund. Uncleared derivatives have no such protection; each party bears the risk that its direct counterparty will default.

Contingent Liabilities Risk. Entering into derivative contracts in order to pursue the Fund's various hedging strategies could require the Fund to fund cash payments in the future under certain circumstances, including an event of default or other early termination event, or the decision by a counterparty to request margin in the form of securities or other forms of collateral under the terms of the derivative contract. The amounts due with respect to a derivative contract would generally be equal to the unrealized loss of the open positions with the respective counterparty and could also include other fees and charges. These payments are contingent liabilities and therefore may not appear on the Fund's balance sheet. The Fund's ability to fund these contingent liabilities will depend on the liquidity of the Fund's assets and access to capital at the time, and the need to fund these contingent liabilities could adversely impact our financial condition.

Short Sales Risk. To the extent the Fund makes use of short sales for investment and/or risk management purposes, the Fund may be subject to risks associated with selling short. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells securities or other instruments that the Fund does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to cover its short position at a time when the securities have appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may engage in short sales where it does not own or have the right to acquire the security sold short at no additional cost. The Fund's loss on a short sale theoretically could be unlimited in a case where the Fund is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position. In addition, the Fund's short selling strategies may limit its ability to benefit from increases in the markets. If the Fund engages in short sales, it will segregate liquid assets, enter into offsetting transactions, own positions covering its obligations or otherwise cover such obligations; however, such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions. Short selling also involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses realized by the Fund. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the Fund. Finally, SEC, FINRA, or other regulators relating to short selling may restrict the Fund's ability to engage in short selling.

Interest Rate Transactions Risk. The Fund may enter into an interest rate swap or cap transaction to attempt to protect itself from increasing interest expenses on its leverage resulting from increasing short-term interest rates and to hedge its portfolio securities. A decline in interest rates may result in a decline in the value of the swap or cap, which may result in a decline in the net

asset value of the Fund. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Interest Rate Transactions Risk” for a more complete discussion of the risks associated with derivatives transactions.

Management Risk. Calamos’ judgment about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Management Risk.”

Tax Risk. The Fund may invest in certain securities, such as certain convertible securities, for which the federal income tax treatment may not be clear or may be subject to re-characterization by the Internal Revenue Service. It could be more difficult for the Fund to comply with the federal income tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies if the tax characterization of the Fund’s investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Antitakeover Provisions. The Fund’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-laws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board of Trustees. Such provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions include staggered terms of office for the Trustees, advance notice requirements for shareholder proposals, and super-majority voting requirements for certain transactions with affiliates, converting the Fund to an open-end investment company or a merger, asset sale or similar transaction. See “Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws.” The holders of Fund debt, on the one hand, and the holders of the common shares, on the other, may have interests that conflict in these situations. See “Risk Factors — Fund Risks—Antitakeover Provisions.”

Market Disruption Risk. Certain events have a disruptive effect on the securities markets, such as terrorist attacks, war and other geopolitical events, earthquakes, storms and other disasters. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy or any foreign economy. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Market Disruption Risk.”

Recent Market Events. In the recent past, domestic and international markets have experienced acute turmoil due to a variety of factors, including economic unrest in Italy, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal and other European Union countries. This turmoil resulted in unusual and extreme volatility in the equity and debt markets, in the prices of individual securities and in the world economy. In addition, many governments or quasi-governmental organizations throughout the world responded to the turmoil with a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary

programs and dramatically lower interest rates. An unexpected or quick reversal of these policies could increase the volatility in the equity and debt markets. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. It may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions. These market conditions and any continuing economic risks could have a significant effect on the domestic and international economies, and could add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in the Fund.

The response of the international community—through economic sanctions and otherwise—to Russia’s recent annexation of the Crimea region of Ukraine and posture vis-a-vis Ukraine may have long-term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. It is difficult to predict how long the securities markets may be affected by these events and/or the effects of these events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. See “Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Recent Market Events.”

Leverage Risk. The Fund anticipates using leverage through borrowing money. The borrowing of money or issuance of debt or preferred stock represents the leveraging of the Fund’s common shares. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to borrow money or issue debt or preferred stock to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the Fund’s policies. See “Leverage.”

Leverage creates risks which may adversely affect the return for the holders of common shares, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Fund’s common shares;
- fluctuations in the interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt;
- increased operating costs, which are effectively borne by common shareholders, may reduce the Fund’s total return; and
- the potential for a decline in the value of an investment acquired with borrowed funds, while the Fund’s obligations under such borrowing remain fixed.

In addition, the rights of lenders and the holders of debt issued by the Fund will be senior to the rights of the holders of common shares with respect to the payment of assets upon liquidation. The lenders and holders of debt, on the one hand, and the holders of the common shares, on the other, may have interests that conflict in certain situations.

Leverage is a speculative technique that could adversely affect the returns to holders of common shares. Leverage can cause the Fund to

lose money and can magnify the effect of any losses. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Fund incurs capital losses, the return of the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to common shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced or potentially eliminated.

The Fund will pay, and common shareholders will effectively bear, any costs and expenses relating to any borrowings and to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of debt. Such costs and expenses include the higher management fee resulting from the use of any such leverage, offering and/or issuance costs, and interest expense and ongoing maintenance. These conditions may, directly or indirectly, result in higher leverage costs to common shareholders.

Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants that may affect the Fund's ability to pay dividends and distributions on common shares in certain instances. The Fund may also be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowings. The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of rating agencies which may issue ratings for the short-term debt instruments issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. The Board reserves the right to change the amount and type of leverage that the Fund uses, and reserves the right to implement changes to the Fund's borrowings that it believes are in the best long-term interests of the Fund and its shareholders, even if such changes impose a higher interest rate or other costs or impacts over the intermediate, or short-term time period. There is no guarantee that the Fund will maintain leverage at the current rate, and the Board reserves the right to raise, decrease, or eliminate the Fund's leverage exposure. See "Prospectus Summary—Use of Leverage by the Fund."

Reduction of Leverage Risk. The Fund may from time to time take action to reduce the amount of leverage it employs. Reduction of the leverage employed by the Fund will in turn reduce the amount of assets available for investment in portfolio securities. This reduction in leverage may negatively impact our financial performance, including our ability to sustain current levels of distributions on common shares.

Market Discount Risk. The Fund's common shares may from time to time trade at a premium or at a discount relative to net asset value. Common shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at prices lower than their net asset value. In addition to net asset value,

the market price of the Fund's common shares may be affected by such factors as the Fund's use of leverage, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, liquidity, market supply and demand of the common shares and the Fund's dividends paid (which are, in turn, affected by expenses), call protection for portfolio securities and interest rate movements. See "Leverage," "Risk Factors" and "Description of Securities." The Fund's common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not purchase common shares if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

See "Risk Factors—Fund Risks—Market Discount Risk" for a more detailed discussion of these risks.

Investment Adviser Purchase Risk. Purchases of our common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates (other than the Fund) under the 10b5-1 Plan may result in the price of our common shares being higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market.

The Adviser expects to enter into the 10b5-1 Plan on behalf of itself and certain of its affiliates (other than the Fund) under which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as agent for the Adviser and such affiliates, will purchase in the open market up to \$20 million of our common shares in the aggregate during the period beginning 46 days after the date of this prospectus and ending 273 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to a variety of market and discount conditions and a daily purchase limit. See "Management of the Fund — Related-Party Transactions" for additional details regarding the 10b5-1 Plan. Whether purchases will be made under the 10b5-1 Plan and how much will be purchased at any time is uncertain, dependent on prevailing market prices and trading volumes, all of which we cannot predict. These activities may have the effect of maintaining the market price of our common shares or suppressing a decline in the market price of the common shares, and, as a result, the price of our common shares may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. Conversely, any eventual sale of purchased common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates may act as a catalyst for a decline in the Fund's market price, and therefore the market price of our common shares may be lower than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market.

Legislation and Regulatory Risk. At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the entities and/or securities in which the Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. New or amended regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the SEC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system or other financial regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect us. In particular, these agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of new rules

pursuant to recently enacted financial reform legislation in the United States. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. We also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

For example, the Dodd-Frank Act is designed to impose stringent regulation on the over-the-counter derivatives market in an attempt to increase transparency and accountability and provides for, among other things, new clearing, execution, margin, reporting, recordkeeping, business conduct, disclosure, position limit, minimum net capital and registration requirements. Although the CFTC has released final rules relating to clearing, execution, reporting, risk management, compliance, position limit, anti-fraud, consumer protection, portfolio reconciliation, documentation, recordkeeping, business conduct and registration requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act, many of the provisions are subject to further final rulemaking, and thus the Dodd-Frank Act's ultimate impact remains unclear. New regulations could, among other things, restrict our ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the Fund), increase the costs of using these instruments (for example, by increasing margin, capital or reporting requirements) and/or make them less effective and, as a result, we may be unable to execute our investment strategy. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which we engage in derivative transactions could also prevent us from using these instruments, affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments or may change availability of certain investments. It is unclear how the regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk.

The SEC also indicated that it may adopt new policies on the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund. On August 31, 2011, the SEC issued a concept release to seek public comment on a wide range of issues raised by the use of derivatives by investment companies. The SEC noted that it intends to consider the comments to help determine whether regulatory initiatives or guidance are needed to improve the current regulatory regime for investment companies and, if so, the nature of any such initiatives or guidance. While the nature of any such regulations is uncertain at this time, it is possible that such regulations could limit the implementation of the Fund's use of derivatives, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Additionally, the Fund is operated by persons who have claimed an exclusion, granted to operators of registered investment companies like the Fund, from registration as a "commodity pool operator" under

Rule 4.5 promulgated by the CFTC pursuant to its authority under the CEA and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a “commodity pool operator.” As a result, the Fund is limited in its ability to use commodity futures (which include futures on broad-based securities indexes and interest rate futures) or options on commodity futures, engage in swaps transactions or make certain other investments (whether directly or indirectly through investments in other investment vehicles) for purposes other than bona fide hedging. With respect to transactions other than for bona fide hedging purposes, either: (1) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the fund’s positions in such investments may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the fund’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments); or (2) the aggregate net notional value of such instruments, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the fund’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the fund may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the futures, options or swaps markets. If the Fund does not continue to claim the exclusion, it would likely become subject to registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator. The Fund may incur additional expenses as a result of the CFTC’s registration and regulatory requirements.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table and example contain information about the costs and expenses that you, as a common shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. The expenses shown in the table are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's first full year of operations and assume that the Fund issues 22,200,000 common shares. The table also assumes the use of leverage in the form of debt in an amount equal to approximately 28% of the Fund's managed assets immediately after issuance, and shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares. The Fund's actual expenses may vary from the estimated expenses shown in the table. See "Management of the Fund."

Shareholder Transaction Expenses

Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%(1)
Offering Expenses of the Common Shares Borne by the Fund (as a percentage of offering price)	0.20%(2)
Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Plan Fees(3)	None

Percentage of Average Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares

Annual Expenses

Management Fee(4)	1.39%
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds(5)	0.32%
Other Expenses(6)	0.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Expenses	1.82%

Example:

The following example illustrates the expenses (including the sales load of \$45.00, estimated offering expenses of this offering of \$2.00 that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in common shares, assuming (1) net annual expenses of 1.82% of net assets attributable to common shareholders; (2) a 5% annual gross return; and (3) all distributions are reinvested at net asset value:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Total Expenses Paid by Common Shareholders	\$65	\$102	\$141	\$251

The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, our actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

- (1) Calamos (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay from its own assets structuring fees to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated. In addition, Calamos (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay from its own assets sales incentive fees to BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Hennion & Walsh, Inc., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC and Southwest Securities, Inc. Furthermore, the Fund has agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain expenses in connection with this offering. The fees referenced in this footnote are not reflected in the sales load in the table above. See "Underwriting."
- (2) Calamos, the Fund's investment adviser, has agreed to pay the Fund's organizational expenses and offering costs (other than the sales load) that exceed \$0.05 per share.
- (3) Shareholders will pay a transaction fee plus brokerage charges if they direct the Plan Agent to sell common shares held in a Plan account. In addition, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the Plan Agent's open-market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of dividends or distributions. If a participant elects to have the Plan Agent sell part or all of his or her common shares and remit the proceeds, such participant will be charged his or her pro rata share of brokerage commissions on the shares sold. See "Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

- (4) The Fund pays Calamos an annual management fee, payable monthly in arrears, for its investment management services equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average weekly managed assets. In accordance with the requirements of the SEC, the table above shows the Fund's management fee as a percentage of average net assets attributable to common shareholders.
- (5) Assumes interest expense accrued at the rate of 0.83% on borrowed funds used to employ leverage, which rate is subject to change based on prevailing market conditions. If the Fund does not use leverage, the Fund's expenses would be as set out in the table below:

Annual Expenses	Percentage of Average Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares
Management Fee ⁽⁴⁾	1.00%
Other Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Expenses	1.08%

- (6) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. Expenses attributable to the Fund's investments, if any, in other investment companies, including closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds, are currently estimated not to exceed 0.01%. See "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies—Other Investment Companies."

The purpose of the table and the example above is to help investors understand the fees and expenses that they, as common shareholders, would bear directly or indirectly. For additional information with respect to our expenses, see "Management of the Fund."

THE FUND

Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund was organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 11, 2014, and has registered under the 1940 Act. As a newly organized entity, the Fund has no operating history. The Fund's principal office is located at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563, and its telephone number is 1-800-582-6959.

Absent shareholder approval to amend the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust, the Fund's Declaration of Trust provides that it will cease to exist at the close of business on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030, except for the purpose of satisfying any existing debts or obligations, collecting and distributing its assets and doing all other acts required to liquidate and wind up its business and affairs. If the Fund's Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office. Upon termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund. See "Limited Term." The Fund's investment objective and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase common shares in this offering their initial investment of \$25 per common share on the Termination Date, and such investors and investors that purchase common shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of this offering will be approximately \$528,915,000 (or approximately \$608,413,126 assuming the underwriters exercise the over-allotment option in full) after payment of offering costs estimated to be approximately \$1,115,624 and the deduction of the sales load. Calamos has agreed to pay organizational expenses and offering costs (other than the sales load) that exceed \$0.05 per share. See "Management of the Fund—Investment Management Agreement."

The Fund will invest the net proceeds of any sales of our securities pursuant to this prospectus in accordance with our investment objective and policies as described under "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies." It is presently anticipated that the Fund will invest substantially all of the net proceeds securities that meet its investment objective and policies within three months after completion of this offering. Such investments may be delayed if suitable investments are unavailable at the time or for other reasons. Pending such investment, we anticipate that we will invest the proceeds in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, in high quality short-term or long-term debt obligations, or in cash. If necessary, the Fund may also purchase, as temporary investments, securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in the types of securities in which the fund may invest directly. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns, reduce our distribution to common shareholders and reduce the amount of cash available to make interest payments on borrowings and debt securities, respectively. See "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies."

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a shareholder vote, although the Fund will give shareholders at least 60 days' notice of any change to the Fund's investment objective. The Fund makes no assurance that it will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund may be speculative in that it involves a high degree of risk and should not constitute a complete investment program. See "Risk Factors."

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a portfolio of convertible securities (including synthetic convertibles, which are single instruments, or multiple instruments held in concert, that are composed of two or more securities with investment characteristics that, when taken together, resemble those of traditional convertible securities) and debt and equity income-producing securities, as well as other investments that generate current income and dividends, including but not limited to common and preferred stocks, investment grade and below investment grade (high-yield or “junk”) bonds, loans, equity-linked notes, and floating rate securities (referred to throughout as “income-producing securities”). Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s managed assets will be invested in convertible securities and income-producing securities, with at least 50% of the Fund’s managed assets invested in convertible securities (including synthetic convertible securities). The Fund may invest up to 50% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, with up to 15% of its managed assets in securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its managed assets in high-yield non-convertible bonds (excluding such securities held to create synthetic convertible securities). In addition, the Fund may invest all or substantially all of its managed assets in below investment grade convertible securities (including non-convertible securities held to create synthetic convertible securities); provided that, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in convertible and non-convertible securities rated below B3 by Moody’s or below B- by Standard & Poor’s. As such, the Fund’s portfolio may at times consist entirely or primarily of below investment grade securities, including high-yield bonds. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of REITs and up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of MLPs; however, convertible securities are excluded from each of these limitations. The Fund intends to seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund’s portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes.

The Fund may invest in securities with a broad range of maturities.

Convertible Securities. The Fund will invest at least 50% of its managed assets in convertible securities (including synthetic convertible securities). A traditional convertible security is a debt instrument or preferred stock that is exchangeable for an equity security (typically common stock of the same issuer) at a predetermined price. Depending upon the relationship of the conversion price to the market value of the underlying security, a convertible security may trade more like an equity security than a debt instrument.

Calamos typically applies a four-step approach when buying and selling convertible securities for the Fund, which includes:

1. Evaluating the default risk of the convertible security using traditional credit analysis;
2. Analyzing the convertible’s underlying common stock to determine its capital appreciation potential;
3. Assessing the risk/return potential of the convertible security; and
4. Evaluating the convertible security’s impact on the overall composition of the Fund and its diversification strategy.

In analyzing the appreciation potential of the underlying common stock and the default risk of the convertible security, Calamos generally considers the issuer’s:

- financial soundness;
- ability to make interest and dividend payments;
- earnings and cash-flow forecast; and

- quality of management.

Fixed Income and Variable Income Securities. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities, including corporate, municipal, and government bonds. The Fund may also invest in non-convertible variable income securities. The Fund's investments in non-convertible income securities may have variable principal payments and all types of interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features.

High-Yield Securities. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its managed assets in below investment grade ("high-yield", "high-risk", or "junk") non-convertible bonds (excluding such securities held to create synthetic convertible securities). These securities are rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or are unrated securities of comparable quality as determined by Calamos, the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund may invest the entirety or a substantial amount of its portfolio in securities that are below investment grade, however, the Fund may invest only up to 15% of its managed assets in convertible and non-convertible securities rated below B3 by Moody's or below B- by Standard & Poor's. Non-convertible debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher-rated debt securities.

Options Writing. The Fund may seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying security, futures contract, index, currency, or other instrument at the option exercise price. A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the option exercise price. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund's portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes.

In addition, to seek to offset some of the risk of a potential decline in value of certain long positions, the Fund may also purchase put options on individual securities, broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE), or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes.

The Fund will write call options and put options only if they are "covered." For example, a call option written by the Fund will require the Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into the needed securities without additional consideration) or to segregate cash or liquid assets sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. A call option sold by the Fund on an index will require the Fund to own portfolio securities which correlate with the index or to segregate cash or liquid assets equal to the excess of the index value over the exercise price on a current basis. A put option written by the Fund requires the Fund to segregate cash or liquid assets equal to the exercise price.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its managed assets in debt securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets. A foreign issuer is a foreign government or a company organized under the laws of a foreign country. For this purpose, foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), and may include foreign securities in the form of European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) or other securities representing underlying shares of foreign issuers (ADRs, EDRs & GDRs are collectively "Depositary Receipts").

Synthetic Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of another instrument (i.e., a convertible security) through the combined features of a collection of other securities or assets. Calamos may create a synthetic convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the

two principal characteristics of a convertible security, i.e., a fixed-income security (“fixed-income component”, which may be a convertible or non-convertible security) and the right to acquire an equity security (“convertible component”). The fixed-income component is achieved by investing in fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index or an ETF.

The Fund may also purchase synthetic convertible securities created by other parties, typically investment banks, including convertible structured notes. Convertible structured notes are fixed income debentures linked to equity. Convertible structured notes have the attributes of a convertible security, however, the investment bank that issued the convertible note assumes the credit risk associated with the investment, rather than the issuer of the underlying common stock into which the note is convertible. Different companies may issue the fixed-income and convertible components, which may be purchased separately and at different times.

The Fund may also invest in synthetic convertible securities created by third parties, typically investment banks. Synthetic convertible securities created by such parties may be designed to simulate the characteristics of traditional convertible securities or may be designed to alter or emphasize a particular feature. Traditional convertible securities typically offer stable cash flows with the ability to participate in capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Because traditional convertible securities are exercisable at the option of the holder, the holder is protected against certain downside risks. Synthetic convertible securities may alter these characteristics by offering enhanced yields in exchange for reduced capital appreciation or less downside protection, or any combination of these features. Synthetic convertible instruments may include structured notes, equity-linked notes, mandatory convertibles and combinations of securities and instruments.

Some examples of these securities include:

Preferred equity redeemable cumulative stock (“PERCS”) are shares that automatically convert into one ordinary share upon maturity. They are usually issued at the prevailing share price, convertible into one ordinary share, with an enhanced dividend yield. PERCS pay a higher dividend than common shares, but the equity upside is capped. Above a certain share price, the conversion ratio will fall as the stock rises, capping the upside at that level. Below this level, the conversion ratio remains one-for-one, giving the same downside exposure as the ordinary shares, excluding the income difference.

Dividend enhanced convertible stock (“DECS”) are either preference shares or subordinated bonds. These, like PERCS, mandatorily convert into ordinary shares at maturity, if not already converted. DECS give no significant downside protection and are very equity sensitive with minimal direct bond characteristics and interest rate exposure. As with PERCS, some of the upside performance is given away and in return, the investor receives an enhanced yield over the ordinary shares. Unlike PERCS, however, the investor’s upside is not capped. Instead, the investor trades a zone of flat exposure to the share price for the enhanced income.

Preferred Redeemable Increased Dividend Equity Securities (“PRIDES”) are synthetic securities consisting of a forward contract to purchase the issuer’s underlying security and an interest bearing deposit. Interest payments are made at regular intervals, and conversion into the underlying security is mandatory at maturity. Similar to convertible securities, PRIDES allow investors to earn stable cash flows while still participating in the capital gains of an underlying stock. This is possible because these products are valued along the same lines as the underlying security.

Loans. The Fund may invest in loans, including senior secured loans, unsecured and/or subordinated loans, loan participations and unfunded contracts. These loans are typically made by or issued to corporations primarily to finance acquisitions, refinance existing debt, support organic growth, or pay out dividends, and are typically originated by large banks and are then syndicated out to institutional investors as well as to other banks. Loans typically bear interest at a floating rate, although some loans pay a fixed rate. Due to their lower place in the borrower’s capital structure, unsecured and/or subordinated loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior bank loans of the same borrower. Loan participations are loans that are shared by a group of lenders. Unfunded contracts are commitments by lenders (such as the Fund) to loan an amount in the future or that is due to be contractually funded in the future.

Master Limited Partnerships. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities (including common units) of MLPs (convertible securities are excluded from this limitation). MLPs are investment vehicles generally organized under state law as limited partnerships or limited liability companies. MLPs typically issue general partner and limited partner interests, or managing member and member interests, and MLP-issued securities are often listed and traded on a security exchange. Such securities are structured by contract and may incorporate both equity-like and debt-like components. The general partner or manager of the MLP generally controls the operation and management of the MLP, and typically is eligible for certain incentive distributions under the terms of the MLP. The Fund will not typically invest in general partner or manager interests of MLPs. Limited partner or member interests in MLPs may have either preferred or subordinated rights to MLP assets and distributions.

MLPs do not pay federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each interest or unit holder is allocated a share of the partnerships' income, gains, losses, deductions and credits. A change in the current tax law, or a change in the underlying business of an MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation, instead of a partnership, for federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay income tax on its taxable income. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP, potentially reducing the value of the Fund's investment and consequently your investment in the Fund.

REITs. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in the equity securities of REITs (convertible securities are excluded from this limitation). REITs primarily invest in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. 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. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with the applicable requirements of the Code. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund. Debt securities issued by REITs are, for the most part, general and unsecured obligations and are subject to risks associated with REITs.

Equity Securities. Consistent with its objective, the Fund may invest in equity securities, including common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights and depository receipts. Equity securities, such as common stock, generally represent an ownership interest in a company. Although equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular equity security held by the Fund. Also, the price of equity securities, particularly common stocks, are sensitive to general movements in the stock market. A drop in the stock market may depress the price of equity securities held by the Fund.

Rule 144A Securities. Subject only to the Fund's other investment limits, the Fund may invest in Rule 144A Securities, such as convertible and debt securities, that are typically purchased in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Rule 144A Securities may only be sold to qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund. Any resale of these securities must generally be effected through a sale that is registered under the 1933 Act or otherwise exempted or excepted from such registration requirements. Under the supervision of the Fund's Board of Trustees, Calamos will determine whether Rule 144A Securities are illiquid. Typically, the Fund purchases Rule 144A Securities only if Calamos has determined them to be liquid. If any Rule 144A Security held by the Fund should become illiquid, the value of the security may be reduced and a sale of the security may be more difficult.

Preferred Stock. The Fund may invest in preferred stock. The preferred stock in which the Fund typically will invest will be convertible securities. Preferred stock are equity securities, but they have many characteristics of fixed income debt securities, such as a fixed dividend payment rate and/or a liquidity

preference over the issuer's common shares. However, because preferred stocks are equity securities, they may be more susceptible to risks traditionally associated with equity investments than the Fund's fixed income securities.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. government securities in which the Fund invests include debt obligations of varying maturities issued by the U.S. Treasury or issued or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government, including the Federal Housing Administration, Federal Financing Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, Government National Mortgage Association, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Maritime Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, District of Columbia Armory Board, Student Loan Marketing Association, Resolution Fund Corporation and various institutions that previously were or currently are part of the Farm Credit System (which has been undergoing reorganization since 1987). Some U.S. government securities, such as U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance, are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Others are supported by: (i) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, such as securities of the Federal Home Loan Banks; (ii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations, such as securities of the FNMA; or (iii) only the credit of the issuer. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support in the future to U.S. government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities include: (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities; and (ii) participations in loans made to non-U.S. governments or other entities that are so guaranteed. The secondary market for certain of these participations is limited and, therefore, may be regarded as illiquid.

Zero Coupon Securities. The securities in which the Fund invests may include zero coupon securities, which are debt obligations that are issued or purchased at a significant discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the security will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the particular interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. Zero coupon securities do not require the periodic payment of interest. These investments benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service, but generally require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of cash. These investments may experience greater volatility in market value than U.S. government securities that make regular payments of interest. The Fund accrues income on these investments for tax and accounting purposes, which is distributable to shareholders and which, because no cash is received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of other portfolio securities to satisfy the Fund's distribution obligations, in which case the Fund will forgo the purchase of additional income-producing assets with these funds. Zero coupon U.S. government securities include STRIPS and CUBES, which are issued by the U.S. Treasury as component parts of U.S. Treasury bonds and represent scheduled interest and principal payments on the bonds.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and the policies are permissible under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not acquire the securities of other domestic or non-U.S. investment companies if, as a result, (1) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies, (2) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any one investment company being held by the Fund, or (3) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in any one investment company. These limitations do not apply to the purchase of shares of money market funds or of any investment company in connection with a merger, consolidation, reorganization or acquisition of substantially all the assets of another investment company.

The Fund, as a holder of the securities of other investment companies, will bear its pro rata portion of the other investment companies' expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund's own operations. In addition, the Fund's performance may be magnified positively or negatively by virtue of its investment in other investment companies.

Defensive and Temporary Investments. Under unusual market or economic conditions or for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its managed assets in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its instrumentalities or agencies, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper rated in the highest category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or other fixed income securities deemed by Calamos to be consistent with a defensive posture, or may hold cash. The yield on such securities may be lower than the yield on lower rated fixed income securities. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with broker-dealers, member banks of the Federal Reserve System and other financial institutions. Repurchase agreements are arrangements under which the Fund purchases securities and the seller agrees to repurchase the securities within a specific time and at a specific price. The repurchase price is generally higher than the Fund's purchase price, with the difference being income to the Fund. The counterparty's obligations under the repurchase agreement are collateralized with U.S. Treasury and/or agency obligations with a market value of not less than 100% of the obligations and typically more, valued daily. Collateral is held by the Fund's custodian in a segregated, safekeeping account for the benefit of the Fund. Repurchase agreements afford the Fund an opportunity to earn income on temporarily available cash at low risk. In the event of commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the security before repurchase of the security under a repurchase agreement, the Fund may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. If the court characterizes the transaction as a loan and the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the security, the Fund may be required to return the security to the seller's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. The Fund may lend portfolio securities to registered broker-dealers or other institutional investors deemed by Calamos to be of good standing under agreements which require that the loans be secured continuously by collateral in cash, cash equivalents or U.S. Treasury bills maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The Fund continues to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned as well as the benefit of an increase and the detriment of any decrease in the market value of the securities loaned and would also receive compensation based on investment of the collateral. The Fund would not, however, have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but could call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of consent on a material matter affecting the investment.

As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. The Fund remains liable for the return of the pledged collateral or cash of an equivalent value. At no time would the value of the securities loaned exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's managed assets. See "Description of Securities" for more information on lending of portfolio securities.

Portfolio Turnover. It is the policy of the Fund not to engage in trading for short-term profits although portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions. As more fully described in the Fund's statement of additional information, under the Fund's fundamental investment restrictions, the Fund may not: (1) issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder; (2) borrow money, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions

of the SEC thereunder; (3) invest in real estate, except that the Fund may invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein, securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment funds and mortgage-backed securities; (4) make loans, except by the purchase of debt obligations, by entering into repurchase agreements or through the lending of portfolio securities and as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder; (5) invest in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities; (6) Act as an underwriter, except as it may be deemed to be an underwriter in a sale of securities held in its portfolio; (7) make any investment inconsistent with the Fund's classification as a diversified investment company under the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder; (8) concentrate its investments in securities of companies in any particular industry as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder. This description of the Fund's fundamental investment restrictions is a summary only and to the extent it differs from the discussion of fundamental investment restrictions contained in the Fund's statement of additional information, the description in the statement of additional information controls.

These restrictions may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. All other investment policies of the Fund are considered non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without prior approval of the Fund's outstanding voting shares, although the Fund will give shareholders at least 60 days' notice of any changes to the Fund's investment objective. See "Investment Restrictions" on page S-16 of the Fund's statement of additional information.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise from the fact that Calamos and its affiliates carry on substantial investment activities for other clients, in which the Fund does not have an interest, some of which may have similar investment strategies as the Fund. Calamos or its affiliates may have financial incentives to favor certain of such accounts over the Fund. Any of their proprietary accounts and other customer accounts may compete with the Fund for specific trades. Calamos or its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to, or buy or sell securities for, the Fund which advice or securities may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought or sold for, other accounts and customers, even though their investment objectives may be the same as, or similar to, the Fund's objectives. When two or more clients advised by Calamos or its affiliates seek to purchase or sell the same publicly traded securities, the securities actually purchased or sold will be allocated among the clients on a good faith equitable basis by Calamos in its discretion and in accordance with the client's various investment objectives and Calamos' procedures. In some cases, this system may adversely affect the price or size of the position the Fund may obtain or sell. In other cases, the Fund's ability to participate in volume transactions may produce better execution for the Fund.

Calamos will evaluate a variety of factors in determining whether a particular investment opportunity or strategy is appropriate and feasible for the relevant account at a particular time, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) the nature of the investment opportunity taken in the context of the other investments at the time; (2) the liquidity of the investment relative to the needs of the particular entity or account; (3) the availability of the opportunity (i.e., size of obtainable position); (4) the transaction costs involved; and (5) the investment or regulatory limitations applicable to the particular entity or account. Because these considerations may differ when applied to the Fund and relevant accounts under management in the context of any particular investment opportunity. The Fund's investment activities, on the one hand, and other managed accounts, on the other hand, may differ considerably from time to time. In addition, the Fund's fees and expenses will differ from those of the other managed accounts. Accordingly, investors should be aware that the Fund's future performance and future performance of other accounts of Calamos may vary.

Situations may occur when the Fund could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by Calamos and its affiliates for its other funds or accounts. Such situations may be based on, among other things, the following: (1) legal or internal restrictions on the combined size of positions that

may be taken for the Fund or the other accounts, thereby limiting the size of the Fund's position; (2) the difficulty of liquidating an investment for the Fund or the other accounts where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined position; or (3) limits on co-investing in negotiated transactions under the 1940 Act, as discussed further below.

Calamos and its principals, officers, employees, and affiliates may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts and may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with respect to investments made on the Fund's behalf. As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, positions may be taken by principals, officers, employees, and affiliates of Calamos that are the same as, different from, or made at a different time than positions taken for the Fund.

LEVERAGE

The Fund intends to use leverage to increase its assets available for investment through bank borrowings, as soon as practicable after the closing of this offering, with an aggregate principal amount equal to approximately 28% of the Fund's managed assets immediately after issuance of such borrowing. While not currently planning to do so, the Fund reserves the right to issue preferred shares as well. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may not issue preferred shares or borrow money and issue debt securities with an aggregate liquidation preference and aggregate principal amount exceeding 38% of the Fund's managed assets, measured immediately after leverage is issued. However, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to issue preferred shares or debt securities or borrow to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund generally will not issue preferred shares or debt securities or borrow unless Calamos expects that the Fund will achieve a greater return on such leverage than the additional costs the Fund will incur as a result of such leverage. The Fund also may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions, which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of the Fund's holdings. When the Fund leverages its assets, the fees paid to Calamos for investment management services will be higher than if the Fund did not leverage because Calamos' fees are calculated based on the Fund's managed assets, which include the proceeds of the issuance of preferred shares or debt securities or any outstanding borrowings. Consequently, the Fund and Calamos may have differing interests in determining whether to leverage the Fund's assets. The Fund's Board of Trustees monitors any such potential conflicts of interest on an ongoing basis.

The Fund's use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the Fund's leverage costs will be lower than the return the Fund achieves on its investments with the leverage proceeds. Such difference in return may result from the Fund's higher credit rating or the short-term nature of its borrowing compared to the long-term nature of its investments. Because Calamos seeks to invest the Fund's managed assets (including the assets obtained from leverage) in the higher yielding portfolio investments or portfolio investments with the potential for capital appreciation, the holders of common shares will be the beneficiaries of any incremental return. Should the differential between the underlying assets and cost of leverage narrow, the incremental return "pick up" will be reduced. Furthermore, if long-term interest rates rise without a corresponding increase in the yield on the Fund's portfolio investments or the Fund otherwise incurs losses on its investments, the Fund's net asset value attributable to its common shareholders will reflect the decline in the value of portfolio holdings resulting therefrom.

Leverage creates risks which may adversely affect the return for the holders of common shares, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of common shares;
- fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the dividend rates on any preferred shares;
- increased operating costs, which are effectively borne by common shareholders, may reduce the Fund's total return; and

- the potential for a decline in the value of an investment acquired with borrowed funds, while the Fund's obligations under such borrowing remains fixed.

Leverage is a speculative technique that could adversely affect the returns to common shareholders. Leverage can cause the Fund to lose money and can magnify the effect of any losses. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Fund incurs capital losses, the return of the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to common shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced or potentially eliminated (or, in the case of distributions, will consist of return of capital).

Calamos may determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it expects that the long-term benefits to the Fund's common shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return. Capital raised through the issuance of preferred shares or debt securities or borrowing will be subject to dividend payments or interest costs that may or may not exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The issuance of preferred shares or debt or borrowing money may involve offering expenses and other costs and may limit the Fund's freedom to pay dividends on common shares or to engage in other activities. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. The Fund will pay (and common shareholders will bear) any costs and expenses relating to any borrowings and to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of preferred shares or debt securities (for example, the higher management fee resulting from the use of any such leverage, and interest and/or dividend expense and ongoing maintenance). Net asset value will be reduced immediately following any additional offering of preferred shares or debt securities by the costs of that offering paid by the Fund.

The Board reserves the right to change the amount and type of leverage that the Fund uses, and reserves the right to implement changes to the Fund's borrowings that it believes are in the best long-term interests of the Fund and its shareholders, even if such changes impose a higher interest rate or other costs or impacts over the intermediate, or short-term time period. There is no guarantee that the Fund will maintain leverage at the current rate, and the Board reserves the right to raise, decrease, or eliminate the Fund's leverage exposure.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 200% of the liquidation value of the aggregate amount of outstanding preferred shares (i.e., such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the value of the Fund's managed assets). Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may only issue one class of senior securities representing equity. So long as preferred shares are outstanding, additional senior equity securities must rank on a parity with the preferred shares. In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its common shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of indebtedness (i.e., such indebtedness may not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's managed assets). Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may only issue one class of senior securities representing indebtedness. Additionally, under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its shares, or purchase any such shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be. This limitation does not apply to certain privately placed debt. The Fund may declare dividends on preferred shares as long as there is asset coverage of 200% after deducting the amount of the dividend.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of rating agencies, which may issue ratings for any debt securities or preferred shares issued by the Fund in the future. These guidelines may impose asset coverage and portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants that may affect the Fund's ability to pay dividends and distributions on common shares in certain instances. The Fund also may be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowings. Certain types of borrowing may involve the rehypothecation of the Fund's securities. Calamos does not anticipate that these covenants or restrictions would adversely affect its ability to manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Due to these covenants or restrictions, the Fund may be forced to liquidate investments at times and at prices that are not favorable to the Fund, or the Fund may be forced to forgo investments that Calamos otherwise views as favorable.

The extent to which the Fund employs leverage will depend on many factors, the most important of which are investment outlook, market conditions and interest rates. Successful use of a leveraging strategy depends on Calamos' ability to predict correctly interest rates and market movements. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Assuming the Fund obtains bank borrowings with a repayment obligation equal to approximately 28% of the Fund's managed assets and an annual interest rate of 0.83% of such repayment obligation or principal balance (which rate is approximately the current rate which Calamos expects the Fund to pay, based on market rates as of February 28, 2015), income generated by the Fund's portfolio (net of estimated expenses) would need to exceed 0.23% in order to cover such interest payments on the borrowings. Actual interest rates may vary and may be significantly higher or lower than the rate estimated above.

The following table illustrates the hypothetical effect on the return to a holder of the Fund's common shares of the leverage obtained through bank borrowings equal to approximately 28% of the Fund's managed assets, assuming hypothetical annual returns of the Fund's portfolio of minus 10% to plus 10% and interest paid on borrowings at an annual rate of 0.83%. As the table shows, leverage generally increases the return to common shareholders when portfolio return is positive and greater than the cost of leverage and decreases the return when the portfolio return is negative or less than the cost of leverage. The figures appearing in the table are hypothetical and actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

Assumed Portfolio Return (net of expenses)	(10%)	(5%)	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Common Share Return	(14.22%)	(7.27%)	(0.32%)	6.63%	13.58%

Until the Fund borrows or issues debt securities, or issues preferred stock, the Fund's common shares will not be leveraged, and the risks and special considerations related to leverage described in this prospectus will not apply. Such leveraging of the common shares cannot be fully achieved until the proceeds resulting from the use of leverage have been invested in longer term debt instruments or equity securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies.

INTEREST RATE TRANSACTIONS

In order to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Fund's underlying investments and capital structure, the Fund, if Calamos deems market conditions favorable, may enter into over-the-counter interest rate swap or cap transactions to attempt to protect itself from increasing dividend or interest expenses on its leverage and to hedge portfolio securities from interest rate changes. Interest rate swaps involve the Fund's agreement with the swap counterparty to pay a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty agreeing to pay the Fund a payment at a variable rate that is expected to approximate the rate of any variable rate payment obligation on the Fund's leverage. The payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap.

The Fund may use an interest rate cap, which would require it to pay a premium to the counterparty and would entitle it, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, to receive from the counterparty payment of the difference based on the notional amount of such cap. The Fund would use interest rate swaps or caps only with the intent to reduce or eliminate the risk that an increase in short-term interest rates could have on common share net earnings as a result of leverage.

The Fund will usually enter into swaps or caps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Fund intends to segregate with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily.

The use of interest rate swaps and caps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swaps or caps could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Fund's common shares. To the extent that there is a decline in interest rates for maturities equal to the remaining maturity on the Fund's fixed rate payment obligation under the interest rate swap or equal to the remaining term of the interest rate cap, the value of the swap or cap (which initially has a value of zero) could decline, and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the common shares. If, on the other hand, such rates were to increase, the value of the swap or cap could increase, and thereby increase the net asset value of the common shares. As interest rate swaps or caps approach their maturity, their positive or negative value due to interest rate changes will approach zero.

In addition, if the short-term interest rates effectively received by the Fund during the term of an interest rate swap are lower than the Fund's fixed rate of payment on the swap, the swap will increase the Fund's operating expenses and reduce common share net earnings. For example, if the Fund were to (A) issue preferred shares representing 33% of the Fund's total assets and (B) enter into one or more interest rate swaps in a notional amount equal to 75% of its outstanding preferred shares under which the Fund would receive a short-term swap rate of 5.12% and pay a fixed swap rate of 5.35% over the term of the swap, the swap would effectively increase Fund expenses and reduce Fund common share net earnings by approximately 0.09% as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shareholders and approximately 0.06% as a percentage of managed assets. If, on the other hand, the short-term interest rates effectively received by the Fund are higher than the Fund's fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap would enhance common share net earnings. In either case, the swap would have the effect of reducing fluctuations in the Fund's cost of leverage due to changes in short-term interest rates during the term of the swap. The example above is purely for illustrative purposes and is not predictive of the actual percentage of the Fund's leverage that will be hedged by a swap, the actual fixed rates that the Fund will pay under the swap (which will depend on market interest rates for the applicable maturities at the time the Fund enters into swaps) or the actual short-term rates that the Fund will receive on any swaps (which fluctuate frequently during the term of the swap, and may change significantly from initial levels), or the actual impact such swaps will have on the Fund's expenses and common share net earnings.

Buying interest rate caps could enhance the performance of the Fund's common shares by providing a maximum leverage expense. Buying interest rate caps could also increase the operating expenses of the Fund and decrease the net earnings of the common shares in the event that the premium paid by the Fund to the counterparty exceeds the additional amount the Fund would have been required to pay on its preferred shares due to increases in short-term interest rates during the term of the cap had it not entered into the cap agreement. The Fund will monitor any interest rate swaps or caps with a view to ensuring that it remains in compliance with the federal income tax requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company.

Interest rate swaps and caps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps and caps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap or cap to offset the dividend or interest payments on the

Fund's leverage. Depending on whether the Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap or cap, which in turn would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the common shares.

The Fund will not enter into an interest rate swap or cap transaction with any counterparty that Calamos believes does not have the financial resources to honor its obligation under the interest rate swap or cap transaction. Further, Calamos will continually monitor the financial stability of a counterparty to an interest rate swap or cap transaction in an effort to proactively protect the Fund's investments.

In addition, at the time the interest rate swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund will not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement will not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund's common shares.

The Fund may choose or be required to redeem some or all preferred shares or prepay any borrowings. This redemption or prepayment would likely result in the Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap or cap transaction. Such early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund. An early termination of a cap could result in a termination payment to the Fund.

In December 2012, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") issued a final rule requiring certain interest rate swaps to be centrally cleared, which is applicable to all swap counterparties not eligible for certain narrowly-defined exemption or exceptions. Such clearing requirement may affect the Fund's ability to negotiate individualized terms and/or may increase the costs of entering into such derivative transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements).

RISK FACTORS

Investing in any of our securities involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or even that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing in any of our securities you should consider carefully the following risks.

Fund Risks

General. The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading tool. The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of convertible securities and non-convertible income securities. An investment in the Fund's common shares may be speculative and it involves a high degree of risk. The Fund is not a complete investment program. Due to the uncertainty in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

No Prior History. Since the Fund is newly organized, it has no operating history.

Limited Term Risk. Unless the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust is amended by shareholders in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, the Fund will be terminated on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030. If the Fund's Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office. Beginning one year before the Termination Date (the "wind-down period"), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio. During the wind-down period the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy. As a result, during the wind-down period the Fund's distributions may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. It is expected that shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund. However, if on the Termination Date the Fund owns securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed prices, such securities may be placed in a liquidating trust. The Fund does not seek to return \$25 per common share upon termination. As the assets of the Fund will be liquidated in connection with its termination, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Fund to lose money. As the Fund approaches its Termination Date, the portfolio composition of the Fund may change, which may cause the Fund's returns to decrease and the market price of the common shares to fall. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of its securities, the Fund may distribute the proceeds in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final liquidation, which may cause the Fund's fixed expenses to increase when expressed as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares, or the Fund may invest the proceeds in lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Upon its termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders which may be more than, equal to or less than \$25 per common share.

Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund is not limited in the percentage of its assets invested in convertible securities, and investment in convertible securities form an important part of the Fund's investment strategies. The value of a convertible security is influenced by both the yield of non-convertible securities of comparable issuers and by the value of the underlying equity securities. The value of a convertible security viewed without regard to its conversion feature (i.e., strictly on the basis of its yield) is sometimes referred to as its "investment value." A convertible security's investment value tends to decline as prevailing interest rate levels increase. Conversely, a convertible security's investment value increases as prevailing interest rate levels decline.

However, a convertible security's market value will also be influenced by its "conversion price," which is the market value of the underlying equity security that would be obtained if the convertible security were converted. A convertible security's conversion price tends to increase as the price of the underlying equity security increases, and decrease as the price of the underlying equity security decreases. As the market price of the underlying equity security declines such that the conversion price is substantially below the investment value of

the convertible security, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, the convertible security may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying equity security. If the market price of the underlying equity security increases to a point where the conversion value approximates or exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the market price of the underlying equity security. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before the company's common stockholders. Consequently, an issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its equity securities.

Synthetic Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of a convertible security through the combined features of a collection of other securities. The value of a synthetic convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations than a convertible security because a synthetic convertible is composed of two or more separate securities, each with its own market value. In addition, if the value of the underlying common stock or the level of the index involved in the convertible component falls below the exercise price of the warrant or option, the warrant or option may lose all value.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities, including corporate, municipal, and government bonds. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of decreasing value in periods of increasing interest rates, as well as the risk that the issuer of such securities could be downgraded or default, causing the credit rating of the securities to drop and thus generally decreasing the value of such securities.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Investment in high-yield securities involves substantial risk of loss. Below investment grade non-convertible debt securities or comparable unrated securities are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. The market values for high-yield securities tend to be very volatile, and these securities are generally less liquid than investment-grade debt securities. For these reasons, your investment in the Fund is subject to the following specific risks:

- increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment;
- greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality;
- adverse company specific events are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and
- if a negative perception of the high-yield market develops, the price and liquidity of high-yield securities may be depressed. This negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

Debt securities rated below investment grade are speculative with respect to the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of such securities. A rating of C from Moody's means that the issue so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing. Standard & Poor's assigns a rating of C to issues that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken, but payments on the obligation are being continued (a C rating is also assigned to a preferred stock issue in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments, but that is currently paying). See the statement of additional information for a description of Moody's and Standard & Poor's ratings.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a high-yield issuer to make principal payments and interest payments than an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of high-yield securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used high-yield securities for corporate financing. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. Similarly, down-turns in profitability in specific industries could adversely affect the ability of high-yield issuers in those industries to meet their obligations. The market values of lower quality debt securities tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality

securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower quality securities may have an adverse effect on the Fund's net asset value and the market value of its common shares. In addition, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to foreclose on an issuer's assets and take possession of its property or operations. In such circumstances, the Fund would incur additional costs in disposing of such assets and potential liabilities from operating any business acquired.

The secondary market for high-yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security when necessary to meet its liquidity needs. There are fewer dealers in the market for high-yield securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly and the spread between the bid and ask price is generally much larger than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high-yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value.

Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower quality debt securities of the type in which the Fund may invest a portion of its assets, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher rated securities. In the lower quality segments of the debt securities market, changes in perceptions of issuers' creditworthiness tend to occur more frequently and in a more pronounced manner than do changes in higher quality segments of the debt securities market, resulting in greater yield and price volatility.

If the Fund invests in high-yield securities that are rated C or below, the Fund will incur significant risk in addition to the risks associated with investments in high-yield securities and corporate loans. Distressed securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding. The Fund may purchase distressed securities that are in default or the issuers of which are in bankruptcy. The Fund may be required to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investment.

Risks Associated with Options. The Fund may use options, including on the Fund's convertible securities or during the creation of synthetic convertible securities. There are several risks associated with transactions in options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities markets and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation among these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The Fund's ability to utilize options successfully will depend on Calamos' ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured.

The Fund intends to seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund's portfolio, (ii) on a portion of the equity securities the Fund has a right to receive upon conversion of a convertible security that it owns at the time it writes the call, and (iii) on broad-based securities indexes (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indexes. All calls sold by the Fund must be "covered." For example, a call option written by the Fund will require the Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into the needed securities without additional consideration) or to segregate cash or liquid assets sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. Even though the Fund will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call option sold by the Fund exposes the Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the Fund to hold a security or instrument that it

might otherwise have sold. The Fund may purchase and sell put options on individual securities and securities indices. In selling put options, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price. A put option written by the Fund requires the Fund to segregate cash or liquid assets equal to the exercise price minus any margin the Fund is required to post.

REITs Risk. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. An equity REIT may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT. A mortgage REIT may be affected by changes in interest rates and the ability of the issuers of its portfolio mortgages to repay their obligations. REITs are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are not diversified. REITs are generally dependent upon maintaining cash flows to repay borrowings and to make distributions to shareholders and are subject to the risk of default by lessees or borrowers. REITs whose underlying assets are concentrated in properties used by a particular industry, such as health care, are also subject to risks associated with such industry.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. If the REIT invests in adjustable rate mortgage loans the interest rates on which are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates. This causes the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations.

REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Historically, REITs have been more volatile in price than the larger capitalization stocks included in Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity investments are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than other asset classes as a result of such factors as the issuer's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. Equity securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks and convertible securities of any rating, including below investment grade.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its non-U.S. investments in one region or in the securities of foreign issuers in emerging markets. These risks may include:

- less information may be available about non-U.S. issuers or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices;
- many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile. In a changing market, Calamos may not be able to sell the Fund's portfolio securities at times, in amounts and at prices it considers reasonable;
- an adverse effect of currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the Fund's investments;
- the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession;
- economic, political and social developments may adversely affect the securities markets, including expropriation and nationalization;
- the difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment in non-U.S. countries;
- restrictions on foreign investments in non-U.S. jurisdictions;

- difficulties in effecting the repatriation of capital invested in non-U.S. countries; and
- withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return.

There may be less publicly available information about non-U.S. markets and issuers than is available with respect to U.S. securities and issuers. Non-U.S. companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. The trading markets for most non-U.S. securities are generally less liquid and subject to greater price volatility than the markets for comparable securities in the United States. The markets for securities in certain emerging markets are in the earliest stages of their development. Even the markets for relatively widely traded securities in certain non-U.S. markets, including emerging market countries, may not be able to absorb, without price disruptions, a significant increase in trading volume or trades of a size customarily undertaken by institutional investors in the United States. Additionally, market making and arbitrage activities are generally less extensive in such markets, which may contribute to increased volatility and reduced liquidity.

Economies and social and political conditions in individual countries may differ unfavorably from those in the United States. Non-U.S. economies may have less favorable rates of growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, currency valuation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Many countries have experienced substantial, and in some cases extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may also affect the values of the Fund's investments and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such countries.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on only a few industries, which may cause greater instability compared to developed countries. The value of securities issued by foreign issuers in emerging markets will likely be particularly sensitive to changes in the economies of such countries. These countries are also more likely to experience higher levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluations, which could hurt their economies and securities markets. Securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid than securities issued in foreign countries with more developed economies or markets. Loss may also result from the imposition of exchange controls, confiscations and other government restrictions, or from problems in share registration, settlement, custody, or other operational risks.

Non-Convertible Variable Income Securities. The Fund will also invest in non-convertible variable income securities. The Fund's investments in non-convertible income securities may have variable principal payments and all types of interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including adjustable rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities, including high-yield securities, are subject to certain common risks, including:

- if interest rates go up, the value of debt securities in the Fund's portfolio generally will decline;
- during periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of a security may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk. Debt securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer to repurchase the security prior to its stated maturity. An issuer may redeem an obligation if the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer;
- during periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration (the estimated period until the security is paid in full) and reduce the value of the security. This is known as extension risk; and
- market interest rates currently are near historically low levels.

Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in loans which may not be (i) rated at the time of investment, (ii) registered with the SEC or (iii) listed on a securities exchange. There may not be as much public information available regarding these loans as is available for other Fund investments, such as exchange-listed securities. As well, there may not be an active trading market for some loans, meaning they may be illiquid and more difficult to value than other more liquid securities. Settlement periods for loans are longer than for exchange-traded securities, typically ranging between 1 and 3 weeks, and in some cases much longer. There is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. Because the interest rates of floating-rate loans in which the Fund may invest may reset frequently, if market interest rates fall, the loans' interest rates will be reset to lower levels, potentially reducing the Fund's income. Because the adviser may wish to invest in the publicly-traded securities of an obligor, the Fund may not have access to material non-public information regarding the obligor to which other investors have access.

Default Risk. Default risk refers to the risk that a company that issues a debt security will be unable to fulfill its obligations to repay principal and interest. The lower a debt security is rated, the greater its default risk.

MLP Risk. Investments in MLPs (either limited partner or member interests) differ from investments in securities with similar characteristics, such as common stock of a corporation. Typically holders of limited partner or member interests have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP. A primary advantage of investing in MLPs is that MLPs are generally treated as partnerships for U.S. income tax purposes, but there is a risk that the change of an MLP's business or a change in tax law could alter or eliminate this tax advantage. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and cause any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income to the extent of the MLP's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such effects would tend to lower the after-tax return of an investment in an MLP. MLPs are also subject to the risk of potential conflicts of interest between unit holders and general partners or managing members of MLPs.

REIT Risk. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. An equity REIT may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT. A mortgage REIT may be affected by changes in interest rates and the ability of the issuers of its portfolio mortgages to repay their obligations. REITs are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are not diversified. REITs are generally dependent upon maintaining cash flows to repay borrowings and to make distributions to shareholders and are subject to the risk of default by lessees or borrowers. REITs whose underlying assets are concentrated in properties used by a particular industry, such as health care, are also subject to risks associated with such industry.

Liquidity Risk. Illiquid securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The market price of illiquid securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are also more difficult to value and Calamos' judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. The risks associated with illiquid securities may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid securities.

Derivatives Risk. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to individual debt or equity instruments, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, related indexes and other assets. The Fund may utilize a variety of derivative instruments including, but not limited to, options contracts, futures contracts, forward contracts, options on futures contracts, indexed securities credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, and other swap agreements primarily for hedging and risk management purposes. However, the Fund may also use derivative instruments for investment purposes. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Fund would not be

subject absent the use of these instruments and, accordingly, may result in losses greater than if they had not been used. The use of derivative instruments may have risks including, among others, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, management risk and counterparty risk. The use of derivatives may also have the following risks:

Correlation Risk. Imperfect correlation between the value of derivative instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio.

Duration Mismatch Risk. The duration of a derivative instrument may be significantly different than the duration of the related liability or asset.

Volatility Risk. Risk may arise in connection with the use of derivative instruments from volatility of interest rates and the prices of reference instruments.

Leverage Risk. The derivative investments in which the Fund may invest will give rise to forms of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. Derivatives generally involve leverage in the sense that the investment exposure created by the derivatives may be significantly greater than the Fund's initial investment in the derivative. Accordingly, if the Fund enters into a derivative transaction, it could lose substantially more than the principal amount invested.

Additionally, as a closed-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and various SEC and SEC staff interpretive positions. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Fund may "set aside" liquid assets (often referred to as "asset segregation"), or engage in other SEC or staff-approved measures, to "cover" open positions with respect to certain portfolio management techniques, such as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, entering into credit default swaps or futures contracts, or purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, that may be considered senior securities under the 1940 Act. The Fund intends to cover its derivative positions by maintaining an amount of cash or liquid securities in a segregated account equal to the face value of those positions and by offsetting derivative positions against one another or against other assets to manage the effective market exposure resulting from derivatives in its portfolio. To the extent that the Fund does not segregate liquid assets or otherwise cover its obligations under such transactions, such transactions will be treated as senior securities representing indebtedness for purposes of the requirement under the 1940 Act that the Fund may not enter into any such transactions if the Fund's borrowings would thereby exceed 33⅓% of its total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. In addition, these segregation and coverage requirements could result in the Fund maintaining securities positions that it would otherwise liquidate, segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so or otherwise restricting portfolio management. Such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

General Derivative Risks. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with an underlying asset, interest rate or index. Suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial. Furthermore, the skills needed to employ derivatives strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities and, in connection with such strategies, the Fund must make predictions with respect to market conditions, liquidity, currency movements, market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, which may be inaccurate. Thus, the use of derivative investments may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise want to sell. The Fund may also have to defer closing out certain derivative positions to avoid adverse tax consequences. In addition, there may be situations in which the Fund elects not to use derivative investments that result in losses greater than if

they had been used. Amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain. Changes to the derivatives markets as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and other government regulation may also have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to make use of derivative transactions.

Derivative instruments can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and may have a potentially large impact on Fund performance.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded instruments or our hedge counterparty in the case of uncleared over-the-counter instruments) and other instruments entered into directly by the Fund or held by special purpose or structured vehicles in which the Fund invests. Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party in a derivative transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. Changes in the credit quality of the Fund's counterparties with respect to its derivative transactions may affect the value of those instruments. By entering into derivatives, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience financial hardships that could call into question their continued ability to perform their obligations. As a result, concentrations of such derivatives in any one counterparty would subject the Fund to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such counterparty.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, such bankruptcy or failure to perform is likely to result in a default under such derivative contract, unless such default is cured. Default by a party with whom the Fund enters into a hedging transaction may result in the loss of unrealized profits, leaving the Fund with unsecured exposure and force the Fund to cover its resale commitments, if any, at the then current market price. It may not always be possible to dispose of or close out a hedging position without the consent of the hedging counterparty, and the Fund may not be able to enter into an offsetting contract in order to cover its risk. The Fund cannot assure its shareholders that a liquid secondary market will exist for hedging instruments purchased or sold, and the Fund may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses.

Furthermore, upon the bankruptcy of a counterparty, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a dissolution, assignment for the benefit of creditors, liquidation, winding-up, bankruptcy, or other analogous proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative transaction would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative transaction and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances and the enforceability of agreements for hedging transactions may depend on compliance with applicable statutory and other regulatory requirements and, depending on the identity of the counterparty, applicable international requirements.

Some, but not all, derivatives may be cleared, in which case a central clearing counterparty stands between each buyer and seller and effectively guarantees performance of each derivative contract, to the extent of its available resources for such purpose. As a result, the counterparty risk is now shifted from bilateral risk between the parties to the individual credit risk of the central clearing counterparty. Even in such case, there can be no assurance that a clearing house, or its members, will satisfy the clearing house's obligations to the Fund. Uncleared derivatives have no such protection; each party bears the risk that its direct counterparty will default.

Contingent Liabilities Risk. Entering into derivative contracts in order to pursue the Fund's various hedging strategies could require the Fund to fund cash payments in the future under certain circumstances, including an event of default or other early termination event, or the decision by a counterparty to request margin in the form of securities or other forms of collateral under the terms of the derivative contract. The amounts due with respect to a derivative contract would generally be equal to the unrealized loss of the open positions with the respective counterparty and could also include other fees and charges. These payments are

contingent liabilities and therefore may not appear on the Fund's balance sheet. The Fund's ability to fund these contingent liabilities will depend on the liquidity of the Fund's assets and access to capital at the time, and the need to fund these contingent liabilities could adversely impact our financial condition.

Interest Rate Transactions Risk. The Fund may enter into an interest rate swap or cap transaction to attempt to protect itself from increasing dividend or interest expenses on its leverage resulting from increasing short-term interest rates and to hedge its portfolio securities. A decline in interest rates may result in a decline in the value of the swap or cap, which may result in a decline in the net asset value of the Fund.

Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swap or cap transactions could enhance or harm the overall performance of the common shares. To the extent there is a decline in interest rates, the value of the interest rate swap or cap could decline, and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the common shares. In addition, if the counterparty to an interest rate swap or cap defaults, the Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap or cap to offset the dividend or interest payments on the Fund's leverage.

Depending on whether the Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap or cap, which in turn would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the common shares. In addition, at the time an interest rate swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund would not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement would not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If either of these events occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the common shares.

If the Fund fails to maintain a required 200% asset coverage of the liquidation value of any outstanding preferred shares or if the Fund loses its rating on its preferred shares or fails to maintain other covenants with respect to the preferred shares, the Fund may be required to redeem some or all of the preferred shares. Similarly, the Fund could be required to prepay the principal amount of any debt securities or other borrowings. Such redemption or prepayment would likely result in the Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap or cap transaction. Early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund. Early termination of a cap could result in a termination payment to the Fund. The Fund intends to segregate with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily.

Currently, certain categories of interest rate swaps are subject to mandatory clearing, and more are expected to be cleared in the future. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared OTC derivative transactions because generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that a clearing house, or its members, will satisfy the clearing house's obligations to the Fund.

Short Sales Risk. To the extent the Fund makes use of short sales for investment and/or risk management purposes, the Fund may be subject to risks associated with selling short. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells securities or other instruments that the Fund does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to cover its short position at a time when the securities have appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may engage in short sales where it does not own or have the right to acquire the security sold short at no additional cost. The Fund's loss on a short sale theoretically could be unlimited in a case where the Fund is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position. In addition, the Fund's short selling strategies may limit its ability to benefit from increases in the markets. If the Fund engages in short sales, it will segregate liquid assets, enter into offsetting transactions, own positions covering its obligations or otherwise cover such obligations; however, such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions. Short selling also involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses realized by the Fund. Also, there is the risk that the

counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the Fund. Finally, SEC, FINRA, or other regulators relating to short selling may restrict the Fund's ability to engage in short selling.

Management Risk. Calamos' judgment about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect.

Tax Risk. The Fund may invest in certain securities, such as certain convertible securities, for which the federal income tax treatment may not be clear or may be subject to re-characterization by the Internal Revenue Service. It could be more difficult for the Fund to comply with the federal income tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies if the tax characterization of the Fund's investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Matters."

Antitakeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-laws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board of Trustees. Such provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions include staggered terms of office for the Trustees, advance notice requirements for shareholder proposals, and super-majority voting requirements for certain transactions with affiliates, converting the Fund to an open-end investment company or a merger, asset sale or similar transaction. Holders of preferred shares have voting rights in addition to and separate from the voting rights of common shareholders with respect to certain of these matters. See "Description of Securities — Preferred Shares" and "Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws." The holders of preferred shares, on the one hand, and the holders of the common shares, on the other, may have interests that conflict in these situations.

Market Disruption Risk. Certain events have a disruptive effect on the securities markets, such as terrorist attacks, war and other geopolitical events, earthquakes, storms and other disasters. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy or any foreign economy.

Recent Market Events. In the recent past, domestic and international markets have experienced acute turmoil due to a variety of factors, including economic unrest in Italy, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal and other European Union countries. This turmoil resulted in unusual and extreme volatility in the equity and debt markets, in the prices of individual securities and in the world economy. In addition, many governments or quasi-governmental organizations throughout the world responded to the turmoil with a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and dramatically lower interest rates. An unexpected or quick reversal of these policies could increase the volatility in the equity and debt markets. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. It may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions. These market conditions and any continuing economic risks could have a significant effect on the domestic and international economies, and could add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in the Fund.

The response of the international community—through economic sanctions and otherwise—to Russia's recent annexation of the Crimea region of Ukraine and posture vis-a-vis Ukraine may have long-term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. It is difficult to predict how long the securities markets may be affected by these events and/or the effects of these events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets.

Leverage Risk. The Fund anticipates that it will issue indebtedness and may issue preferred shares or borrow money or issue debt securities as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund's use of leverage creates risk. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may not issue preferred shares or borrow money and issue debt securities with an aggregate liquidation preference and aggregate principal amount exceeding 38% of the

Fund's total assets. However, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to issue preferred shares or borrow to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the Fund's policies. See "Leverage."

Leverage creates risks which may adversely affect the return for the holders of common shares, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Fund's common shares;
- fluctuations in the dividend rates on any preferred shares or in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt;
- increased operating costs, which are effectively borne by common shareholders, may reduce the Fund's total return; and
- the potential for a decline in the value of an investment acquired with borrowed funds, while the Fund's obligations under such borrowing or preferred shares remain fixed.

The Fund's use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the Fund's preferred share dividends or borrowing cost will be lower than the return the Fund achieves on its investments with the proceeds of the issuance of preferred shares or debt securities or borrowing. Such difference in return may result from the Fund's higher credit rating or the short-term nature of its borrowing compared to the long-term nature of its investments. Because Calamos seeks to invest the Fund's managed assets (including the assets obtained from leverage) in the higher yielding portfolio investments or portfolio investments with the potential for capital appreciation, the holders of common shares will be the beneficiaries of the incremental return. Should the differential between the underlying assets and cost of leverage narrow, the incremental return "pick up" will be reduced. Furthermore, if long-term interest rates rise without a corresponding increase in the yield on the Fund's portfolio investments or the Fund otherwise incurs losses on its investments, the Fund's net asset value attributable to its common shareholders will reflect the decline in the value of portfolio holdings resulting therefrom.

Leverage is a speculative technique that could adversely affect the returns to common shareholders. Leverage can cause the Fund to lose money and can magnify the effect of any losses. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Fund incurs capital losses, the return of the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to common shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced or potentially eliminated.

The Fund will pay, and common shareholders will effectively bear, any costs and expenses relating to any borrowings and to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of preferred shares or debt securities. Such costs and expenses include the higher management fee resulting from the use of any such leverage, offering and/or issuance costs, and interest and/or dividend expense and ongoing maintenance.

Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants that may affect the Fund's ability to pay dividends and distributions on common shares in certain instances. The Fund may also be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowings. The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by rating agencies with respect to any preferred shares or short-term debt instruments it issues. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If the Fund's ability to make dividends and distributions on its common shares is limited, such limitation could, under certain circumstances, impair the ability of the Fund to maintain its qualification for taxation as a regulated investment company, which would have adverse tax consequences for common shareholders. To the extent that the Fund is required, in connection with maintaining 1940 Act asset

coverage requirements or otherwise, or elects to redeem any preferred shares or debt securities or prepay any borrowings, the Fund may need to liquidate investments to fund such redemptions or prepayments. Liquidation at times of adverse economic conditions may result in capital loss and reduce returns to common shareholders.

Because Calamos' investment management fee is a percentage of the Fund's managed assets, Calamos' fee will be higher if the Fund is leveraged and Calamos will have an incentive to be more aggressive and leverage the Fund. Consequently, the Fund and Calamos may have differing interests in determining whether to leverage the Fund's assets. Any additional use of leverage by the Fund would require approval by the Board of Trustees of the Fund. In considering whether to approve the use of additional leverage, the Board would be presented with all relevant information necessary to make a determination whether or not additional leverage would be in the best interests of the Fund, including information regarding any potential conflicts of interest.

Reduction of Leverage Risk. The Fund may take action to reduce the amount of leverage it employs. Reduction of the leverage employed by the Fund, including by redemption of preferred shares will in turn reduce the amount of assets available for investment in portfolio securities. This reduction in leverage may negatively impact our financial performance, including our ability to sustain current levels of distributions on common shares.

The Board reserves the right to change the amount and type of leverage that the Fund uses, and reserves the right to implement changes to the Fund's borrowings that it believes are in the best long-term interests of the Fund and its shareholders, even if such changes impose a higher interest rate or other costs or impacts over the intermediate, or short-term time period. There is no guarantee that the Fund will maintain leverage at the current proposed rate, and the Board reserves the right to raise, decrease, or eliminate the Fund's leverage exposure.

Market Impact Risk. Though not currently planned, a future sale of our common shares (or the perception that such sales may occur) following our initial public offering would potentially have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for our common shares. An increase in the number of common shares available would potentially put downward pressure on the market price for our common shares. Any such sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell additional equity securities in the future at a time and price we deemed appropriate.

Dilution Risk. The voting power of current shareholders will be diluted to the extent that current shareholders do not purchase shares in any future common share offerings or do not purchase sufficient shares to maintain their percentage interest. In addition, if we were unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, our per share distribution would potentially decrease and we subsequently may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

Market Discount Risk. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from net asset value (or "NAV"), but in some cases trade above net asset value. The risk of the common shares trading at a discount is a risk separate from the risk of a decline in the Fund's net asset value as a result of investment activities. The Fund's net asset value is not equal to the initial price of common shares offered to the public, as it is reduced by costs described above such as organizational and underwriting expenses.

Whether shareholders will realize a gain or loss upon the sale of the Fund's common shares depends upon whether the market value of the shares at the time of sale is above or below the price the shareholder paid, taking into account transaction costs for the shares, and is not directly dependent upon the Fund's net asset value. Because the market value of the Fund's common shares will be determined by factors such as the relative demand for and supply of the shares in the market, general market conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot predict whether its common shares will trade at, below or above net asset value, or below or above the public offering price for the common shares.

Investment Adviser Purchase Risk. Purchases of our common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates (other than the Fund) under the 10b5-1 Plan may result in the price of our common shares being higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market.

The Adviser expects to enter into the 10b5-1 Plan on behalf of itself and certain of its affiliates (other than the Fund) under which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as agent for the Adviser and such affiliates, will purchase in the open market up to \$20 million of our common shares in the aggregate during the period beginning 46 days after the date of this prospectus and ending 273 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to a variety of market and discount conditions and a daily purchase limit. See “Management of the Fund – Related-Party Transactions” for additional details regarding the 10b5-1 Plan. Whether purchases will be made under the 10b5-1 Plan and how much will be purchased at any time is uncertain, dependent on prevailing market prices and trading volumes, all of which we cannot predict. These activities may have the effect of maintaining the market price of our common shares or suppressing a decline in the market price of the common shares, and, as a result, the price of our common shares may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. Conversely, any eventual sale of purchased common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates may act as a catalyst for a decline in the Fund’s market price, and therefore the market price of our common shares may be lower than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market.

Legislation and Regulatory Risk. At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the entities and/or securities in which the Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. New or amended regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the SEC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or other financial regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect us. In particular, these agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of new rules pursuant to recently enacted financial reform legislation in the United States. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. We also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

For example, the Dodd-Frank Act is designed to impose stringent regulation on the over-the-counter derivatives market in an attempt to increase transparency and accountability and provides for, among other things, new clearing, execution, margin, reporting, recordkeeping, business conduct, disclosure, position limit, minimum net capital and registration requirements. Although the CFTC has released final rules relating to clearing, execution, reporting, risk management, compliance, position limit, anti-fraud, consumer protection, portfolio reconciliation, documentation, recordkeeping, business conduct and registration requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act, many of the provisions are subject to further final rulemaking, and thus the Dodd-Frank Act’s ultimate impact remains unclear. New regulations could, among other things, restrict our ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the Fund), increase the costs of using these instruments (for example, by increasing margin, capital or reporting requirements) and/or make them less effective and, as a result, we may be unable to execute our investment strategy. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which we engages in derivative transactions could also prevent us from using these instruments, affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments or may change availability of certain investments. It is unclear how the regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk.

The SEC also indicated that it may adopt new policies on the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund. On August 31, 2011, the SEC issued a concept release to seek public comment on a wide range of issues raised by the use of derivatives by investment companies. The SEC noted that it intends to consider the comments to help determine whether regulatory initiatives or guidance are needed to improve the current regulatory regime for investment companies and, if so, the nature of any such initiatives or guidance. While the nature of any such regulations is uncertain at this time, it is possible that such regulations could limit the implementation of the Fund’s use of derivatives, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Additionally, the Fund is operated by persons who have claimed an exclusion, granted to operators of registered investment companies like the Fund, from registration as a “commodity pool operator” under Rule 4.5 promulgated by the CFTC pursuant to its authority under the CEA and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a “commodity pool operator.” As a result, the Fund is limited in its ability to use commodity futures (which include futures on broad-based securities indexes and interest rate futures) or options on commodity futures, engage in swaps transactions or make certain other investments (whether directly or indirectly through investments in other investment vehicles) for purposes other than bona fide hedging. With respect to transactions other than for bona fide hedging purposes, either: (1) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the fund’s positions in such investments may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the fund’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments); or (2) the aggregate net notional value of such instruments, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the fund’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the fund may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the futures, options or swaps markets. If the Fund does not continue to claim the exclusion, it would likely become subject to registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator. The Fund may incur additional expenses as a result of the CFTC’s registration and regulatory requirements.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Fund's Board of Trustees provides broad supervision over the affairs of the Fund. Following our initial public offering, the officers of the Fund will be responsible for the Fund's operations. Currently, there are six Trustees of the Fund, one of whom is an "interested person" of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and five of whom are not "interested persons." The names and business addresses of the trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Fund" in the statement of additional information.

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investments will be managed by Calamos, 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois. On December 31, 2014, Calamos managed approximately \$23.5 billion in assets of individuals and institutions. Calamos is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CILLC and indirect subsidiary of Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a publicly traded holding company whose shares are listed on the NASDAQ exchange under the ticker symbol "CLMS."

Calamos has been named as a defendant in a complaint captioned *Chill v. Calamos Advisors LLC, et al.*, which was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on February 11, 2015 (the "Complaint"). The Complaint, which was filed by two shareholders of an open-end investment company advised by Calamos, also names as a defendant Calamos Financial Services LLC (Calamos and Calamos Financial Services LLC are referred to as the "Defendants"). The Complaint alleges that Calamos breached its fiduciary duty under Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act with respect to its receipt of advisory fees paid by the open-end investment company, and that both defendants breached fiduciary duties under Section 36(b) with respect to distribution and servicing fees paid by the open-end investment company. The Complaint, which the plaintiffs purport to bring on behalf of the open-end investment company, does not relate to the Fund. The Complaint requests relief in the form of (i) a declaration that the Defendants violated Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act, (ii) permanently enjoining the Defendants from further violating Section 36(b), (iii) awarding compensatory damages, including repayment of excessive investment advisory fees and distribution fees, (iv) rescinding such open-end investment company's investment management agreement and distribution plan and (v) awarding reasonable costs from the Complaint.

The Defendants believe that the Complaint is without merit, and intend to defend themselves vigorously against the allegations. Calamos also believes that the Complaint will not have a material adverse effect on the ability of Calamos to perform its obligations under its investment management agreement with the Fund.

Investment Management Agreement

Subject to the overall authority of the Board of Trustees, Calamos regularly will provide the Fund with investment research, advice and supervision and following our initial public offering will furnish continuously an investment program for the Fund. In addition, Calamos furnishes for use of the Fund such office space and facilities as the Fund may require for its reasonable needs, supervises the Fund's business and affairs and provides or will provide the following other services on behalf of the Fund (not provided by persons not a party to the investment management agreement): (a) preparing or assisting in the preparation of reports to and meeting materials for the Trustees; (b) supervising, negotiating contractual arrangements with, to the extent appropriate, and monitoring the performance of, accounting agents, custodians, depositories, transfer agents and pricing agents, accountants, attorneys, printers, underwriters, brokers and dealers, insurers and other persons in any capacity deemed to be necessary or desirable to Fund operations; (c) assisting in the preparation and making of filings with the SEC and other regulatory and self-regulatory organizations, including, but not limited to, preliminary and definitive proxy materials, this registration statement on Form N-2 and any amendments hereto, and reports on Form N-SAR and Form N-CSR; (d) overseeing the tabulation of proxies by the Fund's transfer agent; (e) assisting in the

preparation and filing of the Fund's federal, state and local tax returns; (f) assisting in the preparation and filing of the Fund's federal excise tax return pursuant to Section 4982 of the Code; (g) providing assistance with investor and public relations matters; (h) monitoring the valuation of portfolio securities and the calculation of net asset value; (i) monitoring the registration of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund under applicable federal and state securities laws; (j) maintaining or causing to be maintained for the Fund all books, records and reports and any other information required under the 1940 Act, to the extent that such books, records and reports and other information are not maintained by the Fund's custodian or other agents of the Fund; (k) assisting in establishing the accounting policies of the Fund; (l) assisting in the resolution of accounting issues that may arise with respect to the Fund's operations and consulting with the Fund's independent accountants, legal counsel and the Fund's other agents as necessary in connection therewith; (m) reviewing the Fund's bills; (n) assisting the Fund in determining the amount of dividends and distributions available to be paid by the Fund to its shareholders, preparing and arranging for the printing of dividend notices to shareholders, and providing the transfer and dividend paying agent, the custodian, and the accounting agent with such information as is required for such parties to effect the payment of dividends and distributions; and (o) otherwise assisting the Fund as it may reasonably request in the conduct of the Fund's business, subject to the direction and control of the Trustees.

Under the investment management agreement, the Fund has agreed to pay to Calamos a fee based on the average weekly managed assets that is computed weekly and paid on a monthly basis in arrears. The fee to be paid by the Fund is set at the annual rate of 1.00% of average weekly managed assets. Because the fees to be paid to Calamos will be determined on the basis of the Fund's managed assets, the amount of management fees paid to Calamos when the Fund uses leverage will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage. Therefore, Calamos has a financial incentive to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between Calamos and the Fund's common shareholders. For purposes of calculating managed assets, synthetic convertible securities purchased from third parties will be valued using available market information on sales and bid/ask prices or, if no such market information is readily available, pursuant to fair valuation procedures adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees. When the Fund creates a synthetic convertible security by purchasing and holding two or more distinct component securities in concert, the Fund will account for the component securities as separate securities and such component securities will appear separately on the Fund's schedule of investments.

Under the terms of its investment management agreement, except for the services and facilities provided by Calamos as set forth therein, the Fund will assume and pay all expenses for all other Fund operations and activities and will reimburse Calamos for any such expenses incurred by Calamos. The expenses borne by the Fund will include, without limitation: (a) organization expenses of the Fund (including out-of-pocket expenses, but not including Calamos' overhead or employee costs); (b) fees payable to Calamos; (c) legal expenses; (d) auditing and accounting expenses; (e) maintenance of books and records that are required to be maintained by the Fund's custodian or other agents of the Fund; (f) telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and other communications expenses; (g) taxes and governmental fees; (h) fees, dues and expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with membership in investment company trade organizations and the expense of attendance at professional meetings of such organizations; (i) fees and expenses of accounting agents, custodians, subcustodians, transfer agents, dividend disbursing agents and registrars; (j) payment for portfolio pricing or valuation services to pricing agents, accountants, bankers and other specialists, if any; (k) expenses of preparing share certificates; (l) expenses in connection with the issuance, offering, distribution, sale, redemption or repurchase of securities issued by the Fund; (m) expenses relating to investor and public relations provided by parties other than Calamos; (n) expenses and fees of registering or qualifying shares of beneficial interest of the Fund for sale; (o) interest charges, bond premiums and other insurance expenses; (p) freight, insurance and other charges in connection with the shipment of the Fund's portfolio securities; (q) the compensation and all expenses (specifically including travel expenses relating to Fund business) of Trustees, officers and employees of the Fund who are not affiliated persons of Calamos; (r) brokerage commissions or other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio securities of the Fund; (s) expenses of printing and distributing reports, notices and dividends to shareholders; (t) expenses of preparing and setting in type, printing and mailing prospectuses and statements of additional information of the Fund and supplements thereto; (u) costs of stationery; (v) any litigation expenses; (w) indemnification of Trustees and officers of the Fund;

(x) costs of shareholders' and other meetings; (y) interest on borrowed money, if any; and (z) the fees and other expenses of listing the Fund's shares on the NASDAQ or any other national stock exchange.

The basis for the Board's initial approval of the Fund's investment management agreement will be provided in the Fund's initial shareholder report. The basis for subsequent continuations of the Fund's investment management agreement will be provided in annual or semiannual reports to shareholders for the periods during which such continuations occur.

Portfolio Managers

Calamos employs a team approach to portfolio management, led by the Global Co-CIOs and comprised generally of the Global Co-CIOs and Co-Portfolio Managers. The Global Co-CIOs and Co-Portfolio Managers are supported by and lead a team of investment professionals whose valuable contributions create a synergy of expertise that can be applied across many different investment strategies. Co-Portfolio Managers are supported by a team of sector analysts making recommendations based upon rigorous fundamental research.

Calamos has an Investment Committee that performs the following functions:

- Establishment of top-down global macroeconomic views
- Discussion of sector, thematic and geographic positioning across strategies
- Oversight of risk management across strategies
- Monitoring and evaluation of investment performance
- Evaluation and recommendation of enhancements to the investment process

The Investment Committee operates as a team and consists of our Global Co-CIOs, who will lead the Investment Committee, and a select group of senior investment professionals. Other members of the investment team will also participate in Investment Committee meetings in connection with specific investment-related issues or topics as deemed appropriate. Membership of the Investment Committee may be modified to ensure we adapt to dynamic economic, capital market and investment environments as well as incorporate diverse views into our investment process.

John P. Calamos, Sr. and Gary D. Black, Global Co-CIOs of Calamos Advisors, generally focus on firm-wide risk management and the top-down approach of diversification by country and industry sector and macro-level investment themes. As Global Co-CIOs, Messrs. John P. Calamos, Sr. and Gary D. Black direct the team's focus on the macro themes upon which the portfolio's strategy is based. The team, as a whole, implements the investment strategies, under the general direction and supervision of the Global Co-CIOs and the Co-Portfolio Managers. John P. Calamos, Sr. and Gary D. Black, are responsible for the day-to-day management of the team, bottom-up research efforts and strategy implementation. John Hillenbrand, Steve Klouda, Eli Pars, and Jon Vacko are each Co-Portfolio Managers. The Global Co-CIOs and Co-Portfolio Managers are referred to collectively as "Team Leaders."

For over 20 years, the Calamos portfolio management team has managed money for their clients in high-yield, convertible and global strategies. Furthermore, Calamos has extensive experience investing in foreign markets through its high-yield securities and convertible securities strategies. Such experience has included investments in established as well as emerging foreign markets. The Fund's statement of additional information provides additional information about the Team Leaders, including other accounts they manage, their ownership in the Calamos Family of Funds and their compensation. Further information regarding each portfolio manager's experience is as follows:

John P. Calamos, Sr. During the past five years, John P. Calamos, Sr. has been President and Trustee of the Calamos Investment Trust ("Trust") and Chairman, CEO and Global Co-CIO of Calamos Advisors as of August 31, 2012. Prior thereto, he was Chairman, CEO and Co-CIO of Calamos Advisors and its predecessor company.

Gary D. Black. Gary D. Black became the Executive Vice President and Global Co-CIO of Calamos Advisors as of August 31, 2012. Mr. Black served as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer,

and was a Founding Member of Black Capital LLC from July 2009 until August 2012. Prior thereto, Mr. Black served as Chief Executive Officer of Janus Capital Group from January 2006 through July 2009.

John Hillenbrand. John Hillenbrand joined Calamos Advisors in 2002 and since March 2013 is a Co-Portfolio Manager. Between August 2002 and March 2013 he was a senior strategy analyst.

Steve Klouda. Steve Klouda joined Calamos Advisors in 1994 and has been a Co-Portfolio Manager since March 2013. Between July 2002 and March 2013 he was a senior strategy analyst.

Eli Pars. Eli Pars joined Calamos Advisors in May 2013 as a Co-Portfolio Manager. Previously, he was a Portfolio Manager at Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners from February 2009 until November 2012. Prior thereto, Mr. Pars was President at Mulligan Partners LLC from October 2006 until February 2009.

Jon Vacko. Jon Vacko joined Calamos Advisors in 2000 and has been a Co-Portfolio Manager since inception. Prior thereto, he was a Co-Head of Research and Investments from July 2010 to August 2013, and he was a senior strategy analyst between July 2002 and July 2010.

The statement of additional information provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Fund.

Fund Accounting

Under the arrangements with State Street to provide fund accounting services, State Street provides certain administrative and accounting services to the Fund and such other funds advised by Calamos that may be part of those arrangements (the Fund and such other funds are collectively referred to as the "Calamos Funds") as described more fully in the statement of additional information. For the services rendered to the Calamos Funds, State Street receives fees based on the combined managed assets of the Calamos Funds ("Combined Assets"). Each fund of the Calamos Funds pays its pro rata share of the fees payable to State Street described below based on relative managed assets of each fund. State Street receives a fee at the annual rate of 0.005% for the first \$20.0 billion of Combined Assets, 0.004% for the next \$10.0 billion of Combined Assets, and 0.003% for the Combined Assets in excess of \$30.0 billion. Because the fees payable to State Street are based on the managed assets of the Calamos Funds, the fees increase as the Calamos Funds increase their leverage.

In addition, pursuant to an agreement, Calamos is obligated to provide certain other financial accounting services to the Calamos Funds described more fully in the statement of additional information. For those services, Calamos receives a fee at the annual rate of 0.0175% on the first \$1 billion of Combined Assets; 0.0150% on the next \$1 billion of Combined Assets; and 0.0110% on Combined Assets above \$2 billion ("financial accounting service fee"). Each fund of the Calamos Funds will pay its pro rata share of the financial accounting service fee to Calamos based on the fund's portion of the Combined Assets.

Related Party Transactions

The Adviser, on behalf of itself and certain of its affiliates (other than the Fund), expects to enter into a 10b5-1 Plan under which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as agent for the Adviser and such affiliates, will purchase in the open market up to \$20 million in the aggregate of our common shares during the period beginning 46 days after the date of this prospectus and ending 273 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to a variety of market and discount conditions and a daily purchase limit. The purchase of common shares by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC pursuant to the 10b5-1 Plan is intended to satisfy the conditions of Rules 10b5-1 and 10b-18 under the Exchange Act, and will otherwise be subject to applicable law, including Regulation M, which may prohibit purchases under certain circumstances. Whether purchases will be made under the 10b5-1 Plan and how much will be purchased at any time is uncertain, dependent on prevailing market prices and trading volumes, all of which we cannot predict. These activities may have the effect of maintaining the market price of the common shares or suppressing a decline in the market price of the common shares, and, as a result, the price of our common shares may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. Conversely, any eventual sale of purchased common shares by the Adviser and its affiliates may act as a catalyst for a decline in the Fund's market price, and therefore the market price of our common shares may be lower than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market.

CLOSED-END FUND STRUCTURE

The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company (commonly referred to as a closed-end fund). Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (which are generally referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds generally list their shares for trading on a stock exchange and do not redeem their shares at the request of the shareholder. This means that if you wish to sell your shares of a closed-end fund you must trade them on the market like any other stock at the prevailing market price at that time. In a mutual fund, if the shareholder wishes to sell shares of the fund, the mutual fund will redeem or buy back the shares at “net asset value.” Also, mutual funds generally offer new shares on a continuous basis to new investors, and closed-end funds generally do not. The continuous inflows and outflows of assets in a mutual fund can make it difficult to manage the fund’s investments. By comparison, closed-end funds are generally able to stay more fully invested in securities that are consistent with their investment objectives and also have greater flexibility to make certain types of investments and to use certain investment strategies, such as financial leverage and investments in illiquid securities.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. To the extent the Fund’s common shares trade at a discount, the Fund’s Board of Trustees may from time to time engage in open-market repurchases or tender offers for shares after balancing the benefit to shareholders of the increase in the net asset value per share resulting from such purchases against the decrease in the assets of the Fund and potential increase in the expense ratio of expenses to assets of the Fund. The Board of Trustees believes that in addition to the beneficial effects described above, any such purchases or tender offers may result in the temporary narrowing of any discount but will not have any long-term effect on the level of any discount. We cannot guarantee or assure, however, that the Fund’s Board of Trustees will decide to engage in any of these actions. Nor is there any guarantee or assurance that such actions, if undertaken, would result in the shares trading at a price equal or close to net asset value per share. The Board of Trustees might also consider converting the Fund to an open-end mutual fund, which would also require a vote of the shareholders of the Fund. Conversion of the Fund to an open-end mutual fund would require an amendment to the Fund’s Declaration of Trust. Such an amendment would require the favorable vote of the holders of at least 75% of the Fund’s outstanding shares (including any preferred shares) entitled to be voted on the matter, voting as a single class (or a majority of such shares if the amendment were previously approved, adopted or authorized by 75% of the total number of Trustees fixed in accordance with the Bylaws), and, assuming preferred shares are issued, the affirmative vote of a majority of outstanding preferred shares, voting as a separate class.

LIMITED TERM

Absent shareholder approval to amend the limited term provision of the Fund’s Declaration of Trust as provided therein, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund will terminate at the close of business on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030, except for the purpose of satisfying any existing debts or obligations, collecting and distributing its assets and doing all other acts required to liquidate and wind up its business and affairs. If the Fund’s Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office.

Upon its termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund. Beginning one year before the Termination Date (the “wind-down period”), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund’s portfolio. During the wind-down period the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy. As a result, during the wind-down period the Fund’s distributions may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. It is expected that shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund, regardless of their participation in the Fund’s Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan. However, if on the Termination Date the Fund owns securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed

prices, such securities may be placed in a liquidating trust. Shareholders generally will realize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash or other property received (including any property deemed received by reason of its being placed in a liquidated trust) and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in shares of the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Fund does not seek to return \$25 per common share upon termination. The final distribution of net assets upon termination may be more than, equal to or less than \$25 per common share. Unless the Fund's term is shortened or extended by the Fund's Board of Trustees or the shareholders, as described above, the Fund currently expects to complete its final distribution on March 26, 2030, but the liquidation process could be extended depending on market conditions at that time.

Prior to the Termination Date, the Board of Trustees will consider whether it is in the best interests of the Fund to terminate and liquidate the Fund. If the Board of Trustees determines that under the circumstances, termination and liquidation of the Fund on the Termination Date would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Board of Trustees, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office, will present an appropriate amendment to the Declaration of Trust at a regular or special meeting of shareholders. An amendment to the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust requires approval by a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined under the 1940 Act, which means (A) a vote of 67% or more of the voting securities of the Fund present at a meeting of shareholders where more than 50% of the total outstanding voting securities are present at the meeting, or (B) a vote of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less. Unless the Termination Date is amended by shareholders in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, the Fund currently expects that it will be terminated no later than March 26, 2031 (regardless of any change in state law affecting the ability of the Board of Trustees to amend the Declaration of Trust).

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a shareholder that acquires, holds and/or disposes of the Fund's common shares. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances or those who are subject to special rules, such as banks, thrift institutions and certain other financial institutions, REITs, regulated investment companies, insurance companies, brokers and dealers in securities or currencies, certain securities traders, persons who hold their shares as or in a hedge against currency risk, a constructive sale, or conversion transaction, holders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt investors, individual retirement accounts, certain tax-deferred accounts, and foreign investors. In addition, this discussion reflects applicable tax laws of the United States as of the date of this prospectus, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service retroactively or prospectively. Tax matters are very complicated, and the tax consequences of an investment in and holding of our common shares will depend on the particular facts of each investor's situation. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the application to their own circumstances of the general federal income taxation rules described below and with respect to other federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences to them before making an investment in our common shares. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes that investors are U.S. persons and hold our common shares as capital assets. More detailed information regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in our common shares is in the statement of additional information.

Federal Income Taxation of the Fund

The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year for treatment as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Code so that it will not pay U.S. federal income tax on income and capital gains timely distributed to shareholders. If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes to its shareholders at least 90% of the sum of (i) its "investment company taxable income" as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains, less

certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain disallowed deductions, the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund retains any investment company taxable income or net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 35%) on the amount retained. The Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain. Under the Code, the Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on its undistributed ordinary income and capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to each calendar year. The Fund intends to make distributions in a timely manner in amounts necessary to avoid the excise tax and accordingly does not expect to be subject to this tax.

If, for any taxable year, the Fund did not qualify as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be treated in the same manner as a regular corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deducted by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such event, the Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, would generally constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders, and non-corporate shareholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation.

Certain of the Fund's investment practices may be subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert tax-advantaged, long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the timing as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, and (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions. The Fund will monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections where applicable in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions, if possible.

Dividends, interest and some capital gains received by the Fund on foreign securities may be subject to foreign tax withholdings or other foreign taxes. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets at the close of the taxable year consists of stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may make an election under the Code to pass through such taxes to shareholders of the Fund. If an election is made, shareholders will generally be able (subject to applicable limitations under the Code) to claim a credit or deduction on their federal income tax return for, and will be required to treat as part of the amounts distributed to them, their pro rata portion of the income taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries (which taxes relate primarily to investment income). If the Fund makes such an election, it will provide relevant information to its shareholders. If such an election is not made, shareholders will not be required to include such taxes in their gross incomes and will not be entitled to a tax deduction or credit for such taxes on their own federal income tax returns.

Federal Income Taxation of Common Shares

Unless a shareholder is ineligible to participate or elects otherwise, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of common stock of the Fund pursuant to the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"). For taxpayers subject to U.S. federal income tax, all dividends will generally be taxable regardless of whether a shareholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested pursuant to the Plan in additional shares of the Fund. Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) will generally be taxable at ordinary federal income tax rates to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. However, a portion of such distributions derived from certain corporate dividends, if any, may qualify for either the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Code or the reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation for "qualified dividend income" currently available to noncorporate shareholders under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code, provided certain holding period

and other requirements are met at both the Fund and shareholder levels. Distributions of net capital gain, if any, are generally taxable as long-term capital gains for U.S. federal income tax purposes without regard to the length of time a shareholder has held shares of the Fund. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, if any, will be treated by a shareholder as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's basis in his, her or its shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his, her or its shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from the sale or exchange of shares. The U.S. federal income tax status of all dividends and distributions will be reported by the Fund to the shareholders annually.

If the Fund retains any net capital gain, the Fund may report the retained amount as undistributed capital gains to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain their proportionate share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the federal income tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

If a shareholder's distributions are automatically reinvested pursuant to the Plan and the plan agent invests the distribution in shares acquired on behalf of the shareholder in open-market purchases, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the shareholder will be treated as having received a taxable distribution in the amount of the cash dividend that the shareholder would have received if the shareholder had elected to receive cash. If a shareholder's distributions are automatically reinvested pursuant to the Plan and the plan agent invests the distribution in newly issued shares of the Fund, the shareholder will be treated as receiving a taxable distribution equal to the fair market value of the stock the shareholder receives.

Dividends declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such month that are paid during the following January will be treated for federal income tax purposes as paid by the Fund and received by the shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which they were declared.

Sale of Shares. Sales and other dispositions of the Fund's shares generally are taxable events for shareholders that are subject to U.S. federal income tax. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the Fund's shares is properly treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. Gain or loss will generally be equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of other property received and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged. Such gain or loss will generally be characterized as capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term depending on the shareholder's holding period in the shares disposed. However, any loss realized by a shareholder upon the sale or other disposition of shares with a federal income tax holding period of six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gain with respect to such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares disposed of were held for more than one year and will be short-term capital gain or loss if the shares disposed of were held for one year or less. Net long-term capital gain recognized by a noncorporate U.S. shareholder generally will be subject to federal income tax at a lower rate (currently a maximum rate of 20%) than net short-term capital gain or ordinary income (currently a maximum rate of 39.6%). For corporate shareholders, capital gain is generally taxed for federal income tax purposes at the same rate as ordinary income, that is, currently at a maximum rate of 35%. In addition, losses on sales or other dispositions of shares may be disallowed under the "wash sale" rules in the event that substantially identical stock or securities are acquired (including those made pursuant to reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after a sale or other disposition of shares. In such a case, the disallowed portion of any loss generally would be included in the U.S. federal tax basis of the shares acquired.

Backup Withholding. The Fund is required in certain circumstances to withhold federal income tax (“backup withholding”) at a rate of 28% on reportable payments including dividends, capital gain distributions, and proceeds of sales or other dispositions of the Fund’s shares paid to certain holders of the Fund’s shares who do not furnish the Fund with their correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number and certain other certifications, or who are otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from payments made to a shareholder may be refunded or credited against such shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

FATCA. Under legislation commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund will be required to withhold 30% of the ordinary dividends and other distributions it pays, and certain capital gain dividends it pays after December 31, 2016, to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will occur with respect to a shareholder who is an individual and provides a Form W-9 or W-8BEN, as applicable. To avoid withholding under FATCA, a foreign financial institution generally must enter into an information-sharing agreement with the Internal Revenue Service in which it agrees to report certain information with respect to its U.S. account holders, and a non-financial foreign entity may need to identify its substantial U.S. owners. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the impact of these requirements on their investment in the Fund.

Medicare Tax on Certain Investment Income. Certain noncorporate taxpayers are subject to an additional tax of 3.8% with respect to the lesser of (1) their “net investment income” (or undistributed “net investment income” in the case of an estate or trust) or (2) the excess of their “modified adjusted gross income” over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers). For this purpose, “net investment income” includes interest, dividends (including dividends paid with respect to shares), annuities, royalties, rent, net gain attributable to the disposition of property not held in a trade or business (including net gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares) and certain other income, but will be reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such income or net gain.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Investors may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax on their income (including taxable income from the Fund), depending on their individual circumstances.

NET ASSET VALUE

Net asset value per share will be determined no less frequently than the close of regular session trading on the NYSE (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), on the last business day in each week, or such other time as the Fund may determine. Net asset value will be calculated by dividing the value of all of the securities and other assets of the Fund, less its liabilities (including accrued expenses and indebtedness) and the aggregate liquidation value of any outstanding preferred shares, by the total number of common shares outstanding. Currently, the net asset values of shares of publicly traded closed-end investment companies investing in debt securities are published in Barron’s and in the Monday edition of The Wall Street Journal.

Prior to commencement of operations, the Board of Trustees will adopt valuation policies and procedures, and valuation of the Fund’s portfolio securities will be conducted in accordance with these policies and procedures under the ultimate supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Fund’s valuation policies and procedures provide for valuation as described below:

Portfolio securities that are traded on U.S. securities exchanges, except option securities, are to be valued at the last current reported sales price at the time the Fund determines its NAV. Securities traded in

the over-the-counter market and quoted on The NASDAQ Stock Market are to be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, as determined by NASDAQ, or lacking a NASDAQ Official Closing Price, the last current reported sale price on NASDAQ at the time the Fund determines its NAV.

When a last sale or closing price is not available, equity securities, other than option securities, that are traded on a U.S. securities exchange and other equity securities traded in the over-the-counter market are to be valued at the mean between the most recent bid and asked quotations in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees. Each option security traded on a U.S. securities exchange is to be valued at the mid-point of the consolidated bid/ask quote for the option security, also in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees. Each over-the-counter option that is not traded through the Options Clearing Corporation is to be valued based on a quotation provided by the counterparty to such option under the ultimate supervision of the Board of Trustees.

Fixed income securities are generally traded in the over-the-counter market and are to be valued by independent pricing services or by dealers who make markets in such securities. Valuations of fixed income securities consider yield or price of bonds of comparable quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics and other market data and do not rely exclusively upon exchange or over-the-counter prices.

Trading on European and Far Eastern exchanges and over-the-counter markets is typically completed at various times before the close of business on each day on which the NYSE is open. Each security trading on these exchanges or over-the-counter markets may be valued utilizing a systematic fair valuation model provided by an independent pricing service approved by the Board of Trustees. The valuation of each security that meets certain criteria in relation to the valuation model is to be systematically adjusted to reflect the impact of movement in the U.S. market after the foreign markets close. Securities that do not meet the criteria, or that are principally traded in other foreign markets, are to be valued as of the last reported sale price at the time the Fund determines its NAV, or when reliable market prices or quotations are not readily available, at the mean between the most recent bid and asked quotations as of the close of the appropriate exchange or other designated time. Trading of foreign securities may not take place on every NYSE business day. In addition, trading may take place in various foreign markets on Saturdays or on other days when the NYSE is not open and on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated.

If the pricing committee, whose members are appointed by the Board of Trustees and which is comprised of officers of the Fund and employees of Calamos, determines that the valuation of a security, in accordance with the methods described above, is not reflective of a fair value for such security, the security is to be valued at a fair value by the pricing committee, under the ultimate supervision of the Board of Trustees, following the guidelines and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The Fund also may use fair value pricing, pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees and under the ultimate supervision of the Board of Trustees, if trading in a security is halted or if the value of a security it holds is materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time but after the close of the primary market or exchange on which the security is listed. Those procedures may utilize valuations furnished by pricing services approved by the Board of Trustees, which may be based on market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities that are generally recognized by institutional traders, a computerized matrix system, or appraisals derived from information concerning the securities or similar securities received from recognized dealers in those securities.

When fair value pricing of securities is to be employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from market quotations or official closing prices. In light of the judgment involved in fair valuations, there can be no assurance that a fair value assigned to a particular security is accurate.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS; AUTOMATIC DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Dividends and Distributions on Common Shares

The Fund intends to distribute to common shareholders all or a portion of its net investment income monthly and net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

The Fund currently intends to make monthly distributions to common shareholders at a level rate established by the Board of Trustees. The rate may be modified by the Board of Trustees from time to time. The initial monthly distribution is anticipated to be declared 30 to 60 days and paid 60 to 90 days following completion of our initial public offering. Monthly distributions may include net investment income, net realized short-term capital gain, and, if necessary to maintain a level distribution, return of capital. The Fund may at times in its discretion pay out less than the entire amount of net investment income earned in any particular period and may at times pay out such accumulated undistributed income in addition to net investment income earned in other periods in order to permit the Fund to maintain a more stable level of distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by the Fund to holders of common shares for any particular period may be more or less than the amount of net investment income earned by the Fund during such period. Net realized short-term capital gains distributed to shareholders will be taxed as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. In addition to monthly and annual distributions, quarterly distributions may sometimes be made. These quarterly distributions are sometimes referred to as managed distributions. These quarterly or managed distributions may include net realized long-term capital gain, which if included will be taxed for federal income tax purposes at long-term capital gain rates. To the extent the Fund distributes an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess, if any (the "Excess"), will be treated by a shareholder for federal income tax purposes as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his, her or its shares and thereafter as a gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Matters." Any such distributions made by the Fund will reduce the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his, her or its shares to the extent that the distribution constitutes a return of capital on a tax basis during any calendar year, and thus could potentially subject the shareholder to capital gains taxation in connection with the sale of Fund shares, even if those shares are sold at a price that is lower than the shareholder's original investment price. To the extent that the Fund's distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution payout rate will exceed the yield generated from the Fund's investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will realize capital gain in any given year, nor that the Fund's distribution rates will equal in any period the Fund's net investment income. Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, a notice will accompany each monthly distribution with respect to the estimated source of the distribution made. Distributions are subject to re-characterization for federal income tax purposes after the end of the fiscal year.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is required to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains each year to both reduce its federal income tax liability and to avoid a potential excise tax. Accordingly, the Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income and all net realized capital gains, if any. Therefore, the Fund's final distribution with respect to each calendar year would include any remaining net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, undistributed during the year.

In the event the Fund distributed an Excess, such distribution would decrease the Fund's managed assets and, therefore, have the likely effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio. There is a risk that the Fund would not eventually realize capital gains in an amount corresponding to a distribution of the Excess.

On November 4, 2008, the SEC granted Calamos, on behalf of itself and certain registered closed-end funds that it manages, or may manage in the future, an order granting an exemption from Section 19(b) of and Rule 19b-1 under the 1940 Act to conditionally permit the Fund to make periodic distributions of long-term capital gains with respect to the Fund's outstanding common stock as frequently as twelve times each

year, so long as it complies with the conditions of the order and maintains in effect a distribution policy with respect to its common shares calling for periodic distributions of an amount equal to a fixed amount per share, a fixed percentage of market price per share or a fixed percentage of the Fund's net asset value per share (a "Managed Dividend Policy"). In connection with any implementation of a Managed Dividend Policy pursuant to the order, the Fund would be required to:

- implement certain compliance review and reporting procedures with respect to the Managed Dividend Policy;
- include in each notice to shareholders that accompanies distributions certain information in addition to the information currently required by Section 19(a) of and Rule 19a-1 under the 1940 Act;
- include disclosure regarding the Managed Dividend Policy on the inside front cover of each annual and semi-annual report to shareholders;
- provide the Fund's total return in relation to changes in NAV in the financial highlights table and in any discussion about the Fund's total return in each prospectus and annual and semi-annual report to shareholders;
- include the information contained in each notice to shareholders that accompanies distributions in: (a) communications regarding the Managed Dividend Policy to shareholders, prospective shareholders and third-party information providers; (b) a press release issued contemporaneously with the issuance of the notice; (c) an exhibit to the Fund's next report filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR; and (d) a statement posted prominently on its website; and
- take certain steps to ensure the delivery of the notices accompanying distributions to beneficial owners whose Fund shares are held through a financial intermediary.

In addition, if the Fund's common shares were to trade at a significant premium to NAV following the implementation of a Managed Dividend Policy, and certain other circumstances were present, the Fund's Board of Trustees would be required to determine whether to approve or disapprove the continuation, or continuation after amendment, of the Managed Dividend Policy. Finally, if the Fund implemented a Managed Dividend Policy pursuant to the order, it would not be permitted to make a public offering of common shares other than:

- a rights offering below NAV to holders of the Fund's common shares;
- an offering in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, merger, consolidation, acquisition, spin-off or reorganization of the Fund; or
- an offering other than those described above, unless, with respect to such other offering:
 - the Fund's average annual distribution rate for the six months ending on the last day of the month ended immediately prior to the most recent distribution record date, expressed as a percentage of NAV per share as of such date, is no more than one percentage point greater than the Fund's average annual total return for the five-year period (or the period since the Fund's first public offering, if less than five years) ending on such date; and
 - the transmittal letter accompanying any registration statement filed with the SEC in connection with such offering discloses that the Fund has received an order under Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act to permit it to make periodic distributions of long-term capital gains with respect to its common stock as frequently as twelve times each year, and as frequently as distributions are specified in accordance with the terms of any outstanding preferred stock that such fund may issue.

The relief described above will expire on the effective date of any amendment to Rule 19b-1 under the 1940 Act that provides relief permitting certain closed-end investment companies to make periodic

distributions of long-term capital gains with respect to their outstanding common stock as frequently as twelve times each year. As a result of the granting of the order, the Fund may implement a Managed Dividend Policy, although it has not done so as of the date of this prospectus. Under a Managed Dividend Policy, if, for any distribution, undistributed net investment income and net realized capital gains were less than the amount of the distribution, the difference would be distributed from the Fund's other assets. In addition, in order to make such distributions, the Fund might have to sell a portion of its investment portfolio at a time when independent investment judgment might not dictate such action. Notwithstanding receipt of the exemptive relief, currently the Fund does not intend to implement a Managed Dividend Policy until such time as its implementation is in the best interests of the Fund and our shareholders. In addition, it is not contemplated that we will change the terms of our current level distribution policy, which otherwise meets the requirements of Section 19 of the 1940 Act, in connection with any future implementation of the managed distribution order.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such incurrence the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of indebtedness. Additionally, under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its capital shares, or purchase any such capital shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be. This limitation does not apply to certain privately placed debt.

If any preferred shares are outstanding, the Fund may not declare any dividend or other distribution on its common shares, unless at the time of such declaration, (1) all accumulated preferred dividends have been paid and (2) the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution) is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (expected to be equal to the original purchase price per share plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon).

In addition to the limitations imposed by the 1940 Act described above, certain lenders may impose additional restrictions on the payment of dividends or distributions on common shares in the event of a default on the Fund's borrowings. If the Fund's ability to make distributions on its common shares is limited, such limitation could, under certain circumstances, impair the ability of the Fund to maintain its qualification for federal income taxation as a regulated investment company, which would have adverse tax consequences for shareholders. See "Leverage" and "Certain Federal Income Tax Matters."

See "—Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for information concerning the manner in which dividends and distributions to common shareholders may be automatically reinvested in common shares. Dividends and distributions are taxable to shareholders for federal income tax purposes whether they are reinvested in shares of the Fund or received in cash.

The yield on the Fund's common shares will vary from period to period depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions, the timing of the Fund's investment in portfolio securities, the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio, changes in interest rates including changes in the relationship between short-term rates and long-term rates, the amount and timing of the use of borrowings and other leverage by the Fund, the effects of leverage on the common shares discussed above under "Leverage," the timing of the investment of leverage proceeds in portfolio securities, the Fund's net assets and its operating expenses. Consequently, the Fund cannot guarantee any particular yield on its common shares and the yield for any given period is not an indication or representation of future yields on the Fund's common shares.

Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Pursuant to the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("Plan"), unless a common shareholder is ineligible or elects otherwise, all dividend and capital gains on common shares distributions will be

automatically reinvested by Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as agent for shareholders in administering the Plan (“Plan Agent”), in additional common shares of the Fund. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all dividends and distributions payable in cash paid by check mailed directly to the shareholder of record (or, if the shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee) by Plan Agent, as dividend paying agent. Shareholders may elect not to participate in the Plan and to receive all dividends and distributions in cash by sending written instructions to Plan Agent, as dividend paying agent, at the address set forth below. Participation in the Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by giving notice in writing to the Plan Agent; such termination will be effective with respect to a particular dividend or distribution if notice is received prior to the record date for the applicable distribution. The Fund reserves the right to suspend or terminate the Plan during its wind-down period.

Whenever the Fund declares a dividend or distribution payable either in common shares or in cash, non-participants in the Plan will receive cash, and participants in the Plan will receive the equivalent in shares of common shares. The common shares are acquired by the Plan Agent for the participant’s account, depending upon the circumstances described below, either (i) through receipt of additional common shares from the Fund (“newly issued shares”) or (ii) by purchase of outstanding common shares on the open market (“open-market purchases”) on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or elsewhere. If, on the payment date, the net asset value per share of the common shares is equal to or less than the market price per common share plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition being referred to herein as “market premium”), the Plan Agent will receive newly issued common shares from the Fund for each participant’s account. The number of newly issued common shares to be credited to the participant’s account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the dividend or distribution by the greater of (i) the net asset value per common share on the payment date, or (ii) 95% of the market price per common share on the payment date.

If, on the payment date, the net asset value per common share exceeds the market price plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition being referred to herein as “market discount”), the Plan Agent has until the last business day before the next date on which the shares trade on an “ex-dividend” basis or in no event more than 30 days after the payment date (“last purchase date”) to invest the dividend or distribution amount in shares acquired in open-market purchases. It is contemplated that the Fund will pay monthly income dividends. Therefore, the period during which open-market purchases can be made will exist only from the payment date on the dividend through the date before the next ex-dividend date, which typically will be approximately ten days. The weighted average price (including brokerage commissions) of all common shares purchased by the Plan Agent as Plan Agent will be the price per common share allocable to each participant. If, before the Plan Agent has completed its open-market purchases, the market price of a common share exceeds the net asset value per share, the average per share purchase price paid by the Plan Agent may exceed the net asset value of the Fund’s shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer shares than if the dividend had been paid in newly issued shares on the payment date. Because of the foregoing difficulty with respect to open-market purchases, the Plan provides that if the Plan Agent is unable to invest the full dividend amount in open-market purchases during the purchase period or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Plan Agent will cease making open-market purchases and will invest the uninvested portion of the dividend or distribution amount in newly issued shares at the close of business on the last purchase date.

The Plan Agent will maintain all shareholders’ accounts in the Plan and furnish written confirmation of each acquisition made for the participant’s account as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 60 days after the date thereof. Shares in the account of each Plan participant will be held by the Plan Agent in non-certificated form in the Plan Agent’s name or that of its nominee, and each shareholder’s proxy will include those shares purchased or received pursuant to the Plan. The Plan Agent will forward all proxy solicitation materials to participants and vote proxies for shares held pursuant to the Plan first in accordance with the instructions of the participants then with respect to any proxies not returned by such participant, in the same proportion as the Plan Agent votes the proxies returned by the participants.

There will be no brokerage charges with respect to common shares issued directly by the Fund as a result of dividends or distributions payable either in shares or in cash. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the Plan Agent's open-market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of dividends or distributions. If a participant elects to have the Plan Agent sell part or all of his or her common shares and remit the proceeds, such participant will be charged his or her pro rata share of brokerage commissions on the shares sold, plus a \$15 transaction fee.

The automatic reinvestment of dividends and distributions will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such dividends. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Matters."

Shareholders participating in the Plan may receive benefits not available to shareholders not participating in the Plan. If the market price plus commissions of the Fund's shares is higher than the net asset value, participants in the Plan will receive shares of the Fund at less than they could otherwise purchase them and will have shares with a cash value greater than the value of any cash distribution they would have received on their shares. If the market price plus commissions is below the net asset value, participants receive distributions of shares with a net asset value greater than the value of any cash distribution they would have received on their shares. However, there may be insufficient shares available in the market to make distributions in shares at prices below the net asset value. Also, since the Fund does not redeem its shares, the price on resale may be more or less than the net asset value. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Matters" for a discussion of federal income tax consequences of the Plan.

Experience under the Plan may indicate that changes are desirable. Accordingly, the Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan if in the judgment of the Board of Trustees such a change is warranted. The Plan may be terminated by the Plan Agent or the Fund upon notice in writing mailed to each participant at least 60 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Upon any termination, the Plan Agent will cause a certificate or certificates to be issued for the full shares held by each participant under the Plan and cash adjustment for any fraction of a common share at the then current market value of the common shares to be delivered to him or her. If preferred, a participant may request the sale of all of the common shares held by the Plan Agent in his or her Plan account in order to terminate participation in the Plan. If such participant elects in advance of such termination to have the Plan Agent sell part or all of his or her shares, the Plan Agent is authorized to deduct from the proceeds a \$15.00 fee plus the brokerage commissions incurred for the transaction. If a participant has terminated his or her participation in the Plan but continues to have common shares registered in his or her name, he or she may re-enroll in the Plan at any time by notifying the Plan Agent in writing at the address below. The terms and conditions of the Plan may be amended by the Plan Agent or the Fund at any time but, except when necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable law or the rules or policies of the SEC or any other regulatory authority, only by mailing to each participant appropriate written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date thereof. The amendment shall be deemed to be accepted by each participant unless, prior to the effective date thereof, the Plan Agent receives notice of the termination of the participant's account under the Plan. Any such amendment may include an appointment by the Plan Agent of a successor Plan Agent, subject to the prior written approval of the successor Plan Agent by the Fund. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants.

For more information, please direct all correspondence concerning the Plan to the Plan Agent at P.O. Box 30170, College Station, TX 77842-3170.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The Fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, without par value. The Fund is also authorized to issue debt securities, as well as preferred securities, though there is currently no intent to issue preferred securities. The Board of Trustees is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more additional classes or series of shares. The Board of Trustees may establish such

series or class from time to time by setting or changing in any one or more respects the designations, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption of such shares and pursuant to such classification or reclassification to increase or decrease the number of authorized shares of any existing class or series. The Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval, is authorized to amend the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and Bylaws to reflect the terms of any such class or series.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund will terminate on the fifteenth anniversary of the effective date of this registration statement, March 26, 2030. If the Fund's Board of Trustees believes that under then current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date for one year, to March 26, 2031, without a shareholder vote. Upon its termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund. Beginning one year before the Termination Date (the "wind-down period"), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio. During the wind-down period the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy of investing at least 80% of its managed assets in dividend or distribution paying equity securities of U.S. companies and non-U.S. companies traded on U.S. exchanges. As a result, during the wind-down period the Fund's distributions may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. It is expected that shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund, regardless of their participation in the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan. However, if on the Termination Date the Fund owns securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed prices, such securities may be placed in a liquidating trust. Prior to the Termination Date, the Board of Trustees of the Fund will consider whether it is in the best interests of the Fund to terminate and liquidate the Fund. If the Board of Trustees determines that under the circumstances, termination and liquidation of the Fund on the Termination Date would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Board of Trustees, upon the affirmative vote of three-quarters of the Trustees then in office, will present an appropriate amendment to the Declaration of Trust at a regular or special meeting of shareholders. An amendment to the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust requires approval by a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined under Investment Company Act, which means (A) a vote of 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting of shareholders where more than 50% of the total outstanding voting securities are present at the meeting, or (B) a vote of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less. Unless the Termination Date is amended by shareholders in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, the Fund currently expects that it will be terminated no later than March 26, 2031 (regardless of any change in state law affecting the ability of the Board of Trustees to amend the Declaration of Trust).

Calamos provided the initial capital for the Fund by purchasing 5,246.59 common shares of the Fund for \$125,000. As of the date of this prospectus, Calamos owned 100% of the outstanding common shares of the Fund. Calamos may be deemed to control the Fund until such time as it owns less than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

A declaration of a dividend or other distribution on or purchase or redemption of any common or preferred shares of capital stock of the Fund may be prohibited (i) at any time that an event of default under any borrowings has occurred and is continuing, or (ii) if after giving effect to such declaration, purchase or redemption, the Fund would not meet the 1940 Act asset coverage requirements or any temporary requirements imposed under an order issued by the SEC.

Common Shares

The common shares being offered will, when issued, be legally issued, fully paid and non-assessable, and will have no preemptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting. Shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to common shareholders upon liquidation of the Fund. Common shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held.

The Fund will send unaudited semiannual financial statements and audited annual financial statements to all of its shareholders.

Other offerings of common shares, if made, will require approval of the Board of Trustees and will be subject to the requirement of the 1940 Act that common shares may not be sold at a price below the then-current net asset value, exclusive of underwriting discounts and commissions, except in limited circumstances including in connection with an offering to existing shareholders. Common shares may be sold in the future in one or more at-the-market offerings through sales on the NASDAQ Global Select Market at a price equal to or above the Fund's per share NAV plus any sales commission paid by the Fund to execute such sales.

Debt Securities

General. Under Delaware law and our Agreement and Declaration of Trust, we may borrow money, without prior approval of shareholders. We may issue debt securities, or other evidence of indebtedness (including bank borrowings or commercial paper) and may secure any such notes or borrowings by mortgaging, pledging or otherwise subjecting as security our assets to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or rating agency guidelines. Any borrowings will rank senior to common shares (and preferred shares, if any). The Fund anticipates that it will engage in bank borrowings immediately after the closing of this offering.

Under the 1940 Act, we may only issue one class of senior securities representing indebtedness, which in the aggregate, may represent no more than 33 1/3% of our managed assets. A prospectus supplement and indenture relating to any debt securities will include specific terms relating to the offering. These terms are expected to include the following:

- the form and title of the security;
- the aggregate principal amount of the securities;
- the interest rate of the securities;
- the maturity dates on which the principal of the securities will be payable;
- any changes to or additional events of default or covenants;
- any optional or mandatory redemption provisions;
- identities of, and any changes in trustees, paying agents or security registrar; and
- any other terms of the securities.

Interest. In general, debt securities will bear interest as generally determined by the Board of Trustees. Interest on debt securities shall be payable when due as described in the related offering documents. If we do not pay interest when due, it will trigger an event of default and we will be restricted from declaring dividends and making other distributions with respect to our common shares (and preferred shares, if any).

Limitations. Under the requirements of the 1940 Act, immediately after issuing any senior securities representing indebtedness, we must have an asset coverage of at least 300%. Asset coverage means the ratio which the value of our total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness. Other types of borrowings also may result in our being subject to similar covenants in credit agreements.

Events of Default and Acceleration of Maturity of Debt Securities; Remedies. In general, any one of the following events are expected to constitute an "event of default" for that series under the indenture:

- default in the payment of any interest upon a series of debt securities when it becomes due and payable and the continuance of such default for 30 days;
- default in the payment of the principal of, or premium on, a series of debt securities at its stated maturity;

- default in the performance, or breach, of any covenant or warranty of ours in the indenture, and continuance of such default or breach for a period of 90 days after written notice has been given to us by the trustee;
- certain voluntary or involuntary proceedings involving us and relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws;
- if, on the last business day of each of twenty-four consecutive calendar months, the debt securities have a 1940 Act asset coverage of less than 100%; or
- any other “event of default” provided with respect to a series, including a default in the payment of any redemption price payable on the redemption date.

Upon the occurrence and continuance of an event of default, the holders of a majority in principal amount of a series of outstanding debt securities or the trustee may declare the principal amount of that series of debt securities immediately due and payable upon written notice to us. A default that relates only to one series of debt securities does not affect any other series and the holders of such other series of debt securities are not entitled to receive notice of such a default under the indenture. Upon an event of default relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws, acceleration of maturity occurs automatically with respect to all series. At any time after a declaration of acceleration with respect to a series of debt securities has been made, and before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series, by written notice to us and the trustee, may rescind and annul the declaration of acceleration and its consequences if all events of default with respect to that series of debt securities, other than the non-payment of the principal of that series of debt securities which has become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived and other conditions have been met.

Liquidation Rights. In the event of (a) any insolvency or bankruptcy case or proceeding, or any receivership, liquidation, reorganization or other similar case or proceeding in connection therewith, relative to us or to our creditors, as such, or to our assets, or (b) any liquidation, dissolution or other winding up of the Fund, whether voluntary or involuntary and whether or not involving insolvency or bankruptcy, or (c) any assignment for the benefit of creditors or any other marshalling of assets and liabilities of ours, then (after any payments with respect to any secured creditor of ours outstanding at such time) and in any such event the holders of debt securities shall be entitled to receive payment in full of all amounts due or to become due on or in respect of all debt securities (including any interest accruing thereon after the commencement of any such case or proceeding), or provision shall be made for such payment in cash or cash equivalents or otherwise in a manner satisfactory to the holders of the debt securities, before the holders of any common (or preferred stock, if any) of the Fund are entitled to receive any payment on account of any redemption proceeds, liquidation preference or dividends from such shares. The holders of debt securities shall be entitled to receive, for application to the payment thereof, any payment or distribution of any kind or character, whether in cash, property or securities, including any such payment or distribution which may be payable or deliverable by reason of the payment of any other indebtedness of ours being subordinated to the payment of the debt securities, which may be payable or deliverable in respect of the debt securities in any such case, proceeding, dissolution, liquidation or other winding up event.

Unsecured creditors of ours may include, without limitation, service providers including Calamos, custodian, administrator, broker-dealers and the trustee, pursuant to the terms of various contracts with us. Secured creditors of ours may include without limitation parties entering into any interest rate swap, floor or cap transactions, or other similar transactions with us that create liens, pledges, charges, security interests, security agreements or other encumbrances on our assets.

A consolidation, reorganization or merger of the Fund with or into any other company, or a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of our assets in consideration for the issuance of equity securities of another company shall not be deemed to be a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Fund.

Preferred Shares

As noted above, there does not currently intend to issue preferred shares. However, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to do so, up to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The following is a description of certain limitations and rights of preferred shareholders, should the Fund issue preferred shares.

Preferred shares, if issued and outstanding, will be legally issued, fully paid and non-assessable. Preferred shareholders will be entitled to the rights and preferences set out in the documents creating the preferred shares. The 1940 Act currently limits the aggregate liquidation preference of all outstanding preferred shares to 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets less the Fund's liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may only issue one class of preferred shares. It is anticipated that if any preferred shares are outstanding, additional issuances of preferred shares may not have preference or priority over such outstanding preferred shares.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Fund, the holders of preferred shares will be entitled to receive a preferential liquidating distribution, which is expected to equal the original purchase price per preferred share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends, whether or not declared, before any distribution of assets is made to holders of common shares. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distribution to which they are entitled, the holders of preferred shares will not be entitled to any further participation in any distribution of assets by the Fund.

The 1940 Act requires that the holders of any preferred shares, voting separately as a single class, have the right to elect at least two Trustees at all times. The remaining Trustees will be elected by holders of common shares and preferred shares, voting together as a single class. In addition, subject to the prior rights, if any, of the holders of any other class of senior securities outstanding, the holders of any preferred shares have the right to elect a majority of the Trustees at any time two years' accumulated dividends on any preferred shares are unpaid. The 1940 Act also requires that, in addition to any approval by shareholders that might otherwise be required, the approval of the holders of a majority of any outstanding preferred shares, voting separately as a class, would be required to (1) adopt any plan of reorganization that would adversely affect the preferred shares, and (2) take any action requiring a vote of security holders under Section 13(a) of the 1940 Act, including, among other things, changes in the Fund's subclassification as a closed-end investment company or changes in its fundamental investment restrictions. See "Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, Including Antitakeover Provisions." As a result of these voting rights, the Fund's ability to take any such actions may be impeded to the extent that there are any preferred shares outstanding. Except as otherwise indicated in this prospectus and except as otherwise required by applicable law, holders of preferred shares have equal voting rights with holders of common shares (one vote per share, unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act) and will vote together with holders of common shares as a single class.

The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, voting as a separate class, will be required to amend, alter or repeal any of the preferences, rights or powers of holders of preferred shares so as to affect materially and adversely such preferences, rights or powers, or to increase or decrease the authorized number of preferred shares. The class vote of holders of preferred shares described above will in each case be in addition to any other vote required to authorize the action in question.

Any redemption or purchase of any preferred shares by the Fund will reduce the leverage applicable to the common shares, while any resale of shares by the Fund will increase that leverage.

Preferred shares that may be issued by the Fund may or may not be listed on an exchange or automated quotation system. The details on how to buy and sell such securities, along with the other terms of the securities, will be described in a prospectus supplement. We cannot assure you that any market will exist for our preferred securities or if a market does exist, whether it will provide holders with liquidity.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST AND BY-LAWS, INCLUDING ANTITAKEOVER PROVISIONS

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board of Trustees and could have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions, however, have the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Fund to negotiate with our management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Board of Trustees of the Fund has considered these provisions and concluded that they are in the best interests of the Fund.

The Board of Trustees is divided into three classes. The terms of the Trustees of the different classes are staggered. A Trustee may be removed from office with or without cause (1) at any time by a written instrument signed by at least two-thirds of the then Trustees, specifying the effective date of removal, or (2) by a vote of at least a majority of the then Trustees if such removal is approved by the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote with respect to the election of such Trustee and present in person or by proxy at a meeting of shareholders called for such purpose.

In addition, the Agreement and Declaration of Trust requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matter for the Fund to merge or consolidate with any other corporation, association, trust or other organization or to sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all of the Fund's assets; unless such action has been approved by the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the Trustees then in office, in which case, the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matter is required.

In addition, conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company would require an amendment to the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust. Such an amendment would require the favorable vote of a majority of the then Trustees followed by a favorable vote of the holders of at least 75% of the shares of each affected class or series outstanding, voting as separate classes or series (or a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote if the amendment was previously approved by 75% of the Trustees). Such a vote also would satisfy a separate requirement in the 1940 Act that the change be approved by the shareholders.

Under the 1940 Act, shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares of common stock at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their net asset value, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of a redemption. If the Fund is converted to an open-end investment company, it could be required to liquidate portfolio securities to meet requests for redemption, and the common shares would no longer be listed on the NASDAQ. Conversion to an open-end investment company would also require changes in certain of the Fund's investment policies and restrictions. In addition, if then existing, the Fund would be required to redeem all of its outstanding preferred shares prior to conversion to an open-end investment company.

In addition, the Agreement and Declaration of Trust requires the affirmative vote or consent of a majority of the then Trustees followed by the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least 75% of the shares of each affected class or series of the Fund outstanding, voting separately as a class or series, to approve certain transactions with a Principal Shareholder, unless the transaction has been approved by at least 75% of the Trustees, in which case a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote shall be required. For purposes of these provisions, a Principal Shareholder refers to any person who, whether directly or indirectly and whether alone or together with its affiliates and associates, beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class or series of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund. The 5% holder transactions subject to these special approval requirements are:

- the merger or consolidation of the Fund or any subsidiary of the Fund with or into any Principal Shareholder;
- the issuance of any securities of the Fund to any Principal Shareholder for cash (other than pursuant to any automatic dividend reinvestment plan); or

- the sale, lease or exchange to the Fund or any subsidiary of the Fund in exchange for securities of the Fund, of any assets of any Principal Shareholder, except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000, aggregating for the purpose of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a 12-month period.

Separate from the limited term provision, the Declaration of Trust also provides that the Fund may be dissolved and terminated upon the approval of 75% of the Trustees by written notice to the shareholders.

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws provide that the Board of Trustees has the power, to the exclusion of shareholders, to make, alter or repeal any of the By-Laws, except for any By-Law that requires a vote of the shareholders to be amended, adopted or repealed by the terms of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, By-Laws or applicable law. Neither this provision of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, nor any of the foregoing provisions thereof requiring the affirmative vote of 75% of outstanding shares of the Fund, can be amended or repealed except by the vote of such required number of shares.

With respect to proposals by shareholders submitted outside the process of Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act, the Fund's By-Laws generally require that advance notice be given to the Fund in the event a shareholder desires to nominate a person for election to the Board of Trustees or to transact any other business at an annual meeting of shareholders. With respect to an annual meeting following the first annual meeting of shareholders, notice of any such nomination or business must be delivered to the principal executive offices of the Fund not less than 90 calendar days nor more than 120 calendar days prior to the anniversary date of the mailing of the notice for the prior year's annual meeting (subject to certain exceptions). Any notice by a shareholder must be accompanied by certain information as provided in the By-Laws, including information regarding the shares held by the shareholder and information regarding the candidate's background and qualifications to serve as trustee.

UNDERWRITING

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC are acting as the representatives of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, each underwriter named below has agreed to purchase, and the Fund has agreed to sell to that underwriter, the number of common shares set forth opposite the underwriter's name.

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Number of Common Shares</u>
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	6,320,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	4,850,000
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.	2,750,000
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	1,450,000
Barclays Capital Inc.	662,500
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	944,000
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated	576,000
BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC	246,200
Comerica Securities, Inc.	113,000
Dawson James Securities, Inc.	100,000
D.A. Davidson & Co.	665,000
Hennion & Walsh, Inc.	540,000
Janney Montgomery Scott LLC	234,600
J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC	195,000
Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc.	250,000
MLV & Co. LLC	198,500
National Securities Corporation	145,000
Newbridge Securities Corporation	50,000
Pershing LLC	437,500
Realty Capital Securities, LLC	250,000
Southwest Securities, Inc.	258,500
Wedbush Securities Inc.	108,000
B.C. Ziegler and Company	97,000
Aegis Capital Corp.	27,600
American Trust Investment Services Inc.	13,400
Bernard Herold & Co., Inc.	40,600
Capitol Securities Management, Inc.	69,500
Dinosaur Securities, L.L.C.	68,700
Feltl & Company	91,900
Gilford Securities Incorporated	28,300
Henley & Company LLC	50,300
Huntleigh Securities Corporation	31,100
IFS Securities	39,400
J.V.B. Financial Group, LLC	19,100
Joseph Gunnar & Co., LLC	4,300
Maxim Group LLC	10,800
R.M. Stark & Co., Inc.	3,700
Regal Securities, Inc.	12,000
Revere Securities Corp.	6,800
Source Capital Group, Inc.	8,500
Stockcross Financial Services, Inc.	68,000
Synovus Securities, Inc.	111,400
Wayne Hummer Investments L.L.C.	8,100
Wunderlich Securities, Inc.	45,700
Total	<u>22,200,000</u>

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the common shares included in this offering are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to purchase all the common shares (other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below) shown above if any of the common shares are purchased.

The underwriters propose to offer some of the common shares directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus and some of the common shares to dealers at the public offering price less a concession not to exceed \$0.75 per share. The sales load the investors in the Fund will pay of \$1.125 per share is equal to 4.5% of the initial offering price. If all of the common shares are not sold at the initial offering price, the representatives may change the public offering price and other selling terms. Investors must pay for any common shares purchased on or before March 31, 2015. The representatives have advised the Fund that the underwriters do not intend to confirm any sales to any accounts over which they exercise discretionary authority.

Additional Compensation

Calamos (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay to each of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, from its own assets, a structuring fee for advice relating to the structure, design and organization of the Fund as well as services related to the sale and distribution of the Fund's common shares in the amount of \$5,106,293.91, \$1,744,643.13, \$1,066,348.80, \$560,250.00, \$241,500.00, \$343,750.00 and \$209,375.00, respectively. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the structuring fee paid to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated will not exceed 0.9201%, 0.3144%, 0.1921%, 0.1009%, 0.0435%, 0.0619% and 0.0377%, respectively, of the total public offering price.

In addition, Calamos (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay to each of BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Hennon & Walsh, Inc., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC and Southwest Securities, Inc., from its own assets a sales incentive fee for services related to the sale and distribution of the Fund's common shares in the amount of \$35,875.00, \$27,950.00, \$242,187.50, \$157,368.00, \$34,125.00, \$28,359.00, \$36,524.38, \$28,962.50, \$27,752.88, \$95,816.63, \$36,454.75 and \$37,735.88, respectively. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the sales incentive fee paid to BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Hennon & Walsh, Inc., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC and Southwest Securities, Inc. will not exceed 0.0065%, 0.0050%, 0.0436%, 0.0284%, 0.0061%, 0.0051%, 0.0066%, 0.0052%, 0.0050%, 0.0173%, 0.0066% and 0.0068%, respectively, of the total public offering price.

In addition, the Fund has agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain expenses in connection with this offering in the aggregate amount not exceeding \$25,000, which is deemed underwriting compensation by FINRA.

The total amount of the underwriters' additional compensation payments by Calamos described above will not exceed 4.5% of the total public offering price of the common shares offered hereby. The sum total of all compensation to the underwriters in connection with this public offering of common shares, including sales load and all forms of additional compensation or structuring or sales incentive fee payments, if any, to the underwriters and other expenses (including reimbursed expenses), will be limited to not more than 6.3173% of the total public offering price of the common shares sold in this offering.

The Fund has granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to 3,330,000 additional common shares at the public offering price less the sales

load. The underwriters may exercise the option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, in connection with this offering. To the extent such option is exercised, each underwriter must purchase a number of additional common shares approximately proportionate to that underwriter's initial purchase commitment.

The Fund and Calamos have agreed, for a period of 180 days from the date of this prospectus, that they will not, without the prior written consent of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, on behalf of the underwriters, with certain exceptions, dispose of or hedge any common shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for common shares, provided that the Fund may issue and sell common shares pursuant to the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

It is expected that Wells Fargo Securities, LLC will act as the agent for the Adviser and certain of its affiliates (other than the Fund) under the 10b5-1 Plan, under which it will purchase in the open market up to \$20 million in the aggregate of our common shares during the period beginning 46 days after the date of this prospectus and ending 273 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to a variety of market and discount conditions and a daily purchase limit. See "Management of the Fund – Related Party Transactions." Purchases by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC on behalf of the Adviser pursuant to the 10b5-1 Plan may or may not have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common shares.

To meet the NASDAQ Global Select Market distribution requirements for trading, the Underwriters have undertaken that (i) the minimum stock price of the common shares will be at least \$4 at the time of listing; (ii) there will be at least 450 U.S. shareholders of 100 common shares or more of the Fund; (iii) there will be at least 1,250,000 publicly held common shares outstanding in the United States; and (iv) the aggregate market value of the publicly held common shares will be at least \$70 million in the United States. The Fund's common shares have been approved for listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "CCD".

The following table shows the sales load that investors in the Fund will pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common shares.

	<u>No Exercise</u>	<u>Full Exercise</u>
Per Share	\$ 1.125	\$ 1.125
Total	\$24,975,000	\$28,721,250

The Fund and Calamos have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

Certain underwriters may make a market in common shares after trading in common shares has commenced on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. No underwriter is, however, obligated to conduct market-making activities and any such activities may be discontinued at any time without notice, at the sole discretion of the underwriters. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the common shares as a result of any market-making activities undertaken by any underwriter. This prospectus is to be used by any underwriter in connection with the offering and, during the period in which a prospectus must be delivered, with offers and sales of the common shares in market-making transactions in the over-the-counter market at negotiated prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of the sale.

In connection with the offering Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, on behalf of itself and the other underwriters, may purchase and sell the common shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve syndicate sales of common shares in excess of the number of common shares to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. "Covered" short sales are sales of common shares made in an amount up to the number of common shares represented by the underwriters'

over-allotment option. In determining the source of common shares to close out the covered syndicate short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of common shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase common shares through the over-allotment option.

Transactions to close out the covered syndicate short position involve either purchases of common shares in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the over-allotment option. The underwriters may also make “naked” short sales of common shares in excess of the over-allotment option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing common shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of common shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids for or purchases of common shares in the open market while the offering is in progress.

The underwriters may impose a penalty bid. Penalty bids allow the underwriting syndicate to reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing common shares in this offering if the syndicate repurchases common shares to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the purchase price of the common shares.

Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of common shares. They may also cause the price of common shares to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The underwriters may conduct these transactions on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the websites maintained by one or more of the underwriters. Other than this prospectus in electronic format, the information on any such underwriter’s website is not part of this prospectus. The representatives may agree to allocate a number of common shares to underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. The representatives will allocate common shares to underwriters that may make internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, common shares may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell common shares to online brokerage account holders.

The Fund anticipates that, from time to time, certain underwriters may act as brokers or dealers in connection with the execution of the Fund’s portfolio transactions after they have ceased to be underwriters and, subject to certain restrictions, may act as brokers while they are underwriters.

Certain underwriters may, from time to time, engage in transactions with or perform investment banking and advisory services for Calamos and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business, for which such underwriters have received, and may expect to receive, customary fees and expenses.

Prior to the public offering of common shares, Calamos purchased common shares from the Fund in an amount satisfying the net worth requirements of Section 14(a) of the 1940 Act.

The principal business address of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is 550 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, NC 28202. The principal business address of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is One Bryant Park, New York, New York 10036. The principal business address of Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. is 707 2nd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55474. The principal business address of RBC Capital Markets, LLC is Three World Financial Center, 200 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10281.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Fund’s securities and cash are held under a custodian agreement with State Street Bank and Trust Company, 200 Clarendon Street, P.O. Box 9130, Boston, Massachusetts 02117-9130. The transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent and registrar for the Fund’s common shares is Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 358016, Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8016.

LEGAL MATTERS

K&L Gates LLP (“K&L Gates”), Chicago, Illinois and Washington, DC, is counsel to the Fund and certain legal matters in connection with the offering of securities offered hereby will be passed upon for the Fund by K&L Gates. Morris, Nichols, Arsht and Tunnell LLP (“Morris Nichols”), Wilmington, Delaware, has opined on certain matters of Delaware law relating to the legality of the securities to be offered hereby. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP (“Simpson Thacher”) serves as counsel to the underwriters in connection with the offering. K&L Gates and Simpson Thacher may rely on the opinion of Morris Nichols for certain matters of Delaware law.

EXPERTS

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, provides auditing services to the Fund.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Following our initial public offering, we will be subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and the 1940 Act and will be required to file reports, including annual and semi-annual reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These documents are available on the SEC’s EDGAR system and can be inspected and copied for a fee at the SEC’s public reference room, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Additional information about the operation of the public reference room facilities may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-5850.

This prospectus does not contain all of the information in our registration statement, including amendments, exhibits, and schedules. Statements in this prospectus about the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of the contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by this reference.

Additional information about us can be found in our registration statement (including amendments, exhibits, and schedules) on Form N-2 filed with the SEC. The SEC maintains a web site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains our registration statement, other documents incorporated by reference, and other information we have filed electronically with the SEC, including proxy statements and reports filed under the Exchange Act.

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22,200,000 Shares
Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund
Common Shares
\$25.00 per Share

PROSPECTUS
March 26, 2015

Wells Fargo Securities
BofA Merrill Lynch
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.
RBC Capital Markets
Barclays
Oppenheimer & Co.
Stifel
BB&T Capital Markets
Comerica Securities
Dawson James Securities, Inc.
D.A. Davidson & Co.
Hennion & Walsh, Inc.
Janney Montgomery Scott
J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC
Ladenburg Thalmann
MLV & Co.
National Securities Corporation
Newbridge Securities Corporation
Pershing LLC
RCS Capital
Southwest Securities
Wedbush Securities Inc.
B.C. Ziegler

Until April 20, 2015 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the common shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.