

For Long-term Growth...

Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund

*Putting the power of technical
analysis to work for you -
worldwide*





Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund

Why limit yourself to one way of investing?

With Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund, you can use a broad panorama of investment vehicles and strategies to access growth opportunities all over the world: stocks, bonds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that invest in currencies, commodities or specific countries. Moreover, it can use hedging strategies—both puts and calls—to potentially limit downside risks.

Have Access to the Whole Market: No asset class consistently dominates

History shows that asset class leadership can change significantly from year to year. One year's winner can become the next year's loser. For example, large cap growth stocks were on top in 1998, then remained near the bottom until 2007.

Best Asset Class

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Commodities	Commodities	Mid-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Foreign Stocks	Large-Cap Value	Commodities	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Growth	Commodities	Commodities	Small-Cap Blend	Commodities	Small-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Commodities	Foreign Stocks	Commodities	Small-Cap Blend
Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Growth	Small-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Value	Small-Cap Blend	Commodities	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Mid-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Small-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Growth	Mid-Cap Blend
Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Foreign Stocks	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Value	Mid-Cap Blend	Commodities	Mid-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Large-Cap Value
Mid-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Growth	Mid-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend
Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Small-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Mid-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth
Small-Cap Blend	Small-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Commodities	Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Value	Commodities	Small-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Small-Cap Blend	Mid-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Foreign Stocks	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Blend	Large-Cap Growth	Large-Cap Value	Foreign Stocks
Foreign Stocks	Foreign Stocks	Commodities	Foreign Stocks	Commodities	Mid-Cap Blend	Foreign Stocks	Foreign Stocks	Commodities	Commodities	Large-Cap Value	Large-Cap Growth	Commodities	Large-Cap Growth	Commodities	Large-Cap Growth	Small-Cap Blend	Commodities	Small-Cap Blend	Commodities

This chart is for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of performance for any particular Huntington Fund.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Source: Wiesenberger. Large Cap Blend is represented by the S&P 500®; Small Cap Blend is represented by the Russell 2000® Index; Foreign Stocks are represented by the MSCI® EAFE® Index; Fixed Income is represented by the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index. Large Cap Value and Large Cap Growth

are represented by the Russell 1000® Value Index and Russell 1000® Growth Index. Mid-Cap Blend represented by the S&P MidCap 400 Index. Cash is represented by the 3-Month T-Bill. Commodities are represented by the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index (GSCI).

Investments cannot be made directly in an index.

Have Access to the Whole World: No country consistently dominates

Just as no one asset class dominates consistently, neither does any one country. Here also, it is good to have flexibility.



Source MSCI

* Within the MSCI ACWI ex. US Index. Rankings are based on the individual country returns within this index. Due to availability of net data, 1997-2001 rankings are based on the gross official index returns (gross dividends reinvested). 2002-2008 rankings are based on the net official index returns (net dividends reinvested).

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Put the Power of Technical Analysis to Work for You

When deciding how to allocate assets, the fund's managers primarily use the sophisticated techniques of technical analysis to examine worldwide patterns of market behavior: price changes, momentum, moving averages, etc. Charts of these variables tell the managers what to expect based on historical performance.

Investment markets are driven by human emotions. Nowhere is the vacillation between fear and greed more evident than in the stock, commodities, currencies and bond markets. In many ways technical analysis presents a picture of human emotion that is unavailable through any other process. Our trained professionals can interpret these trends and make rational decisions about the probable cause of supply and demand factors.



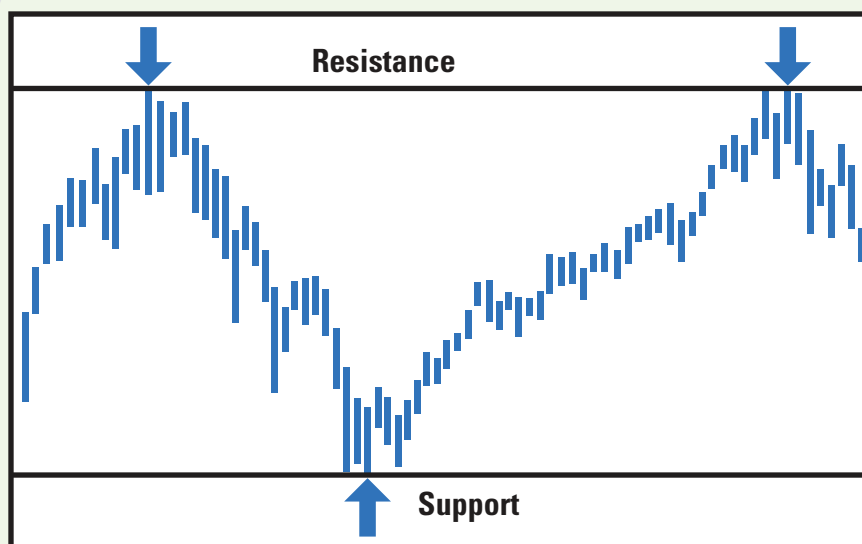
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How Technical Analysis Works

Technical analysis is based on the assumption that history tends to repeat itself. Technical analysts look for trends by studying market activity, such as a stock's past prices and sales volume. They use charts to identify patterns that suggest future activity. History has shown that once a trend has been established, the stock's future price movement is more likely to follow it.

The managers of Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund decide where, when and what to buy by carefully analyzing such technicals as price, moving averages, support levels, resistance levels, trade volume, momentum, and performance vs. the S&P 500 Index. On this and the following pages are some of the more basic tools of technical analysis.

"The Trend Is Your Friend"



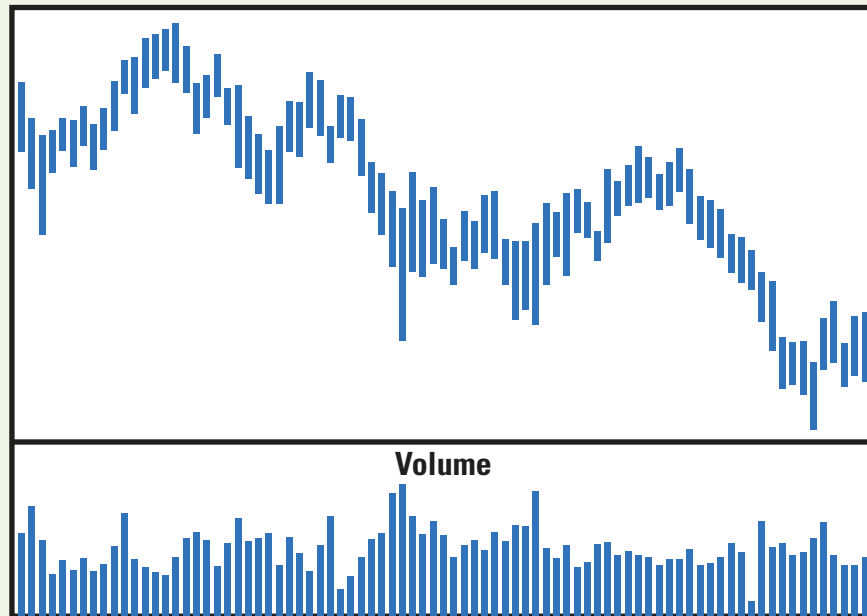
Identifying support and resistance levels for a stock's price is essential to identifying a trend, a fundamental of technical analysis.

It is important to identify trends in order to trade with and not against them. Trends are often hard to spot, and defining them goes well beyond the obvious. In technical analysis, the movement of highs and lows constitutes a trend. To help identify long-term trends, analysts typically use charts spanning five years. Trendlines connecting a stock's highest and lowest prices, respectively, show strong areas of support (lows) and resistance (highs). Analyzing these levels is important because significant price movements beyond them can help identify when a trend is reversing.



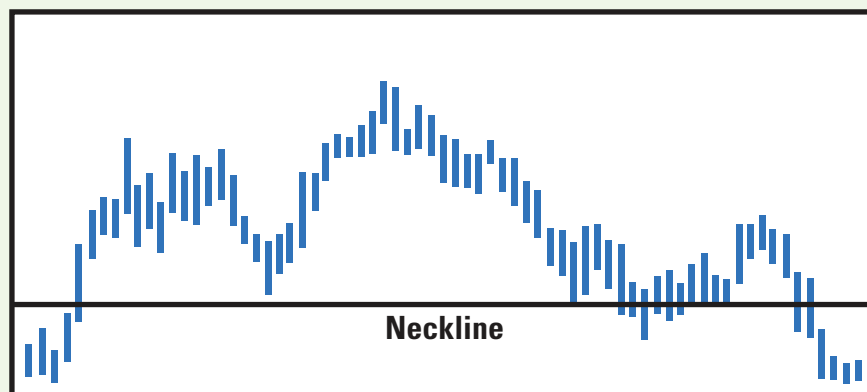


The Factor of Volume



Volume, the number of shares or contracts that trade over a given time, is important because price movement with relatively high volume can help confirm a trend reversal. It is also useful as a leading indicator. For example, decreasing volume on an uptrend usually signals the trend is ending.

Chart Patterns: Trading Opportunities



The theory behind chart patterns is based on one of the primary assumptions of technical analysis: History tends to repeat itself. "Head and shoulders" is one of the most dependable chart patterns, and is therefore the most commonly used.

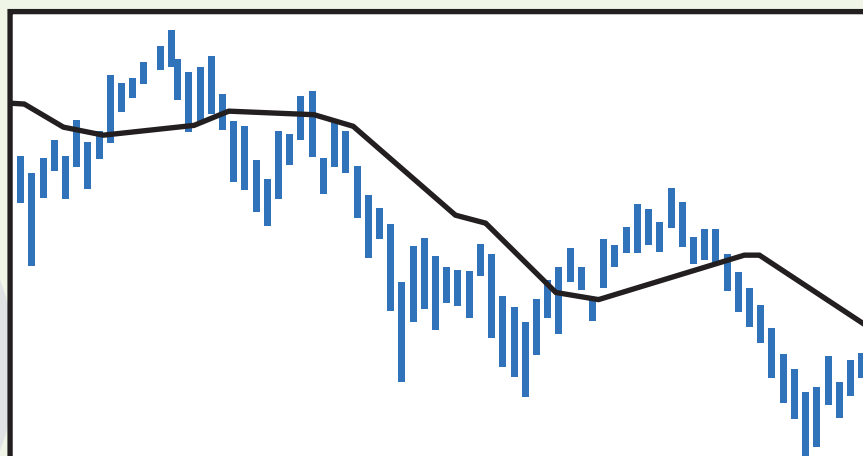




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How Technical Analysis Works - continued

Moving Averages: Smoothing Price Changes



Most chart patterns show so much variation in price movements that it is difficult for traders to detect a trend. To combat this, traders plot the security's average price. Moving averages can be used to quickly identify whether a security is moving in an uptrend or a downtrend.

Keeping an Eye on Fundamentals

The fund's managers also look at a stock's key fundamental data—such as revenue, earnings, assets, liabilities and growth--to reaffirm their buy or sell decision. If the technical indicators are sufficiently strong, however, the decision is made regardless of fundamentals.

Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund

Your access to:

- *The world's financial markets, both U.S. and international*
- *Both stocks and bonds*
- *Alternative investments, including ETFs that invest in commodities and currencies*
- *Sophisticated investment vehicles (ETFs)*
- *Hedging strategies (puts and calls)*



Take the technical approach to growth investing: Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund.

For more complete information about Huntington Technical Opportunities Fund, call 1-800-253-0412, see your investment representative or visit www.huntingtonfunds.com for a prospectus. You should consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the fund's prospectus, which you should read carefully before investing.

The Funds are distributed by Unified Financial Securities, Inc. (Member FINRA) an affiliate of The Huntington National Bank. Huntington Asset Advisers, Inc. is the Investment Adviser of Huntington Funds.

Mutual funds are subject to risks and fluctuate in value.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

International investing involves special risks including currency risk, increased volatility of foreign securities, political risks, and differences in auditing and other financial standards. Bond prices are sensitive to changes in interest rates and a rise in interest rates can cause a decline in their prices. Prices of commodities may rise and fall in response to many factors such as economic, political and regulatory developments.

An investment in an exchange-traded fund ("ETF") generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (i.e., one that is not exchange traded). In addition, ETFs trade like stocks and may be subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional funds: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate. The fund may invest in Ultrashort EFTs which are subject to additional risks.

Investments in puts and calls are subject to risks including management, liquidity, credit, market, leverage risks.

Although the fund can add diversification to your portfolio, the fund itself is a non-diversified fund. The Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than do other mutual funds. Therefore, Fund performance can be affected significantly by the performance of one or a small number of issuers.

• Not A Deposit • Not FDIC Insured • Not Insured By Any Government Agency
• No Bank Guarantee • May Lose Value

MSCI Europe, Australasia and Far East Index (EAFE):

An unmanaged market capitalization-weighted equity index comprising 20 of the 48 countries in the MSCI universe and representing the developed world outside of North America. Each MSCI country index is created separately, then aggregated, without change, into regional MSCI indices. EAFE performance data is calculated in U.S. dollars and in local currency.

Russell 1000® Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth companies.

Russell 1000® Value Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

S&P 500 Index: An unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

Russell 2000® Index: Measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

S&P Midcap 400 Index: An unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of common stocks representing all major industries in the mid-range of the U.S. stock market.

The Goldman Sachs Commodity Index (GSCI) is a world-production weighted index composed of 24 commodity futures contracts. The index is a composite index of commodity sector returns and represents an unleveraged investment through broadly diversified long positions in commodity futures.

Lehman Aggregate Bond Index: Is a broad base index often used to represent investment grade bonds being traded in United States. Index funds and exchange-traded funds are available that track this bond index.



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