T. Rowe Price®

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

October 1, 2022

RPLCX

T. ROWE PRICE

Institutional Long Duration Credit Fund

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, shareholder reports, and other information about the fund online at **troweprice.com/prospectus**. You can also get this information at no cost by calling **1-800-638-8790**, by sending an e-mail request to **info@troweprice.com**, or by contacting your financial intermediary. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus, dated October 1, 2022, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated October 1, 2022, as amended or supplemented.

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks to provide high income.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. **You may also incur brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the fund, which are not reflected in the table or example below.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.45 %
Other expenses	—
Total annual fund operating expenses	**0.45**

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$ 46	$ 144	$ 252	$ 567

Portfolio Turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund's shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 59.9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund will normally invest in a diversified portfolio of longer duration debt instruments issued by corporations as well as certain noncorporate issuers. While the fund will focus on corporate bonds, the noncorporate debt instruments in which the fund may invest include securities issued by supranational organizations and U.S. and foreign governments and government agencies (including securities of issuers in emerging markets). There is no limit on the fund's investments in U.S. dollar-denominated foreign securities, but non-U.S. dollar-denominated foreign debt instruments are limited to 10% of the fund's total assets. Holdings will mainly consist of investment-grade debt instruments, although the fund has the flexibility to purchase some below investment-grade bonds (also called high yield or "junk" bonds).

Interest rates and bond prices tend to move in opposite directions. Duration, which is expressed in years, is a calculation that attempts to measure the price sensitivity of a bond or bond fund to changes in interest rates. The longer a bond fund's duration, the more sensitive that fund should be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1% and a fixed-rate bond has a duration of 10 years, it is estimated that the principal value of the bond will decrease by approximately 10%. While the fund may invest in debt instruments of any maturity or duration, the fund expects to normally maintain an effective duration within +/- 20% of the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit Bond Index. As of July 31, 2022, the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit Bond Index was 13.61 years. However, the duration of the fund and this index will change over time and could be significantly higher or lower during certain interest rate environments.

Under normal conditions, at least 85% of the fund's net assets will be rated investment grade (AAA, AA, A, or BBB, or an equivalent rating) at the time of purchase by at least one of the major credit rating agency or, if not rated by any credit rating agency, deemed by T. Rowe Price to be of investment-grade quality. Such investment grade investments could include "split rated" securities, which are securities that are rated as investment grade by at least one credit rating agency but rated below investment grade by another agency. Up to 15% of the fund's net assets can be invested in below investment-grade securities. Any investments in below investment-grade securities will be focused primarily on the higher-quality range (BB or an equivalent rating) of the high yield market and the fund will not purchase any individual bond that is rated B or below (or equivalent) by any major credit rating agency.

While most of the fund's assets will typically be invested directly in debt instruments, the fund may use derivatives such as Treasury futures contracts, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, interest rate swap futures, and credit default swaps primarily in an effort to manage the portfolio's duration or interest rate risk.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions, are summarized as follows:

Fixed income markets Economic and other market developments can adversely affect the fixed income securities markets. At times, participants in these markets may develop concerns about the ability of certain issuers of debt instruments to make timely principal and interest payments, or they may develop concerns about the ability of financial institutions that make markets in certain debt instruments to facilitate an orderly market. Those concerns could cause increased volatility and reduced liquidity in particular securities or in the overall fixed income markets and the related derivatives markets. A lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the fund's ability to sell the debt instruments in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable debt instruments.

Market conditions The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including political or regulatory developments, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war, military conflict, or acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues such as the coronavirus pandemic and related governmental and public responses (including sanctions). Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Interest rates The prices of, and the income generated by, debt instruments held by the fund may be affected by changes in interest rates. A rise in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to fall and its yield to rise. Conversely, a decline in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to rise and the yield to fall. The prices and yields of inflation-linked bonds are directly impacted by the rate of inflation as well as changes in interest rates. Generally, funds with longer weighted average maturities and durations carry greater interest rate risk. Changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or governments, such as the discontinuation and replacement of benchmark rates, are likely to affect the interest rates or yields of the securities in which the fund invests.

Credit quality An issuer of a debt instrument could suffer an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default (failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments), rating downgrade, or inability to meet a financial obligation. Securities that are rated below investment grade carry greater risk of default and should be considered speculative.

Junk investing Investments in bonds that are rated below investment grade, commonly referred to as junk bonds, expose the fund to greater volatility and credit risk than investments in bonds that are rated investment grade. Issuers of junk bonds are usually not as strong financially and are more likely to suffer an adverse change in financial condition that would result in the inability to meet a financial obligation. As a result, bonds rated below investment grade carry a higher risk of default and should be considered speculative.

Foreign investing Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers may be adversely affected by local, political, social, and economic conditions overseas; greater volatility; reduced liquidity; or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. The risks of investing outside the U.S. are heightened for any investments in emerging markets, which are susceptible to greater volatility than investments in developed markets.

Prepayments and extensions The fund is subject to prepayment risks because the principal on mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities, or any debt instrument with an embedded call option may be prepaid at any time, which could reduce the security's yield and market value. The rate of prepayments tends to increase as interest rates fall, which could cause the average maturity of the portfolio to shorten. Extension risk may result from a rise in interest rates, which tends to make mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and other callable debt instruments more volatile.

Derivatives The use of Treasury futures, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, interest rate swap futures, and credit default swaps potentially exposes the fund to additional volatility in comparison to investing directly in bonds and other debt instruments. These instruments can experience reduced liquidity and become difficult to value, and may involve leverage so that small changes produce disproportionate losses for the fund. The fund's use of futures and swaps involves the risk that anticipated interest rate movements or evaluations of yield curves will not be accurately predicted, which could harm the fund's performance.

Liquidity The fund may not be able to meet requests to redeem shares issued by the fund without significant dilution of the remaining shareholders' interests in the fund. In addition, the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at a desired price. Reduced liquidity in the bond markets can result from a number of events, such as limited trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Markets with lower overall liquidity could lead to greater price volatility and limit the fund's ability to sell a holding at a suitable price.

Active management The fund's overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund's investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Cybersecurity breaches The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund's assets, customer data and confidential shareholder information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund's service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

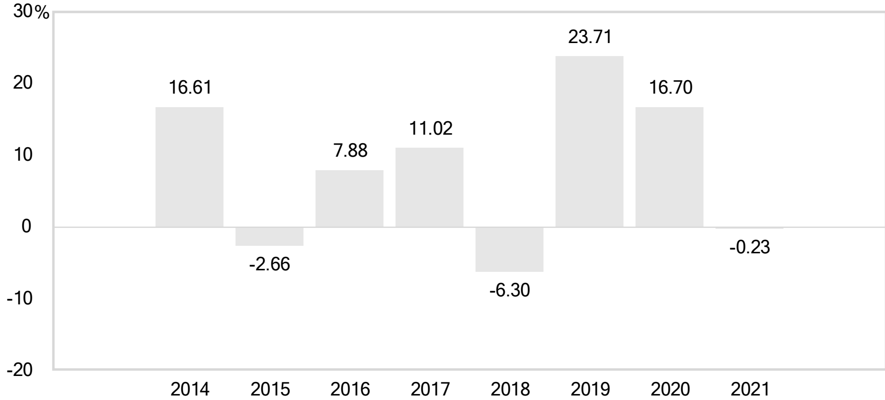
Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund's performance information represents only past performance (before and after taxes) and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund.

INSTITUTIONAL LONG DURATION CREDIT FUND

Calendar Year Returns



	Quarter Ended	Total Return		Quarter Ended	Total Return
Best Quarter	6/30/20	11.43%	Worst Quarter	3/31/21	-8.28%

The fund's return for the six months ended 6/30/22 was -22.60%.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for the fund, and also compares the returns with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund, if applicable.

In addition, the table shows hypothetical after-tax returns to demonstrate how taxes paid by a shareholder may influence returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) account or an IRA.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2021			
Institutional Long Duration Credit Fund	**1 Year**	**5 Years**	**Since inception**	**Inception date 06/03/2013**
Returns before taxes	-0.23 %	8.42 %	6.80 %	
Returns after taxes on distributions	-2.34	5.78	4.53	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	0.13	5.55	4.36	
Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)				
	-1.18	7.64	6.37[a]	
Lipper Corporate Debt Funds BBB-Rated Average				
	-0.93	4.96	4.17[b]	

[a] Return since 6/3/13.

[b] Return since 5/31/13.

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price or Price Associates)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Robert M. Larkins	Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2018	2003

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund generally requires a $1 million minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases, although the initial investment minimum may be waived for certain types of accounts held through a retirement plan, financial advisor, or other financial intermediary.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, redeem, or exchange fund shares by mail or by telephone (1-800-638-8790).

If you hold shares through a financial intermediary or retirement plan, you must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan. You should check with your intermediary or retirement plan to determine the investment minimums that apply to your account.

Tax Information

The fund declares dividends, if any, daily and pays them on the first business day of each month. Any capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, generally may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (in which case you will be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

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