

T. Rowe Price QM U.S. Bond Index Fund

T. Rowe Price QM U.S. Bond ETF

Supplement to Prospectuses and Summary Prospectuses dated January 1, 2025

T. Rowe Price Inflation Protected Bond Fund

T. Rowe Price Institutional Long Duration Credit Fund

T. Rowe Price Limited Duration Inflation Focused Bond Fund

T. Rowe Price U.S. Limited Duration TIPS Index Fund

T. Rowe Price U.S. Treasury Intermediate Index Fund

T. Rowe Price U.S. Treasury Long-Term Index Fund

Supplement to Prospectuses and Summary Prospectuses dated August 1, 2025

In the Summary Prospectus and Section 1 of the Prospectus, the portfolio manager table under “Management” is supplemented as follows:

Effective December 31, 2025, Amit Deshpande will step down as one of the fund’s co-portfolio managers and one of the cochairs of the fund’s Investment Advisory Committee.

In Section 2 of the Prospectus, the disclosure under “Portfolio Management” is supplemented as follows:

Effective December 31, 2025, Amit Deshpande will be leaving the Firm and will step down from his role on the fund. Robert M. Larkins and Yongheon Lee will continue as the fund’s co-portfolio managers and cochairs of the fund’s Investment Advisory Committee.

The date of this supplement is August 19, 2025.

G69-041 8/19/25



T.RowePrice

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2025

TRBFX
TRLDX
TRPZX

T. ROWE PRICE

Limited Duration Inflation Focused Bond Fund

Investor Class

I Class

Z Class

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](https://www.troweprice.com/prospectus). You can also get this information at no cost by calling **1-800-638-5660**, 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 August 1, 2025, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated August 1, 2025, as amended or supplemented.

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks a level of income that is consistent with the current rate of inflation.

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

	Investor Class	I Class	Z Class
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)			
Maximum account fee	\$20 ^a	—	—
Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management fees	0.33 % ^b	0.33 % ^b	0.33 % ^b
Other expenses	0.24	0.03	0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.57	0.36	0.34
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	(0.09) ^{b,c}	(0.09) ^b	(0.34) ^{b,d}
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.48^{b,c}	0.27^b	0.00^{b,d}

^a Subject to certain exceptions and account minimums, accounts are charged an annual \$20 fee.

^b T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed (at least through July 31, 2026) to waive a portion of the fund's management fees in order to limit the fund's management fees to 0.25% of the fund's average daily net assets. Thereafter, this agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless terminated or modified by the fund's Board of Directors. Any fees waived under this agreement are not subject to reimbursement to T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., by the fund.

^c T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed (through July 31, 2027) to waive its fees and/or bear any expenses (excluding interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses) that would cause the class' ratio of expenses to average daily net assets to exceed 0.69%. The agreement may only be terminated at any time after July 31, 2027, with approval by the fund's Board of Directors. Fees waived and expenses paid under this agreement (and any applicable prior limitations) are subject to reimbursement to T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., by the class whenever the class' expense ratio is below 0.69%. However, the class will not reimburse T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., more than three years from the date such amounts were initially waived or paid. The class may only reimburse T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., if the reimbursement does not cause the class' expense ratio (after the reimbursement is taken into account) to exceed the class' current expense limitation (or the expense limitation in place at the time the amounts were waived or paid).

^d T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed to waive and/or bear all the Z Class' expenses (excluding interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses) in their entirety. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., expects this fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement to remain in place indefinitely, and the agreement may only be amended or terminated with approval by the fund's Board of Directors.

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. The example also assumes that any current expense limitation arrangement remains in place for the period noted in the previous table; therefore, the figures have been adjusted to reflect fee waivers or expense

reimbursements only in the periods for which the expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue. 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
Investor Class	\$ 49	\$ 174	\$ 309	\$ 705
I Class	28	107	193	447
Z Class	0	0	0	0

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 40.9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds. Any derivatives that provide exposure to the investment focus suggested by the fund’s name, or to one or more market risk factors associated with the investment focus suggested by the fund’s name, are counted (as applicable) toward compliance with the fund’s 80% investment policy.

The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of short- and intermediate-term investment-grade inflation-linked securities, including Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, as well as corporate, government, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. The fund may also invest in money market securities, bank obligations, collateralized mortgage obligations, and foreign securities. The fund invests at least 20% of its net assets in inflation-linked securities, although normally the fund expects to invest 50% or more of its net assets in inflation-linked securities.

Although the fund may invest in debt instruments of any maturity or duration, the fund will normally maintain a duration within plus (+) or minus (-) two years of the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year Treasury TIPS Index. As of May 31, 2025, the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year Treasury TIPS Index was approximately 2.84 years and its duration ranged from 2.08 years to 3.04 years over the past three years. 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 5 years, it is estimated that the principal value of the bond will decrease by approximately 5%.

The fund only purchases securities that are rated within the four highest credit rating categories (AAA, AA, A, BBB, or equivalent) at the time of purchase by at least one credit rating agency or,

if unrated, deemed by the adviser to be of comparable quality. The fund may continue to hold a security that has been downgraded after purchase. The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and may invest without limitation in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, including those in emerging markets.

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, known as TIPS, are instruments issued by the U.S. Treasury that are structured to provide protection against inflation, which measures a sustained increase in the prices of goods and services in an economy that can erode the purchasing power of a currency over time. Interest and principal payments of TIPS are periodically adjusted in step with changes in the inflation rate. These inflation adjustments for TIPS are applied based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), while inflation adjustments for other types of inflation-linked securities may be based on a different inflation index. Inflation-linked securities tend to react to changes in real interest rates, which represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. For example, if a 3-year Treasury bond is yielding 5% and inflation expectations for the next 3 years are 2%, the real interest rate is 3%.

The fund's investments in inflation-linked securities should provide some protection against the impact of inflation. Investment decisions are based on the outlooks for inflation, interest rates and the overall economy, as well as the prices and yields of the various securities in which the fund may invest. For example, if the adviser's outlook is one of high or rising inflation, the fund may hold more than 50% of its assets in inflation-linked securities and, if the adviser believes inflation will be low or falling, the fund may focus more on securities that are not indexed to inflation (within the fund's investment program). If interest rates are expected to fall, the fund may purchase securities with longer maturities in an attempt to seek higher yields and/or capital appreciation. Conversely, if interest rates are expected to rise, the fund may seek securities with shorter maturities.

The fund may use a variety of derivatives, such as futures, options, foreign exchange currency contracts (forwards), and swaps for a number of purposes, such as for exposure or hedging. Specifically, the fund uses interest rate futures, and inflation swaps. Interest rate derivatives would typically be used to manage the fund's exposure to interest rate changes or to adjust portfolio duration. Inflation-based swaps, which are derivatives pegged directly to the rate of inflation, are typically used to manage the fund's inflation risk or maintain efficient exposure to TIPS and other inflation-linked securities.

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.

Inflation-linked securities: In general, the value of an inflation-linked security, including TIPS, will typically decrease when real interest rates (nominal interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation) increase and increase when real interest rates decrease. When inflation is negative or concerns over inflation are low, the value and income of inflation-linked securities could fall and result in losses for the fund and during periods of very low inflation, the yield on an inflation-linked security may be negative. Conversely, during sustained periods of high inflation, the fund's yield should increase, which may not be repeated. Funds that invest heavily in inflation-linked securities do not always move in lockstep with inflation because they do not necessarily buy inflation-linked securities when they are originally issued or hold them until maturity. In addition, the accrual of inflation adjustments on the fund's holdings may significantly impact the current level of dividends actually paid to shareholders. Changes in inflation rates and/or interest rates may cause the fund's yield to vary substantially over time.

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 geopolitical developments (such as trade and tariff arrangements, sanctions, and cybersecurity attacks), recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war, military conflict, 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. 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: 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 are likely to affect the interest rates or yields of the securities in which the fund invests.

Prepayments and extensions: The fund is subject to prepayment risks because the principal on mortgage-backed securities, 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.

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.

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.

Foreign investing: Non-U.S. securities tend to be more volatile and have lower overall liquidity and trading volume than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Further, securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to trading markets with potential governmental interference, varying regulatory, auditing, and accounting standards, and settlement and clearance practices that differ from those of U.S. issuers. Investment in non-U.S. securities also carries currency risk. Any attempts to hedge currency risk could be unsuccessful. Such investments may have higher transaction costs compared with U.S. markets. The fund's overall foreign investing risk is increased to the extent it has exposure to emerging markets.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives exposes the fund to additional volatility and potential losses. A derivative involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the assets on which the derivative is based, including liquidity risk, valuation risk, correlation risk, market risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk, counterparty and credit risk, operational risk, management risk, legal risk, and regulatory risk. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid, and difficult to value, and changes in the value of a derivative may not properly correlate with changes in the value of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index. The fund could be exposed to significant losses if it is unable to close a derivatives position due to the lack of a liquid secondary trading market. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Certain derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The use of derivatives includes the risk of potential operational issues, such as settlement issues. Derivatives are exposed to legal risks, such as the legality or enforceability of a contract. The adviser may not be able to accurately predict the direction of prices, economic factors, or other associated risks which could cause loss in value or impair the fund's efforts to reduce overall volatility. New regulations may make derivatives more costly, limit availability, or otherwise affect their value or performance.

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, confidential 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.

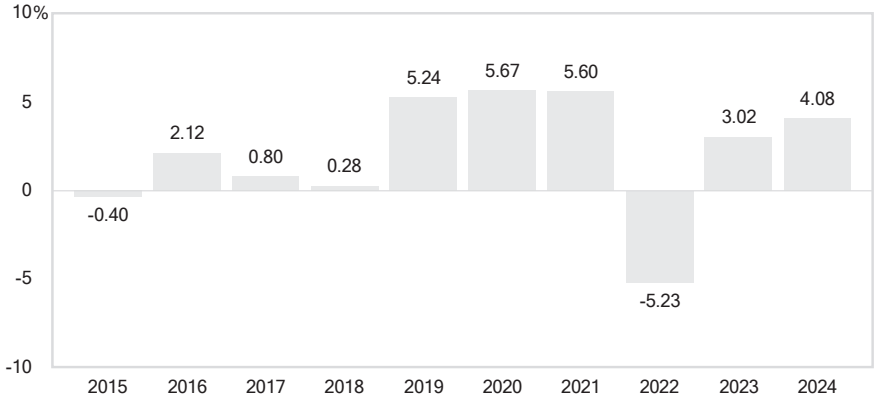
Performance

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’s Investor Class. Returns for other share classes vary since they have different expenses.

LIMITED DURATION INFLATION FOCUSED BOND FUND

Calendar Year Returns



	Quarter Ended	Total Return	Quarter Ended	Total Return
Best Quarter	6/30/20	3.65%	Worst Quarter	9/30/22
				-3.90%

The fund’s return for the six months ended 6/30/25 was 4.14%.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the fund that has been in operation for at least one full calendar year. The fund’s performance information included in the table is compared with a regulatory required index that represents an overall securities market (Regulatory Benchmark). In addition, the table may also include one or more indexes that more closely aligns to the fund’s investment strategy (Strategy Benchmark(s)).

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. After-tax returns are shown only for the Investor Class and will differ for other share classes.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2024				Inception date
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since inception	
Investor Class					09/29/2006
Returns before taxes	4.08 %	2.54 %	2.07 %	—%	
Returns after taxes on distributions	2.41	0.95	0.97	—	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	2.42	1.29	1.12	—	
I Class					09/29/2015
Returns before taxes	4.20	2.77	—	2.40	
Z Class					03/16/2020
Returns before taxes	4.41	—	—	3.55	
Regulatory Benchmark					
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)				1.33 ^a	
	1.25	-0.33	1.35	-1.00 ^b	
Strategy Benchmark(s)					
Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year Treasury TIPS Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)				2.67 ^a	
	4.38	3.15	2.49	3.63 ^b	

^a Return since 9/29/15.

^b Return since 3/16/20.

Updated performance information is available through [troweprice.com](https://www.troweprice.com).

Management

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

Name	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Amit Deshpande	Co-Portfolio Manager and Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2024	2017
Robert M. Larkins	Co-Portfolio Manager and Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2024	2003
Yongheon Lee	Co-Portfolio Manager and Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2024	2010

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Investor Class generally requires a \$2,500 minimum initial investment (\$1,000 minimum initial investment if opening an IRA, a custodial account for a minor, or a small business retirement plan account). Additional purchases generally require a \$100 minimum. These investment minimums generally are waived for financial intermediaries and certain employer-sponsored retirement plans submitting orders on behalf of their customers.

The I Class requires a \$500,000 minimum initial investment per fund per account registration, although the initial investment minimum generally is waived or reduced for financial intermediaries, eligible retirement plans, certain accounts for which T. Rowe Price or its affiliates have discretionary investment authority, qualifying directly held accounts, and certain other accounts.

The Z Class is only available to funds managed by T. Rowe Price and other advisory clients of T. Rowe Price or its affiliates that are subject to a contractual fee for investment management services. There is no minimum initial investment and no minimum for additional purchases.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, redeem, or exchange fund shares by mail; by telephone (1-800-225-5132 for IRAs and nonretirement accounts; 1-800-492-7670 for small business retirement plans; and 1-800-638-8790 for institutional investors and financial intermediaries); or, for certain other accounts, by accessing your account online through troweprice.com.

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). Inflation adjustments on TIPS are accrued daily but are typically distributed annually as ordinary income.

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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