

All Asset Growth – Alt 20 Portfolio – Class IA and IB Shares

Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2019

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio’s current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), dated May 1, 2019, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and the Portfolio’s audited financial statements included in its annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Portfolio’s Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio online at www.axa-equitablefunds.com/allportfolios.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to service@axa.us.com. This Summary Prospectus is intended for use in connection with a variable contract as defined in Section 817(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (“Contracts”) and certain other eligible investors and is not intended for use by other investors.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, you may not be receiving paper copies of the Portfolio’s annual and semi-annual shareholder reports unless you specifically request paper copies from the insurance company that offers your Contract, from your financial intermediary, or from the Portfolio. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a shareholder report is posted and provided with a website link to access the shareholder report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you are a Contractholder, you may elect to receive the Portfolio’s shareholder reports and other communications electronically from the insurance company by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. For other shareholders, you may elect to receive the Portfolio’s shareholder reports and other communications electronically by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to service@axa.us.com.

Beginning on January 1, 2019, you may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge. If you are a Contractholder, you can inform the insurance company that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. For other shareholders, you can inform the Portfolio that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports by calling 1-877-522-5035 or by sending an e-mail request to EquitableFunds@dfinsolutions.com. Your election to receive shareholder reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your Contract (if you are a Contractholder) or all Portfolios held with the fund complex (for other shareholders).

Investment Objective: Seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table below does not reflect any fees and expenses associated with variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity certificates and contracts (“Contracts”), which would increase overall fees and expenses. See the Contract prospectus for a description of those fees and expenses.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Not applicable.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

All Asset Growth-Alt 20 Portfolio	Class IA Shares	Class IB Shares
Management Fee	0.10%	0.10%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.21%	0.21%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.73%	0.73%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.29%	1.29%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other portfolios. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time

periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. This Example does not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses including redemption fees (if any) at the Contract level. If such fees and expenses were reflected, the total expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you redeem or hold your shares, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class IA Shares	\$ 131	\$ 409	\$ 708	\$ 1,556
Class IB Shares	\$ 131	\$ 409	\$ 708	\$ 1,556

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Portfolio will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Portfolios, but it will incur transaction costs when it buys and sells other types of securities (including exchange-traded securities of Underlying ETFs) directly (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategy: The Portfolio pursues its investment objective by investing in other mutual funds (“Underlying Portfolios”) managed by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or “Adviser”) and exchange-traded securities of other investment

companies or investment vehicles (“Underlying ETFs”). The Adviser, under the oversight of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, has established an asset allocation target for the Portfolio. This target is the approximate percentage of the Portfolio’s assets that will be invested in equity investments, fixed income investments or alternative investments (referred to herein as “asset classes”) as represented by the holdings of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which the Portfolio invests. The Portfolio’s current asset allocation target is to invest approximately 55% of its assets in equity investments, 25% of its assets in fixed income investments and 20% of its assets in alternative investments through investments in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs. This asset allocation target may be changed by the Adviser and the Trust’s Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

Alternative investments are different than traditional equity or fixed income investments. Alternative investments have the potential to enhance portfolio diversification and reduce overall portfolio volatility because these investments may not have a strong correlation (relationship) to one another or to traditional market indexes. Alternative investments may include, for example, convertible securities, investments in certain industries or sectors (e.g., infrastructure), Underlying ETFs that invest in commodities and other instruments that derive their value from natural resources, the 1290 VT Natural Resources Portfolio, the 1290 VT Real Estate Portfolio and other instruments that derive their value from real estate, and the 1290 VT GAMCO Mergers & Acquisitions Portfolio.

In addition, the Portfolio may invest in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that employ derivatives for a variety of purposes, including to reduce risk, to seek enhanced returns from certain asset classes, and to leverage exposure to certain asset classes. The Portfolio also may invest in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that invest in inflation-indexed bonds, which are fixed income securities that are structured to provide protection against inflation.

Subject to the asset allocation target set forth above, the Adviser also has established target investment percentages for each asset category in which the Portfolio invests. As used in this Prospectus, the term “asset category” refers to specific types of securities or other instruments within each asset class (e.g., large cap equity securities, micro/small/mid cap equity securities, foreign/emerging markets securities, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), investment grade bonds and high yield bonds (also known as “junk bonds”). Each target investment percentage is an approximate percentage of the Portfolio’s assets that is invested in a particular asset category through investments in Underlying Portfolios or Underlying ETFs whose individual holdings fall within such asset category. Under the Portfolio’s current target investment percentages, it generally invests its assets in a combination of Underlying Portfolios or Underlying ETFs that results in the Portfolio being invested in the following asset categories in the approximate percentages shown in the table below. The Adviser may change these targets from time to time. Actual allocations can deviate from the amounts shown below by up to 15% for each asset class and asset category. The REITs, other alternative investments, investment grade and high yield bond categories may include both U.S. and foreign issuers.

Asset Class	
Range of Equity	55%
Large Cap Equity Securities	20%
Micro/Small/Mid Cap Equity Securities	15%
Foreign/Emerging Markets Securities	20%
Range of Alternative Investments	20%
REITs	5%
Other Alternatives	15%
Range of Fixed Income	25%
Investment Grade Bonds	23%
High Yield Bonds	2%

The Adviser selects the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which to invest the Portfolio’s assets. The Adviser may add new Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs or replace or eliminate existing Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs without shareholder approval. The Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Portfolio. The Adviser has based the asset allocation target and target investment percentages for the Portfolio on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, in combination, are appropriate for the Portfolio’s investment objective. The Adviser may sell the Portfolio’s holdings for a variety of reasons, including to invest in an Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF believed to offer superior investment opportunities.

The Portfolio also may lend its portfolio securities to earn additional income.

Principal Risks: An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Portfolios’ and Underlying ETFs’ investments; please see the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information for the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs for additional information about these risks. In this section, the term “Portfolio” may include the Portfolio, an Underlying Portfolio, an Underlying ETF, or all of the above.

The following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance.

- *Affiliated Portfolio Risk* — In managing a Portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, the Adviser will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs. The Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio’s assets among Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs because it (and in certain cases its affiliates) earn fees for managing and administering the Underlying Portfolios, but not the Underlying ETFs. In addition, the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio’s assets among the various Underlying Portfolios because the fees payable to it by some of the Underlying Portfolios are higher than the fees payable by other Underlying Portfolios and because the Adviser is also responsible

for managing, administering, and with respect to certain Underlying Portfolios, its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the Underlying Portfolios.

- *Alternative Investment Risk* — To the extent the Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that invest in alternative investments, it will be subject to the risks associated with such investments. Alternative investments may use a different approach to investing than do traditional investments (such as equity or fixed income investments) and the performance of alternative investments is not expected to correlate closely with more traditional investments; however, it is possible that alternative investments will decline in value along with equity or fixed income markets, or both, or that they may not otherwise perform as expected. Alternative investments may have different characteristics and risks than do traditional investments, can be highly volatile, may be less liquid, particularly in periods of stress, and may be more complex and less transparent than traditional investments. Alternative investments also may have more complicated tax considerations than traditional investments. The use of alternative investments may not achieve the desired effect and may result in losses to the Portfolio.
- *Commodity Price Volatility Risk* — Because the value of the shares of an Underlying ETF that is based on a particular commodity depends on the price of that commodity, the value of those shares is subject to fluctuations similar to those affecting the commodity.
- *Convertible Securities Risk* — A convertible security is a form of hybrid security; that is, a security with both debt and equity characteristics. The value of a convertible security fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer and, in addition, fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument, which may be less than the current market price of the security. If a convertible security held by the Portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Convertible securities are subject to equity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk and are often lower-quality securities. Lower quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security's liquidity. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer-specific risks that apply to the underlying common stock.
- *Credit Risk* — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the issuer or the guarantor (or other obligor, such as a party providing insurance or other credit enhancement) of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, loan of portfolio securities or other transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations, which may cause the Portfolio's holdings to lose value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings. However, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a credit rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer's financial condition. The downgrade of the credit rating of a security may decrease its value. Lower credit quality also may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security's liquidity.
- *Derivatives Risk* — The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the underlying asset, reference rate or index, and the Portfolio could lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. In addition, it may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to purchase or sell certain derivatives in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Derivatives also may be subject to certain other risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, management risk and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives also may not behave as anticipated by the Portfolio, especially in abnormal market conditions. Changing regulation may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability, impact the Portfolio's ability to maintain its investments in derivatives, disrupt markets, or otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.
- *Energy Sector Risk* — The energy sector is cyclical and highly dependent on commodities prices. The market values of companies in the energy sector could be adversely affected by, among other factors, the levels and volatility of global energy prices, commodity price volatility, energy supply and demand, changes in exchange rates and interest rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, capital expenditures on and the success of exploration and production, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources and energy conservation efforts, technological developments, tax treatment and labor relations. Companies in this sector are subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these companies' earnings, and a significant portion of their revenues depends on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. Energy companies may also operate in or engage in transactions involving countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. Energy companies also face a significant risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental mishaps, equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials and a risk of loss from terrorism, political strife and natural disasters. Any of these factors could result in a material adverse impact on the Portfolio's securities and the performance of the Portfolio.
- *Equity Risk* — In general, the values of stocks and other equity securities fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to changes in a company's financial condition as well as general market, economic and political conditions and other factors.
- *Foreign Securities Risk* — Investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks not associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign markets may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision and regulation than U.S. markets. Security values also may be negatively affected by changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Differences between U.S. and foreign legal, political and economic systems, regulatory regimes and market practices also may impact security values, and it may take more time to clear and settle trades

involving foreign securities. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings can involve risks relating to conditions in foreign countries.

Currency Risk: Investments in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Any such decline may erode or reverse any potential gains from an investment in securities denominated in foreign currency or may widen existing loss. In the case of hedging positions, there is the risk that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Depository Receipts Risk: Investments in depository receipts (including American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are generally subject to the same risks of investing directly in the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, issuers underlying unsponsored depository receipts may not provide as much information as U.S. issuers and issuers underlying sponsored depository receipts. Unsponsored depository receipts also may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depository receipts.

Emerging Markets Risk: There are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets, and investments in these countries and/or markets are more susceptible to loss than investments in developed countries and/or markets. Investments in these countries and/or markets may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. In addition, the risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area are generally more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

Regulatory Risk: Less information may be available about foreign companies. In general, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements as are U.S. companies. Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. In addition, some countries may have legal systems that may make it difficult for the Portfolio to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments.

- **Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk** — Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to inflation. Inflation-indexed bonds, including Treasury inflation-indexed securities, decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations. Interest payments on inflation-linked debt securities may be difficult to predict and may

vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation. In periods of deflation, the Portfolio may have no income at all from such investments.

- **Infrastructure Sector Risk** — Companies in the infrastructure sector may be subject to a variety of factors that could adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high degrees of leverage, costs associated with governmental, environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdowns, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning costs, the level of government spending on infrastructure projects, and other factors. Infrastructure companies may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, import controls, depletion of resources, technological developments, and labor relations. Any of these factors could result in a material adverse impact on the Portfolio's securities and the performance of the Portfolio.
- **Interest Rate Risk** — Changes in interest rates may affect the yield, liquidity and value of investments in income producing or debt securities. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of other securities. When interest rates rise, the value of the Portfolio's debt securities generally declines. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of the Portfolio's debt securities generally rises. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Portfolio's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates could result in losses to the Portfolio.
- **Investment Grade Securities Risk** — Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. The Portfolio considers securities to be investment grade if they are rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Ltd. ("Fitch") or Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality. Securities rated in the lower investment grade rating categories (e.g., BBB or Baa) are considered investment grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than higher rated obligations because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics, and may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- **Large-Cap Company Risk** — Larger more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, which may lead to a decline in their market price. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- **Leveraging Risk** — When the Portfolio leverages its holdings, the value of an investment in the Portfolio will be more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. For example, the Portfolio may take on leveraging risk when it engages in derivatives transactions (such as futures and options investments), invests collateral from securities loans or borrows money. The Portfolio may experience leveraging risk in connection with investments in derivatives because its investments in derivatives may be small relative to the investment

exposure assumed, leaving more assets to be invested in other investments. Such investments may have the effect of leveraging the Portfolio because the Portfolio may experience gains or losses not only on its investments in derivatives, but also on the investments purchased with the remainder of the assets. If the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is increasing, this could be offset by declining values of the Portfolio's other investments. Conversely, it is possible that a rise in the value of the Portfolio's non-derivative investments could be offset by a decline in the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives. In either scenario, the Portfolio may experience losses. In a market where the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is declining and the value of its other investments is declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses.

- *Market Risk* — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect Portfolio performance. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Geopolitical risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage, may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. In addition, markets and market-participants are increasingly reliant on information data systems. Inaccurate data, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, unauthorized use or access, and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.
- *Mid-Cap, Small-Cap and Micro-Cap Company Risk* — The Portfolio's investments in mid-, small- and micro-cap companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established issuers because they generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, which can negatively affect their value. Such companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial and management resources and more limited markets for their securities as compared with larger companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the value of securities of larger companies, and the Portfolio may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price or in the desired amount. In general, these risks are greater for small- and micro-cap companies than for mid-cap companies.
- *Natural Resources Sector Risk* — The profitability of companies in the natural resources sector can be adversely affected by worldwide energy prices and other world events, limits on and the success of exploration projects, and production spending. Companies in the natural resources sector also could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, interest rates or inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning such rates, changes in the supply of, or the demand for, natural resources, imposition of import controls, government regulation and intervention, civil conflict, economic conditions, increased competition, technological developments, and labor relations. In addition, companies in the natural resources sector may be subject to the risks generally associated with extraction of natural resources, such as the risks of mining and oil drilling, and the risks of the hazards associated with natural resources, such as natural or man-made disasters, fire, drought, liability for environmental damage claims, and increased regulatory and environmental costs. Prices of precious metals and of

precious metal related securities have historically been very volatile due to various economic, financial, social and political factors and may adversely affect the financial condition of companies involved with precious metals. Any of these factors could result in a material adverse impact on the Portfolio's securities and the performance of the Portfolio.

- *Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk* — Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e., BB or lower by S&P or Fitch or Ba or lower by Moody's or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality) are speculative in nature and are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security, and changes in value based on changes in interest rates. Non-investment grade bonds, sometimes referred to as "junk bonds," are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The creditworthiness of issuers of non-investment grade debt securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment grade debt securities, and reliance on credit ratings may present additional risks.
- *Portfolio Management Risk* — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that strategies used by an investment manager and its securities selections fail to produce the intended results. An investment manager's judgments or decisions about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the intended results, which may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, many processes used in Portfolio management, including security selection, rely, in whole or in part, on the use of various technologies. The Portfolio may suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by an investment manager, or if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results, or otherwise do not work as intended. There can be no assurance that the use of these technologies will result in effective investment decisions for the Portfolio.
- *Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk* — Prepayment risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by the Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. Extension risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by the Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more slowly than originally anticipated.
- *Real Estate Investing Risk* — Real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the overall real estate industry. Real estate is a cyclical business, highly sensitive to supply and demand, general and local economic developments and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Real estate income and values also may be greatly affected by demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and values. Losses may occur from casualty or condemnation and government actions, such as tax law changes, zoning law changes, regulatory limitations on rents, or environmental regulations, also may have a major impact on real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. Changing interest rates and credit

quality requirements also will affect the cash flow of real estate companies and their ability to meet capital needs. Real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) generally invest directly in real estate (equity REITs), in mortgages secured by interests in real estate (mortgage REITs) or in some combination of the two (hybrid REITs). Investing in REITs exposes investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which REITs are organized and operated. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REIT, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidations. The risk of defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages involving borrowers with blemished credit histories. Operating REITs requires specialized management skills, and a portfolio that invests in REITs indirectly bears REIT management and administration expenses along with the direct expenses of the portfolio. Individual REITs may own a limited number of properties and may concentrate in a particular region or property type. Domestic REITs also must satisfy specific Internal Revenue Code requirements to qualify for the tax-free pass-through of net investment income and net realized gains distributed to shareholders. Failure to meet these requirements may have adverse consequences on the Portfolio. In addition, even the larger REITs in the industry tend to be small- to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Moreover, shares of REITs may trade less frequently and, therefore, are subject to more erratic price movements than securities of larger issuers.

- *Risks Related to Investments in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs* — The Portfolio’s shareholders will indirectly bear the fees and expenses paid by the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which it invests, in addition to the Portfolio’s direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in the Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. The Portfolio’s performance depends upon a favorable allocation by the Adviser among the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, as well as the ability of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs to generate favorable performance. The Underlying Portfolios’ and Underlying ETFs’ investment programs may not be complementary, which could adversely affect a Portfolio’s performance. The Portfolio’s net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the net asset values of the Underlying Portfolios and the market values of the Underlying ETFs in which it invests. The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs invest, and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will directly depend on the ability of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs to meet their investment objectives. An index-based ETF’s performance may not match that of the index it seeks to track. An actively managed ETF’s performance will reflect its adviser’s ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF’s investment objective. It is also possible that an active trading market for an Underlying ETF may not develop or be maintained, in which case the liquidity and value of the Portfolio’s investment in the Underlying ETF could be substantially and adversely affected. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with the Portfolio correlate to those of a particular Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF will depend upon

the extent to which the Portfolio’s assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF, which will vary.

- *Securities Lending Risk* — The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to seek income. There is a risk that a borrower may default on its obligations to return loaned securities, however, the Portfolio’s securities lending agent may indemnify the Portfolio against that risk. The Portfolio will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral, including any collateral invested in an affiliated money market fund. The Portfolio may lose money on its investment of cash collateral or may fail to earn sufficient income on its investment to meet obligations to the borrower. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Portfolio’s ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.
- *Special Situations Risk* — The Portfolio may seek to benefit from “special situations,” such as mergers, consolidations, bankruptcies, liquidations, reorganizations, restructurings, tender or exchange offers or other unusual events expected to affect a particular issuer. In general, securities of companies which are the subject of a tender or exchange offer or a merger, consolidation, bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or restructuring proposal sell at a premium to their historic market price immediately prior to the announcement of the transaction. However, it is possible that the value of securities of a company involved in such a transaction will not rise and in fact may fall, in which case the Portfolio would lose money. It is also possible that the transaction may not be completed as anticipated or may take an excessive amount of time to be completed, in which case the Portfolio may not realize any premium on its investment and could lose money if the value of the securities declines during the Portfolio’s holding period. In some circumstances, the securities purchased may be illiquid making it difficult for the Portfolio to dispose of them at an advantageous price.

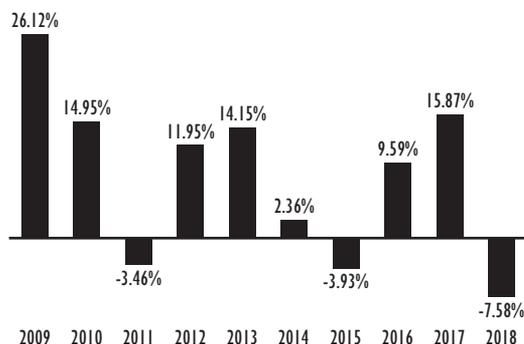
Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual total returns for the past one-, five- and ten-year (or since inception) periods through December 31, 2018 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The additional broad-based securities market index and the hypothetical composite index show how the Portfolio’s performance compared with the returns of other asset classes in which the Portfolio may invest. The return of the broad-based securities market index (and any additional comparative index) shown in the right hand column below is the return of the index for the last 10 years or, if shorter, since the inception of the share class with the longest history. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

For periods prior to the inception date for Class IA shares (October 29, 2009), Class IA share performance information shown in the table below is the performance of Class IB shares, which reflects the effect of 12b-1 fees paid by Class IB shares. Class IA shares did not pay 12b-1 fees prior to January 1, 2012.

The performance results do not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses, which would reduce the performance results.

Calendar Year Annual Total Returns — Class IB



Best quarter (% and time period) 15.31% (2009 2nd Quarter)
Worst quarter (% and time period) -13.30% (2011 3rd Quarter)

Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/Since Inception
All Asset Growth-Alt 20 Portfolio — Class IA Shares	-7.60%	2.91%	7.58%
All Asset Growth-Alt 20 Portfolio — Class IB Shares	-7.58%	2.91%	7.52%
All Asset Growth-Alt 20 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-5.02%	3.70%	7.54%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-4.38%	8.49%	13.12%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.88%	1.86%	2.90%

WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

Portfolio Managers:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, CLU, ChFC	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	September 2005
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2011
Xavier Poutas, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2011
Miao Hu, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2016

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio's shares are currently sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with Contracts issued by AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company ("AXA Equitable"), AXA Life and Annuity Company, or other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies and to The AXA Equitable 401(k) Plan. Shares also may be sold to other investors eligible under applicable federal tax regulations.

The Portfolio does not have minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements. Shares of the Portfolio are redeemable on any business day (which typically is any day when the New York Stock Exchange is open) upon receipt of a request. All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after tender. Please refer to your Contract prospectus for more information on purchasing and redeeming Portfolio shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio's shareholders are (or may include) insurance company separate accounts and other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Distributions made by the Portfolio to such an account, and exchanges and redemptions of Portfolio shares made by such an account, ordinarily do not cause the holders of underlying Contracts to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes at the time of the distributions, exchanges or redemptions; the holders generally are taxed only on amounts they withdraw from their Contract. See the prospectus for your Contract for further tax information.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

This Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Contracts and to other eligible investors. The Portfolio and the Adviser and its affiliates may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) or other financial intermediary for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary and your financial adviser to recommend the Portfolio over another investment or by influencing an insurance company to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.