

**EQ/PIMCO Ultra Short Bond 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](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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 to generate a return in excess of traditional money market products while maintaining an emphasis on preservation of capital and liquidity.

**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.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Not applicable.		
<b>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
<b>EQ/PIMCO Ultra Short Bond Portfolio</b>	<b>Class IA Shares</b>	<b>Class IB Shares</b>
Management Fee	0.49%	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%	0.25%
Other Expenses*	0.14%	0.14%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.88%	0.88%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement†, **	-0.07%	-0.07%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.81%	0.81%

\* Includes Interest Expense of 0.01% for Class IA shares and Class IB shares.

† Pursuant to a contract, AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Portfolio through April 30, 2020 (unless the Board of Trustees consents to an earlier revision or termination of this arrangement) (“Expense Limitation Arrangement”) so that the annual operating expenses of the Portfolio (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, capitalized expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Portfolio’s business) do not exceed an annual rate of average daily net assets of 0.80% for Class IA and Class IB shares of the Portfolio. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC at any time after April 30, 2020.

\*\* Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement information has been restated to reflect the current Expense Limitation Arrangement

**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 periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same, and that the Expense Limitation Arrangement is not renewed. 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:

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
Class IA Shares	\$83	\$274	\$481	\$1,078
Class IB Shares	\$83	\$274	\$481	\$1,078

## PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Portfolio 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. 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 77% of the average value of the Portfolio.

## INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

**Principal Investment Strategy:** The Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. The Portfolio may invest in investment grade U.S. dollar denominated securities of U.S. issuers that are rated Baa or higher by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) or Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”), or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Portfolio invests in a variety of fixed income investments, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises (“U.S. Government Securities”); corporate debt securities of U.S. issuers, including corporate commercial paper; mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities; loan participations and assignments. The Sub-Adviser will seek to add value by emphasizing market sectors and individual securities that, based on historical yield relationships represent an attractive valuation. The average portfolio duration of this Portfolio will vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s forecast for interest rates and will normally not exceed one year, as calculated by the Sub-Adviser. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to interest rates. Typically, a bond portfolio with a low (short) duration means that its value is less sensitive to interest rate changes, while a bond portfolio with a high (long) duration is more sensitive.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. The Portfolio intends to use derivatives for a variety of purposes, including as a substitute for investing directly in securities, as a hedge against interest rate risk and to attempt to enhance returns. The Portfolio’s investments in derivatives transactions may be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the Portfolio is not required to invest the full market value of the contract upon entering into the contract but participates in gains and losses on the full contract price. The use of derivatives also may be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the heightened price sensitivity of some derivatives to market changes may magnify the Portfolio’s gain or loss. It is not expected, however, that the Portfolio will be leveraged by borrowing money for investment purposes. The Portfolio’s investments in derivatives may require it to maintain a percentage of its assets in cash and cash equivalent instruments to serve as margin or collateral for the Portfolio’s obligations under derivative transactions.

The Portfolio may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in preferred securities. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security for a variety of reasons, including to invest in a company believed to offer superior investment opportunities. If a security is downgraded, the Sub-Adviser will reevaluate the holding to determine what action, including the sale of such security, is in the best interest of investors. The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

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

**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.

**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.

**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 S&P or Fitch or Baa or higher by 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.

**Loan Risk:** Loan interests are subject to liquidity risk, prepayment risk (the risk that when interest rates fall, debt securities may be repaid more quickly than expected and the Portfolio may be required to reinvest in securities with a lower yield), extension risk (the risk that when interest rates rise, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected and the value of the Portfolio's holdings may decrease), the risk of subordination to other creditors, restrictions on resale, and the lack of a regular trading market and publicly available information. Loan interests may be difficult to value and may have extended trade settlement periods. Accordingly, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loan. The extended trade settlement periods could force the Portfolio to liquidate other securities to meet redemptions and may present a risk that the Portfolio may incur losses in order to timely honor redemptions. There is a risk that the value of any collateral securing a loan in which the Portfolio has an interest may decline and that the collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed on the loan. In the event the borrower defaults, the Portfolio's access to the collateral may be limited or delayed by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. Loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Portfolio, therefore may not have the benefit of the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in loan participations and assignments, it is subject to the risk that the financial institution acting as

agent for all interests in a loan might fail financially. It is also possible that the Portfolio could be held liable, or may be called upon to fulfill other obligations, as a co-lender.

**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.

**Liquidity Risk:** The trading market for a particular investment in which the Portfolio invests, or a particular investment in which the Portfolio is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments may be difficult or impossible to sell or purchase at an advantageous time or price or in sufficient amounts to achieve the Portfolio's desired level of exposure. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Portfolio may be forced to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or prices and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing illiquid investments than investments with more active markets. The Portfolio also may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period of time. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly in times of overall economic distress or adverse investor perception. An inability to sell a portfolio position can prevent the Portfolio from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. During periods of market stress, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Portfolio's ability to limit losses. In addition, a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to make a market in certain securities may result in decreased liquidity in certain markets.

**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. Geo-political 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.

***Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities***

***Risk:*** Declines in the credit quality of and defaults by the issuers of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities or instability in the markets for such securities may decrease the value of such securities, which could result in losses to the Portfolio, and may reduce the liquidity of such securities and make such securities more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. In addition, borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. The risk of defaults by borrowers generally is greater during times of rising interest rates and/or unemployment rates. The impairment (or loss) of the value of collateral or other assets underlying mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities will result in a reduction in the value of the securities. Certain collateral may be difficult to locate in the event of default, or may be lost, and recoveries of depreciated or damaged collateral may not fully cover payments due on such collateral. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk. In addition, certain mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may include securities backed by pools of loans made to “subprime” borrowers or borrowers with blemished credit histories. The risk of defaults by borrowers is generally higher in the case of asset or mortgage pools that include subprime assets or mortgages. Furthermore, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to decrease because borrowers are less likely to prepay debt (such as mortgage debt or automobile loans). Slower than expected payments can extend the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, and this may “lock in” a below market interest rate and increase the security’s duration and interest rate sensitivity, which may increase the volatility of the security’s value and may lead to losses. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase because borrowers are more likely to pay off debt and refinance at the lower interest rates then available. Un-scheduled prepayments shorten the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities and may result in the Portfolio’s having to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Portfolio’s income.

***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.

***Portfolio Turnover Risk:*** High portfolio turnover (generally, turnover, in excess of 100% in any given fiscal year) may result in increased transaction costs to the Portfolio, which may result in higher fund expenses and lower total return.

***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.

***Redemption Risk:*** The Portfolio may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Portfolio’s performance.

Market developments and other factors, including a general rise in interest rates, have the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities. Such a move, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

***Sector Risk:*** From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Portfolio may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. To the extent the Portfolio invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

***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.

***U.S. Government and Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSE”) Securities Risk:***

Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)) and GSEs (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)) are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal when held to maturity. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Portfolio.



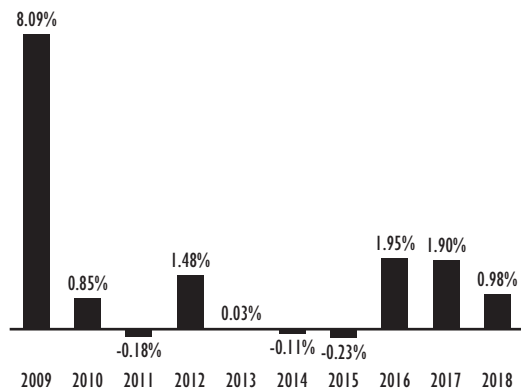
Securities issued or guaranteed by GSEs, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, GSEs may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

### 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 years (or since inception) through December 31, 2018 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. 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. Class IA shares did not pay 12b-1 fees prior to January 1, 2012. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

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)	Worst quarter (% and time period)
5.60% (2009 1st Quarter)	-0.58% (2011 3rd Quarter)

#### Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/ Since Inception
EQ/PIMCO Ultra Short Bond Portfolio – Class IA Shares	0.88%	0.87%	1.51%
EQ/PIMCO Ultra Short Bond Portfolio – Class IB Shares	0.98%	0.89%	1.45%
ICE BofAML 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.87%	0.63%	0.37%

### WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

#### Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

**Portfolio Managers:** The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the selection, monitoring and oversight of the Portfolio's Sub-Adviser are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, CLU, ChFC	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2011
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2009

#### Sub-Adviser: Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC. ("PIMCO" or the "Sub-Adviser")

**Portfolio Manager:** The individual primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for the Portfolio is:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Jerome Schneider	Managing Director of PIMCO	January 2011

AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC ("FMG LLC" or the "Adviser") has been granted relief by the Securities and Exchange Commission to hire, terminate and replace Sub-Advisers and amend sub-advisory agreements subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees and without obtaining shareholder approval. However, the Adviser may not enter into a sub-advisory agreement on behalf of the Portfolio with an "affiliated person" of the Adviser, such as AllianceBernstein L.P., unless the sub-advisory agreement is approved by the Portfolio's shareholders. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing Sub-Advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement to the Board of Trustees.

### 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 portfolios managed by FMG LLC that currently sell their shares to such accounts and to other investors eligible under applicable federal income 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 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.