

EQ ADVISORS TRUSTSM

SUPPLEMENT DATED JUNE 15, 2020 TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED MAY 1, 2020, AS SUPPLEMENTED

This Supplement updates certain information contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated May 1, 2020, as supplemented, of EQ Advisors Trust (“Trust”). You should read this Supplement in conjunction with the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI and retain it for future reference. You may obtain an additional copy of the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI, free of charge, by writing to the Trust at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10104, or you can view, print, and download these documents at the Trust’s website at www.equitable-funds.com.

The purpose of this Supplement is to provide you with information regarding changes to the names of certain entities referenced in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI.

Effective June 15, 2020:

All references to AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC are deleted and replaced with Equitable Investment Management Group, LLC;

All references to FMG LLC are deleted and replaced with EIM;

All references to AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company are deleted and replaced with Equitable Financial Life Insurance Company;

All references to AXA Equitable are deleted and replaced with Equitable Financial;

All references to AXA Distributors, LLC are deleted and replaced with Equitable Distributors, LLC;

All references to AXA Distributors are deleted and replaced with Equitable Distributors;

All references to AXA Life and Annuity Company are deleted and replaced with Equitable Financial Life and Annuity Company;

All references to www.axa-equitablefunds.com are deleted and replaced with www.equitable-funds.com; and

All references to the 401(k) plan sponsored by AXA Equitable are deleted and replaced with the Equitable 401(k) Plan.

1290 VT Socially Responsible Portfolio – Class IA and IB Shares

Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2020

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, 2020, 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, 2019, 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.equitable-funds.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@equitable.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@equitable.com.

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 to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

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)		
1290 VT Socially Responsible Portfolio	Class IA Shares	Class IB Shares
Management Fee	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.19%	0.19%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.94%	0.94%

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 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	\$96	\$300	\$520	\$1,155
Class IB Shares	\$96	\$300	\$520	\$1,155

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 12% of the average value of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategy: The Portfolio seeks to track the investment results of the MSCI KLD 400 Social Index (the "Underlying Index"), which is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to target U.S. companies that have positive environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics. As of December 31, 2019, the Underlying Index consisted of 402 companies identified by MSCI Inc. (the "Index Provider" or "MSCI") from the universe of companies included in the MSCI USA IMI Index, which targets 99% of the market coverage of stocks that are listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Stock Market. MSCI analyzes each eligible company's ESG performance using proprietary ratings covering ESG criteria, as described in more detail below. Companies that MSCI determines have significant involvement in the following businesses are not eligible for the Underlying Index: alcohol, tobacco, gambling, nuclear weapons, controversial weapons, conventional weapons, civilian firearms, nuclear power, adult entertainment and genetically modified organisms.

The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies. The components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

The Underlying Index uses company ratings and research provided by MSCI ESG Research to determine eligibility. The following description is as of the date of this Prospectus and is subject to change as determined from time to time by MSCI:

- The Underlying Index uses research to identify companies that demonstrate an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. MSCI identifies key ESG issues that hold the greatest potential risk or opportunity for each industry sector:

Environment	Social	Governance
Carbon Emissions	Labor Management	Corporate Governance (Board Diversity; Executive Pay; Ownership and Control; Accounting)
Product Carbon Footprint	Human Capital Development	Corruption & Instability
Financing Environmental Impact	Health and Safety	Financial System Instability
Climate Change Vulnerability	Supply Chain Labor Standards	Business Ethics
Water Stress	Product Safety and Quality	Anti-Competitive Practices

Environment	Social	Governance
Biodiversity and Land Use	Chemical Safety	Tax Transparency
Raw Material Sourcing	Financial Product Safety	
Toxic Emissions and Waste	Privacy and Data Security	
Packaging Material and Waste	Responsible Investment	
Electronic Waste	Health and Demographic Risk	
Opportunities in Clean Tech	Controversial Sourcing	
Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Nutrition and Health	
Opportunities in Renewable Energy	Access to Communications	
	Access to Finance	
	Access to Healthcare	

MSCI analysts calculate the size of a company's exposure to each key issue based on an analysis of a company's business, then take into account the extent to which a company has developed strategies and demonstrated a strong track record of performance in managing its specific level of risks or opportunities. Using a sector-specific key issue weighting model, companies are rated and ranked in comparison to their sector peers. The companies in each sector undergo an annual review and are updated on a rolling basis as well as in response to major events.

- The Underlying Index uses research to identify those companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the ESG impact of their operations or products and services. The MSCI research covers five categories of impact: environment, customers, human rights and community, labor rights and supply chain, and governance. Companies are scored based on an evaluation framework designed to be consistent with international norms such as those expressed in declarations of the United Nations and its agencies. Companies deemed to be involved in the most severe controversies related to the ESG impact of their operations or products and services are excluded from the Underlying Index.

The selection universe for the Underlying Index is large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies in the MSCI USA IMI Index. The Underlying Index targets a minimum of 200 large- and mid-capitalization constituents. The composition

of the Underlying Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis. At each quarterly review, constituents are deleted if they are deleted from the MSCI USA IMI Index, if they fail the exclusion screens, or if their ESG ratings or scores fall below minimum standards. Additions are made to restore the number of constituents to 400. All eligible securities of each issuer are included in the Underlying Index, so the Underlying Index may have more than 400 securities. The Underlying Index is rebalanced at the regular reviews in May, August, November and February.

The Sub-Adviser uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Portfolio’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Portfolio does not try to “beat” the index it tracks and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

Generally, the Sub-Adviser uses a replication indexing strategy to manage the Portfolio, although in certain instances the Sub-Adviser may use a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the Portfolio. “Replication” is an indexing strategy that involves holding each security in the Underlying Index in approximately the same weight that the security represents in the Underlying Index. “Representative sampling” is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to that of the Underlying Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index. The Portfolio may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Portfolio generally invests at least 90% of its total assets in securities of the Underlying Index and in depositary receipts representing securities of the Underlying Index. The Portfolio may invest the remainder of its assets in certain futures, options and swap contracts, cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds, including affiliated money market funds, as well as in securities not included in the Underlying Index, but which the Sub-Adviser believes will help the Portfolio track the Underlying Index. The Portfolio seeks to track the investment results of the Underlying Index before fees and expenses of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of its total assets) in securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

The Portfolio may also 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 can negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance. The most significant risks are listed first, followed by additional risks in alphabetical order.

ESG Considerations Risk: Consideration of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors in the investment process may limit the types and number of investment opportunities available to the Portfolio, and therefore carries the risk that, under certain market conditions, the Portfolio may underperform funds that do not consider ESG factors. The integration of ESG considerations may affect the Portfolio’s exposure to certain sectors or types of investments and may impact the Portfolio’s relative investment performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market.

Index Strategy Risk: The Portfolio employs an index strategy and generally will not modify its index strategy to respond to changes in market trends or the economy, which means that the Portfolio may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the relevant index. In addition, although the index strategy attempts to closely track the relevant index, the Portfolio may not invest in all of the securities in the index. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the performance of the index strategy will match that of the relevant index. To the extent the Portfolio utilizes a representative sampling approach, it may experience tracking error to a greater extent than if the Portfolio sought to replicate the index.

Investment Style Risk: The Portfolio may use a particular style or set of styles — in this case, a “growth” style — to select investments. A particular style may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods. Growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the prices of other stocks. Growth investing also is subject to the risk that the stock price of one or more companies will fall or will fail to appreciate as anticipated by the Portfolio, regardless of movements in the securities market. Growth stocks also tend to be more volatile than value stocks, so in a declining market their prices may decrease more than value stocks in general. Growth stocks also may increase the volatility of the Portfolio’s share price.

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.

Technology Sector Risk: The value of the shares of a Portfolio that invests primarily in technology companies is particularly vulnerable to factors affecting the technology sector, such as dependency on consumer and business acceptance as new technology evolves, large and rapid price movements resulting from competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services and short product cycles. Many technology companies are small and at an earlier stage of development and, therefore, may be subject to risks such as those arising out of limited product lines, markets and financial and managerial resources. Any of these factors could result in a material adverse impact on the Portfolio's securities and the performance of the Portfolio.

Derivatives Risk: The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments and may reduce the Portfolio's returns and increase the volatility of the Portfolio's net asset value. Investing in derivatives involves investment techniques and risk analyses different from, and risks in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives may be leveraged such that a small investment can have a significant impact on the Portfolio's exposure to stock market values, interest rates, or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivatives contract may cause an immediate and substantial loss, and the Portfolio could lose more than the amount it 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, or to terminate or offset existing arrangements, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Some derivatives are more sensitive to market price fluctuations and to interest rate changes than other investments. Derivatives may not behave as anticipated by the Portfolio, and derivatives strategies that are successful under certain market conditions may be less successful or unsuccessful under other market conditions. The Portfolio also may be exposed to losses if the counterparty in the transaction is unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation. In certain cases, the Portfolio may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivatives with a counterparty, resulting in additional losses. Derivatives also may be subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives can be difficult to value, and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. 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.

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. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact a 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. Events such as natural disasters or pandemics, and governments' reactions to such events, could cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy. 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 Company Risk: Mid-cap companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies, all of which can negatively affect their value.

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.

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. The Portfolio will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral and 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. Securities lending may introduce leverage into the Portfolio. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of loaned securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Portfolio's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.

Small-Cap Company Risk: Small-cap companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the Portfolio's ability to purchase or sell these securities.

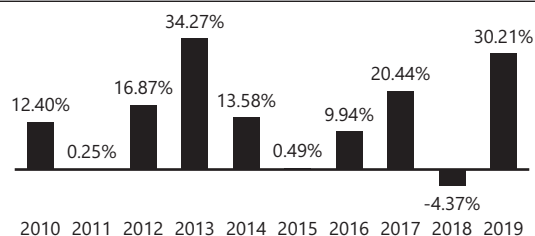
Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

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 through December 31, 2019 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The additional broad-based securities market index shows how the Portfolio's performance compared with the returns of another index that has characteristics relevant to the Portfolio's investment strategies. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Prior to August 1, 2011, this Portfolio consisted entirely of an actively managed portfolio of equity securities. Performance information for the periods prior to December 9, 2016 is that of the Portfolio when it engaged a different Sub-Adviser and tracked a different underlying index.

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)
15.88% (2012 1st Quarter)	-15.16% (2011 3rd Quarter)

Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
1290 VT Socially Responsible Portfolio – Class IA Shares	30.24%	10.63%	12.84%
1290 VT Socially Responsible Portfolio – Class IB Shares	30.21%	10.62%	12.78%
MSCI KLD 400 Social Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	31.63%	11.58%	13.08%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	36.39%	14.63%	15.22%

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	August 2012
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	August 2012

Sub-Adviser: BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock" or the "Sub-Adviser")

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Alan Mason	Managing Director of BlackRock	December 2016
Jennifer Hsui, CFA®	Managing Director of BlackRock	December 2016

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Amy Whitelaw	Managing Director of BlackRock	May 2019
Rachel M. Aguirre	Managing Director of BlackRock	December 2016
Suzanne Henige, CFA®	Director of BlackRock	May 2020

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 sponsoring insurance companies (and their affiliates) or other financial intermediaries for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing an 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.