



LORD ABBETT®

Lord Abbett Series Fund
Developing Growth Portfolio

PROSPECTUS

MAY 1, 2024

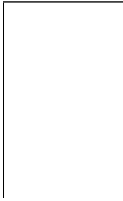


TABLE OF CONTENTS

FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES

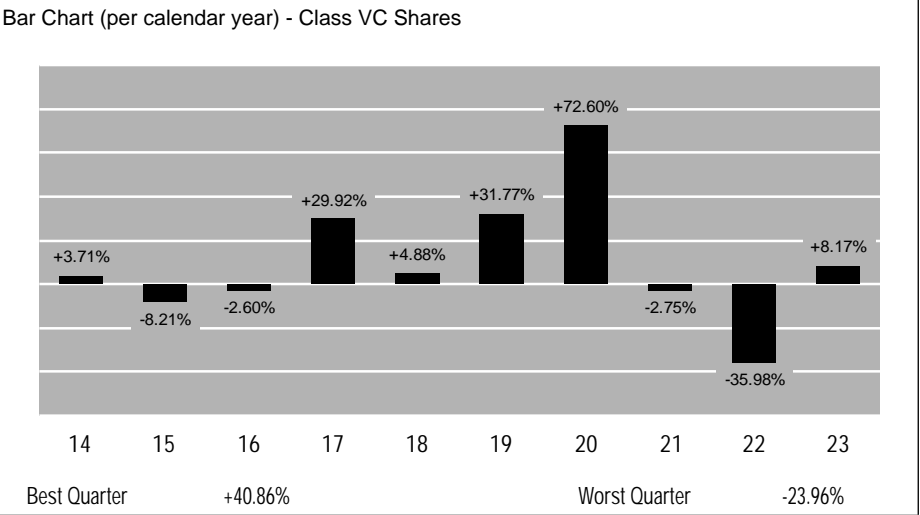
you redeem your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you may lose a portion or all of the money you invested in the Fund. The principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its performance, include:

- **Portfolio Management Risk:** If the strategies used and investments selected by the Fund's portfolio management team fail to produce the intended result, the Fund may suffer losses or underperform other funds with the same investment objective or strategies, even in a favorable market.
- **Market Risk:** The market values of securities will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions, governmental actions or intervention, market disruptions caused by trade disputes or other factors, political developments, and other factors. Prices of equity securities tend to rise and fall more dramatically than those of debt securities.
- **Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities, as well as equity-like securities such as convertible debt securities, may experience significant volatility. Such securities may fall sharply in response to adverse events affecting overall markets, a particular industry or sector, or an individual company's financial condition.
- **Industry and Sector Risk:** Although the Fund does not employ an industry or sector focus, its exposure to specific industries or sectors will increase from time to time based on the portfolio management team's perception of investment opportunities. If the Fund is overweight in a single industry or sector relative to its benchmark index, the Fund will face an increased risk that the value of its portfolio will decrease because of events disproportionately affecting that industry or sector. Furthermore, investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole.
- **Mid-Sized and Small Company Risk:** Investments in mid-sized and small companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Securities of mid-sized and small companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic, market, and industry conditions and tend to be more volatile and less liquid than equity securities of larger companies, especially over the short term. The securities of mid-sized and small companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the ability to sell these securities in the future.
- **Growth Investing Risk:** Growth stocks typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings as compared to other stocks, which may lead to inflated prices. Growth stocks often are more sensitive to market fluctuations than other securities because their market prices are highly sensitive to future earnings expectations. At times when it appears that these expectations may not be met, prices of growth stocks typically fall. Growth stocks may be more volatile than securities of slower-growing issuers.

- **Foreign and Emerging Market Company Risk:** Investments in foreign companies and in U.S. companies with economic ties to foreign markets generally involve special risks. These companies may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting

of dividends and distributions. The Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Fund’s Class VC shares from calendar year to calendar year. This chart does not reflect the sales charges or other expenses of Variable Contracts. If those sales charges and expenses were reflected, returns would be lower.



The table below shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare to the returns of a securities market index with investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund as well as to a broad-based securities market index.¹

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2023)			
Class	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Index			
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>			
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>			

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser. The Fund’s investment adviser is Lord Abbett.

Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Managers/Title	Member of the Portfolio Management Team Since

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Because the Fund serves as an underlying investment vehicle for Variable Contracts, Fund shares currently are available only to certain insurance company separate accounts at net asset value (“NAV”).

TAX INFORMATION

For information about the federal income tax treatment of Fund distributions to the insurance company separate accounts that hold shares in the Fund, please refer to the prospectus provided by the insurance company for your Variable Contract. Because of the unique tax status of Variable Contracts, you should consult your tax adviser regarding treatment under the federal, state, and local tax rules that apply to you.

PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company, its affiliates, or other financial intermediaries for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial professional or visit your insurance company’s or financial intermediary’s website for more information.

gains in earnings and that it believes have the potential to continue profit growth at a high level. The investment team may also consider the risks and return potential presented by ESG factors in investment decisions. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities, and may have a portfolio turnover rate of over 100% annually.

The Fund may sell a security when the Fund believes the security is less likely to benefit from the current market and economic environment, shows signs of deteriorating fundamentals, no longer meets the Fund's investment criteria, to increase cash, or to satisfy redemption requests, among other reasons. In considering whether to sell a security, the Fund may evaluate factors including, but not limited to, the condition of the economy, changes in the issuer's competitive position or financial condition, changes in the outlook for the issuer's industry, and the Fund's valuation target for the security.

Lord Abbett is registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). However, with respect to the Fund, Lord Abbett has filed a claim of exclusion from the definition of the term CPO and therefore, Lord Abbett is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA with respect to the Fund.

Temporary Defensive Strategies. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested in accordance with its investment objective. However, in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may take a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment strategies by holding some or all of its assets in short-term investments. These investments include cash, commercial paper, money market instruments, repurchase agreements, and U.S. Government securities. The Fund also may hold these types of investments while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to manage liquidity. Taking a temporary defensive position could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment in a mutual fund, investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment. When you redeem your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you may lose a portion or all of the money you invested in the Fund. Before you invest in the Fund, you should carefully evaluate the risks in light of your investment goals. An investment in the Fund held for longer periods over full market cycles typically provides more favorable results.

The principal risks you assume when investing in the Fund are described below. The 44 TC

of strategies employed by the Fund and the risks associated with an investment in the Fund.

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greater declines in value if, among other things, the stock is subject to significant investor speculation but fails to increase as anticipated. In addition, different investment styles may shift in and out of favor, depending on market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment, which may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that employ a different or more diversified style. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, selling growth stocks at a desired price may be more difficult. Growth stocks may be more volatile than securities of slower-growing issuers.

- **Foreign and Emerging Market Company Risk** Investments in foreign (including emerging market) companies and in U.S. companies with economic ties to foreign markets generally involve special risks that can increase the likelihood that the Fund will lose money. For example, as compared with companies organized and operated in the U.S., these companies may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory oversight, and other factors. These risks may be magnified in companies that are economically dependent on a few major customers or suppliers.

percentage of the Fund's assets that is invested in foreign securities that are principally traded outside of the U.S.

The Fund's investments in emerging market companies generally are subject to heightened risks compared to its investments in developed market companies. Investments with economic exposure to emerging markets may be considered speculative and generally are riskier than investments in more developed markets because such markets tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations. Securities of emerging market companies may have far lower trading volumes, tend to be less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have a smaller market capitalization, have less government regulation and may not be subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as securities issued in more developed countries. Further, investing in the securities of issuers with economic exposure to emerging countries may present a greater risk of loss resulting from problems in security registration and custody, substantial economic or political disruptions, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events, and the impact of tariffs and other restrictions on trade or economic sanctions. Geopolitical events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the Fund's entire investment in one or more country. In addition, pandemics and outbreaks of contagious diseases may exacerbate pre-existing problems in emerging market countries with less established health care systems. The Fund may invest in securities of companies whose economic fortunes are linked to emerging markets but which principally are traded on a non-emerging market exchange. Such investments do not meet the Fund's definition of an emerging market security. To the extent the Fund invests in this manner, the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that is exposed to emerging market risks may be greater than the percentage of the Fund's assets that the Fund defines as representing emerging market securities.

- **Foreign Currency Risk:** Investments in securities that are denominated or receiving revenues in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities that are denominated in those currencies. The Fund may engage in foreign currency hedging transactions to attempt to protect the Fund from adverse currency movements. Such transactions include the risk that Lord Abbett will not accurately predict currency movements. As a result, the Fund may experience significant losses or see its return reduced. Also, it may be difficult or impractical to hedge currency risk in many developing or emerging markets. The risks associated with exposure to emerging market currencies may be

heightened in comparison to those associated with exposure to developed market currencies.

- **Liquidity/Redemption Risk:** The Fund may lose money when selling securities at inopportune times to fulfill shareholder redemption requests. The risk of loss may increase depending on the size and frequency of redemption requests, whether the redemption requests occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices, and whether the securities the Fund intends to sell have decreased in value or are illiquid. The Fund may be less able to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price. It may be more difficult for the Fund to value its investments in illiquid securities than more liquid securities. Illiquidity can be caused by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, market events, events relating to the issuer of the securities, a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. Certain securities that are liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress or due to geopolitical events such as sanctions, trading halts, or wars. Liquidity risk may be magnified in circumstances where investor redemptions from the mutual funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. In 2022, the SEC proposed amendments to Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and Rule 22c-1 under the 1940 Act, that, if adopted, would, among other things, cause more investments to be treated as illiquid, and could prevent the Fund from investing in securities that Lord Abbett believes are appropriate or desirable.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk:** High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs. These costs are not reflected in the Fund's annual operating expenses or in the expense example in the prospectus and shareholder reports, but they can reduce the Fund's investment performance. If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must distribute those gains to shareholders.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

In addition to the principal risks described above, the Fund may also be subject to other investment and operational risks, including:

- **Cyber Security Risk:** As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, Lord Abbett and other service providers have become more susceptible to operational and information security risks. Cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to electronic systems for purposes of misappropriating assets, personally identifiable information ("PII") or proprietary information (*e.g.*, trading models and algorithms), corrupting data, or causing operational disruption, for example, by compromising trading systems or accounting platforms. The use of artificial intelligence ("AI")

applications could also result in cybersecurity incidents that implicate personal

- **Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk:** Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars, terrorism, natural disasters, epidemics or pandemics) may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets, thereby decreasing the value of the Fund’s investments. Sudden or significant changes in the supply or prices of commodities or other economic inputs may have material and unexpected effects on both global securities markets and individual countries, regions, sectors, companies, or industries, which could significantly reduce the value of the Fund’s investments. Wars, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, epidemics or pandemics could result in unplanned or significant securities market closures or declines. Securities markets also may be susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent trading practices, which could disrupt the orderly functioning of markets, increase overall market volatility, or reduce the value of investments traded in them, including investments of the Fund. Instances of fraud and other deceptive practices committed by senior management of certain companies in which the Fund invests may undermine Lord Abbett’s due diligence efforts with respect to such companies, and if such fraud is discovered, negatively affect the value of the Fund’s investments. Financial fraud also may impact the rates or indices underlying the Fund’s investments.

Raising the U.S. Government debt ceiling has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. Government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. Government obligations. A default by the U.S. Government would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly reduce the value of the Fund’s investments. Similarly, political events within the United States at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could adversely affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets.

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (“UK”) left the European Union (“EU”) (commonly known as “Brexit”). An agreement between the UK and the EU governing their future trade relationship became effective on January 1, 2021, but critical aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. Brexit has resulted in volatility in European and global markets and could have negative long-term impacts on financial markets in the UK and throughout Europe. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences of the exit, how the negotiations for new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the UK’s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, or the abandonment of

geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term

incorrectly assess a company's ESG risks. Norms differ by region, and a company's ESG policies or Lord Abbett's assessment of a company's ESG policies may change over time.

- **Inflation/Deflation Risk:** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund investors or adversely affect the real value of shareholders' investments in the Fund. During periods of inflation, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. Deflation risk is the risk that the prices of goods or services throughout the economy decline over time - the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Further information is available at www.lordabbett.com.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FUND

Board of Directors. The Board oversees the management of the business and affairs of the Fund. The Board appoints officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and who execute policies authorized by the Board. At least 75 percent of the Board members are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund.

Investment Adviser. The Fund's investment adviser is Lord Abbett, which is located at 90 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302-3973. Founded in 1929, Lord Abbett manages one of the nation's oldest mutual fund complexes and manages approximately \$199.0 billion in assets across a full range of mutual funds, institutional accounts, and separately managed accounts, including \$1.2 billion for which Lord Abbett provides investment models to managed account sponsors as of March 31, 2024.

Portfolio Managers. The Fund is managed by experienced portfolio managers responsible for investment decisions together with a team of investment professionals who provide issuer, industry, sector and macroeconomic research and analysis. The SAI contains additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of shares of the Fund.

The team is headed by F. Thomas O'Halloran, Partner and Portfolio Manager, who joined Lord Abbett in 2001. Additional members of the Fund's team are Matthew R. DeCicco, Partner and Director of Equities, Vernon T. Bice, Portfolio Manager, and Benjamin Ebel, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Messrs. DeCicco, Bice, and Ebel joined Lord Abbett in 1999, 2011, and 2005, respectively. Messrs.

O'Halloran, DeCicco, Bice, and Ebel are jointly and primarily responsible for the

preferred list of fund families; making Fund shares available on certain platforms, programs, or trading venues; educating a financial intermediary firm's sales force about the Lord Abbett Funds; providing services to shareholders; and various other promotional efforts and/or costs. The payments made to financial intermediaries may be used to cover costs and expenses related to these promotional efforts, including travel, lodging, entertainment, and meals, among other things. In addition, Lord Abbett may provide payments to a financial intermediary in connection with Lord Abbett's participation in or support of conferences and other events sponsored, hosted, or organized by the financial intermediary. The aggregate amount of these payments may be substantial and may exceed the actual costs incurred by the financial intermediary in engaging in these promotional activities or services and the financial intermediary firm may realize a profit in connection with such activities or services.

Lord Abbett may make such payments on a fixed or variable basis based on Fund sales, assets, transactions processed, and/or accounts attributable to a financial intermediary, among other factors. Lord Abbett determines the amount of these payments in its sole discretion. In doing so, Lord Abbett may consider a number of factors, including: a financial intermediary's sales, assets, and redemption rates; the nature and quality of any shareholder services provided by the financial intermediary; the quality and depth of the financial intermediary's existing business relationships with Lord Abbett; the expected potential to expand such relationships; and the financial intermediary's anticipated growth prospects. Not all financial intermediaries receive revenue sharing payments and the amount of revenue sharing payments may vary for different financial intermediaries. Lord Abbett may choose not to make payments in relation to certain of the Lord Abbett Funds or certain classes of shares of any particular Fund.

In some circumstances, these payments may create an incentive for a broker-dealer or its investment professionals to recommend or sell Fund shares to you. Lord Abbett may benefit from these payments to the extent the broker-dealers sell m1 Org

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authorized agent (or the agent's designee), the Fund will be deemed to have received the order when the agent or designee receives the order in good order.

Purchase and sale orders must be placed by the close of trading on the NYSE in order to receive that day's NAV; orders placed after the close of trading on the NYSE will receive the next business day's NAV. Fund shares will not be priced on holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed for trading. In the event the NYSE is closed on a day it normally would be open for business for any reason (including, but not limited to, technology problems or inclement weather), or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day. In such cases, the Fund would accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate its NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as Lord Abbett believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations.

In calculating NAV, securities listed on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange (including NASDAQ) are valued at the market closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. Unlisted equity securities are valued at the last transaction price, or, if there were no transactions that day, at the mean between the most recently quoted bid and asked prices. Unlisted fixed income securities (other than those with remaining maturities of 60 days or less) are valued at prices supplied by third-party pricing services, which prices are broker/dealer-supplied valuations or evaluated or "matrix" prices based on electronic data processing techniques. Such valuations are based on the mean between the bid and asked prices, when available, and are based on the bid price when no asked price is available. Unlisted fixed income securities (other than senior loans) having remaining maturities of 60 days or less are valued at their amortized cost. The principal markets for non-U.S. securities and U.S. fixed income securities also generally close prior to the close of the NYSE. Consequently, values of non-U.S. investments and U.S. fixed income securities will be determined as of the earlier closing of such exchanges and markets unless the Fund prices such a security at its fair value. This may allow significant events, including broad market moves that occur in the interim, to affect the values of non-U.S. securities and U.S. fixed income securities held by the Fund. These timing differences may allow a shareholder to exploit differences in the Fund's share prices that are based on closing prices of non-U.S. securities and U.S. fixed-income securities that are determined before the Fund calculates its NAV per share. For more information, please see the

suspended, the market on which a security is traded closes early, or demand for a security (as reflected by its trading volume) is insufficient and thus calls into question the reliability of the quoted or computed price, or the security is relatively illiquid. Lord Abbett may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded on foreign exchanges. Because many foreign markets close hours before the Fund values its foreign portfolio holdings, significant events, including broad market moves, may occur in the interim potentially affecting the values of foreign securities held by the Fund. Lord Abbett determines fair value in a manner

(known as “price arbitrage”). The Fund has adopted fair value procedures that allow the Fund to use values other than the closing market prices of these types of securities to reflect what the Fund reasonably believes to be their fair value at the time it calculates its NAV per share. The Fund expects that the use of fair value pricing will reduce a shareholder’s ability to engage successfully in time zone arbitrage and price arbitrage to the detriment of other Fund shareholders, although there is no assurance that fair value pricing will do so. For more information about these procedures, see “Pricing of Fund Shares” above.

The Fund’s Board has adopted additional policies and procedures that are designed to prevent or stop frequent trading. We recognize, however, that it may not be possible to identify and stop or avoid every instance of frequent trading in Fund shares. For this reason, the Fund’s policies and procedures are intended to identify and stop frequent trading that we believe may be harmful to the Fund. For this purpose, we consider frequent trading to be harmful if, in general, it is likely to cause the Fund to incur additional expenses or to sell portfolio holdings for other than investment strategy-related reasons. Toward this end, we have procedures in place to monitor the purchase, sale and exchange activity in Fund shares by investors and financial intermediaries that place orders on behalf of their clients, which procedures are described below. The Fund may modify its frequent trading policy and

that identifies each person who opens an account. The Fund is required to obtain sufficient information from shareholders to enable it to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of its shareholders, and we may ask for other information that will allow us to verify the identity of investors or, in some cases, the status of financial professionals. We will ask for this information in the case of persons who will be signing on behalf of certain entities that will own the account, or, as applicable, this information will be obtained by the investing insurance company on behalf of the Fund. We also may ask for copies of documents. If we are unable to obtain the required information within a short period of time after an investor seeks to open an account, we will return the purchase order or account application. No monies will be invested until we have all required information. We may verify the identity of each person that opens a new account through the use of a database maintained by a third party or through other means. If we are unable to verify any such person's identity, we may liquidate and close the account. This may result in adverse tax consequences. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to reject purchase orders or account applications accompanied by cash, cashier's checks, money orders, bank drafts, traveler's checks, and third party or double-endorsed checks, among others.

- Promptly notify us if your name, address, or other account information changes.
- Promptly vote on proxy proposals related to any Lord Abbett Fund you hold.
- Promptly take action on letters you receive in the mail from the Fund concerning account inactivity, outstanding dividend and redemption checks, and/or abandoned property and follow the directions in these letters.

Additional Information. This prospectus and the SAI do not purport to create any contractual obligations between the Fund and shareholders. Further, shareholders are not intended third-party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Fund, including contracts with Lord Abbett or other parties who provide services to the Fund.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As discussed above, shares of the Fund offered in this prospectus currently are available only to separate accounts of certain insurance companies. Although the Fund currently does not anticipate any disadvantages to Variable Contract owners because it offers its shares to such entities, there is a possibility that a material conflict may arise. The Board of Directors intends to monitor events in order to identify any disadvantages or material irreconcilable conflicts and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response. If a material disadvantage or conflict arises, the Board of Directors may require one or more insurance company separate accounts to withdraw its investments in the Fund. If this occurs, the Fund may be forced to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The Fund expects to pay its shareholders dividends from its net investment income at least semiannually and to distribute any net capital gains annually. Holders of Variable Contracts may qualify for favorable tax treatment with respect to such contracts. For additional information about the federal income tax treatment of Fund distributions to the insurance company separate accounts that hold shares in the Fund, please refer to the prospectus provided by the insurance company for your Variable Contract.

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As such, the Fund must satisfy federal tax requirements relating .834dTf ett share

requirements contained in Section 817(h) of the Code and Treasury regulations thereunder, the Fund generally either (1) will not be permitted to invest more than 55% of the value of its total assets in the securities of a single investment; more than 70% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any two investments; more than 80% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any three investments; or more than 90% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any four investments or (2) will be required to meet an alternate safe harbor diversification test. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy one of these diversification requirements on the last day of any quarter of a calendar year or if Variable Contract owners were determined to have an impermissible level of “investor control” over the investment options underlying Variable Contracts, owners of Variable Contracts that are invested in shares in the Fund could become subject to current federal taxation at ordinary income rates with respect to any income accrued under the Variable Contract for the current and all prior taxable years. For more specific information on the diversification requirements applicable to Variable Contracts, see the SAI.

Because of the unique tax status of Variable Contracts, you should consult your tax adviser regarding treatment under the federal, state, and local tax rules that apply to you.

SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

Certain insurance companies will be compensated by the Fund up to 0.25% of the average daily NAV of the Fund’s Class VC Shares held in the insurance company’s separate account to service and maintain Variable Contract owners’ accounts. The services provided may include: providing information periodically to Variable Contract owners; showing the number of shares of the Fund held through the Variable Contract; responding to Variable Contract owners’ inquiries relating to the services performed by the insurance company; forwarding shareholder communications from the Fund, including proxy materials, shareholder reports and annual and semiannual financial statements, as well as dividend, distribution and tax notices to Variable Contract owners, if required by law; and such other similar services as the Fund may reasonably request, from time to time, to the extent the insurance company is permitted to provide such services under federal and state statutes, rules and regulations.

The Fund also may compensate certain insurance companies, third-party administrators and other entities for providing recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency and other administrative services to the Fund.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

