



LORD ABBETT

FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek high current income and the opportunity for capital appreciation to produce a high total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below. The table does not reflect the fees and expenses of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies (together, "Variable Contracts"). If such fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	
Class	VC Shares
Management Fees	0.47%
Other Expenses	0.42%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.89%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect Variable Contract expenses, fees, and charges. If these expenses, fees, and charges were included, your costs would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
VC Shares	\$ 91	\$ 284	\$ 493	\$ 1,096

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue its objective, under normal conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in bonds, debentures and other fixed income securities. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its net assets in high-yield securities (commonly referred to as “below investment grade” or “junk” bonds). High-yield securities are debt securities that are rated BB/Ba or lower by an independent rating agency, or are unrated but determined by Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC (“Lord Abbett”) to be of comparable quality.

The Fund’s investments consist of the following types of securities and other financial instruments:

- U.S. high-yield securities;

- U.S. investment grade fixed income securities;

- convertible securities;

- foreign (including emerging market) securities;

The Fund may use derivatives to hedge against risk or to gain investment exposure. Currently, the Fund expects to invest in derivatives consisting principally of futures, forwards, options, and swaps. The Fund may use derivatives to seek to enhance returns, to attempt to hedge some of its investment risk, to manage portfolio duration, as a substitute for holding the underlying asset on which the derivative instrument is based, or for cash management purposes. For example, the Fund may invest in or sell short U.S. Treasury futures, securities index futures, other futures, and/or currency forwards to adjust the Fund's exposure to the direction of interest rates, or for other portfolio management reasons.

The portfolio management team selects securities using a bottom-up analysis of an issuer's management quality, credit risk, and relative market position, and industry dynamics, as well as an evaluation of conditions within the broader economy. The portfolio management team attempts to reduce risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to current developments and trends in interest rates and economic conditions. The investment team may also consider the risks and return potential presented by environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") factors in investment decisions.

The Fund may sell a security when the Fund believes the security is less likely to benefit from the current market and economic environment, or shows signs of deteriorating fundamentals, among other reasons. The Fund may deviate from the investment strategy described above for temporary defensive purposes. The Fund may miss certain investment opportunities if defensive strategies are used and thus may not achieve 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. The principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its performance, include:

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.

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,

that issuers will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest or default altogether. Lower-rated securities in which the Fund may invest may be more volatile and may decline more in price in response to negative issuer developments or general economic news than higher rated securities. In addition, as interest rates rise, the Fund's investments typically will lose value.

High yield securities (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds) typically pay a higher yield than investment grade securities, but may have greater price fluctuations and have a higher risk of default than investment grade securities. The market for high yield securities may be less liquid due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally, and less secondary market liquidity. This may make such securities more difficult to sell at an acceptable price, especially during periods of financial distress, increased market volatility, or significant market decline.

Debt securities are subject to the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a security may not make interest and principal payments as they become due or may default altogether. In addition, if the market perceives a deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer, the value and liquidity of securities issued by that issuer may decline. To the extent that the Fund holds below investment grade securities, these risks may be heightened. Insured debt securities have the credit risk of the insurer in addition to the credit risk of the underlying

Recently, there have been signs of inflationary price movements. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The United States is currently experiencing a rising interest rate environment, which may increase the Fund's exposure to risks associated with rising interest rates.

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.

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.

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 overweighted 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 even

Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). Unlike Ginnie Mae securities, securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government-related organizations, 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 would provide financial support.

Mortgage-related securities, including commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) and other privately issued mortgage-related securities, and other asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates and economic conditions, including delinquencies and defaults. The prices of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, depending on their structure and the rate of payments, can be volatile. They are subject to prepayment risk (higher than expected prepayment rates of mortgage obligations due to a fall in market interest rates) and extension risk (lower than expected prepayment rates of mortgage obligations due to a rise in market interest rates). These risks

Sovereign debt securities are subject to the risk that the

although the value of these instruments may be affected by interest rate swings in the overall fixed income market. Loans may be subject to structural subordination and may be subordinated to other obligations of the borrower or its subsidiaries.

An investment in a CLO can be viewed as investing in (or through) another investment adviser and is subject to the layering of fees associated with such an investment. The risks of an investment in a CLO depend largely on the type of the collateral held in the CLO portfolio and the tranche of securities in which the Fund invests. The risks of investing in a CLO can be generally summarized as a combination of economic risks of the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with the CLO structure governing the priority of payments, and include interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, prepayment risk, and the risk of default of the underlying asset, among others.

Certain instruments in which the Fund may invest rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). On March 5, 2021, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and LIBOR’s administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA), announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after the end of 2021 and the remaining U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will no longer be published after June 30, 2023. Abandonment of or modifications to LIBOR could have adverse impacts on newly issued financial instruments and existing financial instruments which

Because derivatives generally involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed (known as leverage), derivatives can magnify the Fund's losses and increase its volatility.

The Fund's use of derivatives may affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions, and may cause the Fund to realize more short-term capital gain and ordinary income than if the Fund did not use derivatives.

Derivatives may not perform as expected and the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Whether the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, the portfolio managers' ability to correctly forecast market movements, company and industry valuation levels and trends, changes in foreign exchange and interest rates, and other factors. If the portfolio managers incorrectly forecast these and other factors, the Fund's performance could suffer. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives are subject to the risk that improper or misunderstood documentation may expose the Fund to losses.

High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs and reduced investment performance.

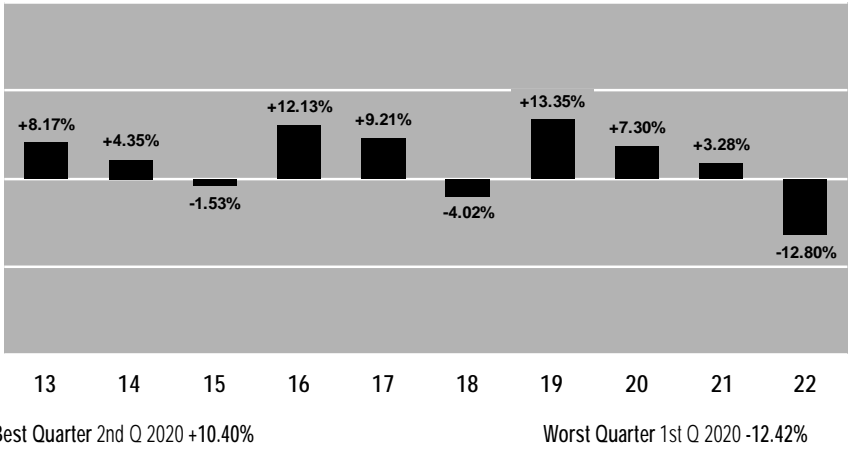
An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. For more information on the principal risks of the Fund, please see the "More Information About the Fund – Principal Risks" section in the prospectus.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns. Each assumes reinvestment 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 r.oTDer

Bar Chart (per calendar year) - Class VC Shares



The table below shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare to the returns of securities market indices with investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund.

Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2022)

Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Managers/Title	Member of the Portfolio Management Team Since
Steven F. Rocco, Partner and Co-Head of Taxable Fixed Income	2014
Robert A. Lee, Partner and Co-Head of Taxable Fixed Income	2013
Andrew H. O'Brien, Partner and Portfolio Manager	2014
Kewjin Yuoh, Partner and Portfolio Manager	2014
Robert S. Clark, Portfolio Manager	2015
Christopher J. Gizzo, Partner and Deputy Director of Leveraged Credit	2013
Karen J. Gunnerson, Portfolio Manager	2023

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek high current income and the opportunity

primarily are traded on a U.S. securities exchange, (iii) securities of non-U.S. issuers that are denominated in non-U.S. currencies, and (iv) ADRs, which

credit risk is likely to decrease may generate higher returns. Although the Fund is

period of time. Foreign currency forward contracts also may be used to increase the Fund's exposure to foreign currencies that Lord Abbett believes may rise in value relative to the U.S. dollar or to shift the Fund's exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another.

The Fund may purchase call and put options and write (, sell)

economic environment and credit markets and allocates the Fund's assets among the four principal market sectors using fundamental research and quantitative tools. The portfolio management team attempts to reduce risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to current developments and trends in interest rates and economic conditions. The investment team may also consider the risks and return potential presented by ESG factors in investment decisions.

The Fund may sell a security if it no longer meets the Fund's investment criteria or for a variety of other reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, maintain its duration, redeploy assets into opportunities believed to be more promising, increase cash, or satisfy redemption requests, among others. The Fund will not be required to sell a security that has been downgraded after purchase; however, in these cases, the Fund will monitor the situation to determine whether it is advisable for the Fund to continue to hold the security. 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, the Fund's valuation target for the security, and the impact of the security's duration on the Fund's overall duration.

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 Fund attempts to manage these risks through careful security selection, portfolio diversification, and other risk management techniques. The Fund's investment strategy is designed to provide long-term capital appreciation and income. The Fund's investment strategy is designed to provide long-term capital appreciation and income. The Fund's investment strategy is designed to provide long-term capital appreciation and income.

or other unfavorable economic or market conditions. Below investment grade securities are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet

foreign entities may be less certain because of the possibility of adverse foreign economic, political or legal developments that may affect the ability of the entity to meet its obligations. A change in the credit rating or the market's perception of the creditworthiness of any of the bond insurers that insure securities in the Fund's portfolio may affect the value of the securities they insure, the Fund's share prices, and Fund performance. A downgrading of an insurer's credit rating or a default by the insurer could reduce the credit rating of an insured bond and, therefore, its value. The Fund also may be adversely affected by the inability of an insurer to meet its insurance obligations.

As interest rates rise, prices of bonds (including tax-exempt bonds) generally fall, typically causing the Fund's investments to lose value. Additionally, rising interest rates or lack of market participants may lead to decreased liquidity in fixed income markets. Interest rate changes generally have a more pronounced effect on the market value of fixed-rate instruments, such as corporate bonds, than they have on floating rate instruments, and typically have a greater effect on the price of fixed income securities with longer durations. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy, rising inflation, and changes in general economic conditions. To the extent the Fund invests in floating rate instruments, changes in short-term market interest rates may affect the yield on those investments. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on the Fund's shares will also fall. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on the floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio, the impact of rising rates may be delayed. To the extent the Fund invests in fixed rate instruments, fluctuations in the market price of such investments may not affect interest income derived from those instruments, but may nonetheless affect the Fund's NAV, especially if the instrument has a longer maturity. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in issuer defaults, as issuers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements. The United States is currently experiencing a rising interest rate environment, which may increase the Fund's exposure to risks associated with rising interest rates.

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

disproportionately affect certain industries and/or sectors. The industries and sectors in which the Fund may be overweighted will vary. Furthermore, investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole, and the Fund's investments in these industries and sectors may be disproportionately susceptible to losses even if not overweighted.

Convertible securities are subject to the risks affecting both equity and fixed income securities, including market, credit, liquidity, and interest rate risk. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality and less potential for gains or capital appreciation in a rising stock market than equity securities. They tend to be more volatile than other fixed income securities, and the markets for convertible securities may be less liquid than markets for common stocks or bonds. A significant portion of convertible securities have below investment grade credit ratings and are subject to increased credit and liquidity risks. Synthetic convertible securities and convertible structured notes may present a greater degree of market risk, and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities. These factors may cause the Fund to perform poorly compared to other funds, including funds that invest exclusively in fixed income securities. In addition, a convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to convert the security into the underlying common stock, sell it to a third party, or permit the issuer to redeem the security. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, which, in turn, could result in losses to the Fund.

The Fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac securities). Securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are not issued directly by the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned U.S. corporation that is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest of its securities. By contrast, securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government related organizations, such

backed securities, depending on their structure and the rate of payments, can be

funds that hold fixed income securities similar to those held by the Fund but do not hold inflation-linked investments.

Municipal securities are subject to the same risks affecting fixed income securities in general. In addition, the prices of municipal securities may be adversely affected by legislative or political changes, tax rulings, judicial action, changes in market and economic conditions, and the fiscal condition of the municipal issuer, including an insolvent municipality filing for bankruptcy. The Fund may be more sensitive to these events and conditions if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the municipal securities of similar projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), in particular types of municipal securities (such as general obligation bonds, private activity bonds, and special tax bonds), or in the securities of issuers located within a single state, municipality, territory (such as Puerto Rico), or geographic area. The market for municipal securities generally is less liquid than other securities markets, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its municipal securities. The differences between the price at which an obligation can be purchased and the price at which it can be sold may widen during periods of market distress. Less liquid obligations can become more difficult to value and be subject to erratic price movements.

Specific risks are associated with different types of municipal securities. For example, with respect to general obligation bonds, the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the municipality that issues a general obligation bond supports payment of interest and repayment of principal. Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues, and ability to maintain an adequate tax base. Certain of the municipalities in which the Fund invests may experience significant financial difficulties, which may lead to bankruptcy or default. With respect to revenue bonds, payments of interest and principal are made only from the revenues generated by a particular facility or class of facilities, the proceeds of a special tax, or other revenue source, and depend on the money earned by that source.

value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar will change the value of securities held by the Fund that are denominated in that foreign currency, including the value of any income distributions payable to the Fund as a holder of such securities. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the overall economic health of the issuer. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have an adverse impact on the U.S. dollar value of any investments denominated in that currency. These and other factors can materially adversely affect the prices of securities the Fund holds, impair the Fund's ability to buy or sell securities at their desired price or time, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers, including emerging market issuers, whose economic fortunes are linked to non-U.S. markets, but which principally are traded on a U.S. securities market or exchange and denominated in U.S. dollars. To the extent the Fund invests in this manner, the percentage of the Fund's assets that is exposed to the risks associated with foreign companies may exceed the 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

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

investment adviser and is subject to the layering of fees associated with such an investment. The cash flows from a CLO are divided into two or more classes called “tranches,” each having a different risk-reward structure in terms of the right (or priority) to receive interest payments from the CLO. The risks of an investment in a CLO depend largely on the type of the collateral held in the CLO portfolio and the tranche of securities in which the Fund invests. The risks of investing in a CLO can be generally summarized as a combination of economic risks of the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with

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 OPERATIONAL RISKS

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

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 (, trading models and algorithms), corrupting data, or causing operational disruption, for example, by compromising trading systems or accounting platforms. Other ways in which the business operations of Lord Abbett, other service providers, or issuers of securities in which Lord Abbett invests a shareholder’s assets may be impacted include interference with a shareholder’s ability to value its portfolio, the unauthorized release of PII or confidential information, and violations of applicable privacy, recordkeeping and other laws. A shareholder and/or its account could be negatively impacted as a result.

While Lord Abbett has established internal risk management security protocols designed to identify, protect against, detect, respond to and recover from cyber security incidents, there are inherent limitations in such protocols including the possibility that certain threats and vulnerabilities have not been identified or made public due to the evolving nature of cyber security threats. Furthermore, Lord Abbett cannot control the cyber security systems of third party service providers or issuers. There currently is no insurance policy available to cover all of the potential risks associated with cyber incidents. Unless specifically agreed by Lord Abbett separately or required by law, Lord Abbett is not a guarantor against, or obligor for, any damages resulting from a cyber security-related incident.

To the extent a large number of shares of the Fund is held by a single shareholder or group of related shareholders (, an institutional investor or multiple accounts advised by a common adviser) or a group of shareholders with a common investment strategy, the Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by those shareholders of all or a large portion of their Fund shares will adversely affect the Fund’s performance by forcing the Fund to sell portfolio securities, potentially at disadvantageous prices, to raise the cash

needed to satisfy the redemption request. These transactions may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is required to sell investments (or invest cash) when it would not otherwise do so. Redemptions 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

procedures to value such securities. While the Fund does not have significant investments in Russian securities, sanctions, or the threat of sanctions, may cause volatility in regional and global markets and may negatively impact the

New variants and low rates of vaccination in certain areas of the world have hampered recovery efforts and continue to create further uncertainty. Even as restrictions have been lifted in certain jurisdictions, they have been reimposed in others, and this pattern may continue for the foreseeable future as certain jurisdictions experience resurgences of COVID-19. Although the long-term economic fallout of COVID-19 is difficult to predict, it has contributed to, and is likely to continue to contribute to, market volatility, inflation and systemic

analysis. The SAI contains additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of shares of the Fund.

Steven F. Rocco, Partner and Co-Head of Taxable Fixed Income, heads the Fund's team. Mr. Rocco joined Lord Abbett in 2004. Additional members of the Fund's team are Robert A. Lee, Partner and Co-Head of Taxable Fixed Income, Andrew H. O'Brien, Partner and Portfolio Manager, Kewjin Yuoh, Partner and Portfolio Manager, Robert S. Clark, Portfolio Manager, and Christopher J. Gizzo, Partner and Deputy Director of Leveraged Credit, and Karen J. Gunnerson, Portfolio Manager. Messrs. Lee, O'Brien, Yuoh, Clark, and Gizzo, and Ms. Gunnerson joined Lord Abbett in 1997, 1998, 2010, 2010, 2008, and 2017, respectively. Messrs. Rocco, Lee, O'Brien, Yuoh, Clark, and Gizzo, and Ms. Gunnerson are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Lord Abbett is entitled to a management fee based on the Fund's average daily net assets. The management fee is accrued daily and payable monthly as calculated at the following annual rates:

- 0.50% on the first \$500 million of average daily net assets;
- 0.45% on the next \$9.5 billion of average daily net assets; and
- 0.40% on the Fund's average daily net assets over \$10 billion.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the effective annual rate of the fee paid to Lord Abbett was 0.47% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In addition, Lord Abbett provides certain administrative services to the Fund pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement in return for a fee at an annual rate of 0.04% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Fund pays all of its expenses not expressly assumed by Lord Abbett.

Each year the Board considers whether to approve the continuation of the existing management and administrative services agreements between the Fund and Lord Abbett. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the management and administrative services agreement on January 24-25, 2023 will be

These payments, which may include amounts that sometimes are referred to as

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

The Fund offers in this prospectus, at NAV, one class of shares named Variable Contract Class, which is referred to in this prospectus as Class VC. Shares of the Fund are not offered directly to the public. Rather, shares of the Fund currently are offered only to separate accounts of certain insurance companies. These insurance companies sell Variable Contracts that generate premiums, some of which will be invested in the Fund. Redemptions will be effected by the separate accounts to meet obligations under the Variable Contracts. Variable Contract owners do not deal directly with the Fund with respect to the purchase or redemption of Fund shares.

You should note that your purchase, exchange, and redemption requests may be subject to review and verification on an ongoing basis.

We reserve the right to modify, restrict, or reject any purchase order or exchange request if the Fund or Lord Abbett Distributor determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders. All purchase orders are subject to our acceptance.

The Fund has implemented measures designed to enable it to pay redemption proceeds in a timely fashion while maintaining adequate liquidity. The Fund's portfolio management team continually monitors portfolio liquidity and adjusts the Fund's cash level based on portfolio composition, redemption rates, market conditions, and other relevant criteria. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's portfolio management team may meet redemption requests and manage liquidity by selling portfolio securities. Under certain circumstances, including stressed market conditions, the Fund's portfolio management team may meet redemption requests and manage liquidity by (i) borrowing from a bank under a line of credit or from another Lord Abbett Fund (to the extent permitted under any SEC exemptive relief and the Fund's investment restrictions, in each case as stated in the Fund's SAI and/or prospectus, as applicable), (ii) transacting in exchange-traded funds and/or derivatives, or (iii) paying redemption proceeds in kind, as discussed below. Despite the Fund's reasonable best efforts, however, there can be no assurance that the Fund will manage liquidity successfully in all market environments. As a result, the Fund may not be able to pay redemption proceeds in a timely fashion because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors.

The Fund reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds in whole or in part by distributing liquid securities from the Fund's portfolio. It is not expected that the Fund would pay redemptions by an in kind distribution except in unusual and/or stressed circumstances. If the Fund pays redemption proceeds by distributing securities in kind, you could incur brokerage or other charges, and tax liability, and you will bear market risks until the distributed securities are converted into cash.

ACCOUNT POLICIES

Under normal circumstances, NAV per share is calculated each business day at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange

(“NYSE”), normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, on each day on which the NYSE is open for trading. The most recent NAV per share for the Fund is available at www.lordabbett.com. Purchases and sales (including exchanges) of Fund shares are executed at the NAV next determined after the Fund or the Fund’s authorized agent receives your order in good order. In the case of purchase, redemption, or exchange orders placed through your financial intermediary, when acting as the Fund’s 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

Securities for which prices or market quotations are not readily available, do not accurately reflect fair value in Lord Abbett's opinion, or have been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded but before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time are valued by Lord Abbett, as the Fund's "valuation designee", subject to oversight by the Board, and in accordance with the Fund's valuation procedures, pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. These circumstances may arise, for instance, when trading in a security is 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 that fairly reflects the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration of any information or factors it deems appropriate. These may include recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security, developments in the markets and their performance, and current valuations of relevant general and sector indices. The Fund's use of fair value pricing may cause the NAV of Fund shares to differ from the NAV that would be calculated using market quotations. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

Certain securities that are traded primarily on foreign exchanges may trade on weekends or days when the NAV is not calculated. As a result, the value of securities may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or sell Fund shares.

The Fund is not designed for short-term investors and is not intended to serve as a vehicle for frequent trading in response to short-term swings in the market. Excessive, short-term or market timing trading

allow a shareholder to exploit differences in the Fund's share prices that are based on closing prices of foreign securities determined before the Fund calculates its NAV per share (known as "time zone arbitrage"). To the extent the Fund invests in securities that are thinly traded or relatively illiquid, the Fund also may be particularly susceptible to frequent trading because the current market price for such securities may not accurately reflect current market values. A shareholder may attempt to engage in frequent trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (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 monitoring procedures from time to time without notice as and when deemed appropriate to enhance protection of the Fund and its shareholders.

Financial intermediaries include broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, banks, trust companies, certified financial planners, third-party administrators, recordkeepers, trustees, custodians, financial consultants and insurance companies.

monitor the financial intermediary's adherence to its policies and procedures and/or receive an amount and level of information regarding trading activity that Lord Abbett Distributor in its sole discretion deems adequate, and (2) stop any trading activity Lord Abbett Distributor identifies as frequent trading. Nevertheless, these circumstances may result in a financial intermediary's application of policies and procedures that are less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the policies and procedures adopted by Lord Abbett Distributor and by certain other financial intermediaries. These difficulties may be magnified by the nature of the Fund serving as an investment vehicle for variable products, which may have their own frequent trading policies, which policies may be inconsistent with the Fund's policies. If an investor would like more information concerning the policies, procedures and restrictions that may be applicable to his or her account, the investor should contact the financial intermediary placing purchase orders on his or her behalf. A substantial portion of the Fund's shares may be held by financial intermediaries through omnibus accounts or in nominee name.

With respect to monitoring of accounts maintained by a financial intermediary, to our knowledge, in an omnibus environment or in nominee name, Lord Abbett Distributor will seek to receive sufficient information from the financial intermediary to enable it to review the ratio of purchase versus redemption activity of each underlying sub-account or, if such information is not readily obtainable, in the overall omnibus account(s) or nominee name account(s). If we identify activity that we believe may be indicative of frequent trading activity, we normally will notify the financial intermediary and request it to provide Lord Abbett Distributor with additional transaction information so that Lord Abbett Distributor may determine if any investors appear to have engaged in frequent trading activity. Lord Abbett Distributor's monitoring activity normally is limited to review of historic account activity. This may result in procedures that may be less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the procedures Lord Abbett Distributor uses in connection with accounts not maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name.

If an investor related to an account maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name is identified as engaging in frequent trading activity, we normally will request that the financial intermediary take appropriate action to curtail the activity and will work with the relevant party to do so. Such action may include actions similar to those that Lord Abbett Distributor would take, such as issuing warnings to cease frequent trading activity, placing blocks on accounts to prohibit future purchases and exchanges of Fund shares, or requiring that the investor place trades through the mail only, in each case either indefinitely or for a period of time. Again, we reserve the right to immediately attempt to place a block on an account or take other action without prior notification when we deem such action appropriate in our sole discretion. If we determine that the financial intermediary has not demonstrated adequately that it has taken appropriate action to curtail the frequent trading, we may consider seeking to prohibit the account or sub-account from investing in the Fund and/or also may terminate our relationship with the financial

intermediary. As noted above, these efforts may be less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the policies and procedures Lord Abbett Distributor uses in connection with accounts not maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions, including the Fund, to obtain, verify, and record information 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.

Under state law, mutual fund accounts can be considered "abandoned property." The Fund may be required by state law to forfeit or pay abandoned property to the state government if you have not accessed your account for a period specified by the state of your domicile. Depending on the state, in most cases, a mutual fund account may be considered abandoned and forfeited to the state if the account owner has not initiated any activity in the account or contacted the fund company holding the account for as few as three or as many as five years. Because the Fund is legally required to send the state the assets of accounts that are considered "abandoned," the Fund will not be liable to shareholders for good faith compliance with these state laws. If you invest in the Fund through a financial intermediary, we encourage you to contact the financial intermediary regarding applicable state abandoned property laws.

If you hold your account directly with the Fund (rather than through an intermediary), we strongly encourage you to contact us at least once each year. Below are ways in which you can assist us in safeguarding your Fund investments:

Log into your account at www.lordabbett.com. Please note that, by contrast,

Call our 24-hour automated service line at 888-522-2388 and use your Personal Identification Number (PIN). If you have never used this system, you will need your account number to establish a PIN.

Call one of our customer service representatives at 888-522-2388 Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:30 pm Eastern time. To establish contact with us under certain states' abandoned property rules, you will need to provide your name, account number, and other identifying information.

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.

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 to the

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

These tables describe the Fund's performance for the fiscal years indicated. "Total Return" shows how much your investment in the Fund would have increased or decreased during each year, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. "Total Return" does not reflect the sales charges or other expenses of Variable Contracts. If those sales charges and expenses were reflected, returns would be lower. These Financial Highlights have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, in conjunction with their annual audit of the Fund's financial statements. Financial statements and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon appear in the most recent annual report to shareholders and are incorporated by reference in the SAI, which is available upon request. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share with operations during the fiscal years indicated.

BOND DEBENTURE PORTFOLIO

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per Share Operating Performance:

	Investment Operations:				Distributions to shareholders from:		
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gain	Total distributions
12/31/2022	\$12.29	\$0.45	\$(2.01)	\$(1.56)	\$(0.50)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.53)
12/31/2021	12.48	0.40	0.01	0.41	(0.39)	(0.21)	(0.60)
12/31/2020	12.08	0.44	0.43	0.87	(0.47)	—	(0.47)
12/31/2019	11.08	0.46	1.02	1.48	(0.48)	—	(0.48)
12/31/2018	12.38	0.49	0.(.)-9 Tc()				

BOND DEBENTURE PORTFOLIO

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (CONCLUDED)

Ratios to Average Net Assets:

Supplemental Data:

	Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^(b) (%)	Total expenses after waivers and/or reimburse- ments (%)	Total expenses (%)	Net investment income (%)	Net assets, end of period (000)	Portfolio turnover rate (%)
12/31/2022	\$10.20	(12.80)	0.89	0.89	4.02	\$1,084,170	182
12/31/2021	12.29	3.28	0.89	0.89	3.11	1,330,920	96
12/31/2020	12.48	7.30	0.91	0.91	3.65	1,176,259	96
12/31/2019	12.08	13.35	0.92	0.92	3.84	1,187,443	232
12/31/2018	11.08	(4.02)	0.92	0.93	4.04	1,077,305	153

To Obtain Information:

By telephone. For shareholder account inquiries and for literature requests call the Fund at 888-522-2388.

By mail. Write to the Fund at:
The Lord Abbett Family of Funds
90 Hudson Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302-3973

Via the Internet. Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC
www.lordabbett.com

Text only versions of Fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from the SEC: <http://www.sec.gov>.

You can also obtain copies by sending your request and a duplicating fee to publicinfo@sec.gov.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus is intended for use in connection with a Variable Contract. More information on the Fund is available free upon request, including the following:

ANNUAL/SEMIANNUAL REPORTS