

# AllianceBernstein Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

Class A Prospectus

AllianceBernstein VPS

➤ Global Thematic Growth Portfolio

VARIABLE PRODUCTS SERIES FUND

This Prospectus describes the Portfolio that is available as an underlying investment through your variable contract. For information about your variable contract, including information about insurance-related expenses, see the prospectus for your variable contract which accompanies this Prospectus.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



**Investment Products Offered**

- ▶ Are Not FDIC Insured
- ▶ May Lose Value
- ▶ Are Not Bank Guaranteed

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## SUMMARY INFORMATION

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### AllianceBernstein VPS Global Thematic Growth Portfolio

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#### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

#### FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The operating expenses information below is designed to assist Contractholders of variable products that invest in the Portfolio in understanding the fees and expenses that they may pay as an investor. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

N/A

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

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Management Fees	.75%
Other Expenses	.25%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses	<u>1.00%</u>

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#### Examples

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

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After 1 Year	\$ 102
After 3 Years	\$ 318
After 5 Years	\$ 552
After 10 Years	\$1,225

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#### Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transactions costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 215% of the average value of its portfolio.

#### PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

The Portfolio pursues opportunistic growth by investing in a global universe of companies in multiple industries that may benefit from innovation.

The Portfolio pursues a high risk strategy, using AllianceBernstein Research to identify opportunistic investments in innovation, and is offered as a satellite to supplement core investment strategies.

The Adviser employs a combination of "top-down" and "bottom-up" investment processes with the goal of identifying the most attractive securities worldwide, fitting into broader themes, which are developments that have broad effects across industries and companies. Drawing on the global fundamental and quantitative research capabilities of the Adviser, and its economists' macro-economic insights, the Adviser seeks to identify long-term economic or business trends that will affect multiple industries. The Adviser will assess the effects of these trends, in the context of the business cycle, on entire industries and on individual companies. Through this process, the Adviser intends to identify key investment themes, which will be the focus of the Portfolio's investments and which are expected to change over time based on the Adviser's research.

In addition to this “top-down” thematic approach, the Adviser will also use a “bottom-up” analysis of individual companies that focuses on prospective earnings growth, valuation and quality of company management. The Adviser normally considers a universe of approximately 2,600 mid- to large-capitalization companies worldwide for investment.

The Portfolio invests in securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies from multiple industry sectors in an attempt to maximize opportunity, which should also tend to reduce risk. The Portfolio invests in both developed and emerging market countries. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests significantly (at least 40%—unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Adviser) in securities of non-U.S. companies. In addition, the Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, in the equity securities of companies located in at least three countries. The percentage of the Portfolio’s assets invested in securities of companies in a particular country or denominated in a particular currency varies in accordance with the Adviser’s assessment of the appreciation potential of such securities.

The Portfolio may invest in any company and industry and in any type of equity security, listed and unlisted, with potential for capital appreciation. It invests in well-known, established companies as well as new, smaller or less-seasoned companies. Investments in new, smaller or less-seasoned companies may offer more reward but may also entail more risk than is generally true of larger, established companies. The Portfolio may enter into, without limit, derivatives transactions, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps. The Portfolio may also invest in synthetic foreign equity securities, which are various types of warrants used internationally that entitle a holder to buy or sell underlying securities, real estate investment trusts and zero coupon bonds. Normally, the Portfolio invests in about 60-80 companies.

Currencies can have a dramatic impact on equity returns, significantly adding to returns in some years and greatly diminishing them in others. Currency and equity positions are evaluated separately. The Adviser may seek to hedge the currency exposure resulting from securities positions when it finds the currency exposure unattractive. To hedge a position of its currency risk, the Portfolio may from time to time invest in currency-related derivatives, including forward currency exchange contracts, futures, options on futures, swaps and options. The Adviser may also seek investment opportunities by taking long or short positions in currencies through the use of currency-related derivatives.

## PRINCIPAL RISKS

- **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio’s assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as value, may underperform the market generally.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** Investment in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be less liquid due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors.
- **Emerging Market Risk:** Investments in emerging market countries may have more risk because the markets are less developed and less liquid as well as being subject to increased economic, political, regulatory or other uncertainties.
- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments or reduce its returns.
- **Capitalization Risk:** Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than investments in large-cap companies. Investments in small-cap companies may have additional risks because these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources.
- **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.
- **Leverage Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value, or NAV, may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio’s investments.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell, which may prevent the Portfolio from selling out of these securities at an advantageous time or price.
- **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

## BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

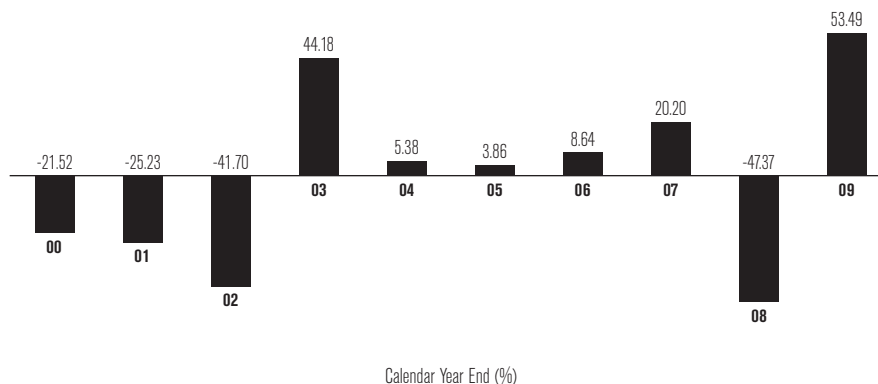
The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

- how the Portfolio’s performance changed from year to year over ten years; and
- how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

You may obtain updated performance information on the Portfolio’s website at [www.AllianceBernstein.com](http://www.AllianceBernstein.com) (click on “Pricing & Performance”).

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor’s return would be lower. The Portfolio’s past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

### Bar Chart



During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio’s:

**Best Quarter was up 34.37%, 4th quarter, 2001; and Worst Quarter was down -35.20%, 3rd quarter, 2001.**

### Performance Table

#### Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2009)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Portfolio	53.49%	1.84%	-5.48%
MSCI AC World Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes except the reinvestment of dividends net of non-U.S. withholding taxes)	29.99%	2.01%	-0.24%

### INVESTMENT ADVISER

AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

### PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the persons responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio’s portfolio:

Employee	Length of Service	Title
Joseph G. Carson	Since May 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Amy P. Raskin	Since May 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Andrew S. Reiss	Since November 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Robert W. Scheetz	Since November 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Lisa A. Shalett	Since May 2009	Executive Vice President of the Adviser
Catherine D. Wood	Since May 2009	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Vadim Zlotnikov	Since May 2009	Executive Vice President of the Adviser

- **PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES**

The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of life insurance companies (“Insurers”). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio’s shares.

- **TAX INFORMATION**

The Portfolio may make income dividends or capital gains distribution. The income and capital gains distribution will be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for federal income tax information.

- **PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO'S RISKS AND INVESTMENTS

This section of the Prospectus provides additional information about the Portfolio's investment practices and risks. Most of these investment practices are discretionary, which means that the Adviser may or may not decide to use them. This Prospectus does not describe all of the Portfolio's investment practices and additional descriptions of the Portfolio's strategies, investments, and risks can be found in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

### DERIVATIVES

The Portfolio may, but is not required to, use derivatives for risk management purposes or as part of its investment strategies. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Portfolio may use derivatives to earn income and enhance returns, to hedge or adjust the risk profile of a portfolio, to replace more traditional direct investments and to obtain exposure to otherwise inaccessible markets.

There are four principal types of derivatives, including options, futures, forwards and swaps, which are described below. Derivatives may be (i) standardized, exchange-traded contracts or (ii) customized, privately negotiated contracts. Exchange-traded derivatives tend to be more liquid and subject to less credit risk than those that are privately negotiated.

The Portfolio's use of derivatives may involve risks that are different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities or other more traditional instruments. These risks include the risk that the value of a derivative instrument may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates, or indices that they are designed to track. Other risks include: the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a particular instrument and possible exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits, either of which may make it difficult or impossible to close out a position when desired; and the risk that the counterparty will not perform its obligations. Certain derivatives may have a leverage component and involve leverage risk. Adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, note or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the Portfolio's investment (in some cases, the potential loss is unlimited).

The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Forward Contracts.** A forward contract is a customized, privately negotiated agreement for one party to buy, and the other party to sell, a specific quantity of an underlying commodity or other tangible asset for an agreed upon price at a future date. A forward contract is either settled by physical delivery of the commodity or tangible asset to an agreed-upon location at a future date, rolled forward into a new forward contract or, in the case of a non-deliverable forward, by a cash payment at maturity. The Portfolio's investments in forward contracts may include the following:
  - Forward Currency Exchange Contracts. The Portfolio may purchase or sell forward currency exchange contracts

for hedging purposes to minimize the risk from adverse changes in the relationship between the U.S. Dollar and other currencies or for non-hedging purposes as a means of making direct investments in foreign currencies, as described below under "Currency Transactions". The Portfolio, for example, may enter into a forward contract as a transaction hedge (to "lock in" the U.S. Dollar price of a non-U.S. Dollar security), as a position hedge (to protect the value of securities the Portfolio owns that are denominated in a foreign currency against substantial changes in the value of the foreign currency) or as a cross-hedge (to protect the value of securities the Portfolio owns that are denominated in a foreign currency against substantial changes in the value of that foreign currency by entering into a forward contract for a different foreign currency that is expected to change in the same direction as the currency in which the securities are denominated).

- **Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts.** A futures contract is an agreement that obligates the buyer to buy and the seller to sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset (or settle for cash the value of a contract based on an underlying asset, rate or index) at a specific price on the contract maturity date. Options on futures contracts are options that call for the delivery of futures contracts upon exercise. The Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options thereon to hedge against changes in interest rates, securities (through index futures or options) or currencies. The Portfolio may also purchase or sell futures contracts for foreign currencies or options thereon for non-hedging purposes as a means of making direct investments in foreign currencies, as described below under "Currency Transactions".
- **Options.** An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the buyer) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate or index) at a specified price (the exercise price) during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. The Portfolio may lose the premium paid for them if the price of the underlying security or other asset decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Portfolio were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Portfolio. The Portfolio's investments in options include the following:
  - Options on Foreign Currencies. The Portfolio may invest in options on foreign currencies that are privately negotiated or traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges for hedging purposes to protect against declines in the U.S. Dollar value of foreign currency denominated securities held by the Portfolio and against increases in the U.S. Dollar cost

of securities to be acquired. The purchase of an option on a foreign currency may constitute an effective hedge against fluctuations in exchange rates, although if rates move adversely, the Portfolio may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs. The Portfolio may also invest in options on foreign currencies for non-hedging purposes as a means of making direct investments in foreign currencies, as described below under “Currency Transactions”.

- Options on Securities. The Portfolio may purchase or write a put or call option on securities. The Portfolio will only exercise an option it purchased if the price of the security was less (in the case of a put option) or more (in the case of a call option) than the exercise price. If the Portfolio does not exercise an option, the premium it paid for the option will be lost. The Portfolio may write covered options, which means writing an option for securities the Portfolio owns, and uncovered options.
- Options on Securities Indices. An option on a securities index is similar to an option on a security except that, rather than taking or making delivery of a security at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the chosen index is greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option.
- **Swap Transactions.** A swap is a customized, privately negotiated agreement that obligates two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at specified intervals (payment dates) based upon, or calculated by, reference to changes in specified prices or rates (interest rates in the case of interest rate swaps, currency exchange rates in the case of currency swaps) for a specified amount of an underlying asset (the “notional” principal amount). Except for currency swaps, the notional principal amount is used solely to calculate the payment stream, but is not exchanged. Swaps are entered into on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Portfolio receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). The Portfolio’s investments in swap transactions include the following:

- Interest Rate Swaps, Swaptions, Caps, and Floors. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Portfolio with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (*e.g.*, an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Unless there is a counterparty default, the risk of loss to the Portfolio from interest rate transactions is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Portfolio is contractually obligated to make. If the counterparty to an interest rate transaction defaults, the Portfolio’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest payments that the Portfolio contractually is entitled to receive.

An option on a swap agreement, also called a “swaption,” is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on a future date in

exchange for paying a market-based “premium.” A receiver swaption gives the owner the right to receive the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. A payer swaption gives the owner the right to pay the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. Swaptions also include options that allow an existing swap to be terminated or extended by one of the counterparties.

The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a contractually-based principal amount from the party selling the interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on an agreed principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. Caps and floors may be less liquid than swaps.

Interest rate swap, cap, and floor transactions may be used to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or a portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio or to protect against an increase in the price of securities the Portfolio anticipates purchasing at a later date. A Portfolio may enter into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending upon whether it is hedging its assets or liabilities.

- Currency Swaps. The Portfolio may invest in currency swaps for hedging purposes to protect against adverse changes in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and other currencies or for non-hedging purposes as a means of making direct investments in foreign currencies, as described below under “Currency Transactions”. Currency swaps involve the individually negotiated exchange by the Portfolio with another party of a series of payments in specified currencies. Actual principal amounts of currencies may be exchanged by the counterparties at the initiation, and again upon the termination, of the transaction. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will default on its contractual delivery obligations. If there is a default by the counterparty to the transaction, the Portfolio will have contractual remedies under the transaction agreements.

- **Other Derivatives and Strategies.**

- Currency Transactions. The Portfolio may invest in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated securities on a currency hedged or unhedged basis. The Adviser may actively manage the Portfolio’s currency exposures and may seek investment opportunities by taking long or short positions in currencies through the use of currency-related derivatives, including forward currency exchange contracts, futures and options on futures, swaps and options. The Adviser may enter into transactions for investment opportunities when it anticipates that a foreign currency will appreciate or depreciate in value but securities denominated in that currency are not held by the Portfolio and

do not present attractive investment opportunities. Such transactions may also be used when the Adviser believes that it may be more efficient than a direct investment in a foreign currency-denominated security. The Portfolio may also conduct currency exchange contracts on a spot basis (*i.e.*, for cash at the spot rate prevailing in the currency exchange market for buying or selling currencies).

- Synthetic Foreign Equity Securities. The Portfolio may invest in different types of derivatives generally referred to as synthetic foreign equity securities. These securities may include international warrants, or local access products. International warrants are financial instruments issued by banks or other financial institutions, which may or may not be traded on a foreign exchange. International warrants are a form of derivative security that may give holders the right to buy or sell an underlying security or a basket of securities representing an index from or to the issuer of the warrant for a particular price or may entitle holders to receive a cash payment relating to the value of the underlying security or index, in each case upon exercise by the Portfolio. Local access products are similar to options in that they are exercisable by the holder for an underlying security or a cash payment based upon the value of that security, but are generally exercisable over a longer term than typical options. These types of instruments may be American style, which means that they can be exercised at any time on or before the expiration date of the international warrant, or European style, which means that they may be exercised only on the expiration date.

Other types of synthetic foreign equity securities in which the Portfolio may invest include covered warrants, and low exercise price warrants. Covered warrants entitle the holder to purchase from the issuer typically a financial institution, upon exercise, common stock of an international company or receive a cash payment (generally in U.S. Dollars). The issuer of the covered warrants usually owns the underlying security or has a mechanism, such as owning equity warrants on the underlying securities, through which it can obtain the underlying securities. The cash payment is calculated according to a pre-determined formula, which is generally based on the difference between the value of the underlying security on the date of exercise and the strike price. Low exercise price warrants are warrants with an exercise price that is very low relative to the market price of the underlying instrument at the time of issue (*e.g.*, one cent or less). The buyer of a low exercise price warrant effectively pays the full value of the underlying common stock at the outset. In the case of any exercise of warrants, there may be a time delay between the time a holder of warrants gives instructions to exercise and the time the price of the common stock relating to exercise or the settlement date is determined, during which time the price of the underlying security could change significantly. In addition, the exercise or settlement date of the warrants may be affected by certain market disruption events, such as difficulties

relating to the exchange of a local currency into U.S. Dollars, the imposition of capital controls by a local jurisdiction or changes in the laws relating to foreign investments. These events could lead to a change in the exercise date or settlement currency of the warrants, or postponement of the settlement date. In some cases, if the market disruption events continue for a certain period of time, the warrants may become worthless, resulting in a total loss of the purchase price of the warrants.

The Portfolio will acquire synthetic foreign equity securities covered warrants issued by entities deemed to be creditworthy by the Adviser, which will monitor the creditworthiness of the issuers on an on-going basis. Investments in these instruments involve the risk that the issuer of the instrument may default on its obligation to deliver the underlying security or cash in lieu thereof. These instruments may also be subject to liquidity risk because there may be a limited secondary market for trading the warrants. They are also subject, like other investments in foreign securities, to foreign (non-U.S.) risk and currency risk.

## **CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES**

Prior to conversion, convertible securities have the same general characteristics as non-convertible debt securities, which generally provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of equity securities of the same or similar issuers. The price of a convertible security will normally vary with changes in the price of the underlying equity security, although the higher yield tends to make the convertible security less volatile than the underlying equity security. As with debt securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decrease as interest rates rise and increase as interest rates decline. While convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar quality, they offer investors the potential to benefit from increases in the market prices of the underlying common stock. Convertible debt securities that are rated Baa3 or lower by Moody's or BBB- or lower by S&P or Fitch and comparable unrated securities may share some or all of the risks of debt securities with those ratings.

## **DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS AND SECURITIES OF SUPRANATIONAL ENTITIES**

Depositary receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. In addition, the issuers of the stock of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, are depositary receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. Global Depositary Receipts, or GDRs, European Depositary Receipts, or EDRs, and other types of depositary receipts are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or trust companies and evidence

ownership of underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. company. Generally, depositary receipts in registered form are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and depositary receipts in bearer form are designed for use in securities markets outside of the United States. For purposes of determining the country of issuance, investments in depositary receipts of either type are deemed to be investments in the underlying securities.

A supranational entity is an entity designated or supported by the national government of one or more countries to promote economic reconstruction or development. Examples of supranational entities include the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the European Investment Bank. “Semi-governmental securities” are securities issued by entities owned by either a national, state or equivalent government or are obligations of one of such government jurisdictions that are not backed by its full faith and credit and general taxing powers.

### **FORWARD COMMITMENTS**

Forward commitments for the purchase or sale of securities may include purchases on a when-issued basis or purchases or sales on a delayed delivery basis. In some cases, a forward commitment may be conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, corporate reorganization or debt restructuring or approval of a proposed financing by appropriate authorities (*i.e.*, a “when, as and if issued” trade).

When forward commitments with respect to fixed-income securities are negotiated, the price, which is generally expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but payment for and delivery of the securities take place at a later date. Securities purchased or sold under a forward commitment are subject to market fluctuation and no interest or dividends accrue to the purchaser prior to the settlement date. There is the risk of loss if the value of either a purchased security declines before the settlement date or the security sold increases before the settlement date. The use of forward commitments helps the Portfolio to protect against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices.

### **ILLIQUID SECURITIES**

Under current Commission guidelines, the Portfolio limits its investments in illiquid securities to 15% of its net assets. The term “illiquid securities” for this purpose means securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount the Portfolio has valued the securities. The Portfolio invests in illiquid securities and it may not be able to sell such securities and may not be able to realize their full value upon sale. Restricted securities (securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale) may be illiquid. Some restricted securities (such as securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) or certain commercial paper) may be treated as liquid, although they may be less liquid than registered securities traded on established secondary markets.

### **INVESTMENT IN OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

The Portfolio may invest in other investment companies as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) or the rules and regulations thereunder. If the Portfolio acquires shares in investment companies, shareholders would bear, indirectly, the expenses of such investment companies (which may include management and advisory fees), which are in addition to the Portfolio’s expenses. The Portfolio may also invest in exchange traded funds, subject to the restrictions and limitations of the 1940 Act.

### **LOANS OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES**

For the purposes of achieving income, the Portfolio may make secured loans of portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions, provided a number of conditions are satisfied, including that the loan is fully collateralized. Securities lending involves the possible loss of rights in the collateral or delay in the recovery of collateral if the borrower fails to return the securities loaned or becomes insolvent. When the Portfolio lends securities, its investment performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned, and the Portfolio will also receive a fee or interest on the collateral. The Portfolio may pay reasonable finders’, administrative, and custodial fees in connection with a loan.

### **PREFERRED STOCK**

The Portfolio may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stock is subordinated to any debt the issuer has outstanding. Accordingly, preferred stock dividends are not paid until all debt obligations are first met. Preferred stock may be subject to more fluctuations in market value, due to changes in market participants’ perceptions of the issuer’s ability to continue to pay dividends, than debt of the same issuer.

### **REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS (REITS)**

REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Similar to investment companies such as the Portfolio, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with several requirements of the Code. The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses incurred by REITs in which the Portfolio invests in addition to the expenses incurred directly by the Portfolio.

### **REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND BUY/SELL BACK TRANSACTIONS**

The Portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements in which the Portfolio purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer, which agrees to repurchase the security from the Portfolio at

an agreed-upon future date, normally a day or a few days later. The purchase and repurchase obligations are transacted under one agreement. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed-upon interest rate for the period the buyer's money is invested in the security. Such agreements permit the Portfolio to keep all of its assets at work while retaining "overnight" flexibility in pursuit of investments of a longer-term nature. If the bank or broker-dealer defaults on its repurchase obligation, the Portfolio would suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the security were less than the repurchase price.

The Portfolio may enter into buy/sell back transactions, which are similar to repurchase agreements. In this type of transaction, the Portfolio enters a trade to buy securities at one price and simultaneously enters a trade to sell the same securities at another price on a specified date. Similar to a repurchase agreement, the repurchase price is higher than the sale price and reflects current interest rates. Unlike a repurchase agreement, however, the buy/sell back transaction is considered two separate transactions.

### **RIGHTS AND WARRANTS**

Rights and warrants are option securities permitting their holders to subscribe for other securities. Rights are similar to warrants except that they have a substantially shorter duration. Rights and warrants do not carry with them dividend or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, or any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, an investment in rights and warrants may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a right or a warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and a right or a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

### **SHORT SALES**

The Portfolio may make short sales as a part of overall portfolio management or to offset a potential decline in the value of a security. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Portfolio does not own, or if the Portfolio owns the security, is not to be delivered upon consummation of the sale. When the Portfolio makes a short sale of a security that it does not own, it must borrow from a broker-dealer the security sold short and deliver the security to the broker-dealer upon conclusion of the short sale.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Portfolio replaces the borrowed security, the Portfolio will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Portfolio will realize a short-term capital gain. Although the Portfolio's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

### **STANDBY COMMITMENT AGREEMENTS**

Standby commitment agreements are similar to put options that commit the Portfolio, for a stated period of time, to purchase a stated amount of a security that may be issued and sold to the Portfolio at the option of the issuer. The price and coupon of the security are fixed at the time of the commitment. At

the time of entering into the agreement, the Portfolio is paid a commitment fee, regardless of whether the security ultimately is issued. The Portfolio will enter into such agreements only for the purpose of investing in the security underlying the commitment at a yield and price considered advantageous to the Portfolio and unavailable on a firm commitment basis.

There is no guarantee that a security subject to a standby commitment will be issued. In addition, the value of the security, if issued, on the delivery date may be more or less than its purchase price. Since the issuance of the security is at the option of the issuer, the Portfolio will bear the risk of capital loss in the event the value of the security declines and may not benefit from an appreciation in the value of the security during the commitment period if the issuer decides not to issue and sell the security to the Portfolio.

### **ZERO-COUPON AND PAYMENT-IN-KIND BONDS**

Zero-coupon bonds are issued at a significant discount from their principal amount in lieu of paying interest periodically. Payment-in-kind bonds allow the issuer to make current interest payments on the bonds in additional bonds. Because zero-coupon bonds and payment-in-kind bonds do not pay current interest in cash, their value is generally subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than bonds that pay interest in cash currently. Both zero-coupon and payment-in-kind bonds allow an issuer to avoid the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments. These bonds may involve greater credit risks than bonds paying interest currently. Although these bonds do not pay current interest in cash, the Portfolio is nonetheless required to accrue interest income on such investments and to distribute such amounts at least annually to shareholders. Thus, the Portfolio could be required at times to liquidate other investments in order to satisfy its dividend requirements.

### **FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) SECURITIES**

Investing in foreign securities involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with the majority of market capitalization and trading volume concentrated in a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. The Portfolio's investments in foreign securities may experience greater price volatility and significantly lower liquidity than a portfolio invested solely in securities of U.S. companies. These markets may be subject to greater influence by adverse events generally affecting the market, and by large investors trading significant blocks of securities, than is usual in the United States.

Securities registration, custody, and settlement may in some instances be subject to delays and legal and administrative uncertainties. Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain foreign countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude investment in certain securities and may increase the cost and expenses of the Portfolio. In addition, the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities from certain countries is controlled under regulations,

including in some cases the need for certain advance government notification or authority, and if a deterioration occurs in a country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances.

The Portfolio also could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation, as well as by the application to it of other restrictions on investment. Investing in local markets may require the Portfolio to adopt special procedures or seek local governmental approvals or other actions, any of which may involve additional costs to the Portfolio. These factors may affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in any country and the Adviser will monitor the effect of any such factor or factors on the Portfolio's investments. Transaction costs, including brokerage commissions for transactions both on and off the securities exchanges, in many foreign countries are generally higher than in the U.S.

Issuers of securities in foreign jurisdictions are generally not subject to the same degree of regulation as are U.S. issuers with respect to such matters as insider trading rules, restrictions on market manipulation, shareholder proxy requirements, and timely disclosure of information. The reporting, accounting, and auditing standards of foreign countries may differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards in important respects, and less information may be available to investors in foreign securities than to investors in U.S. securities. Substantially less information is publicly available about certain non-U.S. issuers than is available about most U.S. issuers.

The economies of individual foreign countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product or gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political or social instability, revolutions, wars or diplomatic developments could affect adversely the economy of a foreign country. In the event of nationalization, expropriation, or other confiscation, the Portfolio could lose its entire investment in securities in the country involved. In addition, laws in foreign countries governing business organizations, bankruptcy and insolvency may provide less protection to security holders such as the Portfolio than that provided by U.S. laws.

Investments in securities of companies in emerging markets involve special risks. There are approximately 100 countries identified by the World Bank as Low Income, Lower Middle Income and Upper Middle Income countries that are generally regarded as Emerging Markets. Emerging market countries that the Adviser currently considers for investment are listed below. Countries may be added to or removed from this list at any time.

Algeria	Hong Kong	Poland
Argentina	Hungary	Qatar
Belize	India	Romania
Brazil	Indonesia	Russia
Bulgaria	Israel	Singapore
Chile	Jamaica	Slovakia
China	Jordan	Slovenia
Colombia	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Costa Rica	Lebanon	South Korea
Cote D'Ivoire	Malaysia	Taiwan
Croatia	Mexico	Thailand
Czech Republic	Morocco	Trinidad & Tobago
Dominican Republic	Nigeria	Tunisia
Ecuador	Pakistan	Turkey
Egypt	Panama	Ukraine
El Salvador	Peru	Uruguay
Guatemala	Philippines	Venezuela

Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in domestic securities or in the securities of companies in foreign, developed countries. These risks include: smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. Dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Portfolio. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Additional risks of emerging market securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organized and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause the Portfolio to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

## **FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) CURRENCIES**

Investing some portion of the Portfolio's assets in securities denominated in, and receiving revenues in, foreign currencies and will be adversely affected by reductions in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly. They are determined by supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets, the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments. In light of these risks, the Portfolio may engage in certain currency hedging transactions, as described above, which involve certain special risks.

The Portfolio may also invest directly in foreign currencies for non-hedging purposes directly on a spot basis (*i.e.*, cash) or through derivative transactions, such as forward currency exchange contracts, futures and options thereon, swaps and options as described above. These investments will be subject to the same risks. In addition, currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, causing the Portfolio's NAV to fluctuate.

## **INVESTMENT IN SMALLER, LESS-SEASONED COMPANIES**

Investment in smaller, less-seasoned companies involves greater risks than is customarily associated with securities of more established companies. Companies in the earlier stages of their development often have products and management personnel which have not been thoroughly tested by time or the marketplace; their financial resources may not be as substantial as those of more established companies. The securities of smaller, less-seasoned companies may have relatively limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or broad market indices. The revenue flow of such companies may be

erratic and their results of operation may fluctuate widely and may also contribute to stock price volatility.

## **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Portfolio may take advantage of other investment practices that are not currently contemplated for use by the Portfolio, or are not available but may yet be developed, to the extent such investment practices are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective and legally permissible for the Portfolio. Such investment practices, if they arise, may involve risks that are different from or exceed those involved in the practices described above.

## **CHANGES IN INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES**

The **AllianceBernstein® Variable Products Series (VPS) Fund's** (the "Fund") Board of Directors (the "Board") may change the Portfolio's investment objective without shareholder approval. The Portfolio will provide shareholders with 60 days' prior written notice of any change to the Portfolio's investment objective. Unless otherwise noted, all other investment policies of the Portfolio may be changed without shareholder approval.

## **TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITION**

For temporary defensive purposes to attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Portfolio may invest in certain types of short-term, liquid, investment grade or high quality debt securities. While the Portfolio is investing for temporary defensive purposes, it may not meet its investment objective.

## **PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

The Portfolio's SAI includes a description of the policies and procedures that apply to disclosure of the Portfolio's portfolio holdings.

## INVESTING IN THE PORTFOLIO

### HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of life insurance companies (the “Insurers”). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio’s shares. AllianceBernstein Investments, Inc. (“ABI”) may from time to time receive payments from Insurers in connection with the sale of the Portfolio’s shares through the Insurer’s separate accounts.

The purchase or sale of the Portfolio’s shares is priced at the next determined NAV after the order is received in proper form.

The Insurers maintain omnibus account arrangements with the Fund in respect of the Portfolio and place aggregate purchase, redemption and exchange orders for shares of the Portfolio corresponding to orders placed by the Insurer’s customers (“Contractholders”) who have purchased contracts from the Insurers, in each case, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant contract. Omnibus account arrangements maintained by the Insurers are discussed below under “Limitations on Ability to Detect and Curtail Excessive Trading Practices.”

ABI may refuse any order to purchase shares. The Portfolio reserves the right to suspend the sale of its shares to the public in response to conditions in the securities markets or for other reasons.

### PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Financial intermediaries, such as the Insurers, market and sell shares of the Portfolio and typically receive compensation for selling shares of the Portfolio. This compensation is paid from various sources.

Insurers or your financial intermediary receives compensation from the Portfolio, ABI and/or the Adviser in several ways from various sources, which include some or all of the following:

- defrayal of costs for educational seminars and training;
- additional distribution support; and
- payments related to providing Contractholder record-keeping and/or administrative services.

ABI and/or the Adviser may pay Insurers or other financial intermediaries to perform record-keeping and administrative services in connection with the Portfolio. Such payments will generally not exceed 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio attributable to the Insurer.

### Other Payments for Educational Support and Distribution Assistance

In addition to the fees described above, ABI, at its expense, currently provides additional payments to the Insurers that sell shares of the Portfolio. These sums include payments to

reimburse directly or indirectly the costs incurred by the Insurers and their employees in connection with educational seminars and training efforts about the Portfolio for the Insurers’ employees and/or their clients and potential clients. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, entertainment and meals.

For 2010, ABI’s additional payments to these firms for educational support and distribution assistance related to the Portfolios are expected to be approximately \$400,000. In 2009, ABI paid additional payments of approximately \$400,000 for the Portfolios.

**If one mutual fund sponsor that offers shares to separate accounts of an Insurer makes greater distribution assistance payments than another, the Insurer may have an incentive to recommend or offer the shares of funds of one fund sponsor over another.**

**Please speak with your financial intermediary to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial intermediary by the Adviser, ABI and by other mutual fund sponsors that offer shares to Insurers that may be recommended to you. You should also consult disclosures made by your financial intermediary at the time of purchase.**

As of the date of this Prospectus, ABI anticipates that the Insurers or their affiliates that will receive additional payments for educational support include:

AXA Advisors  
AIG SunAmerica  
Genworth Financial  
Lincoln Financial Distributors  
Merrill Lynch  
Pacific Life Insurance Co.  
Prudential  
RiverSource Distributors  
SunLife Financial  
Transamerica Capital

Although the Portfolio may use brokers and dealers that sell shares of the Portfolio to effect portfolio transactions, the Portfolio does not consider the sale of AllianceBernstein Mutual Fund shares as a factor when selecting brokers or dealers to effect portfolio transactions.

### FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Fund’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and deter frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares or excessive or short-term trading that may disadvantage long-term Contractholders. These policies are described below. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will be able to detect excessive or

short-term trading and to identify Contractholders engaged in such practices, particularly with respect to transactions in omnibus accounts. Contractholders should be aware that application of these policies may have adverse consequences, as described below, and avoid frequent trading in Portfolio shares through purchases, sales and exchanges of shares. The Portfolio reserves the right to restrict, reject, or cancel, without any prior notice, any purchase or exchange order for any reason, including any purchase or exchange order accepted by any Insurer or a Contractholder's financial intermediary.

**Risks Associated With Excessive Or Short-Term Trading Generally.** While the Fund will try to prevent market timing by utilizing the procedures described below, these procedures may not be successful in identifying or stopping excessive or short-term trading in all circumstances. By realizing profits through short-term trading, Contractholders that engage in rapid purchases and sales or exchanges of the Portfolio's shares dilute the value of shares held by long-term Contractholders. Volatility resulting from excessive purchases and sales or exchanges of shares of the Portfolio, especially involving large dollar amounts, may disrupt efficient portfolio management. In particular, the Portfolio may have difficulty implementing its long-term investment strategies if it is forced to maintain a higher level of its assets in cash to accommodate significant short-term trading activity. Excessive purchases and sales or exchanges of shares of the Portfolio may force the Portfolio to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times to raise cash to accommodate short-term trading activity. In addition, the Portfolio may incur increased expenses if one or more Contractholders engage in excessive or short-term trading. For example, the Portfolio may be forced to liquidate investments as a result of short-term trading and incur increased brokerage costs without attaining any investment advantage. Similarly, the Portfolio may bear increased administrative costs due to asset level and investment volatility that accompanies patterns of short-term trading activity. All of these factors may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance.

Investments in foreign securities may be particularly susceptible to short-term trading strategies. This is because foreign securities are typically traded on markets that close well before the time the Portfolio calculates its NAV at 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, which gives rise to the possibility that developments may have occurred in the interim that would affect the value of these securities. The time zone differences among international stock markets can allow a Contractholder engaging in a short-term trading strategy to exploit differences in share prices that are based on closing prices of foreign securities established some time before the Portfolio calculates its own share price (referred to as "time zone arbitrage"). The Portfolio has procedures, referred to as fair value pricing, designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign securities to reflect what is believed to be fair value of those securities at the time the Portfolio calculates its NAV. While there is no assurance, the Portfolio expects that the use of fair value pricing, in addition to the short-term trading policies discussed below, will significantly reduce a Contractholder's ability to engage in time zone arbitrage to the detriment of other Contractholders.

Contractholders engaging in a short-term trading strategy may also target a Portfolio that does not invest primarily in foreign securities. If the Portfolio invests in securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently, or relatively illiquid, it has the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. Contractholders may seek to engage in short-term trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (referred to as "price arbitrage"). The Portfolio may be adversely affected by price arbitrage.

**Policy Regarding Short-Term Trading.** Purchases and exchanges of shares of the Portfolio should be made for investment purposes only. The Fund seeks to prevent patterns of excessive purchases and sales or exchanges of shares of the Portfolio. The Fund will seek to prevent such practices to the extent they are detected by the procedures described below. Insurers utilizing omnibus account arrangements may not identify to the Fund, ABI or ABIS Contractholders' transaction activity relating to shares of the Portfolio on an individual basis. Consequently, the Fund, ABI and ABIS may not be able to detect excessive or short-term trading in shares of the Portfolio attributable to a particular Contractholder who effects purchase and redemption and/or exchange activity in shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer acting in an omnibus capacity. In seeking to prevent excessive or short-term trading in shares of the Portfolio, including the maintenance of any transaction surveillance or account blocking procedures, the Fund, ABI and ABIS consider the information actually available to them at the time. The Fund reserves the right to modify this policy, including any surveillance or account blocking procedures established from time to time to effectuate this policy, at any time without notice.

- **Transaction Surveillance Procedures.** The Fund, through its agents, ABI and AllianceBernstein Investor Services, Inc. ("ABIS"), maintains surveillance procedures to detect excessive or short-term trading in Portfolio shares. This surveillance process involves several factors, which include scrutinizing individual Insurer's omnibus transaction activity in Portfolio shares in order to seek to ascertain whether any such activity attributable to one or more Contractholders might constitute excessive or short-term trading. Insurer's omnibus transaction activity identified by these surveillance procedures, or as a result of any other information actually available at the time, will be evaluated to determine whether such activity might indicate excessive or short-term trading activity attributable to one or more Contractholders. These surveillance procedures may be modified from time to time, as necessary or appropriate to improve the detection of excessive or short-term trading or to address specific circumstances.
- **Account Blocking Procedures.** If the Fund determines, in its sole discretion, that a particular transaction or pattern of transactions identified by the transaction surveillance procedures described above is excessive or short-term trading in nature, the relevant Insurer's omnibus account(s) will be immediately "blocked" and no future purchase or exchange

activity will be permitted, except to the extent the Fund, ABI or ABIS has been informed in writing that the terms and conditions of a particular contract may limit the Fund's ability to apply its short-term trading policy to Contractholder activity as discussed below. As a result, any Contractholder seeking to engage through an Insurer in purchase or exchange activity in shares of the Portfolio under a particular contract will be prevented from doing so. However, sales of Portfolio shares back to the Portfolio or redemptions will continue to be permitted in accordance with the terms of the Portfolio's current Prospectus. In the event an account is blocked, certain account-related privileges, such as the ability to place purchase, sale and exchange orders over the internet or by phone, may also be suspended. As a result, unless the Contractholder redeems his or her shares, the Contractholder effectively may be "locked" into an investment in shares of one or more of the Portfolio that the Contractholder did not intend to hold on a long-term basis or that may not be appropriate for the Contractholder's risk profile. To rectify this situation, a Contractholder with a "blocked" account may be forced to redeem Portfolio shares, which could be costly if, for example, these shares have declined in value. To avoid this risk, a Contractholder should carefully monitor the purchases, sales, and exchanges of Portfolio shares and avoid frequent trading in Portfolio shares. An Insurer's omnibus account that is blocked will generally remain blocked unless and until the Insurer provides evidence or assurance acceptable to the Fund that one or more Contractholders did not or will not in the future engage in excessive or short-term trading.

- **Applications of Surveillance Procedures and Restrictions to Omnibus Accounts.** The Portfolio applies its surveillance procedures to Insurers. As required by Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") rules, the Portfolio has entered into agreements with all of its financial intermediaries that require the financial intermediaries to provide the Portfolio, upon the request of the Portfolio or its agents, with individual account level information about their transactions. If the Portfolio detects excessive trading through its monitoring of omnibus accounts, including trading at the individual account level, Insurers will also execute instructions from the Portfolio to take actions to curtail the activity, which may include applying blocks to account to prohibit future purchases and exchanges of Portfolio shares.

#### **HOW THE PORTFOLIO VALUES ITS SHARES**

The Portfolio's NAV is calculated at the close of regular trading on the Exchange (ordinarily, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time), only on days when the Exchange is open for business. To calculate NAV, the Portfolio's assets are valued and totaled,

liabilities are subtracted, and the balance, called net assets, is divided by the number of shares outstanding. If the Portfolio invests in securities that are primarily traded on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the NAV of the Portfolio's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem their shares in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio values its securities at their current market value determined on the basis of market quotations or, if market quotations are not readily available or are unreliable, at "fair value" as determined in accordance with procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Board. When the Portfolio uses fair value pricing, it may take into account any factors it deems appropriate. The Portfolio may determine fair value based upon developments related to a specific security, current valuations of foreign stock indices (as reflected in U.S. futures markets) and/or U.S. sector or broader stock market indices. The prices of securities used by the Portfolio to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

The Portfolio expects to use fair value pricing for securities primarily traded on U.S. exchanges only under very limited circumstances, such as the early closing of the exchange on which a security is traded or suspension of trading in the security. The Portfolio may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded in foreign markets because, among other things, most foreign markets close well before the Portfolio values its securities at 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. The earlier close of these foreign markets gives rise to the possibility that significant events, including broad market moves, may have occurred in the interim. For example, the Portfolio believes that foreign security values may be affected by events that occur after the close of foreign securities markets. To account for this, the Portfolio may frequently value many of its foreign equity securities using fair value prices based on third party vendor modeling tools to the extent available.

Subject to the Board's oversight, the Board has delegated responsibility for valuing the Portfolio's assets to the Adviser. The Adviser has established a Valuation Committee, which operates under the policies and procedures approved by the Board, to value the Portfolio's assets on behalf of the Portfolio. The Valuation Committee values Portfolio assets as described above.

Your order for purchase, sale, or exchange of shares is priced at the next-determined NAV after your order is received in proper form by the Portfolio.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

### INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Portfolio's adviser is AllianceBernstein L.P., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105. The Adviser is a leading international investment adviser managing client accounts with assets as of December 31, 2009, totaling more than \$496 billion (of which over \$76 billion represented assets of investment companies). As of December 31, 2009, the Adviser managed retirement assets for many of the largest public and private employee benefit plans (including 42 of the nation's FORTUNE 100 companies), for public employee retirement funds in 39 states, for investment companies, and for foundations, endowments, banks and insurance companies worldwide. Currently, there are 35 registered investment companies managed by the Adviser, comprising 110 separate investment portfolios, with approximately 3.5 million retail accounts.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services and order placement facilities for the Portfolio. For these advisory services, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, the Portfolio paid the Adviser as a percentage of average daily net assets .75%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Portfolio's investment advisory agreement is available in the Portfolio's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ending June 30, 2009.

The Adviser may act as an investment adviser to other persons, firms, or corporations, including investment companies, hedge funds, pension funds, and other institutional investors. The Adviser may receive management fees, including performance fees, that may be higher or lower than the advisory fees it receives from the Portfolio. Certain other clients of the Adviser may have investment objectives and policies similar to those of the Portfolio. The Adviser may, from time to time, make recommendations that result in the purchase or sale of a particular security by its other clients simultaneously with the Portfolio. If transactions on behalf of more than one client during the same period increase the demand for securities being purchased or the supply of securities being sold, there may be an adverse effect on price or quantity. It is the policy of the Adviser to allocate advisory recommendations and the placing of orders in a manner that is deemed equitable by the Adviser to the accounts involved, including the Portfolio. When two or more of the clients of the Adviser (including the Portfolio) are purchasing or selling the same security on a given day from the same broker-dealer, such transactions may be averaged as to price.

### PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The day-to-day management of, and investment decisions for, the Portfolio are made by the Adviser's Global Thematic Growth Portfolio Oversight Group, co-headed by Catherine D. Wood and Stephen M. Tong and comprised of representatives of the Adviser's Global Economic Research Team, Quantitative Research Team, Early Stage Growth Team and Research on Strategic Change Team. Each Investment Team relies heavily on the fundamental and quantitative analysis of the Adviser's large internal research staff.

The following table lists the persons within the Teams with the most significant responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio's portfolio, the length of time that each person has been jointly and primarily responsible for the Portfolio and each person's principal occupation during the past five years.

<b>Employee; Year; Title</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During the Past Five (5) Years</b>
Joseph G. Carson; since May 2009; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which he has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to his current position as a portfolio manager since prior to 2005 and Director of Global Economic Research on Fixed-Income.
Amy P. Raskin; since May 2009; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which she has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to her current position as a portfolio manager since prior to 2005. She is also Director of Research on Strategic Change since 2006 and Director of Early Stage Growth Unit since 2008.
Andrew S. Reiss; since November 2009; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which he has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to his current position as a portfolio manager since prior to 2005. He is also Director of Research on Strategic Change.
Robert W. Scheetz; since November 2009; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which he has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to his current position as a portfolio manager since prior to 2005.
Lisa A. Shalett; since May 2009; Executive Vice President of the Adviser	Executive Vice President of the Adviser, with which she has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to her current position as a portfolio manager since prior to 2005. In February 2007, she joined the management team of Alliance Growth Equities as the Global Research Director and was named Global Head of Growth Equities in January 2008. For the four years prior, Ms. Shalett was Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Sanford C. Bernstein LLC, the firm's institutional research brokerage business.
Catherine D. Wood; since May 2009; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which she has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to her current position as a portfolio manager since prior to 2005. She is also the Chief Investment Officer of Strategic Research.
Vadim Zlotnikov; since May 2009; Executive Vice President of the Adviser	Executive Vice President of the Adviser, and Chief Investment Officer of Growth Equities and Head of Growth Portfolio Analytics since January 2008. Prior thereto, he was the Chief Investment Strategist for Sanford C. Bernstein's institutional research unit since prior to 2005.

Additional information about the portfolio managers may be found in the Fund's SAI.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On October 2, 2003, a purported class action complaint entitled *Hindo et al. v. AllianceBernstein Growth & Income Fund et al.* (the “Hindo Complaint”) was filed against the Adviser; AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. (“Holding”); AllianceBernstein Corporation; AXA Financial, Inc.; the AllianceBernstein Mutual Funds, certain officers of the Adviser (“AllianceBernstein defendants”); and certain other unaffiliated defendants, as well as unnamed Doe defendants. The Hindo Complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged shareholders of two of the AllianceBernstein Mutual Funds. The Hindo Complaint alleges that certain of the AllianceBernstein defendants failed to disclose that they improperly allowed certain hedge funds and other unidentified parties to engage in “late trading” and “market timing” of AllianceBernstein Mutual Fund securities, violating Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Sections 206 and 215 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of compensatory damages and rescission of their contracts with the Adviser, including recovery of all fees paid to the Adviser pursuant to such contracts.

Following October 2, 2003, additional lawsuits making factual allegations generally similar to those in the Hindo Complaint were filed in various federal and state courts against the Adviser and certain other defendants. On September 29, 2004, plaintiffs filed consolidated amended complaints with respect to four claim types: mutual fund shareholder claims; mutual fund

derivative claims; derivative claims brought on behalf of Holding; and claims brought under ERISA by participants in the Profit Sharing Plan for Employees of the Adviser. All four complaints include substantially identical factual allegations, which appear to be based in large part on the Order of the Commission dated December 18, 2003 as amended and restated January 15, 2004 and the New York State Attorney General Assurance of Discontinuance dated September 1, 2004.

On April 21, 2006, the Adviser and attorneys for the plaintiffs in the mutual fund shareholder claims, mutual fund derivative claims, and ERISA claims entered into a confidential memorandum of understanding containing their agreement to settle these claims. The agreement will be documented by a stipulation of settlement and will be submitted for court approval at a later date. The settlement amount (\$30 million), which the Adviser previously accrued and disclosed, has been disbursed. The derivative claims brought on behalf of Holding, in which plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of damages, remain pending.

It is possible that these matters and or other developments resulting from these matters could result in increased redemptions of the affected fund’s shares or other adverse consequences to those funds. This may require those funds to sell investments to provide for sufficient liquidity and could also have an adverse effect on the investment performance of the Portfolio. However, the Adviser believes that these matters are not likely to have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform advisory services relating to those funds or the Portfolio.

## **DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES**

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The Portfolio declares dividends on its shares at least annually. The income and capital gains distribution will be made in shares of the Portfolio.

See the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for federal income tax information.

Investment income received by the Portfolio from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source. Provided that certain requirements are met, the Portfolio may “pass-through” to its shareholders credits or deductions to foreign income taxes paid. Non-U.S. investors may not be able to credit or deduct such foreign taxes.

## GLOSSARY

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**MSCI AC World Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. As of June 2009, the **MSCI AC World Index** consisted of 45 country indices comprising 23 developed and 22 emerging market country indices. The Index figures do not reflect any deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.

**MSCI World Index** is Morgan Stanley Capital International's market capitalization weighted index composed of companies representative of the market structure of 23 developed market countries in North America, Europe, and the Asia/Pacific Region. The index is calculated without dividends, with net or with gross dividends reinvested, in both U.S. Dollars and local currencies. The Index figures do not reflect any deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the past 5 years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of a class of the Portfolio. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The total returns in the table do not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor's returns would have been lower. This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm for the Portfolio, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, are included in the Portfolio's annual report, which is available upon request.

### AllianceBernstein Global Thematic Growth Portfolio

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.90	\$ 20.71	\$ 17.23	\$ 15.86	\$ 15.27
<b>Income From Investment Operations</b>					
Net investment income (loss)(a)	.07	.00(b)	(.03)	(.05)	(.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions and foreign currency transactions	5.76	(9.81)	3.51	1.42	.64
Contributions from Adviser	.00(b)	.00(b)	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value from operations	5.83	(9.81)	3.48	1.37	.59
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 16.73	\$ 10.90	\$ 20.71	\$ 17.23	\$ 15.86
<b>Total Return</b>					
Total investment return based on net asset value(c)	53.49%* +	(47.37)%*	20.20%	8.64%	3.86%
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$65,358	\$39,933	\$93,919	\$86,819	\$99,781
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	1.00%	.93%	.93%	.92%(d)	.92%
Net investment income (loss)	.52%	.00%(b)	(.15)%	(.30%(d))	(.32)%
Portfolio turnover rate	215%	141%	132%	117%	98%

Footnotes:

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) Amount is less than \$.005.

(c) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the NAV at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at the NAV during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Total return does not reflect (i) insurance company's separate account related expense charges and (ii) the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Portfolio distributions or the redemption of Portfolio shares. Total investment return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(d) The ratio includes expenses attributable to costs of proxy solicitation.

\* Includes the impact of proceeds received and credited to the Portfolio resulting from class action settlements, which enhanced the performance for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 by 0.15% and 0.03%, respectively.

+ Includes the impact of reimbursements from the Adviser, which enhanced the Portfolio's performance for the year ended December 31, 2009 by 0.01%.

## APPENDIX A

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### Hypothetical Investment and Expense Information

The settlement agreement between the Adviser and the New York State Attorney General requires the Fund to include the following supplemental hypothetical investment information that provides additional information calculated and presented in a manner different from expense information found under “Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio” in this Prospectus about the effect of the Portfolio’s expenses, including investment advisory fees and other Portfolio costs, on the Portfolio’s returns over a 10-year period. The chart shows the estimated expenses that would be charged on a hypothetical investment of \$10,000 in Class A shares of the Portfolio assuming a 5% return each year. Except as otherwise indicated, the chart also assumes that the current annual expense ratio stays the same throughout the 10-year period. The current annual expense ratio for the Portfolio is the same as stated under “Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio.” There are additional fees and expenses associated with variable products. These fees can include mortality and expense risk charges, administrative charges, and other charges that can significantly affect expenses. These fees and expenses are not reflected in the following expense information. Your actual expenses may be higher or lower.

### AllianceBernstein Global Thematic Growth Portfolio

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Year	Hypothetical Investment	Hypothetical Performance Earnings	Investment After Returns	Hypothetical Expenses	Hypothetical Ending Investment
1	\$10,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$10,500.00	\$ 105.00	\$10,395.00
2	10,395.00	519.75	10,914.75	109.15	10,805.60
3	10,805.60	540.28	11,345.88	113.46	11,232.42
4	11,232.42	561.62	11,794.04	117.94	11,676.10
5	11,676.10	583.81	12,259.91	122.60	12,137.31
6	12,137.31	606.87	12,744.18	127.44	12,616.73
7	12,616.73	630.84	13,247.57	132.48	13,115.10
8	13,115.10	655.75	13,770.85	137.71	13,633.14
9	13,633.14	681.66	14,314.80	143.15	14,171.65
10	14,171.65	708.58	14,880.23	148.80	14,731.43
Cumulative		\$5,989.16		\$1,257.73	

For more information about the Portfolio, the following documents are available upon request:

• **ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONTRACTHOLDERS**

The Portfolio's annual and semi-annual reports to Contractholders contain additional information on the Portfolio's investments. In the annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year.

• **STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI)**

The Fund has an SAI, which contains more detailed information about the Portfolio, including its operations and investment policies. The Fund's SAI and the independent registered public accounting firm's report and financial statements in the Portfolio's most recent annual report to Contractholders are incorporated by reference into (and are legally part of) this Prospectus.

You may request a free copy of the current annual/semi-annual report or the SAI, or make inquiries concerning the Portfolio, by contacting your broker or other financial intermediary, or by contacting the Adviser:

**By Mail:** AllianceBernstein Investor Services, Inc.  
P.O. Box 786003  
San Antonio, TX 78278-6003

**By Phone:** For Information: (800) 221-5672  
For Literature: (800) 227-4618

Or you may view or obtain these documents from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"):

- Call the Commission at 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room.
- Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>
- Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov), or by writing to the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington DC 20549-1520.

You also may find more information about the Adviser and the Portfolios on the Internet at: [www.alliancebernstein.com](http://www.alliancebernstein.com).

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